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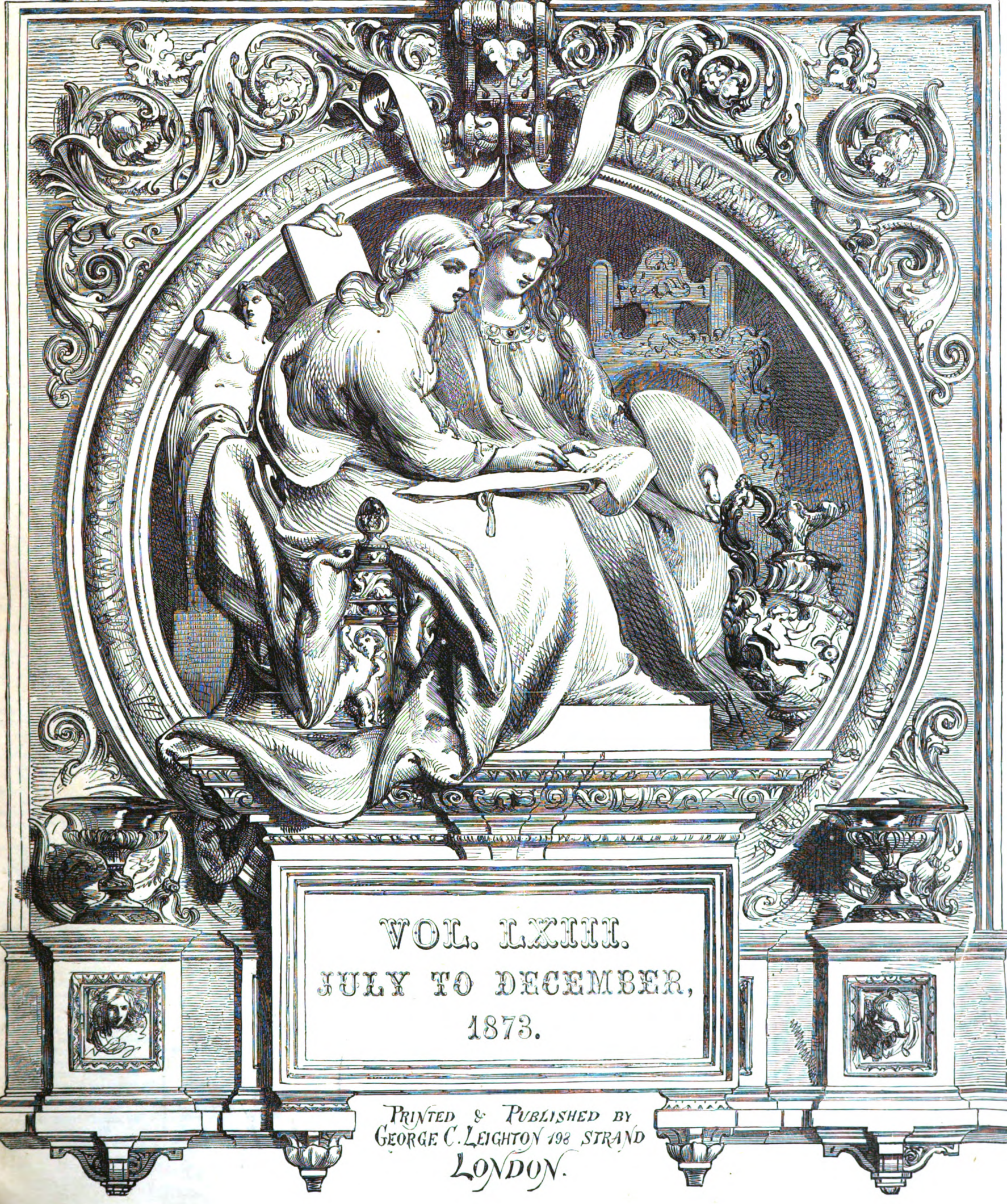
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TO THE BINDER.

The Extra Supplements in this Volume are to be placed as insets in their respective Numbers, with the exception of that for December 13 ("Little Goody Two Shoes," Coloured Engraving), which is to be the Frontispiece.

The Two-page Engravings should be folded in the ordinary manner and mounted on guards or pasted in at a little distance from the fold of the middle, so that they may be neither stitched through nor gathered in at the back when the volume is bound.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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THE SHAH AT MANCHESTER: INSPECTING A PIECE OF CALICO PRINTED WITH PERSIAN WORDS OF WELCOME.

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BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at 69, Springfield-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of Mr. Walter Shaw, of Callao, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at 58, Cadogan-place, S.W., the wife of W. Henry Barneby, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 2nd ult., at The Retreat, Claremont, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of P. Turner Wills, Esq., of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Dundas Castle, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. H. Dundas, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at 19, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Lady Augusta Vivian, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at St. James's, Paddington, Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., to Charlotte Cuyler, daughter of the late Major-General Sir William Reid, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Royal Engineers.

On the 1st inst., at Christ Church, St. Albans, Herts, by the Rev. R. N. Buckmaster, B.A., Philip Pericles Green, Esq., of Patras and Alexandria, to Grace Emma, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Doveton, and widow of J. W. H. Harvey, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields. No cards.

On the 19th ult., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. Barton Lodge, M.A., Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester, assisted by the Rev. Edward Wynne, B.A., Vicar of All Saints', Hatcham Park, John T. Denniston, son of the late John Deuniston, Esq., of Greenock, N.B., to Jessie, fourth daughter of Richard Knowles, Esq., of 11, Queen's-gardens, London, and Lisbon. No cards.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, Francis Newbould, Esq., of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, to Sarah, second daughter of the late James Hoare, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at Bournemouth, Frances Jeanie Dicks, only child of Marion and the late William Henry Foster, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Ceylon, the dearly-beloved wife of Samuel Drummond, of Bradford.

On the 27th ult., at her residence, 62, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Elizabeth Anne, widow of Francis Wigg, Esq., late of Bedford-row and of Frogmore, St. Albans, aged 73.

On the 23rd ult., Thomas Fanshawe Parratt, Esq., of Effingham House.

On the 26th ult., at Londonderry House, Park-lane, after a long illness, Lady Avarina Mary Vane-Tempest, second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, aged 15 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 12.

SUNDAY, JULY 6.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. V. Povah, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Harvey, Rector of Hornsey.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. Antrobus, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Perry.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. F. W. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (eighth Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.
St. Stephen's, South Dulwich (for St. Anne's Asylum Society), 11 a.m., the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

MONDAY, JULY 7.

National Rifle Association, meeting at Wimbledon begins, 9.15 a.m. (the Alfred, Alexandra, and other prizes).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Christian Evidence Society, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m. (the Bishop of Gloucester on the Present Aspect of Christian Evidences).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Philharmonic Society, last concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Sheffield Athletic Festival.
Royal Mersey Yacht Club Annual Regatta.
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, annual meeting at St. James's Hall, 1.30 p.m. (the Earl of Harrowby in the chair).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. C. C. Hall on a Boat Journey on the river Wami; Sir Bartle Frere on Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa).

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 p.m. (the Queen's, 200 yards', and other prizes).
Royal Albert Hall, a general meeting of the Corporation, noon.
Wolverhampton Horticultural Society's Show.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, election at City Terminus Hotel, noon.
Royal Toxophilite Society, ladies' day.
Abingdon Races.
Nottingham Races, July meeting.
Mersey annual regatta (Channel match from Liverpool to Barrow).
Alexandra Park, fête for the London Foresters' Asylum.
King's College, soiree.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (the Queen's, 500 yards; Alexandra, 600 yards; and other prizes).
Liverpool Races, summer meeting.
Archery Meeting at the Crystal Palace (three days).
Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Royal Botanical Society, exhibition, 2 p.m., and evening fête.
Scarborough Dog Show.
Miss Edith Wynne's Evening Concert, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.
King's College, commemoration service, noon, sermon by the Lord Bishop of Winchester; distribution of prizes, 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Full moon, 6.33 a.m.
State Concert, Buckingham Palace.
National Hospital for the Paralysed, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, election, 1.30 p.m.; annual meeting, 4 p.m. (the Right Hon. Sir Charles Percy Herbert in the chair).
West Drayton Races, July meeting.
Metropolitan Amateur Regatta.
Royal Toxophilite Society.
National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (the Queen's, 600 yards; Alexandra, 600 yards; and other prizes).
Boston Yacht Club Regatta.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (the Prince of Wales's prizes, the St. George's challenge vase, &c.).
Seamen's Hospital Society, general court (at 14, Bow-lane), 2 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Alexandra Park Races.

SATURDAY, JULY 12.

National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (the China cup, St. George's vase, &c.).
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, commemoration festival (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Alexandra Park Races.
Booksellers' Provident Retreat, at Abbots Langley, festival, 5 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	WIND. Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
June 25	29·983	59·1	45·2	·62	7	57·5	64·9	WSW. WNW.	268	·000
26	30·150	57·6	48·5	·73	10	47·0	64·5	WNW. WSW.	264	·000
27	30·092	64·1	54·0	·72	6	55·7	73·0	WSW. W.	308	·000
28	30·014	62·4	51·7	·70	7	57·9	73·8	WSW. WNW.	167	·000
29	29·832	63·3	58·5	·85	..	50·4	79·1	ESE. SE.	191	·345
30	29·788	50·3	56·1	·90	9	57·6	62·6	W. NW.	149	·456
July 1	29·962	62·3	52·7	·73	5	55·1	71·6	NW. WNW.	118	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·910	30·191	30·113	30 038	29·937	29.739	29·963
Temperature of Air	60·2°	62·3°	67·6°	63·4°	70·8°	60·4°	63·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·9°	53·1°	60·6°	56·0°	63·2°	59·2°	57·6°
Direction of Wind	wsw.	W.	wsw.	wsw.	wsw.	wnw.	wnw.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 12.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 27	10 55	11 27	11 57	—	0 26	0 51	1 15	1 40	2 5	2 30	2 55	3 18	3 42

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), JULY 5, Bellini's Tragic Opera, NORMA—Pollione, Signor Aramburo; Oroveso, Signor Medini; Flavio, Signor Sinigaglia; Adalgisa, Mdlle. Bauermeister; Clotilda, Mdlle. Filomena; and Norma by Mdlle. Titiens.
Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.
NEXT WEEK.
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 7 (last time but one this Season), FAUST—Faust, M. Capoul; Mephistophiles, Signor Castelmary; Valentino, Signor Mendioroz; Wagner, Signor Casaboni; Siebel, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Marta, Mdlle. Bauermeister; and Margherita, Madame Christine Nilsson.
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 8 (first time this season), Mozart's Opera, LE NOZZI DI FIGARO—Cherubino, Madame Trebelli-Bettini (her first appearance in that character these three years); Il Conte, Signor Rota; Figaro, Signor Agnesi; Bartolo, Signor Borella; Basilio, Signor Rinaldini; Don Curzio, Signor Sinigaglia; Antonio, Signor Casaboni; Susanna, Mdlle. Ostava Torriani (her first appearance in that character); and La Contessa, Mdlle. Titiens.
NOTICE.
In preparation, and will shortly be produced (for the first time), a new and original Romantic Opera entitled IL TALISMANO. The Music by M. W. Balfe. Principal characters by Signor Campanini, Signor Rota, Signor del Puente, Signor Cantoni, Mdlle. Marie Roze, and Madame Christine Nilsson.
Doors open at Eight o'Clock; commence at Half-past.
Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week of the Season.—MONDAY (Last Time), ROMEO AND JULIET. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, PYGMALION and GALATEA. Friday (by desire), THE WICKED WORLD. SATURDAY (Mr. BUCKSTONE'S BENEFIT, and Last Night of the Season), Mr. Sims Reeves will sing twice, the Comedy of SINGLE LIFE UNDER AN UMBRELLA, and Mr. Buckstone's Few Words at Parting, &c.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Reproduction, for a Limited Number of Nights, of the Great Historical Play of CHARLES I. Every Evening, at 7.30, WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—Mr. C. Warner, Miss G. Pauncefort, &c. At 8.15, CHARLES I.—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Huntley, Mr. W. H. Stephens; Moray, Mr. E. F. Edgar; Ireton, Mr. R. Markby; Eleanor, Miss G. Pauncefort; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Bateman. To conclude with MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore, Mr. F. W. Irish, and Mrs. Egan.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Particular Attractions THIS DAY and NEXT WEEK.
Saturday, July 5.—National Music Meetings (second day), Grand Concert, &c.
Monday.—Grand Fountain Display.
Tuesday.—National Music Meeting, Grand Concert, &c.
Wednesday.—Archery Fête (first day).
Thursday.—National Music Meetings, Great Chorus, Grand Concert; Archery Fête, &c.
Friday.—Archery Fête (last day).
Saturday.—National Music Meetings (last day), Distribution of Prizes.
The Fine-Art Courts and Collections, including the Picture Gallery (the works on sale), the Technological and Natural History Collections; all the various Illustrations of Art, Science, and Nature; and the Gardens and Park always open. Music and Fountains daily. Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Five Shillings. Guinea Season Tickets free

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LAST CONCERT, MONDAY, JULY 7, at Eight o'Clock. Mdlle. Titiens will sing three times. Symphony, C. P. E. Bach; Concerto, Rode; Violin, M. Colyns. Overture, "St. John the Baptist" (MS.), G. A. Macfarren; Capriccio Brillante in B Minor, Mendelssohn; Pianoforte, Mdlle. Carreno. Symphony, No. 7, in A, Beethoven; Overture, "Jubilee," Weber. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 7s. and 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street, W.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

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The world-famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
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NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, entitled MILDRED'S WELL, OUR GARDEN PARTY, and VERY CATCHING. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Last Season.

HARDY GILLARD, the Great American Lecturer, has arrived, and WILL OPEN in the ST. JAMES'S (Large) HALL with his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK, OVER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY, TO CALIFORNIA, on MONDAY, JULY 14, at Three and Eight.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY. The Third Term commences MONDAY, OCT. 20. Madame Sainton-Dolby receives Candidates for Admission at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, every Tuesday afternoon, from three to four o'clock, until the middle of July, when she leaves town until the Academy reopens.
Prospectuses, containing all particulars, can be obtained of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; and Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

THE NATIONAL CANINE SOCIETY.—Presidents, his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, P.C.; the Right Hon. the Earl Howe.—Will be held on OCT. 2, 3, 4, and 6, a GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW, at NOTTINGHAM. 106 Silver Cups and Prizes, £600. Entries close Sept. 2. Lists may now be had from the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. G. V. Wakerley, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. will shortly close their THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FAIPP, Secretary.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION, including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

A change of regime for Ireland is a proposal which the British public is not quite prepared to entertain. It savours somewhat of impatience. It may come to be needed, but this is not the most fitting time for it. The wisest suggestions must be set aside as unwise when they are inopportune. It chances sometimes that, after a constitutional disease has been arrested by the vigorous treatment of one medical man, the sequelæ of that disease, usually extremely troublesome, attract the notice and elicit the recommendations of another medical man not, perhaps, professionally called in, but on terms of considerable intimacy with the patient's family. There may be sound sense in these recommendations, but they may, nevertheless, be premature. Earl Russell, at an advanced age, of a very active and useful public life, has laid himself open, in our judgment, to the charge of having somewhat hastily interposed for the purpose of securing for Ireland the kind of government which he believes her present condition demands. Of course, he is courageous and self-confident, and, we may say also, of course there is much in his diagnosis and his prescription which claims for them serious consideration. The main objections to what he has volunteered to suggest lies in its untimeliness. Though an old man, he is, in some respects, apt to be a little in advance of the necessities of the occasion. On Monday night, in the House of Lords, he moved the second reading of a bill of his own for the better government of Ireland. Having previously described, on the first reading, the principal scope and features of his measure, he not unnaturally abstained from saying a single word in support of it, reserving for himself the right of answering objections at the close of the debate. The question, however, was put by the Lord Chancellor, and no Peer rose to speak. He declared the "not-contents" to have it, and the bill was rejected. The noble Earl, owing probably to the infirmity of deafness, was thus taken by surprise, and, in indulgence to so venerable and venerated a statesman of the Empire, he was permitted to make that statement which, under ordinary circumstances, he would have made in support of the record reading. There was a slight debate, and the question was put a second time from the Woolsack; but, as may be supposed, it was negatived without a division.

Whatever may be said of the provisions of Earl Russell's measure, it can hardly be contended that the state of Ireland at the present time precluded him from calling attention to the subject. When in one part of that country riotous disturbance has taken place, of such extent and severity as to endanger hundreds of lives and to entail actual injury upon large numbers of people; when in other parts of the same country agrarian outrages, though fewer than they were, cannot be punished because juries, owing to intimidation, refuse to convict culprits upon overwhelming evidence; and when a large portion of the population testify by the mode in which they exercise the electoral franchise that they view with general distrust all Imperial legislation on their behalf, no one can reasonably deny that there is something unsatisfactory in the existing state of things. It does not follow, however, that, much as this condition of facts and of feeling in Ireland is to be deplored, immediate and specific legislation is the true remedy for it. Possibly, not too little, but too much, attention has been given by the present Parliament to the variable phases of popular feeling in the sister isle. There is a possibility of developing a morbid consciousness by too great and prolonged a treatment of unpleasant symptoms. Earl Russell's proposals erred chiefly in this respect. Ireland does not really need further legislative treatment, but a strict regimen and rest. We do not mean, of course, that she should be dealt with in severity. We mean only that what has been done for her—and great things have been done for her—should now, and for some time, be allowed to operate, and should not be subjected to changes of treatment supposed to be adapted to the passing moods and temper of her people.

It is quite clear that the material condition of Ireland is rapidly improving. She is deriving unquestionable benefit from those heroic remedies which Parliament has applied to her case. The means of regular subsistence for her population are more widely diffused than formerly, and are more easily available. Tenants are tolerably secure in their holdings, and, relying upon the protection of law, are more enterprising in their industry. The comforts realised by a large portion of the working population are on a higher scale than they have ever been before. It may be that there still remain anomalies to be rectified, and injustices to be redressed. But, on the whole, law has placed Ireland in a position fully as advantageous as that which is enjoyed by the people of England. Under these circumstances, the true policy is obviously to let things take their course, always premising that the administration of the law, as it stands, shall be firm and impartial. We do not think much of the cry for Home Rule. It will, perhaps, be found inconvenient at the next general election. But it is essentially hollow. It is grounded upon no want which the people of Ireland thoroughly feel. At any rate, the Imperial Parliament has fairly attempted to remove everything in the shape of real grievance. There may be some details of reform yet wanting, and these may be brought forward and considered as opportunity may serve. But if Government does its duty with ordinary moderation, tact, and wisdom, we see no reason for despairing of the ultimate condition of Ireland; and we confidently hope that, not many years hence, her people may appreciate the position in which she has been placed, and may, in temper and feeling, as well as in law, become an undivided part of the United Kingdom.

The half-yearly meeting of the British Orphan Asylum, at Slough, which is under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, was held, on Thursday week, at the institution, under the presidency of the Marquis of Hertford. There was a large gathering of the friends of the institution. The Rev. James Hill, D.D., late Head Master of the Royal Naval School, Greenwich, honorary examiner to the asylum, announced the result of the examination, which was highly satisfactory. The chairman then distributed the prizes and certificates.

The vestry of Hackney has passed the following resolution:—"That, in order to commemorate the recent visit of her most gracious Majesty the Queen to the East-End, it is desirable that the houses now called 'Agnes-terrace' should be called Victoria-gate; and at the entrance to Victoria Park, where her Majesty graciously received an address, there should be fixed a handsome gate, with tablet recording the Royal visit; that the resolution be forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the request that the suggested alteration in the name of the street may be ordered; also that the Chief Commissioner of Woods be respectfully requested to consider the suggestion as to the erection of a gate and memorial."

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THE COURT.

The Queen gave audience on Thursday week at Windsor Castle to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Ripon, and Viscount Sydney. Comte d'Harcourt, French Ambassador, was introduced to her Majesty and presented new credentials. Count Munster also presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the German empire. The Brazilian Minister and the Minister for Costa Rica afterwards presented their credentials; and the Greek Minister and Spanish Minister presented their letters of recall. They were severally introduced by Earl Granville. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Dr. Alexander Nisbet, R.N., hon. physician to her Majesty; and Captain George Biddlecombe, R.N. Subsequently the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Marquis of Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl Granville, the Earl of Kimberley, and Viscount Sydney. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Ham, Old Windsor, to see the drainage works of the castle and water supply to Windsor Great Park. Mr. Easton, the engineer, and Mr. W. Menzies met the Queen and explained the mechanical arrangements. The Hon. Emily Hardinge, Lady in Waiting to Princess Louis of Hesse, arrived at the castle from Darmstadt. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and the Hon. Emily Hardinge dined with her Majesty. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford left the castle on the following day. The Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Hon. Emily Hardinge dined with the Queen.

Saturday last was the thirty-sixth anniversary of the coronation of the Queen. The day was observed with the customary honours. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, went to Chiswick House, and was present at the garden party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Queen travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to and from Chiswick, being escorted from and to the railway station by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. The Duchess of Sutherland and Viscount Sydney met the Queen at Chiswick, and were, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, in attendance upon her Majesty. The Queen returned to the castle at half-past seven o'clock. The Hon. Emily Hardinge left and the Bishop of Peterborough arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of Peterborough officiated. Prince Arthur left the castle. The Bishop of Peterborough, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Earl of Zetland arrived at the castle, and delivered up the insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by the late Earl. The Queen conferred the dignity of Knight of the Garter upon the Earl of Leicester, and invested him with the ribbon and badge of the order. Her Majesty afterwards knighted Dr. Joseph Ritchie Lyon Dickson, physician to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia (where he has lived twenty-five years), who is now in attendance upon the Shah. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Bishop of Peterborough left the castle.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and Grand Duchess Cesarevna arrived at the castle; also his Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess de Brunnow and Earl Granville. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Cesarevna, and Princess Beatrice, drove out. The Prince of Wales and the Cesarewitch rode to Cumberland Lodge and visited Viscount and Viscountess Bridport. Her Majesty's stag-hounds were brought from the kennels by the Queen's huntsman, and the hunters belonging to the Prince of Wales and to the establishment of the Royal Hunt were also brought out for the inspection of their Imperial and Royal Highnesses. The Earl of Cork was present. The Queen's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and Grand Duchess Cesarevna, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Leopold, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Russian Ambassador and Countess de Brunnow; the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lady in Waiting; the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady in Waiting to the Princess of Wales; Princess Kourakine, Lady in Waiting to the Grand Duchess Cesarevna; Earl Granville; General Zinouvieff, General Stürler, in attendance on the Cesarewitch; and Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting. The band of the Grenadier Guards played in the quadrangle of the castle during her Majesty's dinner. A numerous party were assembled after dinner. Her Majesty's private band played in the Drawing-room before the Royal family, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the visitors.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna partook of breakfast with Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore, and afterwards visited the Wolsey and St. George's Chapels. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Cesarewitch and Cesarvena left at one o'clock for London. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Russian Ambassador and Countess de Brunnow, and Earl Granville also left the castle. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle to luncheon. The Shah, accompanied by the Persian Princes and the Sadr Azim, arrived at Windsor to take farewell of the Queen. His Majesty was received at the railway station by Prince Leopold, who accompanied the Shah to the castle, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted at the railway station, and also in the quadrangle of the castle. The route from the station was lined by the household troops. A battery of the Royal Horse Artillery was stationed in the Long Walk, and fired a Royal salute. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Beatrice, received the Shah at the Queen's entrance. The Duchess of Sutherland, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the great officers of state were in attendance. The Queen conducted the Shah along the corridor, through the Drawing-room, the North Gallery, and the Tapestry-room to the Waterloo Gallery and Library, returning by St. George's Hall and the corridor to the White Drawing-room, where refreshments were served. Refreshments were also served in the Green Drawing-Room for the suite in attendance; after which her Majesty conducted the Shah to the Queen's entrance, and there took leave of his Majesty. After leaving the castle the Shah, accompanied by Prince Leopold, drove to Frogmore, and visited Prince and Princess Christian, and, after taking leave of the Princess, walked to the mausoleum, where his Majesty took leave of Prince Christian, and proceeded to the gardens and planted a tree, near the aviary, in commemoration of his visit. Prince Leopold afterwards accompanied the Shah to the railway station, upon his return to London.

The Queen has walked and driven out daily.

A state concert will be given at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 10th inst.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Harriett Phipps have succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald and the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. The Prince and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch went to the Stockbridge Races on Thursday week. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna were present at a dance given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster at Grosvenor House. On the following day their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present at a match at polo between the household cavalry and light cavalry at Lilliebridge Grounds, Brompton. In the evening the Royal and Imperial party, with Prince Arthur, went to the Strand Theatre. On Saturday last Prince Waldemar, third son of the King of Denmark, arrived at Marlborough House on a visit. The Prince and Princess gave a garden-party at Chiswick in honour of the Shah of Persia. There were present the Shah, with the Persian Princes and a numerous suite. The Queen, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, Prince Waldemar, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their respective suites. Invitations were issued to nearly two thousand personages. The bands of the Grenadier Guards and the Rifle Brigade and the Hungarian band were in attendance. The Baroness and Miss de Reuter were presented by the Grand Vizier to the Shah at the garden party. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of London, the Rev. Albert H. Sitwell, and the Rev. J. Troutbeck officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna and Prince Waldemar, were present at the fête given to the Shah at the Crystal Palace. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, acccompanied by the Cesarewich and the Cesarevna, left Marlborough House on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Cesarewitch, dined with his Royal Highness the Master and the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna, were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House. On Thursday their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were entertained at a dinner and an evening party by the Duke of Edinburgh at Clarence House. The Prince and Princess, with their Royal and Imperial visitors, have taken daily rides and drives. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Major-General Probyn as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh, with Prince Arthur, went to the Strand Theatre on Tuesday evening. His Royal Highness, as Master of the Trinity House, presided, on Wednesday, at a banquet given by the Master and Elder Brethren at their corporate hall on Tower-hill. On Thursday the Duke gave a dinner and an evening party at Clarence House, St. James's, to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein distributed the prizes at the Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, on Thursday week; and was afterwards present at a déjeûner given by the committee, at which Prince Christian presided.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), yesterday week, visited the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road.

Prince Arthur's admission as an honorary member of the Haberdashers' Company was celebrated, on Tuesday, by a banquet in the company's hall. His Royal Highness cordially responded to the toast of his health.

Princess Eugénie of Oldenburg, niece of the Emperor of Russia, with her husband, Prince Alexander, has arrived at Steephill Castle, Ventnor.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Austrian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the American Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, the Earl and Countess of Carysfort, Earl and Countess Cowper, the Earl and Countess of Eldon, Countess Julia of Jersey, Earl Fortescue, Countess Dowager Cowper, the Countess of Lovelace, the Countess Dowager of Newburgh, Countess Metaxa, Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Countess Manvers, Lord and Lady Hylton, Lady Dashwood, Dowager Lady Henniker, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel, the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone.

THE CHURCH.

Dr. Garnier, who resigned the deanery of Winchester about a year ago, died on Sunday morning, in his ninety-eighth year.

Deputations from various religious bodies waited, on Monday, upon the Shah, and presented addresses to him.

Both Houses of Convocation reassembled at Westminster on Tuesday.

A new organ for the parish church of Honiton was opened on Wednesday week. The service was choral, processional hymns were used, and the Bishop of Oxford was the preacher. The organ, which cost £1000, was played by Dr. Wesley.

South Elkington church, Lincolnshire, was reopened on the 24th ult., after restoration, the cost of which had been chiefly borne by the late Rev. W. Smyth, patron, and the Rev. J. G. Smyth, Rector of the parish.

On Wednesday the Marquis of Westminster laid the foundation-stone of a church which is intended to be an adjunct to St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The site (given by the Marquis) is in Graham-street, Belgrave-square.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of St. James's Church, Pleckgate, Blackburn, was laid, with Masonic honours, by Brother Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, the R.W.P.G.M. of East Lancashire, assisted by the grand officers of the province, in the presence of the local members of the order of Freemasons in full costume, the Orange Lodges of the district, numbering 800 persons, &c. The edifice will cost £3500, and will accommodate 644 persons, one half of the sittings being free and unappropriated. Mr. W. T. Carr, barrister, gave the site, in addition to a subscription of £100. A number of working men have subscribed their names for £5 each, to be paid at 2s. 6d. a week.

The parish church of Eastwick was reopened on the 10th ult., after having been closed for more than a year. The old church, consisting of transepts, nave, and chancel, had long been in a decaying and unsafe condition. Now, thanks to the generosity of the patron, Mr. Hodgson, of Gilston Park, the church has been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower. Mr. A. Blomfield, of London, was the architect employed.

A conference of persons interested in the Bishop of London's Fund has been held in Willis's Rooms. The Bishop of London, who presided, congratulated the friends of the movement on their comparative success—half a million sterling being no small sum to raise. He recounted what had been already done, and indicated the new organisation it was intended to frame. The Primate and Lord Hatherley afterwards spoke in sanguine terms about the success of the fund.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Monday evening, at Exeter Hall, over a meeting called to consider the petition recently presented to Convocation in favour of confession in the Church of England. His Lordship, in a very vigorous speech, denounced this proposal as an attack upon the fundamental principles of the national Church, and invited the laity to take up the subject. The meeting passed enthusiastically motions repudiating Romish practices and calling upon the hierarchy of the Church to repress them.

There was a special celebration of the holy communion at St. Paul's, on Wednesday, in connection with the anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—the Archbishop of Canterbury being the celebrant. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Derry. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Archbishops and Bishops at a banquet at the Mansion House. The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, Dublin, and a number of other dignitaries of the Episcopal Bench were present. The health of the Primate and the members of the Episcopate was drunk with great cordiality, and the toasts included the ministers of other denominations, for whom the Rev. N. Hall returned thanks.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Examiners in the Moderation Mathematical School, Oxford, have issued the following class list:—Class I. T. Bowman, scholar, Wadham; C. H. Hinton, Balliol; F. H. Stevens, scholar, Queen's. Class II. J. W. Baines, scholar, Wadham; A. Cartwright, scholar, Queen's; F. H. Dalby, exhibitioner, Christ Church; A. E. Drinkwater, postmaster, Merton; G. W. Duncan, junior student, Christ Church; J. M. Dyer, exhibitioner, Worcester; W. F. Fagan, scholar, Corpus; W. W. M. Hunt, exhibitioner, Merton; W. P. Johnson, exhibitioner, University; J. S. Lane, Jackson Scholar, Merton; A. J. Miller, scholar, Exeter; E. H. Moscardi, scholar, Worcester; E. Strode, exhibitioner, Queen's; W. D. Tarbet, junior student, Christ Church; C. O. Trew, Bible clerk, All Souls'; F. W. Weaver, demy, Magdalen; P. Williams, exhibitioner, Corpus. Class III. T. B. Jones, scholar, Jesus; R. W. S. Pinhey, University; A. R. H. Saunders, University. Mr. James Eastwick, scholar of University, has been elected to a vacant fellowship at Trinity. There were fourteen candidates.

The June examinations for matriculation in the University of London commenced on Tuesday. The total number of candidates this year is about 595.

Lord Arthur Russell, M.P., presided, yesterday week, at the distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful students at University College. Professor Sanderson, the Dean of the Science Faculty, read the report for the session 1872-3, which recorded a gratifying increase in the number of students, more especially in connection with the fine-arts school. As the recipients of prizes came to the table they were loudly cheered, warm plaudits being reserved especially for the successful lady students, and for those who, as natives of foreign countries, must have had peculiar difficulties to contend with. One young gentleman from Japan was very warmly received, and similar honours were accorded to students from Calcutta, Bengal, and other places. The Jews' commemoration scholar was Mr. Henry Forster Morley, of London. The Andrews prizemen (students of two years' standing) were Mr. C. A. Russell, of London, £50; and Mr. F. Stock, of Devonport, £40. The Andrews prizemen of one year's standing were Mr. Henry Forster Morley, £30; Mr. Martin Lewis, of Chester, £25; and Mr. J. V. Jones, of Swansea, £25—the two last mentioned having been equal.

The new statutes issued by the governing body of Rugby School, appointed under the Public Schools Act, 1868, ordain that the Head Master shall in future be "a Protestant of the Church of England," and an M.A. or something higher. The Head Master is to have the appointment of all the assistant masters, but their number and emoluments are to be settled by the governing body.——The list of honours read out on speech day (last week) as gained by Rugbeians in the various branches open to competition, whether academic, civil, or military, during the year ending midsummer, 1873, included one prize essay, two first classes in final classics, one ditto final mathematics, two ditto law, &c., five ditto natural science, and two open fellowships at Oxford; also two first classes in class 1. Tripos and one wrangler at Cambridge; twelve open scholarships or exhibitions (one musical); four commissions in the Royal Engineers, the first, twelfth, thirteenth, and sixteenth places; two ditto in the Royal Artillery, ninth place both times; seven passed into the Military Academy, Woolwich; two ditto Indian Engineers; three Indian Civil, the fifth, seventh, and twenty-seventh places; Chinese Civil, third place; together with a large number of second-class and minor distictions. Another open fellowship, together with a first class, was reported just too late to be included in the list.

Last Saturday Lord Vernon laid the foundation-stone of a chapel for Trent College, which is being erected in memory of the late Mr. Francis Wright, of Osmaston Manor, who was a very large contributor to the college and the first chairman of its board. Lord Vernon afterwards distributed the prizes, among which were a gold medal given by the Duke of Devonshire, and the prizes and certificates gained at the Cambridge local examination, for which Trent is a centre.

The annual meeting of gentlemen educated at Winchester was held at Willis's last week—the Lord Chancellor in the chair.

The annual commemoration at Radley College took place on Monday last. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Robert Phillimore, the school prizes were given away by Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who congratulated the warden and school upon the flourishing state of the college, and upon the honours recently gained at Oxford and Cambridge by former pupils.

Mr. Forster, as the senior member for Bradford, on Wednesday opened the new buildings of the grammar school in that town. The right hon. gentleman, in speaking of the work of the Endowed Schools Commission, expressed his conviction that it had been far more successful than had been generally anticipated.

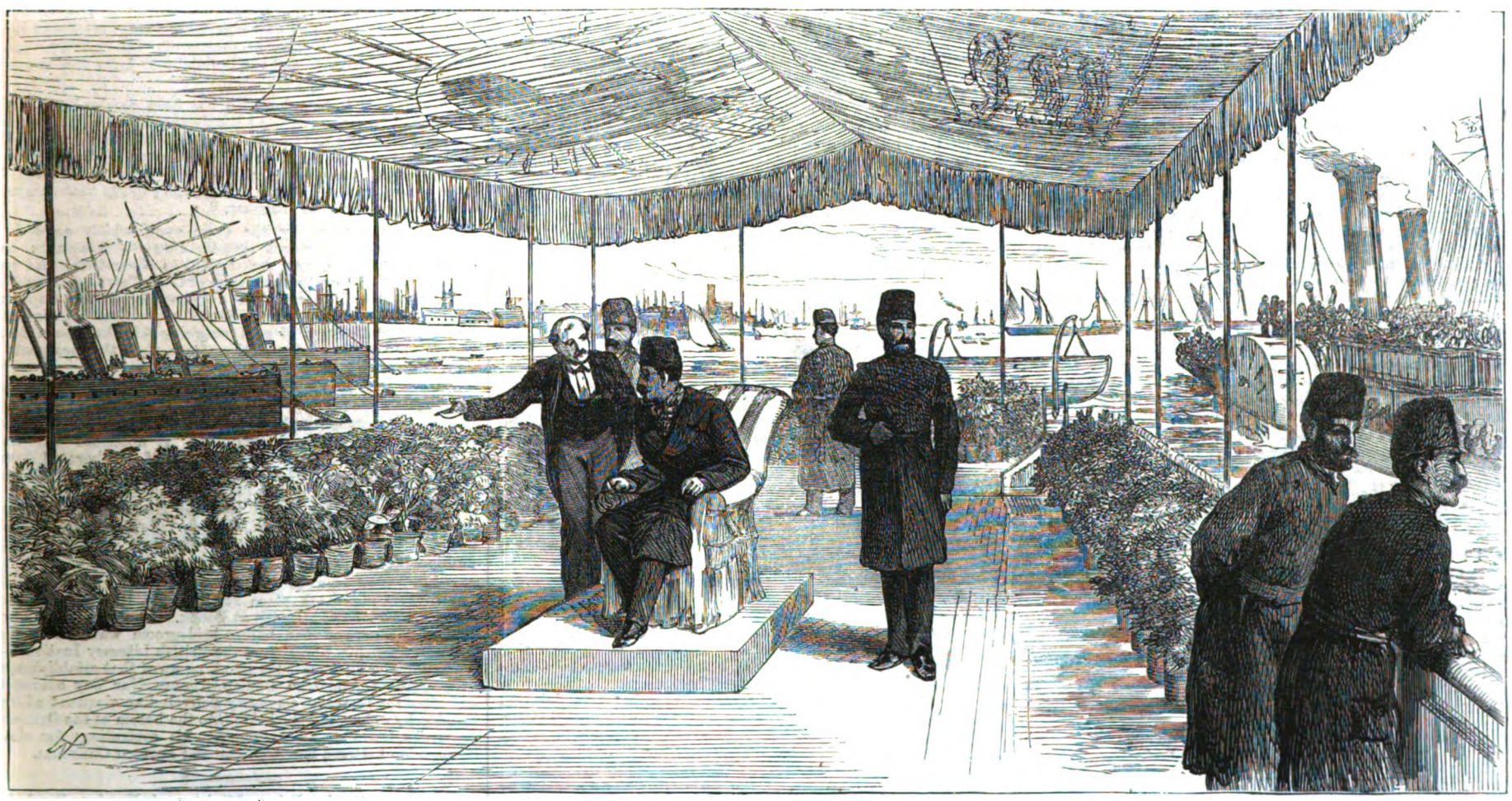
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THE SHAH AT PORTSMOUTH: GOING ON BOARD THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

THE SHAH VIEWING THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD.

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THE SHAH AT LIVERPOOL: THE MAYOR READING THE ADDRESS.



THE SHAH ON THE MERSEY, AT LIVERPOOL.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 3.

Paris is at present entirely occupied with the coming Shah, to the exclusion of far graver and more serious subjects. The preparations for his reception are being actively pushed forward, and there is no doubt that they will be carried out with the taste and completeness which distinguish such things in France. The Duc de Broglie has asked for 350,000f. to defray the cost of the reception; and the Municipality of Paris, without voting any fixed sum for the same purpose, have decided to do all they can in the way of display. They have, therefore, appointed a committee, with unlimited powers, and have issued a full and striking programme, amongst the details of which figures the somewhat curious one of the illumination of the ruins of the Tuileries. The Shah will enter Paris by the Arc de Triomphe, and an army of workmen is engaged upon the decorations in this quarter. Masts for the display of flags are rising out of the ground in the Champs Elysées and the Place de la Concorde in all directions, and one is forcibly reminded of the week which preceded the Emperor's fête in days gone by.

M. Ranc is, next to the Shah, the person occupying most of the public attention at the present moment. Where he is no one seems to know, but from his retreat he has sent forth a long and able letter of defence. In this he describes how he acted during the Commune. After trying to accommodate matters at the outset, he submitted to be elected a member for the ninth arrondissement, in the hope of being able to effect more good in that position. He admits having in that capacity signed two decrees, but gives very good reasons for this. As soon as blood was shed, however, by the Communists, in the first sortie, he resigned, and after that took no part in public affairs. The absurd canard of his possessing papers which incriminate M. Thiers he denies *in toto*. As to his hiding on the entry of the Versailles troops, he did so because friends of his, who had done no more than himself, were arrested; and he did not care about sharing their fate. He cannot, however, wind up without a hit at M. de Cassagnac, whom he declares to be afraid of him. This, of course, the latter has denied, and has issued a challenge in reply. In the meanwhile, despite M. Ranc's protest that to try him would be to attack the principle of universal suffrage, the preliminary preparations for his trial are being actively pushed on. Of course, in the event of his not appearing, he will be proceeded against *en contumace*.

After the stormy scene in the Assembly on the subject of the civil burials we have been favoured with an interval of comparative quiet. The different committees have been working steadily, and the committee appointed to examine into the circumstances attending the election of M. Thurigny for the Nievre having presented an unfavourable report, that gentleman's seat has been declared vacant. As usual, however, a week could not elapse without a tempest of some kind; and one took place yesterday, on the occasion of M. Dufaure bringing forward his long-threatened motion for the immediate discussion of the constitutional bills. The prospect of this question being brought before the Assembly has been exciting much interest, and it is reported that great diversity of opinion existed amongst the various groups of deputies as to the course to be pursued. On Tuesday M. Dufaure gave formal notice of his intention to bring the affair before the House in a somewhat modified manner, and merely to urge the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the bills before the recess. Yesterday the matter came on for discussion, and after a smart debate—in which M. Dufaure, M. Gambetta, and M. Léon Say took part—the motion of M. Laurent, to the effect that the bills should not be referred to a committee till the members had had time to consult their constituents during the recess, was carried by a fair majority.

Pilgrimages to the shrine of the Sacred Heart at Paray-le-Monial, a little town in the south-west, are the order of the day amongst the Legitimists. A large number of the deputies of that party proceeded thither on Sunday, and formally placed themselves under the protection of the Sacred Heart. Those familiar with the history of religious manias may remember that this was the place where Marie Alacoque saw those visions which created such intense excitement during the latter part of the seventeenth century. On the other hand, the people of Lyons seem determined to show how they feel in the matter of the civil burials, immense crowds congregating at every funeral. On Saturday several thousand people, it is said, had assembled to follow the coffin of a child, but were dispersed by the police.

Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'amuse," on which the opera of "Rigoletto" is founded, has been prohibited at the Porte Saint Martin by General L'Admirault, and the *Dix Neuvième Siècle* has been temporarily suspended.

Summer has fairly arrived, and the weather is not only fine, but intensely hot.

SPAIN.

Senor Pi y Margall has completed the list of his new Ministry. In announcing the accomplishment of the task to the Cortes he said that the programme of the new Cabinet would be the same as that of its predecessor—viz., the maintenance of order, progress, and the adoption of all necessary political reforms; and he called on all the fractions of the Cortes to assist him to save the Republic and protect it against the artifices with which it was beset. The new Cabinet has laid several Constitutional and financial proposals before the Cortes, and that body has received very favourably a bill for suspending the Constitutional guarantees in the insurrectionary provinces. Resolute measures have been taken for the preservation of public order, and there is now little apprehension of any immediate action on the part of the Irreconcilables of the capital. Tranquillity has also been re-established at Seville.

The draught of the new Constitution provides that the President of the Republic shall be elected for four years, and shall not be eligible for a second term of office. Deputies of the Cortes are not eligible for office as Ministers. Public power is to be divided into judiciary, legislative, and executive. The bill further establishes municipal self-government, and grants to the Federal States legislative, administrative, and mercantile autonomy.

The Carlists have gained a victory over the Government troops under Colonel Castanon, who fell into an ambuscade, and were routed, and fled in disorder. The loss on both sides appears to have been rather serious. To compensate for this, the Government troops under General Cabrinety have defeated the Carlists, 1500 strong, led by Don Alphonso and Miret. The threatened rising of Carlists in Biscay seems to have actually taken place, 4000 of them having, it is reported, nominated a Government of Carlist notabilities.

ITALY.

All the Ministers resigned last week in consequence of the adverse vote of the House on the subject of the financial measures of the Government. Signor Minghetti has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Queen Isabella of Spain, before leaving Rome last week, presented the Pope with a cross set in diamonds, and subscribed £800 to the Peter's Pence Fund. Her daughter gave £400.

Venetia was visited by an earthquake on Sunday morning. The shock was severely felt at Venice and Verona. At Feletto, near Conegliano, the church fell in, and several persons were killed; and in four villages near Vittoria some persons were killed and many injured. Similar, but less serious, shocks were experienced in various parts of Austria. There were other shocks in Italy on Thursday, and the waters of Santa Croce, a few miles south-east of Belluno, were boiling.

GERMANY.

In Monday's sitting of the Federal Council the Coinage Bill was adopted as amended by the German Parliament. The Federal Council also decided upon the establishment of a central board of health having a consultative character.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the new Court for the enforcement of the ecclesiastical laws has been formed by Royal decree. Of the eleven judges appointed members of the Court, five are Catholics. One of these Catholic judges is Herr von Forckenbach, the Speaker of the Prussian Lower House. The Archbishop of Cologne and his suffragan have been officially called upon to declare why they have deliberately set aside the law by publicly excommunicating two priests for joining the Old Catholics.

In connection with the Central African exploration, it is telegraphed from Berlin that Prince Bismarck will make a grant of £3750 from the Imperial funds to the German Geographical Society.

Another strike has occurred at Berlin, the weavers, to the number of 8000, having desisted from work, with the object of compelling the manufacturers to give them an advance of one third on the wages they are now receiving.

HOLLAND.

It is telegraphed from Calcutta, under Saturday's date, that the Dutch, in return for certain privileges, have offered to the Acheenese, as conditions of peace, to rebuild their mosque and pay the expenses of the war, at the same time undertaking not to interfere with the independence or religion of Acheen. But in the Chamber of Deputies the Colonial Minister has denied all knowledge of such terms of peace. They were, however, ready to accept an honourable peace, but would not discontinue the preparations for war.

In consequence of an adverse vote of the Second Chamber, the Government has withdrawn the bill for the abolition of military substitutes, and the War Minister has resigned.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The health of the Emperor of Germany being still so unsatisfactory, his visit to Vienna has been indefinitely postponed. In the meanwhile, however, his wife, the Empress Augusta, has arrived in the Austrian capital, and there has been another series of festivities similar to those given during the sojourn of the Prince of Wales and the Emperor of Russia. The Empress, who arrived here on Thursday week, when she was received by the Emperor and the Archdukes attired in Prussian uniforms, has been residing at the palace of Schönbrunn. On Friday she visited the Exhibition for the first time, minutely inspecting the Rotunda and the Austrian and German galleries. On Monday she examined the British exhibits, being escorted through our section of the palace by Mr. Owen, the secretary of the Royal Commission. Several grand state dinners have been given since her Majesty's arrival at the Burg and at Schönbrunn, together with a gala performance of "Mignon" at the Opera. Prince Charles of Roumania arrived at Vienna a few days ago, and has been taking part in the different fêtes which have been given.

It is rumoured that the Emperor Francis Joseph will proceed to St. Petersburg, in December, on a visit to the Czar.

The *Times'* correspondent reports the death of two English ladies at Vienna from cholera.

Vienna was visited last Sunday with a thunderstorm, accompanied by a deluge of hail and rain, by which great damage was done to property.

M. Deak has made a speech in the Hungarian Diet in favour of the settlement of the relations between Church and State, which has given great satisfaction and rallied his party—that of the Moderate Liberals—who have recently been directly opposed to the Extreme Left on ecclesiastical questions, as well as on the existing constitutional arrangement with Austria.

The agreement between Hungary and Croatia is said to be now complete.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that Khiva fell into the hands of the Russians on the 10th ult. The day before the capture of the capital the Khan announced to General Kaufmann his intention to surrender the capital and entire khanate to the Emperor of Russia. Immediately after this, and before receiving a reply, the Khan fled, with a party of Yomut Turcomans who had formed the principal garrison of the capital. The gates were then thrown open and the Russians entered. The next day being the anniversary of the birthday of Peter I., the Russians performed Divine service in a public square in memory of the great Czar who had first attempted to conquer Khiva, and also in memory of all Russian soldiers killed in the former and present Khivese campaigns. General Kaufmann, on June 11, the day after the capture, dispatched couriers to Tchemkent, in Russian Turkistan, with orders to telegraph the news to the Emperor Alexander, who is sojourning at Ems, in Prussia.

The Brest-Kiev railway line has been opened for traffic. It completes the network of the West Russia trunk lines, and adds immediately (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) to the military strength of the empire.

TURKEY.

In honour of the Sultan's accession to the throne, the Khedive, who is on a visit to Constantinople, has given a fête, which is said to have surpassed any that has hitherto taken place on the banks of the Bosphorus.

The *Levant Herald* of Monday says that, at an audience given to the Khedive on Saturday, the Sultan, in order to give his Highness a fresh proof of his esteem, requested him in future, in visiting the palace, to enter by the gate reserved for foreign Sovereigns and their representatives, instead of by that used by Ottoman Ministers.

AMERICA.

Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the sale of 5,500,000 dols. in gold, and the purchase of bonds to the amount of 500,000 dols. during the month of July.

President Grant has issued a proclamation announcing that articles 18 to 25 of the Treaty of Washington would take effect on July 1.

The Rio Grande Commission estimates at 7,000,000 dols. the total depredations committed by the Indians in their incursions from Mexican territory. The report recommends increased military protection.

The cholera returns show a slight increase of the epidemic in Nashville and Cincinnati. It has appeared also at St. Louis.

The total immigration into New York from Jan. 1 to June 14 was 141,856 persons.

Another great fire is reported from the Far West by which the town of Hamilton, in Nevada, has been destroyed. The damages are estimated at £100,000.

CANADA.

It is telegraphed from Ottawa that the following Cabinet arrangements have been made:—Mr. Alexander Campbell, Minister of the Interior; Mr. O'Connor, Postmaster-General; Mr. Gibbs, Minister of Inland Revenue; and Mr. Hugh M'Donald, Minister of Militia.

INDIA.

The envoy from Cabul had an interview with the Viceroy at Simla on Friday, June 27.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Chinese General at Momein has reported to the King of Burmah that Momein, the capital of the Panthay country, was captured, on May 30, with great slaughter, and the Governor taken prisoner.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Legislative Assembly has ratified the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for carrying the mails viâ Galle. The Government of New Zealand has joined in the service.

The new electoral bill, establishing single electorates and increasing the number of members in the Legislature, has passed the second reading.

The French Academy has appointed the Duc d'Aumale director and M. Littré chancellor for the present quarter.

A notice in the *Gazette* states that after the 7th inst. the Extradition of Criminals Act will apply to Denmark.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. William C. F. Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, to be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The *Amico del Popolo* announces that the Prince of Lampedusa has, from his observatory Dei Colli, rediscovered a comet first seen in 1675, at Greenwich.

The Bordeaux synagogue, one of the finest temples belonging to the Jewish persuasion in France, was destroyed by fire on Friday week. The cause was said to be an explosion of gas.

The death is announced of the Marquis de St. Simon, at Paris, aged seventy-five. He was a descendant of the author of the celebrated "Mémoires," and had inherited all his titles.

Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt telegraphs that quarantine will probably be established at Alexandria on arrivals from Venice on account of cholera at the latter place, and that passengers for India or Egypt should avoid that route.

A postal convention has recently been concluded between the German Government and the Governor of Heligoland, Colonel Maxse, for the exchange of mails between Hamburg and the small British dependency. The contract is in operation.

In Brazil the Council of State has decided that Papal bulls cannot take effect in that country until they have received the sanction of the Government, and that excommunication carries with it no disqualification in civil matters.

According to a report of the Swiss Federal Statistical Bureau 3852 Swiss citizens emigrated from eighteen cantons during the past year, chiefly to America. The cantons of Saleure, Vaud, Geneva, and Uri have not sent in any returns.

Prince Charles of Roumania has received a deputation from the Israelite Alliance respecting the treatment of the Jews in the Principality. The Prince, who appears to have manifested great interest in the subject, promised to meet the deputation again on his return journey through Vienna.

It is stated that Prince Adalbert of Prussia bequeathed the whole of his private fortune, including a handsome palace, situated at the Potsdam Gate, in Berlin, to his morganatic wife, Baroness von Barnim, née Elssler, who has offered to sell the same to Government, as her intention is to reside in Austria.

From Peru we learn that a new Archbishop of Lima has been consecrated, and that, on taking the oath of office, he swore to hold the laws of the country superior to any orders proceeding from Rome. It is stated that this is the first time that a Peruvian prelate has disowned the right of the Pope to interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic.

The Nile has arrived with mails from the West Indies and South America. In the islands the weather was fine and the crops promising. There have been several shocks of earthquake in Valparaiso and other parts of Chili, involving much loss of life and destruction of property. The earthquakes at Salvador have ceased, and the inhabitants have recommenced building the city on its old site.

A very satisfactory despatch has been received respecting Sir Samuel Baker, reporting not only the health of himself and his party, but also the complete success of the mission. The Egyptian territory has been extended southwards "as far as the Equator," an orderly government established, and the slave commerce suppressed. Sir Samuel reports that communication is open as far as Zanzibar.

Among the news by the Cape mail, which arrived on Tuesday, is the statement that the House of Assembly, only two members dissenting, has agreed to discontinue the payment of £400 a year to the Bishop of Cape Town as travelling expenses. A bill to establish a University at the Cape has been read the second time without opposition. A report is brought that a nugget of gold weighing 5 lb. has been found at Leydenberg; but later advices state that the prospects at the new gold-fields are not brilliant.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an abstract of the new treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, which was signed on June 5. The treaty puts an end at once to the transport of slaves throughout the Sultan's dominions, it abolishes the slave markets, and provides for the protection of all liberated slaves. The British cruisers will have full power to seize any vessels belonging to subjects of the Sultan which may be engaged in the slave trade. It is stated that the German and American Consuls aided Dr. Kirk with all their influence, and that the British Consul was congratulated by many of the principal Arabs on the occasion.

The unusual event of a marriage between an Englishwoman and an Armenian took place at daybreak this morning (says the *Levant Times* of May 23) at Bebek. The young lady was Miss Robinson, and the happy bridegroom was Mr. Garabet Agopian, formerly librarian of the British Literary Institute—a post which he held until the breaking up of that establishment. The eminent Armenian Bishop Khoran Nar Bey officiated; and after the marriage ceremony delivered an eloquent address in French, welcoming the bride into the bosom of the Orthodox Armenian Church and expressing his aspirations for closer communion between the Anglican and Eastern Churches.

Mr. Pennett, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, has arrived in England, where he purposes to stay a few weeks.

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THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, Monday, June 30.

It is a busy and exciting time just now at the Vienna Industrial Palace and in the surrounding park. From an early hour in the morning jurors are going their rounds instituting comparisons between different art-manufactures; estimating the merit of one industrial fabric after another; tasting wines and preserved provisions; testing machinery in all its branches; examining ores, grains, and chemical products; classing musical and scientific instruments; ranking all that relates to the arts of peace while arbitrating upon the instruction and equipment of troops, military engineering, and implements of war.

In continuance of one's route through the British section—the description of which was commenced last week—we have first to refer to Messrs. Minton's display, which, as on all similar occasions, forms an exhibition of itself. Here almost every variety of porcelain manufacture is to be met with, from a pair of splendid Paisley vases in *bleu de roi*, decorated with miniature paintings which have Venus for heroine, to those quieter reproductions of Henri Deux ware, with regard to which the heads of collectors appear to be completely turned. Here are vases, plates, and dishes, of apparently Indian inspiration, on which Eastern serpent-charmers are depicted exercising their craft, and Eastern beauties stand out from subdued backgrounds of tropical foliage. Of plates and vases, with cameo-looking subjects in *pâte-sur-pâte*, the famed Staffordshire firm makes a most interesting show. The designs are alike delicately modelled and gracefully composed, and ideal nymphs and cupids are grouped together with an endless variety of fancy—invariably on some sombre-toned background.

Among other subjects are nymphs with lyres, engaged in painting, entangled among bulrushes, and being unsuspectingly tripped up by mischievous cupids, who, in their turn, are caged and chained, and smothered beneath bouquets of flowers. One remarkable dish, of a rich-tinted brown hue, has in its centre a nude female figure, of deep ivory tone, standing in the midst of tall aquatic plants, cleverly relieved by a deeply-incised background. Other dishes of the same rich coffee-coloured tint are painted over with tropical birds and flowers in a most masterly manner. Combined with remarkable freedom and breadth, there is a delicacy both of handling and colour; which latter, while sufficiently brilliant, is invariably tenderly harmonious. Among the vases are a pair in rich turquoise blue, ornamented with birds of gorgeous plumage and delicate pink fruit-blossoms springing from graceful stems; and smaller vases in *rose du Barry*, spread over with tenderly-tinted leaves and pearly-white transparent flowers; while one charming pair of a delicate pale blue is ornamented with flowers of various hues, and purplish green foliage in strong relief. Other vases are decorated with miniature paintings, suggested by the works of Watteau; and one especial pair, with black and gold mouldings, is remarkable for its exquisite composition of birds and flowers in tender yet brilliant colours, slightly raised from the rich brown ground.

Messrs. Minton exhibit several framed plaques, forming a portion of the series of the Seven Ages of Shakspeare, designed by H.S. Marks, in his accustomed quaint and picturesque fashion, and the decided colours of which harmonise admirably with their gilded backgrounds. Among imitative specimens of Henri Deux ware they exhibit an oval shaped timepiece thermometer and barometer, which has found a purchaser in Sir Richard Wallace. Cupids guiding dolphins are grouped at the base, while above are arabesques composed of cupids' heads and cornucopias, a strutting chanticleer being posed at the summit. In this example no attempt has been made to introduce the blue tint which is to be found in, and add so much to the effect of, the pair of candlesticks reproduced after the originals in the South Kensington Museum—yellow, chocolate, and black being the only tints had recourse to.

Great Britain is represented in glass by Green, Pellatt and Wood, and other firms of minor note. The stall of the first named is one of the most conspicuous of the whole British section. From its centre hangs a superb chandelier, most splendidly cut, resplendent with all the prismatic tints, the weight of which is 10 cwt., and the price close upon £1000; while around hang others of somewhat smaller size but of equally fine workmanship. Among these there is one with ruby centres, which is a perfect chef-d'œuvre, Their cut and engraved table glass is also very fine, and I particularly noticed among it some beautiful gold-plated dessert dishes, formerly supplied to the Emperor Napoleon III. Among the curiosities is a tazza for use at the administration of the Holy Eucharist, which is mounted in richly-chased gold, the engraving in relief on the glass being especially beautiful. Messrs. Green also display a very elegant decanter, one of a service of glass manufactured by their predecessors, Messrs. Bacchus and Green, and first used on the occasion of the allied Sovereigns dining at the Guildhall in 1814, after the exile of Napoleon I. to Elba. Messrs. Pellatt and Woods do not make so pretentious a display, but what they show is really very good. The engraving upon their glass, designed, I am told, by the heads of the firm themselves, is remarkably light and airy, and beautifully executed. A word of commendation is due also to Messrs. Daniell, who, by means of engraving, have adapted Japanese patterns to glass ware, and whose general show of household and ornamental glass and china is of fair average merit.

The English exhibitors of cutlery have their places in the nave, while those of edge tools—with the exception of Messrs. Spear and Jackson, who occupy a place of honour in the Rotunda, where they make a very fine display, are consigned to the right-hand transversal gallery. Of the former Messrs. Brookes and Crookes have by far the most important show, and the splendid specimens of cutlery with which their handsome hexagonal case is filled have been much admired. Messrs. Pigall and M'Daniell, of London, the remaining English exhibitors of cutlery, have also creditable displays. Turning into the right-hand transversal gallery, at the entry of which Messrs. Winfield, of Birmingham, have erected an ugly trophy of brass and copper tubes, and bedsteads and metallic furniture, which considerably damages the effect of Minton's splendid majolicas, in front of which it stands, one reaches the section of edge tools and steel manufactures. Sheffield is effectively represented here, and the saws, hammers, files, chisels, &c., which will be found in this gallery are unsurpassed in the whole exhibition. Foreign manufacturers come round and gaze, utterly astounded at what our great Yorkshire firms can produce. Among the exhibits of this class that of Taylor Brothers, comprising a large perforated circular saw, 7 ft. 3 in. in diameter; that of Kenyon and Co., who display some admirable edge tools; and that of Robert Smith and Co., whose crucible-cast steel files are exceptionally fine. The pen and needle trade, another of our great staple industries, is also remarkably well represented. Lower down the gallery one finds Perkins and Son's elegant baths and toilet furniture; close upon which follows the section of chemical industry, where inks, plate-powder, dyes, and varnishes are mingled with soap, oils, and candles. The most noteworthy exhibits here are those of Johnson, Matthey, and Co., who display some highly-curious platinum refining-boilers, assay apparatus, syphons, and condensing coils.

Exhibits in connection with the navy and the art of war are dispersed through the rest of the gallery. "Henrys," and "Sniders," and "Chassepots," and specimens of almost every rifle, musket, pistol, or revolver in existence, fill some half a dozen cases, grouped, so to say, round a couple of gigantic anchors and a splendid muzzle-loading cannon. The largest of the former is a Martin's patent self-canting anchor, with a zigzag link-chain cable, made expressly for the Devastation, and the other, somewhat smaller, a patent Stockless anchor, both of them very fine, and the objects of much curiosity on the part of the uninitiated. By their side stands the handsome muzzle-loading steel gun exhibited by Vavasseur. This powerful engine of war weighs over five tons, and the carriage and slide upon which it is mounted more than 50 cwt. It was successfully experimented with by the English Government at Portsmouth in May, 1869, and by the French at Toulon last year, when it was fired over 250 times, principally with battering charges. Messrs. Vavasseur and Co. exhibit also numerous specimens of floating and drifting torpedoes for harbour defence, on the Singer and M'Evoy principles. Facing their large gun is the important display of Thomas Firth and Sons, Sheffield, exhibitors of homogeneous steel forgings and tubes for 6-inch field and siege guns, and patterns of steel rifle barrels as supplied to the British and foreign Governments. This completes our survey of the right-hand transversal gallery.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A grand reception and ball are to be given at the Mansion House on the evening of Friday next.

Handsome silver tea and coffee services and a magnificent salver have this week been presented to Mr. Thoms, on his retirement from the editorship of *Notes and Queries*.

The death is announced, at the age of eighty-three, of Mr. Matthew Marshall, well known for nearly thirty years as chief cashier at the Bank of England, from which post he retired on a full pension about nine years back.

Dr. Frankland's monthly report on the water supplied by the companies indicates that the increased storage provided by some of the companies has greatly reduced the amount of sewage and animal contamination.

Dr. Burrows, the president, and the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians gave a conversazione on Wednesday, at the college in Pall-mall East, which was attended by a numerous and distinguished company.

The Royal Horticultural Society's rose show took place on Wednesday. It was a very fine display, and was attended by a brilliant company. The principal prize was awarded to Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt.

Yesterday week the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman White and Mr. Perkins, entertained her Majesty's Judges and a distinguished legal and civic party of nearly 300 guests at a banquet given at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has agreed to grant the School Board another loan of £50,000 for its building fund, raising the amount borrowed from this source and from the Loan Commissioners to £340,000.

A heavy storm of rain broke over London on Sunday afternoon, after a morning of great heat. The storm was unaccompanied by thunder or lightning; but from the midland counties a severe thunderstorm is reported.

The foundation-stone of Christ Church, in perpetuation of Surrey Chapel, was laid on Thursday week by Mr. Morley, M.P. The new building will occupy a commanding position at the junction of Kennington and Westminster roads.

The annual soirée of the Royal Academy was held on Wednesday evening, when a large and brilliant company assembled. The visitors were received by Sir Francis Grant, the president. At eleven o'clock the principal members of the Shah's suite arrived, and remained half an hour.

The annual parish flower show and industrial exhibition of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, was held at the school-rooms, Amwell-street, Pentonville, on Wednesday and Thursday. The prizes, consisting of numerous useful domestic articles, were distributed by the Duchess of Sutherland.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 100,875, of whom 33,420 were in workhouses and 67,455 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these numbers show a decrease of 4124, 23,023, and 28,508 respectively.

A largely-attended meeting of persons employed in the General Post Office was held last Saturday evening, at which it was resolved to petition Parliament for an increase of remuneration, and for the establishment of a clearly-defined system of promotion by seniority.

Nearly 4000 visitors attended the conversazione of the Society of Arts, yesterday week, at the South Kensington Museum. The scene in the North Court was decidedly a brilliant one, many Oriental dresses and ribbons and stars of different orders adding colour and helping the ladies' toilets.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, at Streatham Hill, was made on Thursday week by the Bishop of Winchester, who took occasion to pay a warm tribute to the value of that and kindred institutions in preparing the young for the parts which they had severally to play upon the great stage of human life.

Mr. W. E. Forster has replied to some of his constituents, who have sent him petitions against the Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill, expressing his regret that they are disappointed with the measure, but asking them to suspend judgment until they have considered the arguments in support of the bill which he will bring forward on the second reading.

The annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union will be held on Friday next, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, at four o'clock, when the Marquis of Lorne will preside. On the following day (Saturday), at three o'clock, the annual conference of delegates from the metropolis and the provinces will be held at the rooms of the Society of Arts.

A meeting in aid of the Royal Normal College for the Blind was held, on Monday, at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Marquis of Westminster explained the objects of the institution, and it was resolved to open a subscription.——A very interesting musical entertainment has been given by the pupils of the London Society for Teaching the Blind, Upper Avenue-road, Regent's Park. The society is doing excellent work in every department of its labours, but most of all, perhaps, in that of music, thanks to the aptitude of the poor students and the ability of their instructor, Mr. Edwin Barnes, who for sixteen years has discharged his duties with conspicuous success.

The annual Royal Caledonian fancy-dress ball, under immediate patronage of her Majesty, for the benefit of Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, t place, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. The lady patron comprised a long list of influential names connected with best families in Scotland.

The anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' S was held, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace, the c being taken by Mr. Joseph Carter Wood. There was a la attendance. It was announced that the chairman had gi 300 guineas to the funds of the charity, and that the t amount of subscriptions during the year amounted to £44 which £1850 came from the family of the chairman.

At a conference of Liberal members and delegates fr Nonconformist associations which has been held at the We minster Palace Hotel resolutions have been adopted con ing the Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill, and c ing on Liberals in the House to offer it the most strenuous position. The Nonconformists' committee at Sheffield h passed a series of resolutions condemning the amendment.

The *City Press* states that an excellent plan has b adopted by the Lord Mayor in the establishment of an offic the Mansion House for the conduct of such charitable fun his Lordship may be from time to time concerned with. By t arrangement the work of receiving donations will be grea simplified, and may be carried on without interference wi ordinary matters of business.

On Monday some official particulars were issued respecti the schools in the metropolis. In the division of the city London the number of children requiring elementary sch was 11,529; in Chelsea, 38,802; in Finsbury, 73,373; Greenwich, 40,358; in Hackney, 73,014; in Lambeth, 10,0,0 in Marylebone, 72,620; in Southwark, 43,539; in the Tow Hamlets, 87,714; and in the division of Westminster, 32,74

Sir Antonio Brady presided, on Wednesday night, at meeting, in the Cannon-street Hotel, in support of the mo ment for distributing cheap and nutritious meals to the wor ing classes. In the early part of the day a practical experim had been made. The meals comprised 16 oz. of solid fo made up of Australian meat, farinaceous substances, a vegetables, and the cost wholesale was 2d., or 2d. and a fractio a meal.

A Scottish fête was held at the Alexandra Park last Satu day. It is described as one of the largest gatherings of perso claiming a birthright north of the Tweed that ever assembl on any single public occasion in or near London. Prizes we awarded to the best-dressed Highlanders, the best pibroc player, the best dancer of "Ghillie Callum," and the best m at the stone and the caber, who, as usual, proved to be Don Dinnie. There was a long list of less exciting competitions.

The *City Press* states that the parish of St. Edmund t King has given from its charitable funds, with the approval the Charity Commissioners, £1000 to the London Hospital a £500 to King's College. The Company of Mercers has vot 200 gs. to the funds of St. George's Hospital. Baron Burdett-Coutts has given £100 to the Hospital for Wome Soho-square, and has offered to double it if others will make t sum up to £1000. The Duke of Bedford has given £100 to t Working Men's Club and Institute Union, 150, Strand.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of S Mary's Hospital Medical Schools took place on Wednesday, one of the lecture-halls, in presence of a considerable numb of ladies and gentlemen. Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., M.D M.P., presided. Dr. Cheadle, Dean of the school, read t annual report, which mentioned that the large increase twenty-three during the previous year in the number of gene students had been maintained during the year now ending, a that the condition of the school, tested by the result of t examinations by the various great examining bodies, was in t highest degree satisfactory.

There were 2105 births and 1129 deaths registered in Lon last week. The former were 174 and the latter 287 below t average. The fatal cases of diarrhœa, which usually show rapid increase at this season of the year, have slowly b steadily increased during the past six weeks from 12 to 2 the latter number, however, returned last week was 73 bel the average, and 19 of the deaths were those of children un five years of age. There was 1 death from smallpox, 23 fro measles, 10 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 57 fro whooping-cough, and 20 from different forms of fever. Seve deaths were caused by street accidents. The mean temperatu was 62 deg. and 8 min. above the average.

Mr. Milner Gibson presided over the annual dinner of t Cobden Club, which took place at Greenwich last Saturd evening. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evenin read a letter which he had received from M. Michel Chevalie in which, alluding to the recovery of free-trade principles France, he said:—"It is a convincing proof that civilisatio like an immense stream, carrying in its current science, powe and wealth, must advance more and more in that directio and that any effort to oppose it must be defeated. In t future, if not in the present, free trade will be the password nations." The health of the strangers was proposed by t First Lord of the Admiralty, and was responded to by M David Wells for the United States, by M. de Laveleye f Belgium, and by Senor Morel for Spain.

The Marquis of Lorne was in the chair, yesterday week, a meeting of the National Union for Promoting the Educati of Women of all Classes, held at Willis's Rooms. The reporte note the presence of a richly-dressed Brahmin lady, who w unveiled, and appeared to take great interest in the proce ings. She was accompanied by a Brahmin gentleman European costume. The first resolution, moved by Sir Staffo Northcote, M.P., recognised the great deficiency which exists good schools for girls at a moderate cost, and expressed appr bation of the scheme of the Girls' Public Day School Compan Other speakers were Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Sir J. P. Ka Shuttleworth, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Hon. Lyul Stanley, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Lord Elm Fitzmaurice, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Llewelyn Davi Dr. Rigg, and Mr. C. S. Roundell.

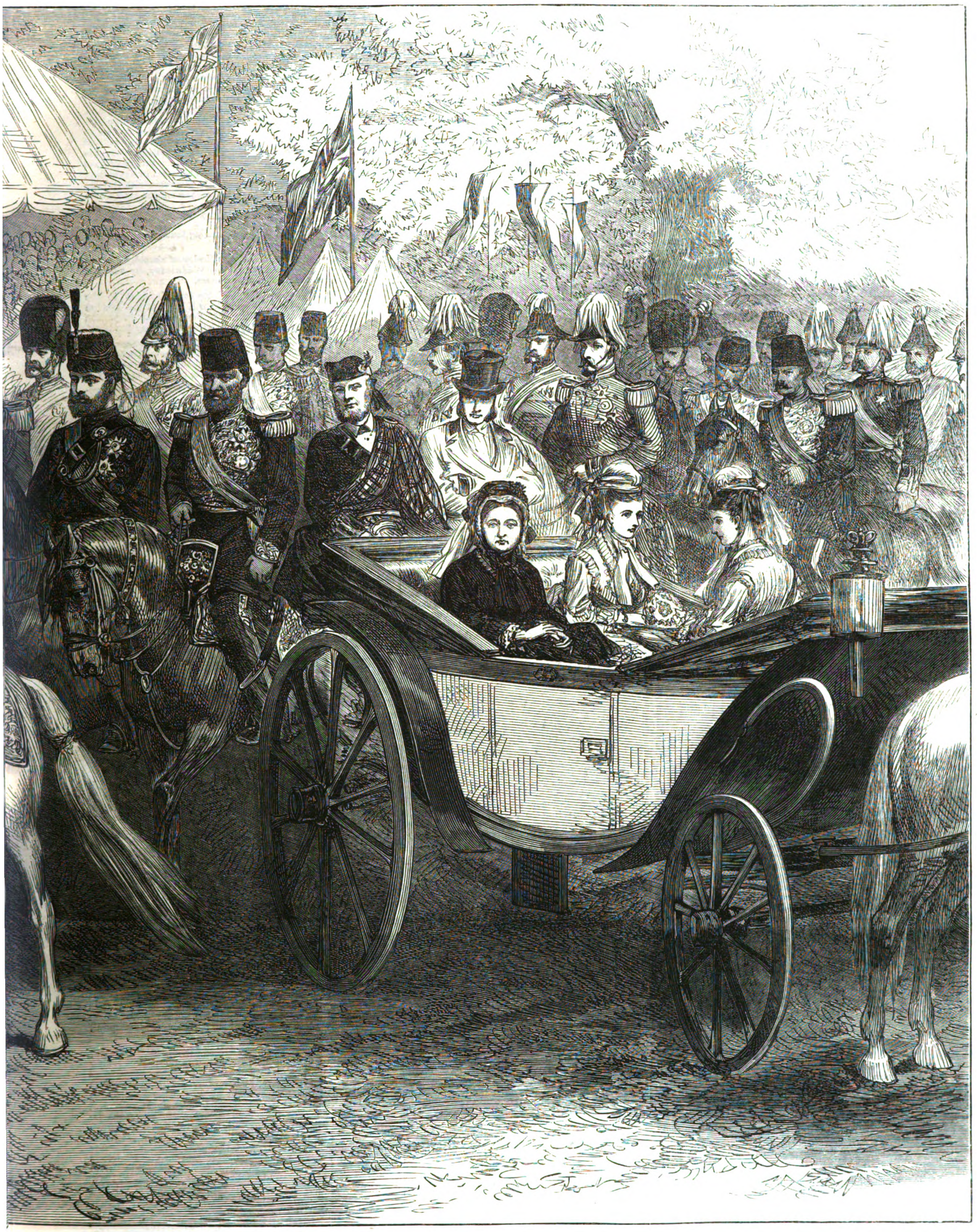
The Royal Colonial Institute held its fifth annual meeti at its rooms, 15, Strand, last Saturday afternoon. The Da of Manchester, as president of the institute, was in the cha It was announced that 101 new Fellows had joined the in tute in the course of the year, comprising six members of t Imperial Parliament and many members of colonial Leg latures; that Mr. Alfred Tennyson and Mr. J. A. Froude h been elected hon. Fellows, and that Viscount Monck, L Lisgar, Sir Richard Macdonnell, and others had consented join the council; also that the library was receiving const accessions of colonial bluebooks and Parliamentary papers a works of reference on colonial subjects through the liberal of the Governments of the various colonies and of private in viduals, and that the institute had now £[illegible] invested colonial securities, besides other property.

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THE QUEEN AND THE SHAH OF PERSIA

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AT THE REVIEW IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Shah of Persia, having exercised on the House of Commons an emptying influence for many days, brought about an opposite state of things by paying that Assembly a visit in person. On the day when the King of Kings was to come to witness the process of English law-making there was a morning sitting in the Lower House, the subject-matter being the Judicature Bill. Those who entered the Chamber at two o'clock could observe that the benches in the "gallery of honour"—that is, the place reserved for peers, diplomatists, and distinguished personages, including Monarchs and Princes on occasions—were covered with crimson cloth, with a satin border of the same hue. The reason for this was special, for the Shah, having heard that the garniture of the House of Commons was green, intimated that he could not go there if he was to stand or sit on anything of that colour, which is sacred to a good Moslem. Accordingly red coverings were placed over the green morocco, and taken off the moment after the great personage departed, so that after all he did sit on something green, though it was not visible to the eye, and, by consequence, not to his inner consciousness. Towards five o'clock the assemblage in the House, which had been mediocre, began to thicken slightly, and many gentlemen got into the side galleries, which afforded "coigns of vantage" for looking at anyone sitting in the centre of the Peers' Gallery. But the largest gathering of legislators was in the lobby, where, in triple and quadruple line, they awaited the advent of the Shah from the House of Lords. In that chamber things went very quietly; the characteristic gravity, decorum, dulness, and unexcitability of that assembly were kept up, and so its characteristics were duly exhibited to the illustrious stranger, who, by-the-way, as he sat on a gilded chair by the side of the throne of the Queen of England, seemed to examine that and the canopy above it, and to come to the conclusion that it was nothing particular, its pinchbeck material having doubtless been detected by him. As the Shah entered the Commons lobby members rushed in hundreds into the House, and a space was left where the Speaker could stand, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to receive his Majesty. As the House was in Committee, and the Speaker out of the chair, this little ceremonial was enabled to be performed. Having ascended the rather narrow and winding staircase which leads to the Peers' Gallery (they say that he detests going up stairs), the Shah took his seat by the clock on the left side of the gallery, and his suite arranged themselves entirely on that side. No one else was allowed in that place that day.

It happened that the subject matter in hand was whether Committee on the Judicature Bill should be brought to a close for the time; and so there was opportunity for several short speeches. Of course everything went on just as if no distinguished person was present, and, whether by accident or design, members contrived to give the Shah tastes of all their qualities and all their peculiarities as a body. The Prime Minister was able to speak shortly twice; and there were lusty cries of "Divide!" and all that shouting which is inevitable when some want to go on and others want to close the business in hand. Something of the general feeling towards individuals was exhibited, as it were, by impulse. Thus, when Mr. Stavely Hill, who is nearly a bore, and nearly ludicrous in his manner and mode of speech, rose, there burst out sounds which can only be called yells, and the whole assembly moved and quivered as if under the influence of a sudden shock of earthquake. Then, when Mr. R. N. Fowler—who in his movements is *outré* and grotesque, and in his voice and mode of speaking unconsciously droll—sprang up in that jack-in-a-box manner which is peculiar to him, renewed roars broke out, this time being more than half composed of laughter. All this time the Shah seemed to have been shaken from that equanimity and imperturbability which he generally tries to observe. He looked surprised, turned constantly to Sir Henry Rawlinson, and seemed to demand explanations of what was going on, probably asking whether, by some mistake, he had not been brought to look on a gathering of raving lunatics. Evidently with intention, a division was taken on the question of reporting progress; and the Shah appeared still more puzzled when he saw one set of members going out at one door and coming in at another, and vice versâ; while the ceremony of "telling" and giving in the numbers was palpably more distracting still; nor did he seem to comprehend the explanation, doubtless given him by Sir Henry Rawlinson, that that singular, boisterous, physical proceeding was the culminating process of English lawmaking. As to the Grand Vizier—who unconsciously committed a breach of House-of-Commons order (which is that no one shall be in an erect position except a person who is speaking), by standing in a respectful attitude before the Shah—he seemed to be wrapped in amazement, and seemed to be addressing silent prayers to Allah to deliver him from the place of peril amongst demented infidels into which he had been got. The House having gone out of Committee, the Speaker took the chair, and the Shah had the opportunity of seeing the assembly in both these phases; but, as very few people understand what is the distinction between House and Committee, it is not unlikely that his Majesty was in as hopeless a state of noncomprehension of the peculiarity as of anything else that he witnessed. Nevertheless he was evidently amused. He even smiled; and he lingered until the morning sitting was suspended, and, the Speaker having left the chair for a while, members rapidly dispersed.

On Wednesday there was a very unusual occurrence, which, it is believed, has had no parallel but once since morning sittings were invented. It happened that the two bills which stood first for hearing went off unexpectedly, and way was made for Mr. Newdegate's Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill. He started off with his speech, intended to be as long and as portentous as possible; but the Irish Roman Catholic members, who had not expected the measure to come on that day, were desirous of stopping its progress. Accordingly, soon after one o'clock, the House being very thin, a notice was taken that forty members were not present. The Speaker, having "counted," found only thirty-seven legislators in their places. In ordinary circumstances he would at once have adjourned the House; but this was a morning sitting, and the rule is that no adjournment by counting can take place until four o'clock; consequently the Speaker had to resume his seat, where he would have continued to be imprisoned, like the Lady in "Comus," in her enchanted chair, until four o'clock chimed. The right hon. gentleman did not like the prospect before him, and it is understood that he communicated with the "whips" on each side, and asked them to bring in sufficient members to form a quorum, so that business might be resumed. Great difficulty was found in inducing the Irish members to return to the House, but in about twenty minutes the requisite forty were driven in, the spell was dissolved, and Mr. Newdegate resumed his speech. Some people say that, if they had been in the Speaker's situation, they would have preferred an hour and a half of silent contemplation in his chair to listening, or seeming to listen, to Mr. Newdegate's speech. An evident intention to "talk out" the bill failed.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Stanhope did not succeed, yesterday week, in inducing the House to vote for the establishment of an order of merit, to be conferred on men distinguished in science, literature, or art. The Duke of Argyll promised that something should be done towards the prevention of loss of life caused by wild beasts in India. A motion brought forward by the Marquis of Salisbury for copies of the correspondence between the War Office and the Corporation of Oxford relative to the purchase of a site for a military dépôt, though opposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, was agreed to.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge entered into an explanation with the view of exonerating the Horse Guards from all blame for the irregularity contained in the Parliamentary return relating to chest measurements of recruits. He said the blame lay with some commanding officers who had not properly adhered to the regulations. Earl Russell, in moving the second reading of his bill for the better government of Ireland, on having endeavoured to justify its introduction, and repeated and supplemented his former reasons therefor. He declared that Ireland was at present governed by the Pope and Cardinal Cullen. He also compared the state of Ireland with that of Scotland, and asserted that England had lavished money on Scotland and had done nothing for Ireland. After Lord Kimberley had argued against the bill and several other noble Lords had spoken, the motion was negatived without a division.

It having become known that the Shah had determined on visiting the Houses of Parliament on Tuesday, there was an unusually large attendance of members in the House of Lords. A lively conversation took place on the existing system of recruiting for the Army, but no result was arrived at. The Tithe Commutation Acts Amendment Bill was read the second time, it being understood that the further stages would be postponed until the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on this subject has been presented. The Shrewsbury and Harrow Schools Property Bill was also read the second time. The Royal Bank of Scotland Bill, the Crown Private Estates Bill, and the Thames Embankment (Land) Bill were passed through Committee. The Admission to Benefices and Churchwardenships, &c., Bill and the Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2) Bill were read the third time and passed.

On Thursday there was very little business of general importance transacted, although their Lordships sat to nearly eight o'clock. The Scotch Conveyancing Bill was read the second time. The Canonries Bill and the Crown Private Estates Bill were each read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Friday, June 27, the Home Secretary informed Mr. Plimsoll that the returns of the men imprisoned for refusing to go to sea would be issued in a few days; and that the solicitor to the Treasury would prosecute the owners of the Druid for sending that vessel to sea in an unseaworthy state. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and agreed to a vote of £1,105,348 for Post-Office packet service, and £542,220 for Irish education. The former vote did not include the sum payable under the contracts for the conveyance of the mails between the Cape and Zanzibar and Aden. In Committee on the Juries Bill, the Attorney-General, referring to an amendment discussed at the last sitting of the Committee, undertook to bring up a new clause providing that the expense of carrying out the Act should be defrayed by the Treasury out of moneys to be voted by Parliament—an intimation with which Mr. Lopes expressed satisfaction. On clause 52, relating to the number of the jury, the Attorney-General stated that he was still of opinion that the number should be seven; but, finding that the Judges and leading men at the Bar were in favour of twelve, and as the point was not a vital one, he would not press the proposal. With regard to verdicts, he thought the time had gone by for requiring absolute unanimity, and that the decision of a majority was sufficient; but he was ready to abide in that respect also by the wish of the Committee. He contended, however, that all juries ought to be of a composite character, and contain a definite proportion of special and common jurors. He moved, therefore, to amend the clause by providing that every jury should consist of twelve persons, four being special and eight common jurors. After some discussion, the Attorney-General gave way, the amendment was withdrawn, and the clause itself struck out of the bill. On reaching the sixty-fifth clause the Chairman reported progress. The Canada Loan Guarantee Bill and the Court of Queen's Bench (Ireland) Grand Juries Bill were read the third time and passed; and, a resolution providing for the expenses under the Supreme Judicature Bill having been agreed to, the sitting was suspended. On resuming, at nine o'clock, Mr. M'Laren proceeded to move a resolution on Church rates in Scotland, when the House was counted out.

Mr. Gladstone explained to Mr. M'Clure, on Monday, the terms on which the Government would advance money to the Irish railway companies. On the motion for going into Committee on the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, Mr. Gladstone, forestalling an amendment which stood upon the paper in the name of Mr. Bouverie, announced that the Government were prepared to introduce in the bill clauses providing that the final Court of Appeal to be constituted for England should also be the final Court of Appeal for Scotland and Ireland. The right hon. gentleman was not prepared forthwith to state in detail by what means this result was to be obtained; but he urged the House at once to proceed with the bill in Committee, upon the understanding that the new clauses indicated should be introduced without loss of time. Mr. Bouverie expressed his satisfaction with this proposal; but Mr. Disraeli suggested that the debate should be adjourned until the whole scheme and "the matured opinions of the Government" were before the House. After some further discussion, Mr. Ward Hunt embodied it in a formal amendment, upon which the House divided, and the amendment was rejected by 192 votes against 170. The House then went into Committee, and made some progress. The National Debt Commissioners (Annuities) Bill, the Public Works Loan Commissioners (School and Sanitary Loans) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund, &c. (Permanent Charges Redemption), Bill were read the second time.

There was a morning sitting on Tuesday, at which the Committee on the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill was taken. The consideration of clause 5 was resumed, and the Attorney-General's amendment, striking out the additional Vice-Chancellor, which was discussed by anticipation on the previous evening, was proposed and carried by 141 to 73. A subsequent amendment, moved by the Attorney-General, giving power to the Government to appoint three new Judges in the Equity division, in place of Judges to be appointed to the High Court of Appeal, gave rise to much controversy; but ultimately it was agreed to. On clause 6, the constitution of the Court of Appeal, Mr. Walpole appealed to Government to postpone it until the changes necessary for the extension of the bill to Scotland and Ireland were forthcoming; and Mr. Gladstone, in answer, stated the substance of the proposal to appoint to the Court of Appeal one member of the legal profession, and one ex-officio member, from each country. At this stage the Shah and a numerous suite arrived, and remained in the gallery over the clock during the rest of the sitting, watching the proceedings with much attention and apparent interest. Progress was ordered to be reported before any progress was made with clause 6. The Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill was read the second time. At the evening sitting the House was "counted out" at twenty minutes past nine o'clock, as Sir H. Selwin Ibbetson was calling attention to the drainage and water supply of Epping.

The Real Estates Settlement Bill and the Landlord and Tenant Bill were withdrawn on Wednesday, and Mr. Newdegate's Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill was taken on the second reading. Its discussion occupied the greater part of the sitting, and, on a division, it was rejected by 131 to 95.

On Thursday, when the House went into Committee upon the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, Mr. Disraeli opened the proceedings by a speech of considerable length, in which he criticised unfavourably many of the provisions of this bill, and concluded by saying that the Government had dealt with a subject of great difficulty, but the details were carried out in an imperfect manner, and the Government would do well if they took more time to consider them, especially after the enormous concessions which had been made. Mr. Gladstone replied at equal length in defence of the bill, and in expressing the determination of the Government to persevere with it. The remaining clauses then occupied the attention of the Committee for the rest of the sitting.

The £50 prize at the Glasgow bowling tournament was won by Mr. Wilson, Paisley.

The foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel, in course of erection at Montrose, was laid on Wednesday, by the Earl of Dalhousie, with full Masonic honours.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin at the London University, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, the medical inspection taking place on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy.

The troops at Aldershott were, on Tuesday, engaged in a sham fight. The defenders, under Major-General Parke, took up a position near Cæsar's camp, and the troops under Sir Hope Grant attacked from the lower side of the Long Valley.

At a meeting of the Manchester City Council, on Wednesday, the Mayor stated that Mr. Job Hindley had placed in his hands £480 for the purchase of a life-boat, to be stationed on some part of the Lancashire coast.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which the Zanzibar mail contract was entered into met for the first time on Tuesday, when Mr. Dodson was elected chairman.

New public baths, the gift of Mr. Bass, at a cost of £5000, were formally presented by him, last Saturday, to the Mayor and Corporation of Derby. The baths are situated in the recreation-ground, which was also the gift of Mr. Bass. Mr. Bass also offered to give £5000 towards building a free library, if the town will provide a site.

The site of the statue to be erected to the memory of Dr. Chadwick, of Southport, in commemoration of that gentleman's gift of £22,000 to Bolton for the erection of model dwellings and an orphanage, was decided on Wednesday. The statue is to be placed at the south-east corner of the Bolton Townhall, and the unveiling is to take place on Friday, Aug. 1.

Lord Grey de Wilton, the Conservative candidate, was elected at Bath yesterday week by a majority of 51 votes, the polling being—Lord Grey de Wilton, 2194; Captain Hayter, 2143. Mr. Cox withdrew from the contest on the nomination day.——The contest for Berwickshire, on the same day, resulted in a Liberal victory. At the close of the poll the figures were—Mr. Miller, 623; Lord Dunglass, 609.

A general meeting of the members of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain was held, on Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Glaisher. The society had expended a sum of £1200 in the construction of a balloon the motive power of which was to be brought about by a small steam-engine, now in preparation, of a merely nominal weight, and giving, for its size, an exceedingly high pressure of steam. A model of this was exhibited in operation.

A circular with reference to the autumn manœuvres of this year has been issued from the War Office to the commanding officers of metropolitan corps, in which it is stated that the period in camp will be for eight or fifteen days. The two camps will be formed on or about July 16 and Aug. 16 respectively, and the volunteer contingent of the army to be assembled will consist of three battalions at a time. No corps will be allowed to send more than fifty rank and file.

Lord Londesborough, having disposed of his Yorkshire seat at Grimston Park, near York, the residue of the estate was brought to the hammer last week at York. The sale, which included ninety-five lots, realised over £150,000. —— The Daylesford freehold estate, situate about four miles from Chipping Norton, Oxon, has been purchased by Mr. Byass, of the firm of Messrs. Gonzales and Co., for £135,000. The estate was once the property and residence of Warren Hastings.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the great hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Thursday week, to witness the presentation to Sir James and Lady Paget of two testimonial portraits of the hon. Baronet. The presentation was made by Professor Humphreys, of Cambridge. Sir James, in acknowledging the compliment, requested the governors, on the part of Lady Paget, to accept one of the portraits for the hospital, and this was heartily acceded to.

A year ago it was announced that Mr. Thomas Holloway had decided to erect at his own cost, at an outlay of nearly £100,000, a building at Virginia Water for the reception of middle-class lunatics, where, at a moderate cost, the relatives of poor middle-class people could be received and cared for. The building, of great architectural beauty, is in course of erection. It has now transpired that Mr. Holloway has decided to erect two or more hospitals in the vicinity of London—one for the reception of incurables, a class in our midst peculiarly claiming the attention of the philanthropist; another for the reception of convalescents, who want bracing after long suffering before renewing their struggles in the world. The estimated cost of sites and buildings is put at £250,000. Mr. Holloway does not propose to endow the hospitals. He will erect and present the hospitals, but will leave to the philanthropic of this and future ages the duty of maintaining them. Mr. Holloway has recently had an interview with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, at which he explained his intentions. Mr. Holloway desires to secure the best advice as to locality, the number of possible recipients, the best form of building, and requisites towards making them at once, architecturally, the most ornamental, and internally the most perfect in the kingdom. With this view letters have been addressed to medical and other authorities inviting an expression of opinion.—*Times*.

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LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Among the witnesses examined on Friday week were officials who produced the records bearing on the now famous card case at Brighton, which the defendant made such a prominent feature in his evidence on a previous trial. It was stated that in the prosecution of the Brooms the name of Tichborne was never mentioned. Mr. Weatherby proved from the *Racing Calendar* the dates of the Brighton Races from 1849 to 1852, while the Deputy-Clerk of Assize for the Home Circuit and the chief superintendent of police at Brighton deposed as to the trial. Miss Weld came up from the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Bristol to tell what she had observed of Roger Tichborne, which was comparatively little. During two visits to Tichborne, in 1851 and 1852, she had conversed with him occasionally. Her recollection was quite clear against the defendant being at all like him. Captain Nangle, who as a boy had been a playmate of Roger, and had last seen him in 1849, gave a racy description of his personal appearance. "His shoulders," said the Captain, "were like a champagne-bottle." Defendant did not in the least degree resemble him. An Irish witness with a rich brogue—Jeremiah Healey, of Clonmel—had, while billiard-marker at the Tipperary County Club, often seen Roger change his clothes. He swore to having seen a bluish mark on one of his arms. Mr. Scott, who had been infirmarian at Stonyhurst from 1841 to 1858, deposed that he was shown a tattoo mark on Roger's arm, and, as far as he could remember, it consisted of a cross, an anchor, and a heart. Mr. Alfred Burrows and Mr. Whitaker Bush detailed the circumstances under which Roger's will had been drawn. Roger himself had given long written instructions to, and been on one occasion more than two hours in consultation with, Mr. Burrows. It was stated that for a layman he showed more than usual knowledge of the details of the settlement. During the day Dr. Kenealy renewed his application to the Court to recall Mr. Gibbes, the Australian witness, who, he said, was about to leave the country. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor agreed that there was no ground for the application.

On Monday Mrs. Whitgrave, a school companion of Lady Radcliffe and a visitor at Upton, deposed to having seen the tattoo mark on Roger. She remembered that it was in the drawing-room, and that three young ladies were present—to the best of her belief, Miss Doughty was one of them. Several officers from Lloyd's testified to the Claimant's having called there with two friends, who searched the records for entries of the Bella. Mr. Stephenson, the superintendent at Lloyd's, produced the entry respecting the loss of the Bella, and showed on the map where the long-boat was picked up. He disposed of the theory that the Osprey, of Glasgow, had picked up the Claimant by stating that it arrived in Table Bay—twenty days' sail further south—on the very day that the wreckage of the Bella was discovered. Witness also produced all other entries as to vessels of the name of Osprey, showing that none of them would tally with the Claimant's account of his rescue. Mr. Vining, of Liverpool, one of the managing owners of the Bella, and Mr. Killey, a part owner, who had also superintended the building of the vessel, supplied all the information that had reached them respecting her loss. They scouted the idea of her having 12 ft. of water in her hold before it was discovered. Against the Claimant's assertion that he and the survivors cruised about for several days before being picked up, they set their own opinion that no boat had ever been launched at all. Mr. Vining stated that from the time the ship went down, in April, 1854, the proprietors had received no tidings of the vessel, captain, or crew. The insurance had been paid as upon a total loss, and no claim had been made by anyone professing to have been on board. Mr. Cooper, who had been shipping reporter to the *Melbourne Argus* when the Claimant alleges that he landed in Australia, stated that the Osprey arrived at Geelong, and not at Hobson's Bay, the two places being eighty miles apart.

Tuesday's proceedings began with the evidence of Mr. Cooper, who had been, in 1853 and 1854, reporter to the *Melbourne Argus*, and whose duty it was to board all vessels upon their arrival in quest of news. He was of opinion that if a vessel such as the Osprey had arrived with a shipwrecked crew on board her he should most certainly have heard of the fact, and he was quite clear that he had heard nothing of the sort. Mr. Gibbes, of Wagga-Wagga, was recalled, and was questioned at some length by both Bench and counsel. Lady Radcliffe was also recalled to speak to the hopeless state of Lady Doughty's health when she made her deposition expressing her belief that the defendant was not Roger Tichborne. During the examination of Alfred Brand, who had been a gamekeeper at Tichborne, and who deposed to having seen the tattoo marks on Roger's arm, words of a very warm character passed between the defendant's counsel and the Lord Chief Justice. Much of the day's evidence was merely formal, and related to Roger Tichborne's accounts with his bankers and Army agents. A copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, dated March 12, 1853, was then put in, containing a paragraph announcing the death of Sir Edward Doughty and an account of the family. Dr. Kenealy objected that this could not affect the defendant, as it was not proved that he saw it; but the jury observed that it had been proved that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was taken at the reading-room at Wagga-Wagga; and the Lord Chief Justice observed that it was admissible, as showing the source whence the defendant may have derived such particulars as he may have stated respecting the family, and a paper like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with its interesting illustrations, was peculiarly likely to be read. It was pointed out that the paragraph, as is usual in the obituaries of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was headed with a woodcut containing the arms of the family. The copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June, 1862, containing the obituary of Sir James Tichborne, was then put in, which, in like manner, was headed by the arms of Tichborne. This was put in and read to show the source from which it was suggested the defendant might have derived the knowledge that his mother was the daughter of Mr. Seymour, and also the fact of the births and deaths of the two daughters, and other particulars he had mentioned. Then the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 3, 1866, containing the obituary of Sir Alfred Tichborne, was put in. The defendant did not leave Australia until September, 1866.

Mr. James Bowker, of London, solicitor to the late Lady Tichborne, was the first witness called on Wednesday. He described at length her Ladyship's communications to him respecting her supposed son, and the action he had taken on her behalf. With regard to the first letter from the Claimant, inclosed in one of Gibbes's, he had written to her that "he was afraid the whole business was an impudent attempt at extortion." The end of his inquiries and attempts to dissuade her from committing herself was that her door was closed against him. Miss Hales, the lady whom defendant professed to have paid his addresses to at Canterbury, appeared in the witness-box to deny all knowledge both of him and of Roger Tichborne. Lady Doyle, a cousin of Roger, who had been in frequent communication with him at Upton, London, and elsewhere, affirmed that she had seen the tattoo marks frequently, and had always spoken about them as a matter of notoriety in the family. According to her account, Roger used to be fond of showing them to his relatives. At the close a number of witnesses were examined respecting the Themis, the vessel which defendant at first said had saved him. The Liverpool broker and the Melbourne agent of that vessel deposed to the inquiries the defendant had made about her, and to the description he had given of her, as well as of her arrival at Melbourne. In many points his account tallied accurately with the facts in question; but eventually the Lord Chief Justice discounted this part of the evidence by pointing out that in the original trial the Themis seemed to have been entirely abandoned. The register and the ship's articles were, however, put in. Evidence was given to show that the Themis had no entry in her log of having picked up a shipwrecked crew of nine persons, and that if she had done so information of the fact would certainly have been given to the firm, and none had been given.

Mr. Henry Francis Purcell, a member of the Bar of the Norfolk Circuit, gave evidence of his going to Chili in 1868 for the purpose of examining witnesses before the Commission; and of his going, after the adjournment of the last trial, in 1871, to Australia. He landed at Melbourne, and visited several places in the colony, but could find no trace of any such person as Arthur Orton or Alfred Smith. Robert Jury, a lighterman, who formerly resided at Wapping, and knew the Orton family well, believed that the defendant was Arthur Orton. Dr. Brown attended Arthur Orton, when a boy, for St. Vitus's dance. He was "a large, awkward, unwieldy, coarse, fat boy, and tall for his age. His hair was light, and he was weak in the knees—in-kneed." He at once recognised the defendant as an exaggerated likeness of Arthur Orton. Arthur Peter Shotler, son of the landlord of the Ship and Punchbowl, Wapping, knew Arthur Orton well, and the defendant and he were the same man. He was like his sister, Mrs. Tredgett. He was a chip of the old block; he was every inch an Orton. The Rev. Robert Mount, Catholic priest at Southampton, saw Roger Tichborne in 1853, when he was leaving for South America, and had, he believed, a perfect recollection of him. He would never take the defendant for him. In answer to the Lord Chief Justice, he said that no true Catholic would be married by a Wesleyan minister.

In consequence of the prolongation of the Tichborne trial, Justice Keating will take the North Wales Circuit, Baron Cleasby the Norfolk, and Mr. Fitzjames Stephens the Western.

Mr. Hawkins has been spending one of his off days in the Court of Common Pleas defending the Tyne Shipping Company against a curious claim for goods alleged to have been lost in transit. The prosecutor, Mr. Harnett, formerly a dentist in Panton-square, and owning, he said, a stock of 350,000 teeth, had, while out of business, stored part of them in Newcastle. Purposing to commence business in Paris, he employed the defendants to convey his effects to London. Two cases were lost on the voyage, and the defendants were now sued for the value of their contents, assessed by the plaintiff at £6303 11s. 6d. The jury declined to take plaintiff's own evidence as to the contents of the missing cases, and a stet processus was entered.

Yesterday week Captain Hunt, ex-honorary secretary of the Tichborne Defence Fund, brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas for libel against the *Times* newspaper. The action was based on an assertion in that journal that he was not and had never been a Captain in the Royal Artillery, as had been erroneously described. Evidence showed that Captain Hunt had been appointed a Paymaster in the Royal Artillery, with the honorary rank of Captain; but Lord Chief Justice Bovill held that this entitled him to be described in strictness only as a Captain in the Army, and not in the particular branch of the service to which he happened to be attached. Plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited, with leave to move the full Court.

An action was brought in the Queen's Bench yesterday week against Diprose, one of the money-lenders in reference to whom a criminal information is pending at the Old Bailey. Plaintiff had obtained an advance of £10 and given the defendant as security a bill of sale for £57. Then, when no money was due to him, defendant, on some pretext, seized goods worth £200, and had them sold for £50 odd. The jury found for the plaintiff, execution being ordered in four days.

During the sittings at Guildhall, last Saturday, Mr. Justice Quain complained strongly of the ill-ventilated state of the court. His Lordship declared that he could not sit there, with the burning sun pouring down upon his head, and that unless something was done to mitigate the heat he would adjourn the Court. "This is the way," continued the learned Judge, "we are always treated in this court and in the City. We complain from time to time, and we get no redress from the Corporation of the city of London. It is the most abominable hole a Judge and jury were ever put into."

A verdict for £150 was given, in the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday last, against the Metropolitan District Railway Company, as compensation for injuries sustained by a Mrs. Bradford. In the course of the hearing of the action it was stated that the time originally allowed for the stoppage of the trains at each station was one minute, and for the performance of the whole journey (including twenty-one stations), sixty-two minutes. It had, however, been lately thought that a minute at each station was too long, and the time was reduced by some seconds, so as to accomplish the distance from terminus to terminus in fifty-five minutes. The number of passengers was 1,000,000 a month.

The London Tramways Company has been condemned to pay £75 damages to one of its passengers, Mr. Plunkett, actor and dramatic author, for causing him to fall upon two bottles of claret which he was carrying home with him. The accident resulted from the car moving forward while he was alighting, and the broken glass did serious damage to his hands.

An action to recover compensation for false imprisonment was tried in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday, in which the plaintiff was a tradesman carrying on business at Greenwich, and the defendant was a broker of the city of London. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £350.

A widow sued, in the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday, under Lord Campbell's Act, on behalf of herself and her two children, to recover compensation for the loss of her husband, who met his death whilst he was working for a firm of naphtha and creosote manufacturers on Bow-common. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded £200 to the widow and £100 to each child.

The Byrne will case at Dublin has terminated without any decisive result, the jury having been unable to agree. The children, for whose custody a writ of habeas corpus was sought, remain in the charge of their mother, who is a Protestant.

A majority of the Judges of the Court of Session at Edinburgh has decided against the lady medical students, being of opinion that the Senatus of the University had exceeded its powers in admitting the ladies to the University medical course. Lord Justice Moncrieff alone favoured the appeal of Miss Jex-Blake and her friends.

Mr. Harkin, the school inspector, who sued the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe for having ejected him from one of the Callan schools, has been condemned in sixpence costs, but with leave to apply to the full Court to have a verdict entered for himself.

The trustee of Lizardi's estate has applied to the Court of Bankruptcy for directions as to claims which are being made upon him for balances of consignment accounts due by the bankrupt at his stoppage. In the case brought before the Court the proceeds of an extra cargo of coffee consigned from Rio Janeiro had been misappropriated by the bankrupt. An order was made to pay over a balance of £763 3s. 4d. which had been subsequently received.

Dr. Leslie, of Westminster, has made a stand in the Court of Queen's Bench for the right of medical witnesses to their professional fee. Mr. Justice Quain informed him that, having accepted the shilling with his subpœna and come into court, he was bound to give evidence. He was accordingly sworn.

Several convictions have been obtained in the Lambeth Police Court against dealers for selling coffee adulterated with chicory, the vestry clerk prosecuting under the new Adulteration Act. In one case, where the defendant had bought the article mixed, and in ignorance of the law, a fine of 1d. and costs was imposed. In three other cases the penalties ranged from 10s. to £1.

The Oxfordshire magistrates have received a report from the visiting justices on certain complaints made as to the treatment of the prisoners in the Chipping Norton case. It was stated that the whole charges were unfounded.

Noyes, Macdonnell, and the two Bidwells, charged with the Bank of England forgeries, were on Wednesday committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Elizabeth Greenwood, a respectable-looking young woman, has been charged at Guildhall with complicity in the cheque swindle. There were three cases against her of having obtained cheques for £8 and altered them to £80. She was remanded, for the completion of the evidence.

At the Marylebone Police Court Mr. D'Eyncourt has expressed an opinion that the St. Pancras Vestry might find more useful employment than prosecuting Sunday traders. After this protest the usual fines were inflicted.

A medical man, with a professional weakness for inhaling chloroform, has been charged at Marylebone with obtaining his favourite indulgence by false pretences. His practice was to give a fictitious name and address, and to omit paying for the chloroform before he used it.

The police magistrate at Southwark has decided a question which is often at issue between dust contractors and manufacturers—namely, what is "trade refuse"? Mr. Reed, the contractor for Southwark, had declined to remove the ashes from the furnaces at the Atlas Printing Works. He was summoned, and the magistrate imposed a nominal fine of 2s. 6d.

A gang of garotters in Lambeth, led by a youth known as "The Black Prince," has devised a new method of relieving victims of diamond rings. One of them seized the jewelled finger and hammered it with a heavy instrument, which broke the bone; the finger was then twisted round till it came out of the socket. Here the operation was interrupted, and the garotters had to decamp with only a gold watch and chain. Three of them have been remanded at the Lambeth Police Court, where they appear to be no strangers.

One Bingham, who gave himself up some time ago as the murderer of Jane Maria Clousen, at Eltham, was on Tuesday convicted at Exeter of stealing a cashbox and securities, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

An extraordinary circumstance occurred at the Herefordshire Quarter Sessions on Monday. Mary Ann Duggan was tried for stealing, found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. It was then discovered that the grand jury had not returned a true bill; and so, though convicted after trial, the accused has, upon this legal technicality, to be discharged.

On May 23 the Cheshire police interrupted a cock-fight at Weaverham, in which a number of Irish were pitted against as many English birds. On Monday Mr. Marshall, on whose premises the fight took place, was fined £10 and costs for his share in this transaction; and summonses have been issued against a number of gentlemen of good position who are known to have been present at the fight.

At the annual dinner of the South Midland Institute, which took place at Wolverhampton on Monday night, it was stated that coal in large quantities had been discovered in Central India, at a point about 300 miles east of Bombay and 209 miles south of Nerbudda, which is henceforth to be known as the Wurdah Valley Coal-field. The Indian Government have appointed Mr. Walter Ness as their mining engineer in that district, and he leaves shortly for India to superintend the working of the newly-discovered mines. Specimens of the coal and shale found on the Duke of Sutherland's estates in Sutherlandshire were exhibited at the meeting of the institute, and pronounced to be valuable, and it was announced that the Duke had resolved upon developing the mines on his property.

In consequence of the frequent movements of ships of war on foreign stations, the private letters of the officers and crews have hitherto been forwarded by the Post Office to the particular place on the station at which, according to information furnished by the Admiralty, the ships were most likely to be found—the directions placed upon them by the writers being disregarded. This course, which was adopted with a view of preventing delay, appears not to have given general satisfaction, numerous complaints having been made of letters being subjected to additional postage in consequence of being sent to a place for which the amount prepaid was insufficient, although sufficient for the transmission of the letters according to the written address. It has been determined, therefore, that in future all private letters addressed to ship of war on foreign stations shall be forwarded strictly as addressed.

Sir Joseph Ritchie Lyon Dickson, M.D., who received the honour of knighthood at the hands of her Majesty, at Windsor, on the 30th ult., is the second son of the late Mr. John Dickson, R.N., surgeon to Lord Nelson at the siege of Copenhagen, afterwards appointed by the British Government Surgeon-Major and Chief of the Medical Staff of his Highness the Hereditary Pasha of the Regency of Tripoli at the request of his Highness and the recommendation of Lord Nelson. In 1847 Sir Joseph was appointed Physician to her Majesty's Legation in Persia. During the famine he was called on to attend his Majesty for typhus fever, in the absence of the King's body physician, and was so fortunate as to preserve his Majesty's life, who requested her Majesty's Government to attach Sir Joseph to his staff on the occasion of his visit to Europe. Sir Joseph is a Commander of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun, and his elder brother is Physician to her Majesty's Embassy in Constantinople.

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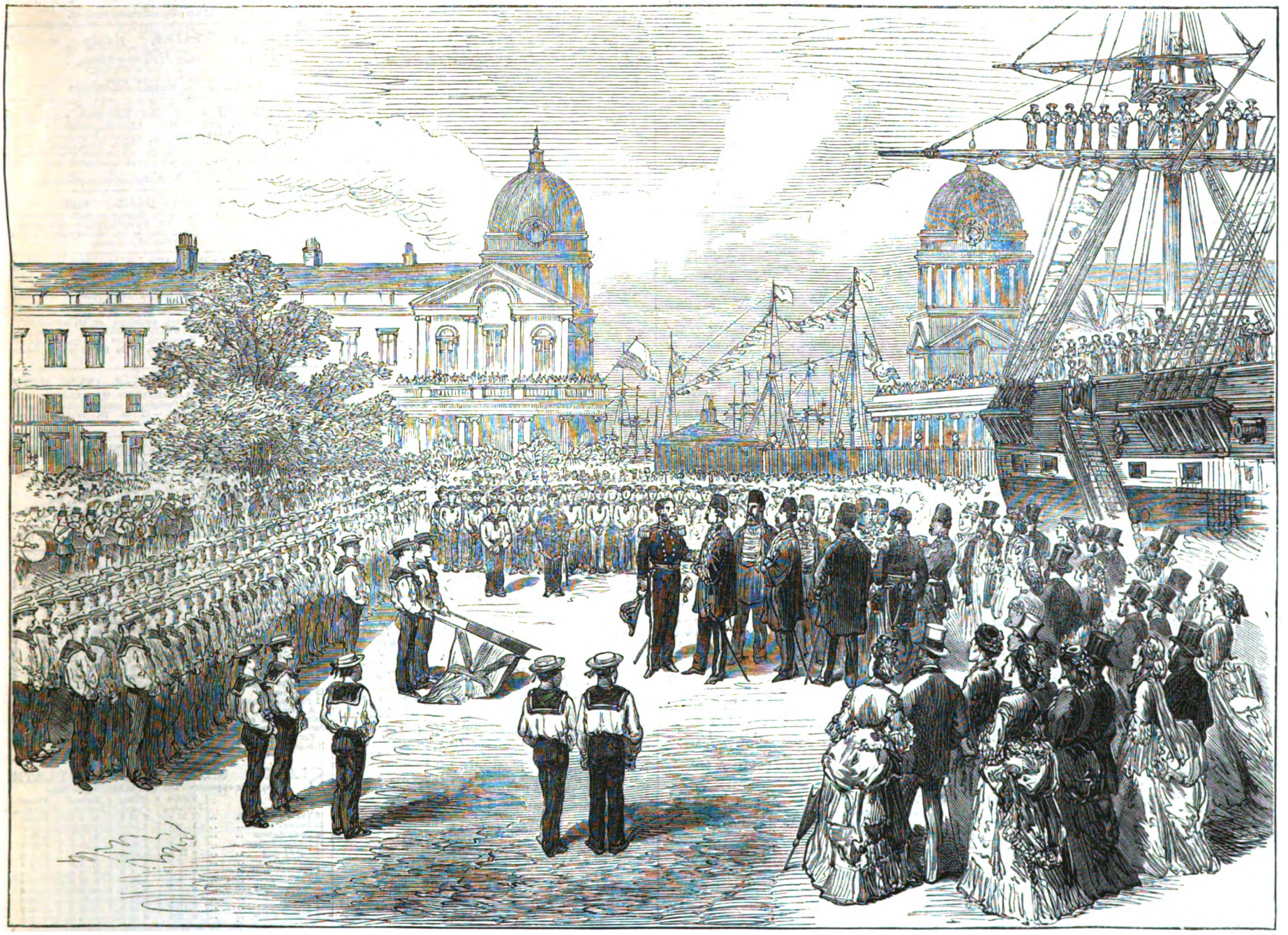


THE SHAH IN THE WEAVING-ROOM AT HAWORTH'S MILLS, MANCHESTER.

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THE SHAH AT THE CREWE LOCOMOTIVE-ENGINE FACTORY: THE BESSEMER PROCESS.



BOYS OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS INSPECTED BY THE SHAH.

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THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday the annual fête of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers was held in the grounds of Granard Lodge, Roehampton, the seat of the honorary Colonel, Mr. A. Angus Croll. General Ricciotti Garibaldi was present, and made a short speech, expressing his admiration of the manly bearing, excellent discipline, and promptly-executed manœuvres.

On the same evening the annual official inspection of the St. George's, commanded by the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M.P., was held in the grounds adjoining Lambeth Palace, by Colonel Fremantle. After various movements had been performed, Captains Hummel and Sercombe were called out to drill the regiment; and at the close Colonel Fremantle congratulated Colonel Lindsay on being in command of so fine a regiment, and said he should be able to make a favourable report.

The Marquis of Westminster entertained his regiment, the Queen's (Westminster), last Saturday, at his residence, Cliveden, near Maidenhead. At six p.m. they were assembled in a spacious tent erected under the trees, and sat down, to the number of 500, to an excellent cold dinner. Shortly afterwards the Marchioness of Westminster, the Ladies Elizabeth and Beatrice Grosvenor, and other ladies staying at Cliveden arrived, and were greeted with rounds of applause.

On the same day the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) also underwent an inspection, and the London Scottish Rifles proceeded to Wimbledon for a week's military instruction in camp.

A county rifle-match between twenty picked shots of Dorset and Wilts took place yesterday week. The victory was achieved by the Dorset team, which had a majority of 31.

The annual inspection of the 1st Manchester took place, last Saturday, at the Salford Racecourse. Colonel Lacy, of the 16th brigade dépôt, Ashton, was the inspecting officer; and the field officers present were Colonel Bridgeford, Lieutenant-Colonel Clapham, Major Higgins, and Captain and Adjutant Hartshorn. After the march past the men were put through the manual and firing exercise by Lieutenant-Colonel Clapham. During the day Captains Pilcher and Pooley and Lieutenants Patteson and Simpson put their companies through the company drill; and, under the command of Major Higgins, the battalion performed the bayonet exercise. Colonel Bridgeford, addressing the men, said Colonel Lacy had expressed his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the battalion had gone through the various movements, particularly the volley-firing.

The Aberdeen Wappinschaw began, on Monday, with the small-bore competitions. The shooting was excellent, and the principal prizes were won by Sergeant Fergusson, Inverness, who this year heads the Scottish eight.

At a meeting of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers — Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay, M.P., in the chair—it has been resolved that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War, a review of volunteers should be held, as usual, at Wimbledon on Saturday, July 19.

The following volunteers have been selected to represent Scotland in the coming contest for the International Challenge Trophy. The list includes, as will be seen, the names of a few Queen's prize winners:—Corporal Boyd, 2nd Ayr; Buchanan, 3rd Lanark; Sergeant Cameron, 6th Inverness; Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew; Clark, Queen's (Edinburgh) Rifle Brigade; Clews, 3rd Renfrew; Sergeant Fergusson, 1st Inverness; Colour-Sergeant Gow, Queen's (Edinburgh) Rifle Brigade; Colour-Sergeant Grier, 3rd Renfrew; Lieutenant Low, 1st Forfar; Captain Menzies, Queen's (Edinburgh) Rifle Brigade; Sergeant Michie, London Scottish; Sergeant M'Isaac, Bute; Sergeant M'Kinnen, Queen's (Edinburgh) Rifle Brigade; M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries; Paterson, 1st Midlothian; Sergeant Plenderleith, 1st Peebles; Sergeant Ray, 1st Renfrew; Sergeant Stewart, Queen's (Edinburgh) Rifle Brigade; and Corporal Wallace, of the same brigade. The reserve consists of Blair, 3rd Lanark; Sergeant Caldwell, Renfrew; Hay, 5th Somerset; M'Kerrel, London Scottish; More, 1st Midlothian; Lieutenant Niven, Stirling; Pearson, 1st Inverness; and Colonel A. Wilson, 1st Stirling Administrative Battalion.

The following are the names of the eight gentlemen who will shoot for Scotland in the international match for the Elcho Challenge Shield at the ensuing Wimbledon meeting:—Mr. Fergusson, Mr. M'Vittie, Mr. M'Intyre, Captain Kinnear, Captain Duncan, Lieutenant Ross, who gained their places by competition, and Mr. Edward Ross and Mr. Dunlop, C.B., who were unable to attend the competition, but were selected.

The meeting of the Irish Rifle Association ended last Saturday, at the North Bull ranges, Dollymount, having occupied three days. The first of the all-comers' prizes, at 800 yards, was won by Captain Tufnell; Mr. John M'Kenna, jun., of the Ulster Rifle Association, took second prize; Mr. S. S. Young was third. At 900 yards Mr. J. Rigby took first prize, Mr. J. A. Doyle being second. The shooting for the extra prizes, at 1000 yards, was much interfered with by the wind, and Mr. W. Rigby came in first, Mr. Walkington being second. The Lord Lieutenant's cup, with the silver medal of the English National Rifle Association, was won by Captain Walker. The greatest interest naturally attached to the competition for the Duke of Abercorn's cup. Several smaller prizes are given, and the competitors who make the eight highest scores are to form the team to contend at Wimbledon for the Elcho shield. The total number of shots is ninety, and the highest possible score therefore is 360. Out of this Mr. J. Rigby made 339; but, as he has already won the cup, he was disqualified from taking it, and it goes to Mr. R. S. Joyce, who scored 336. Mr. J. K. Milner made 332, Mr. E. Johnson 330, Mr. H. Fulton 327, Mr. J. S. Young 325, Mr. James Wilson 321, and Mr. W. Rigby, 318. These eight will be the champions of Ireland in the contest for the shield at Wimbledon, Captain Walker, who has scored 316, being next on the list to be held in reserve.

The following are the names (in order of merit) of the gentlemen selected in 1871, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the "Final Examination":—W. R. Barry, North-West Provinces, 2784 marks; K. G. Gupta, Bengal, 2656; H. M. Kisch, Bengal, 2591; A. R. Birks, North-West Provinces, 2257; H. C. Fanshawe, North-West Provinces, 2230; A. Shewan, Bombay, 2072; H. M. Tobin, Bengal, 2041; H. H. Risley, Bengal, 2030; L. K. Laurie, North-West Provinces, 2012; R. S. Benson, Madras, 1992; H. C. A. Conybeare, North-West Provinces, 1985; G. A. Grierson, Bengal, 1982; F. C. Berry, North-West Provinces, 1915; H. B. Bradbury, North-West Provinces, 1862; G. Godfrey, Bengal, 1838; A. W. Mackie, Bengal, 1821; T. R. Wyer, North-West Provinces, 1810; H. T. Ross, Madras, 1789; F. S. Copleston, North-West Provinces, 1762; H. A. Anderson, North-West Provinces, 1761; C. B. Winchester, Bombay, 1760; E. E. Spenser, Madras, 1750; R. Obbard, North-West Provinces, 1731; J. C. Cochrane, North-West Provinces, 1727; E. R. Henry, North-West Provinces, 1709; R. Scott, North-West Provinces, 1694; S. H. Wynne, Madras, 1687; F. Giles, North-West Provinces, 1656; A. C. Bainbridge, North-West Provinces, 1605; S. S. Jones, Bengal, 1601; L. Hare, Bengal, 1551; G. E. Manisty, Bengal, 1535; F. W. Fox, North-West Provinces, 1529; D. B. Allen, Bengal, 1468. Messrs. C. H. Jopp and A. L. P. Larken, selected in 1870, have also passed their final examination. They were prevented by illness from passing last year.

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THE SHAH AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

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BY THE WAY.

Had we been writing this paragraph in July, 1773, the events of the time being the same as those of the present week, we should probably have had to say something of this sort :—"An affair of honour came off yesterday. One of the parties was a well-known M.P. for a cathedral town in the east of England, the other was a gentleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion who was examined as a witness in the great trial now pending. Our contemporary the *Times* recently published an able summary of the evidence in that case, and showed that one hundred witnesses had declared the defendant not to be the person he has sworn that he is, while forty had asserted that he was the person he has sworn that he is not. In reference to this statement, the M.P., who for some reason was in the country, not at St. Stephen's, wrote a letter to the *Times*, in which he suggested that the whole of the testimony of the Catholic witnesses might be disposed of by imputing to them perjury, committed at the instance of the authorities of their Church, who desired to retain in Catholic hands the estates in question in the case. One of these witnesses immediately dispatched a military friend to the M.P., and a duel was at once arranged, the parties meeting half-way between his residence and London. We are glad to say that no unhappy results took place. The senator characteristically missed his aim, and received his adversary's ball on the head, which it happily failed to penetrate. All was settled in an amicable way, the M.P., in the handsomest manner, declaring (as, indeed, he had done in his letter) that there was no reflection upon witnesses who might merely have sworn untruly in compliance with the dictates of religion. The parties came to London in the same post-chaise." But this is 1873, and some persons, at least, are more rational than their ancestors. Whether the defendant's counsel read the letter with feelings of deep gratitude to the writer we shall probably hear one of these days.

His Majesty the Shah having now left us, and the "impression" which it was intended to produce upon him being, we trust, deeply engraven, and past obliteration, we have leisure to consider what has been said upon the subject of his visit by others than islanders. The Germans admit that we have done our work admirably, and believe that the Shah must be convinced that England is a great and terrible nation, whose friendship he should secure at any price. Russian ideas have been expounded, and they have, for obvious reasons, no value at all. The French allow that England has made a grand display of material prosperity and power; but, as they have nothing to gain by impressing the Shah, they will be content to show him something beautiful, which, of course, English taste and English climate forbid anyone to see in this country. But a curious message comes to us from afar, so far indeed as Rangoon. We have just received the *Rangoon Gazette* of May 23, and it contains a leading article in which the writer makes reference to the last dreadful famine in Persia. He alleges that the Monarch was entirely unmindful of the horrible sufferings of his subjects, but that "in certain towns the governors were ordered that starvation should cease, and accordingly every day men, women, and children who had the audacity to cry for bread were unceremoniously knocked on the head." This was while subscriptions from British subjects were pouring into Persia in aid of the famishing. Of course the inference is that England was about to lavish her hospitality on a potentate who is not deserving of it. We may observe that the statement above made is not supported by any evidence, and, though we have no doubt of the bona fides of the writer, the story does not seem probable. Has not some isolated act of brutality been magnified into extraordinary proportions? We incline to believe that, however powerful State reasons for all that has been done might seem, there would have been a very much more modified and official reception of the Shah had Government believed in such a statement as that from Rangoon; and our Ministers must be very ill-served by their subordinates if information on such a matter has been withheld.

British faith in the pluck and sense of Sir Samuel Baker has at last been thoroughly vindicated. On Monday night Lord Granville and Lord Enfield had the gratification of reading to the Lords and the Commons a telegram from Alexandria announcing that a despatch from Khartoum had been received at the former place on Saturday last. Sir Samuel was at Khartoum in good health, with all the other Europeans, and he had conquests to report. Down to the Equator the country in which he had been campaigning had been annexed to the dominions of the Khedive, the slave-traders' intrigues had been stamped out, the route was quite open to Zanzibar, and also on June 8 a victory had been won by only 105 men over the army of Oroeso. If the arrangement of details reminds us a little of the famous anti-climax,

> In both the tropics is our language spoke,
> And part of Flanders hath received our yoke,

no matter; the news is of general success, and when we get the despatches we shall, no doubt, be able to do more justice to the gallantry and discretion of our brave representative.

"They manage some things better in Ireland." If unfortunate authors, composers, and students, who cannot sit with windows closed when the glass is at 80 deg., and who cannot work with windows open when street organ after street organ pours in floods of "bad noise," had but a Mr. O'Donnell, of Belfast, to appeal to! He had a street musician brought before him the other day, a woman, and, though she declared that she sang songs for the support of herself and child, he sent her to gaol for a month. To be sure, her *aria d'intrata* was of a semi-political character, and was in glorification of "the noble Orangeman, Mr. Johnston," who, the poet asserted, "adores the Bible, Church, and Crown, and loves the Orange and Blue," but we cannot believe that the utter nonsense of the lyric had much to do with the sentence. We prefer to think that Mr. O'Donnell has a laudable hatred for vagabonds who force unsought music upon people, and from many a "quiet street" will be uttered the earnest wish that we had some "beak" who would deal in similar fashion with our London organ nuisances. If they hindered sacred and holy trade they would be stopped in a week; but, as they only hinder mere writers and artists, and torture mere invalids, they are left to work their will, encouraged by menials and mammas.

Readers may recollect that some time ago they had the pleasure of reading many advertisements by a gentleman named Dr. Vellere, who continuously asserted that he was a fine dramatist, but that managers would not give him the opportunity of displaying his genius. We were told this very often, and there was nothing improbable in the statement. There are, doubtless, many good dramatic writers who cannot get before the public. But Dr. Vellere has published one of his dramas; and, though we are not greatly concerned to find excuses for managers, many of whom have a cultivated talent for making mistakes, we think that we can see some extenuation of their conduct in regard to this gentleman. He proposes to set very hard tasks for the actors. Doubtless, they ought to be able to perform those tasks. But facts are facts, and we fear that a manager would have much difficulty in procuring artists who could carry out Dr. Vellere's stage directions. Of these we will give a slight sample. At the end of the third act a heroine, Kate, has a strong situation :—

Kate (raising herself to her full height). No; there are no children for such as I! *(Laughs and turns suddenly serious—with awful pathos)*

"The children to the Tiber!"

(She stops, and her vacant look is fully expressive of her terrible malady. At this moment the coffin becomes visible, and at its sight CONQUEST *gives a terrible shriek, and falls to the ground.)*

Jack (pointing to the coffin). "The mother to the tomb!"

Later, Conquest, having recovered himself, again encounters the tremendous Kate. He says, with much novelty, to a young couple, "Bless you, my children." *Then—*

(overpowered with feelings, he staggers; and, when his eyes meet with the calm posture of KATE, *he looks at her terrified, whilst the by-play of his demeanour expresses forcibly how he shrinks from her with awe.)*

Thirdly, and with this illustration we close, Conquest has another call on his facial and other powers :—

(The BRIDE, *who has not left the side of* KATE, *embraces her tenderly.* CONQUEST, whose by-play has vividly expressed the sentiments which these incidents could but call up in his breast, *was at first thunderstruck; in recognising* KATE, a beam of happiness of the past seems to illumine his face; *but when he sees his daughter, side by side with his son and* KATE, *he realises at once the horror of his position, and snatches his daughter away.)*

Conquest. Away, away from him, from them—and for ever!
(A terrible struggle commences within his breast.)

Now, we think that it will be admitted that Dr. Vellere has, to use a colloquialism, cut out a good deal of work for the actors, and managerial distrust of their abilities may have had something to do with the treatment of which he complained so long and so expensively.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The series of Royal, metropolitan, and other national entertainments which have been given, during the past two or three weeks, in honour of his Majesty Nasr-Ood-Deen, Shah of Persia, while the guest of her Majesty Queen Victoria, fill in the present Number, as in our last publication, all the space devoted to Engravings that illustrate the passing events of the day. We have now to deal with the most elaborate acts and scenes in this grand pageant of British wealth and power, which is certainly more significant as an exhibition of what England herself is, what she possesses, and what she can do, than important as a mere complimentary demonstration to the Shah—no very great personage, after all, either in Europe or in Asia, compared with some other potentates we have seen coming and going in London.

The Naval Review at Spithead on Monday week—the Review of the Guards and other choice troops by the Queen next day in Windsor Park—the visits of the Shah to the Royal Italian Opera, and to the Royal Albert Hall, with the adjoining International Exhibition—his sight of the shipping in the Thames and the West India Docks, on the Wednesday, with the Admiralty luncheon for him at Greenwich Hospital—his journey to the North, where he saw the town and port of Liverpool on the Thursday, and the town and factories of Manchester on the Friday, being the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham—and his return to London on Saturday, after which he went to the garden party of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Chiswick villa—these proceedings of last week afford such a variety of subjects for our Illustrations that there is no fear of sameness in following the steps of the Shah on English ground.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

It was the first Saturday evening of his stay in London, as we stated last week, that the Shah went to a state performance, by order of the Lord Chamberlain, at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. His Majesty, with a numerous suite, in ten of the Queen's carriages manned by servants in state liveries, drove from Buckingham Palace, by way of Trafalgar-square, St. Martin's-lane, and Garrick-street, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. On arriving at the Floral Hall, which forms the vestibule to the theatre, his Majesty was met by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge. The following officers of the Royal household were in attendance on his Majesty :—The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Treasurer of the Household, the Controller of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Clerk Marshal, the Gold Stick, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Silver Stick, the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, the Controller in the Lord Chamberlain's department, two Gentlemen Ushers, and the Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Earl of Morley, Lord Frederic Kerr, Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, and Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge also attended his Majesty. The usual guard of Yeomen of the Guard was in attendance at the theatre and upon the stage. At the entrance of the theatre the Shah was received by the Lord Chamberlain, who conducted his Majesty to the Royal box. The Persian national air was played by the band in the Floral Hall, and "God Save the Queen" was sung before the performance began. It consisted of a selection of pieces from different operas.

NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

The Shah, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Russian Imperial Prince, or Cesarewitch, and the Cesarevna, sister to our Princess, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge, attended by many persons of their several suites, went down from London to Portsmouth by a special train on the Monday morning, and embarked in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert before eleven o'clock. They were first saluted afloat by the old wooden line-of-battle ships the Victory, the St. Vincent, the Duke of Wellington, the Asia, and the Donegal, moored near the Dockyard Pier. These ships, also the Indian troop-ships Crocodile, Serapis, and Euphrates, were completely dressed with flags. The Victoria and Albert, commanded by Prince Leiningen, with Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy in superior command, bore the Royal standard of Persia and that of the Prince of Wales together on her mainmast, the Union Jack on her bowsprit, and St. George's flag at her taffrail. She was followed by the Enchantress, with Mr. Goschen and the other Lords of the Admiralty, and by several other steamboats. The members of the House of Lords were in the Simoom, the House of Commons in the Tamar, and there was the Trinity House yacht Galatea. Two miles off the Southsea shore, at the Spithead anchorage in the Solent between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire coast, lay the assembled fleet of British ironclads, in three long parallel lines, each line from east to west extending nearly two miles. The innermost line, nearest Portsmouth, consisted of twenty-four gun-boats or small vessels of war—namely, the Waterwitch, Swinger, Goshawk, Ariel, Beacon, Zephyr, Skylark, Cracker, Orwell, Bruiser, Foam, Plucky, Bloodhound, Kite, Blazer, Snake, Scourge, Bonetta, Arrow, and Comet; the Seaflower and Martin, sailing brigs. The next or central line comprised the eleven ironclads of the first division, which were the Valiant, 18 guns, Captain Bedingfield; Zealous, 20, Captain Hamilton; Hercules, 14, Captain Dowell, C.B.; Hector, 18, Captain Cochrane; Audacious, 14, Captain Henderson; Northumberland, 28, Captain Alexander, C.B.; Agincourt, 28, Captain Adeane (flagship of Rear-Admiral Hornby, C.B.); Devastation, turret-ship, 4, Captain Hewett, V.C.; Hecate, 4, Commander Boyd; Gorgon, 4, Commander Hon. A'Court; Prince Albert, 4, Commander Bridges. The third line, which lay nearest to the Isle of Wight shore, contained the twelve ironclads of the second division, including three turret-ships. They were the Penelope, 11 guns, Captain C. Wake; Caledonian, 24, Captain Montgomerie; Black Prince, 28, Captain Lacy; Monarch, 6, Captain Boys; Vanguard, 14, Captain Spain; Achilles, 26, Captain Oldfield; Sultan, 12, Captain Vansittart, C.B.; Glatton, 2, Captain Aynsley; Hydra, 4, Commander Tinklar; Cyclops, 4, Commander Lupman; Royal Sovereign 5, Commander Cleveland. The Royal yacht, with the Royal spectators, passed from east to west between the central and outer line of ironclads, followed by the other yachts and steam-boats, and then passed from west to east between the central line and the line of gun-boats. Three general salutes were fired by the whole fleet—the first time, when the Victoria and Albert approached Spithead; the second time, at twelve o'clock, when she reached the western end of the lines; the third time, at two o'clock, when she left the fleet on her return to Portsmouth Dockyard. Between one and two o'clock the Royal yacht lay to while the Shah and the Princes and Princesses went, in a white barge of state, to inspect the flagship Agincourt, and likewise the Sultan, where the Shah was much astonished with the 18-ton 400-pounder guns on the main-deck. There was a luncheon for the Royal party at the official residence of Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, and the Shah smoked a pipe on the lawn. He was afterwards taken into the dockyard to see the building of a ship to be called after him instead of the Blonde, as first proposed. The South-Western Railway brought his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses back to London at half-past seven in the evening.

Our Special Artist, in the Illustration of the Fleet at Spithead, has shown the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with the Alberta and the Vigilant conveying the Shah's attendants, passing between the lines of ironclad war-ships. Those on the right hand are the Agincourt flag-ship, which is nearest; the Northumberland, Audacious, Hector, Hercules, Zealous, and Valiant. On the left are the Sultan, Achilles, Vanguard, Monarch, Black Prince, Caledonia, and Penelope. The turret-ships Devastation and Hecate, on the right hand, the Glatton and Hydra on the left, are not shown in the sketch, having been passed by the Royal yacht before the moment at which the sketch was taken; and the other steamers, Enchantress and Galatea, Tamar and Simoom, are not yet come up.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

After dining at Buckingham Palace, upon his return from Portsmouth, the Shah went to the International Exhibition, Kensington, at half past ten. He was met by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, with the Marquises of Lansdowne and Ripon, Earls Granville and Carnarvon, and others, who showed him the Machinery Department and the Picture Galleries. The Shah and their Royal Highnesses, with the Princess of Wales, the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna, afterwards heard a concert of music in the Royal Albert Hall. Their seats were placed on a dais opposite the great organ, within a decorative border of green leaves and yellow flowers. The grand amphitheatre, filled with company in brilliant attire, many gentlemen wearing uniforms, had a superb effect. The Shah had the Princess of Wales on his right hand, the Cesarevna on his left; the Prince of Wales sat on the left hand of his sister-in-law; the Cesarewitch and the Duke of Edinburgh were to the right of the Princess of Wales. The music was performed by Madame Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and other vocalists, with the orchestra, and Dr. Stainer at the organ. Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Albert Hall, and there was a guard of honour outside.

QUEEN'S REVIEW IN WINDSOR PARK.

On Tuesday week, in the morning, the Shah had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and the Duke of Argyll, on political business. He received deputations from the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, the Anti-Slavery Society, the religious communions of Jews, Armenian Christians, and Parsees; and several persons connected with Indian Government were introduced to his Majesty. At three o'clock in the afternoon, having at the Paddington station met the Prince and Princess of Wales and several other Royal Highnesses, the Shah went to Windsor by a special train, which was slow, so that he did not get to the review-ground till five. It was in the vast lawn between Queen Anne's Ride and the Long Walk, surrounded with noble trees, which were in the full beauty of fresh summer leafage. The troops assembled for review, officers and men, numbered about 7400 of our finest soldiers. Beginning from the right of their line, there was the Royal Horse Artillery, which always claims that position; then the solid and brilliant masses of the household cavalry, the battalions of Guards, the other infantry regiments, the Dragoons, and Hussars, and, on the left flank, the batteries of Royal Artillery. Lord Strathnairn was in command of the whole line, Colonel Newton of the artillery, Sir Thomas MacMahon of the cavalry, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar of the infantry. The array was about three-quarters of a mile long, and was completely lapped by a deep fringe of spectators stretching away right and left in a wide sweep, which left the troops ample space for their manœuvres. The space at the saluting point, reserved for the Queen and the Shah, was inclosed, and was marked by two lofty flags, the Royal standards of England and Persia. On both sides of this space were erected stands to accommodate the foreign Ministers, the Lords and Commons, and other privileged spectators. The Queen came in an open carriage, with the Princess of Wales and her sister, the Imperial Princess of Russia, attended by officers and ladies of the Court and Royal household, and escorted by Scots Greys. Her Majesty was dressed, as usual, in black, with some white in her bonnet; the two Princesses had white dresses and blue bonnets. The Shah, of course, wore his dark military uniform, with a blue ribbon across his breast, which glittered with diamonds and emeralds: he had on his gold spectacles. He rode a small white Arab, the tail of which was dyed pink, and was tied with a band of gold braid. The Prince of Wales wore his uniform as Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, the Cesarewitch a Russian uniform, the Duke of Edinburgh that of a volunteer artillery corps, and the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, that of a Field Marshal. The troops saluted and presented arms to the Queen, and lowered their colours while the National Anthem was played. The Queen's carriage, accompanied by the Shah riding with the Duke of Cambridge at his side, followed by the other Princes and the Staff, passed slowly along the line. They returned to the saluting point, and the troops marched past, the Royal Horse Artillery first, then the two regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 6th Dragoon Guards, the 7th Hussars, the 13th Hussars, the E and H batteries 14th brigade Royal Artillery, three battalions of Grenadier Guards, two of Coldstream Guards, one of Scots Fusilier Guards, the 7th

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Fusiliers, 16th Regiment, 96th Highlanders, and first battalion Rifle Brigade. The Shah watched the march of these excellent troops with great interest. The Prince of Wales rode past at the head of the Rifle Brigade, as its commander. After this march past the Queen a few manœuvres of action were performed, representing the defence of Windsor against an enemy supposed to have crossed the Thames between Boveney and Bray. The Shah was much pleased, and gave the Duke of Cambridge a beautiful Persian scimetar, with a gold hilt, in a scabbard of purple velvet. At seven o'clock their Majesties left the park, and the Shah got back to London between nine and ten. He was too late to dine with Lord Granville and the Corps Diplomatique at the Foreign Office, as he had intended, but he went there for half an hour about midnight, when Lord and Lady Granville entertained a distinguished company.

WEST INDIA DOCK AND GREENWICH.

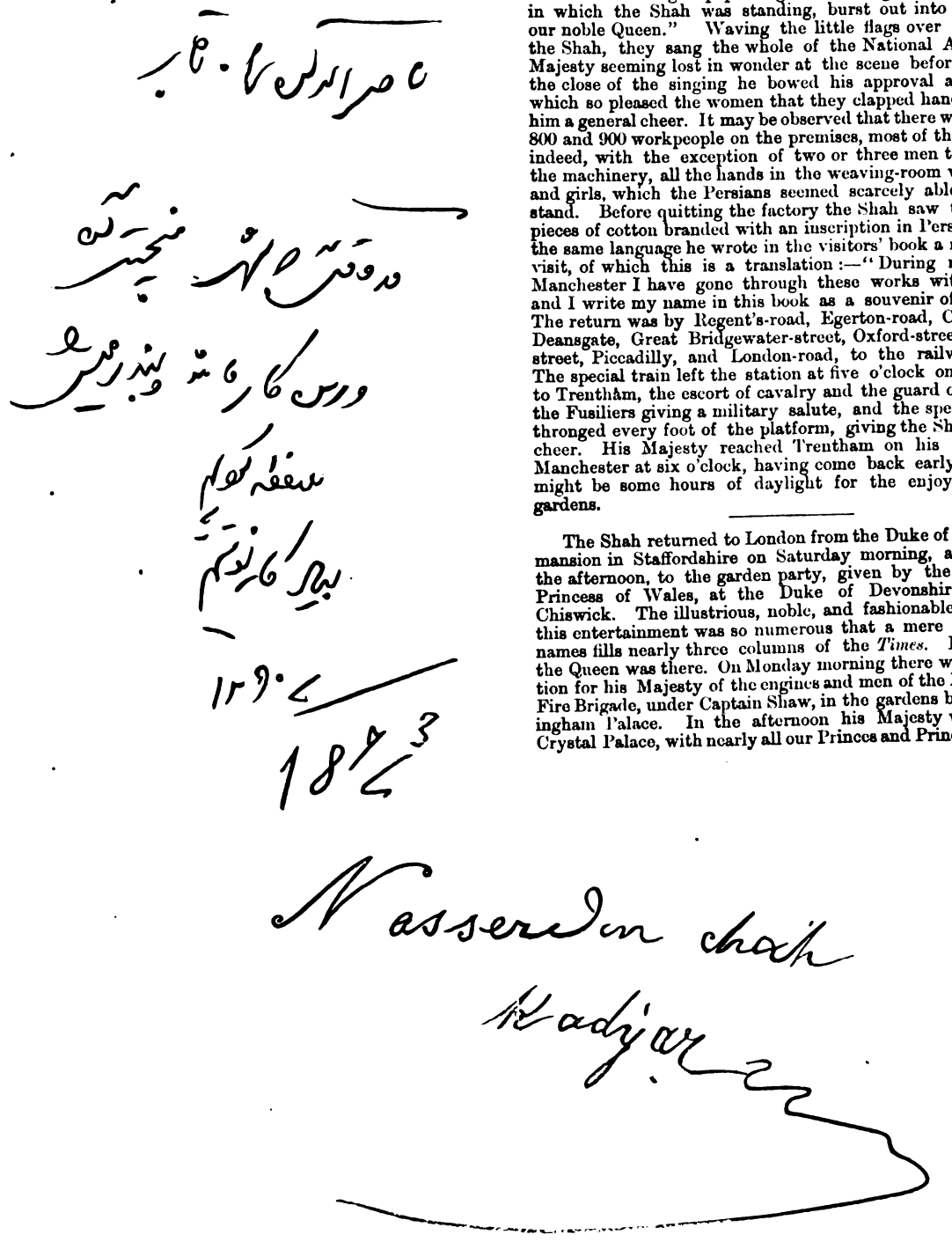
The Shah had arranged to see the Bank of England, as well as the Tower of London, before going down the river to Blackwall and Greenwich, on Wednesday week; but he was too much fatigued by his efforts the previous day. He went, about one o'clock, in an open carriage, from Buckingham Palace to the Tower, but did not stop there to see the armoury and regalia. At the Tower Wharf, kept by a guard of honour of the Coldstreams, he embarked in the river steam-boat Princess Alice, which was accompanied by the Cupid, having on board the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Russia, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Teck and Princess Mary, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, all in civilian dress. A salute was fired from the Tower guns, and the two steamers moved down the river, followed by other boats, one bearing the official persons of the Admiralty Board. The river was crowded with ships, barges, boats, and vessels of many different kinds. Their decks and rigging, as well as the wharves and roads on each bank, and windows and crane-stages of the warehouses, being thronged with people, it looked like all London upon the water and banks of the Thames, as it looks above Putney on the day of the University boat-race. Opposite the entrance to the West India Dock lay five of the floating steam fire-engines of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under the orders of Captain Shaw. They were closely lashed together in a line, and upon the deck of each stood the firemen, with the hose-pipes ready for a discharge. The word was given, and they all at once saluted the Shah with several hundred jets of water, thrown horizontally against the sides of the Princess Alice steam-boat, after which they cast up as many perpendicular jets to a great height in the air, with a very fine effect. The steam-boat conveying his Majesty and the Princes entered the West India Dock by the Millwall gates, where the 26th Middlesex Volunteers formed a guard of honour. The West India Dock was full of shipping, packed close to each side, with an open channel between for the steam-boats to pass. All the decks, rigging, and yards of the ships, and the ground and buildings around the dock, swarmed with an immense multitude of sightseers, amongst whom were foreign sailors of every nation. The Shah was more astonished by this scene than by anything else. Having passed out of the dock by the Blackwall gates, his steam-boat went across to Greenwich, where the Shah and the Princes landed at the hospital stairs. They were conducted by Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, to luncheon in the Painted Hall. About five o'clock they came out, when the boys of the Chichester training-ship, in honour of the Shah, manned the yards of the model-ship rigging, on the masts erected in the grounds of the Greenwich Royal Hospital School. The Shah and their Royal Highnesses again embarked in the steam-boats, and were conveyed up the river to Westminster Bridge. In the evening, by command of the Queen, a State ball was given at Buckingham Palace, at which the Persian Sovereign and the British Princes and Princesses were present.

VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

On Thursday week the Shah went to Liverpool by the London and North-Western Railway from Euston-square. He started at ten o'clock, in the Royal saloon carriage of a special train, with four of his Princes and Ministers; but his Prime Minister, the Sadr Azim, stayed at Buckingham Palace. The Earl of Morley, Lord in Waiting, General Hardinge, Groom in Waiting, Colonel Byng, Equerry, General Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Ronald Thomson attended his Majesty. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., and other directors of the railway saw him off at the Euston-square station. The train, stopping but once at Lichfield, made the run from London to Liverpool, 192 miles, in less than four hours and a half, reaching the Lime-street station at half-past two. The Shah was there received by the Earl of Sefton, the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. E. Samuelson), Sir James Ramsden, Lord Sandon, M.P., Mr. Cross, M.P., and General Lysons, commanding the military district. The halls of the hotel and station were full of company, and Lime-street, with the open spaces around St. George's Hall, contained many thousands of people. There was an escort of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and several battalions of volunteer rifles and volunteer artillery kept the streets. The Shah entered St. George's Hall, where an address of welcome was presented by the Mayor, to which his Majesty replied, with a translation of his reply by Sir H. Rawlinson. A procession was then formed, and the Mayor conducted the Shah to the Townhall, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, flags, garlands, and other festive devices. After reposing a quarter of an hour in a private smoking-room, the Shah went into the Council Chamber, and partook of a luncheon provided for him and the company by the Mayor of Liverpool. His Majesty was placed in a chair of state at the head of the table, between the Mayor and Lord Sefton. His health was drunk, which he acknowledged with a bow. At five o'clock he was taken to the Prince's Landing Stage, and embarked in one of the Mersey ferry-boats, decorated with bright carpets and silk curtains, and with beautiful hothouse plants and flowers. The rain had ceased, and the Shah was conveyed down the river to New Brighton, passing the large Atlantic steam-ships moored in the Sloyne, and getting a sight of the masts of shipping in the vast range of docks, both on the Liverpool and Birkenhead sides. His Majesty then returned, landing where he had embarked, and went by the North-Western Railway to Trentham, in Staffordshire, where he arrived at eight o'clock. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave him a nobly hospitable reception. He walked in the gardens, which were illuminated that evening, and saw a game at bowls in the bowling-alley.

CREWE ENGINE FACTORY.

Leaving Trentham at half-past eleven on Friday, the Shah, accompanied by the Duke and by the Earl of Shrewsbury, went to Crewe, and saw the great railway locomotive-engine factory. One thing which attracted his notice was the conversion of pig iron into Bessemer steel. The cupola was tapped, and the fluid metal poured down a sand channel into the converting vessel. This was turned up, and the "blowing" commenced, with the visible result of a fierce and beautiful white flame steaming in a furious gale of wind from its mouth. Having glanced at the engines which force their tremendous draught through the melted metal, his Majesty passed to the cogging shop, where a ten-ton duplex steam-hammer was squeezing flat under its blows a huge red-hot bar of metal. Passing thence to the forge and rolling-mills, the Shah beheld an immense slab, white from the furnace, divided like a deal log, by the cutting action of a rapidly-driven steel saw. The slab of iron was sawn through in half a minute, though it measured 18 in. by 4 in. The saw runs at the rate of 13,000 ft. a minute, and its teeth are kept cold by a stream of water constantly directed against them. The next marvel was the thirty-ton duplex hammer—one of the tools designed by Mr. Ramsbottom, the late mechanical engineer to the company. This hammer displayed its strength on a great steel ingot drawn white from the furnace as the Shah approached. The lump of red-hot metal was attached to a traverser overhead, and was guided easily by one man in between the ponderous hammer blocks. These were set to work, and the shape of the mass altered visibly at each blow of the hammer. Other steam-hammers punching holes in tire-blocks and expanding tires, and a tire-rolling mill, working with beautiful ease and accuracy, were inspected on the way to



THE SHAH'S SIGNATURE IN THE VISITORS' BOOK AT HAWORTH'S MILLS, MANCHESTER.

the plate-rolling mill. This last machine interested his Majesty very much, and he stood watching the red-hot slab passing backwards and forwards between the rollers, and growing gradually longer and thinner, till they were rolled into plates of 26 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. in length and breadth, and a thickness, or rather a thinness, of only five-sixteenths of an inch. The eight-ton vertical steam-hammer stamping a steel plate at one decisive blow into a dome top for a locomotive boiler having been shown, his Majesty proceeded to the locomotive works. He was conducted through a forge and smithy containing 113 smiths' hearths and nineteen steam-hammers. The locomotive-engine shop, in which nineteen new engines are being constructed, was visited, and two nearly complete engines were lifted by the overhead travelling-crane, and carried out of the shop. Other shops were inspected; and Mr. Webb, locomotive superintendent to the London and North-Western Company, explained to the Shah the different processes.

VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

It was two o'clock when the Shah arrived from Crewe at the London-road station, Manchester, which was transformed by hangings or spreadings of coloured cloth, and by profuse floral decorations, into a place, "half fancy-bazaar, half-conservatory," as the *Manchester Guardian* says. The Mayor of Manchester, the County High Sheriff (Sir James Ramsden), and the Lord Lieutenant received his Majesty as he left the train, amidst the cheers of a large company of spectators. An escort of the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 101st (Bengal Fusiliers), the 19th Lancashire and 3rd Manchester Volunteers, all under the orders of General Lysons, did military honours to the foreign visitor. He entered an open carriage-and-four, which took him, in a procession of carriages, along Piccadilly, down Market-street, through St. Anne's-square and King-street, to the Townhall. An immense crowd of people all the way greeted him with vociferous cheering. At the Townhall, amidst a company of ladies and gentlemen, his Majesty was bidden to take his seat in a gilt chair on a scarlet dais, and to hear the Town Clerk read an address. He replied in a Persian speech, which was translated by Sir H. Rawlinson to mean that he admired the industrial prosperity of Manchester, and hoped to make some improvements in Persia. After this, his Majesty got some luncheon, and then set out for Salford, the adjacent town on the other side of the Irwell, to see the cotton-mills of Messrs. Haworth and Co. The way was by Cross-street, Albert-square, Mount-street, Peter-street, Deansgate, Liverpool-road, Water-street, and Regent-road, to Messrs. Haworth's. Arrived there, he was conducted first to one of the lower rooms, where he saw the cotton in all the stages, from the preparation of the raw material up to the weaving. He was led to the room where the enormous flywheel of the engine revolves; but the longest stay was made in the weaving-room, were 1100 frames were at full work. The Shah seemed more interested here than in any other portion, because it is here that the material is converted into the finished article. He stood a few minutes at one of the frames, and saw its working. He was about to pass out of the room when, on a signal from Mr. R. Haworth, the shuttles were stopped in an instant, and all the women and girls, leaving the frames and coming forward with bright paper flags to the edges of the gangway in which the Shah was standing, burst out into "God save our noble Queen." Waving the little flags over the head of the Shah, they sang the whole of the National Anthem, his Majesty seeming lost in wonder at the scene before him. At the close of the singing he bowed his approval and thanks, which so pleased the women that they clapped hands and gave him a general cheer. It may be observed that there were between 800 and 900 workpeople on the premises, most of them females; indeed, with the exception of two or three men to look after the machinery, all the hands in the weaving-room were women and girls, which the Persians seemed scarcely able to understand. Before quitting the factory the Shah saw two finished pieces of cotton branded with an inscription in Persian, and in the same language he wrote in the visitors' book a record of his visit, of which this is a translation:—"During my visit to Manchester I have gone through these works with pleasure, and I write my name in this book as a souvenir of my visit." The return was by Regent's-road, Egerton-road, Chester-road, Deansgate, Great Bridgewater-street, Oxford-street, Portland-street, Piccadilly, and London-road, to the railway station. The special train left the station at five o'clock on the return to Trentham, the escort of cavalry and the guard of honour of the Fusiliers giving a military salute, and the spectators, who thronged every foot of the platform, giving the Shah a parting cheer. His Majesty reached Trentham on his return from Manchester at six o'clock, having come back early, that there might be some hours of daylight for the enjoyment of the gardens.

The Shah returned to London from the Duke of Sutherland's mansion in Staffordshire on Saturday morning, and went, in the afternoon, to the garden party, given by the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick. The illustrious, noble, and fashionable company at this entertainment was so numerous that a mere list of their names fills nearly three columns of the *Times*. Her Majesty the Queen was there. On Monday morning there was an inspection for his Majesty of the engines and men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under Captain Shaw, in the gardens behind Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon his Majesty went to the Crystal Palace, with nearly all our Princes and Princesses, to see a special entertainment, consisting of gymnastic performances, the playing of the great fountains, and a display of fireworks. On Tuesday morning the Shah went to see the Tower of London, the Bank of England, and St. Paul's Cathedral; he returned westward, and visited Mr. Gladstone in Carlton House Gardens, the Houses of Parliament, sitting at the time, and Westminster Abbey. On Wednesday the Shah paid his farewell visit to the Queen at Windsor; and he now departs from amongst us, taking France next in his grand tour of Europe. We shall give some Illustrations of this week's proceedings.

The Earl of Carysfoot has substantiated his claim to vote for representative peers for Ireland.

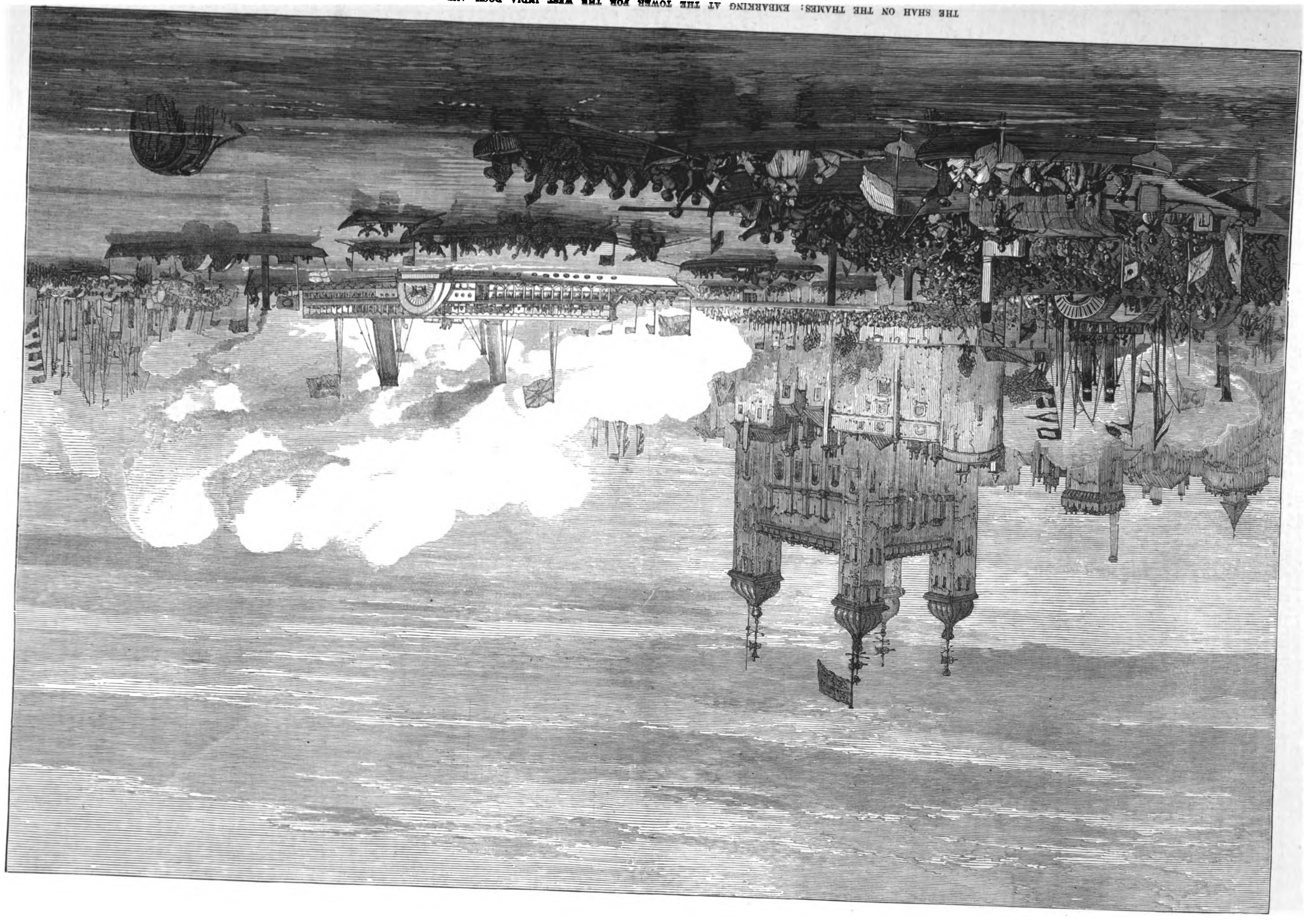
The Hon. A. H. Thesiger has been made a Q.C. The learned gentleman goes the home circuit.

The Lord Lieutenancy of Berwickshire, vacant by the death of Lord Marjoribanks will, it is said, be conferred on the Earl of Haddington.

Some constituents of Baron Meyer de Rothschild have presented to him a painting representing the eastern side of Folkestone, the cliff, the harbour, and luggers.

The threatened strike of 8000 weavers in the Burnley district has been averted by the acceptance of an offer from the masters. In some cases the wages offered are higher, in others lower than the Blackburn wages, according to the standard list; but the secretary of the Weavers' Association states that the average will be about equal.——Nearly 1000 men employed in the engineering trades in Sheffield are out on strike for a minimum advance of 2s. weekly upon their present wages, together with extra pay for overtime and out work.——The Oldham Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association held a meeting on Tuesday, and refused to admit the representatives of the operatives to another conference on the subject of an advance of minders' wages. The operatives have resolved to hold district meetings for the purpose of explaining the grounds on which their demand is based.

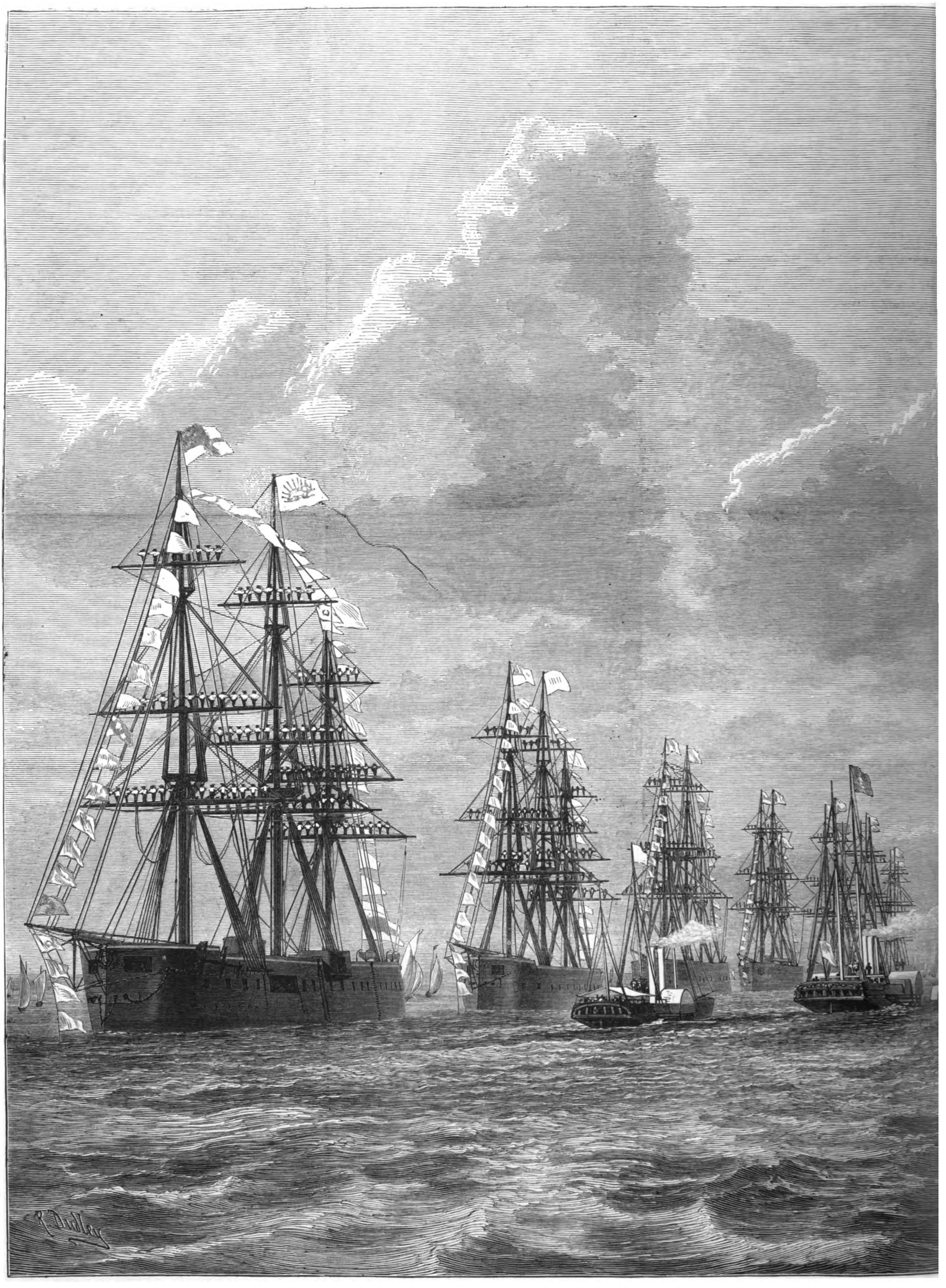
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THE SHAH ON THE THAMES: EMBARKING AT THE TOWER FOR THE WEST INDIA DOCK AND GREENWICH.

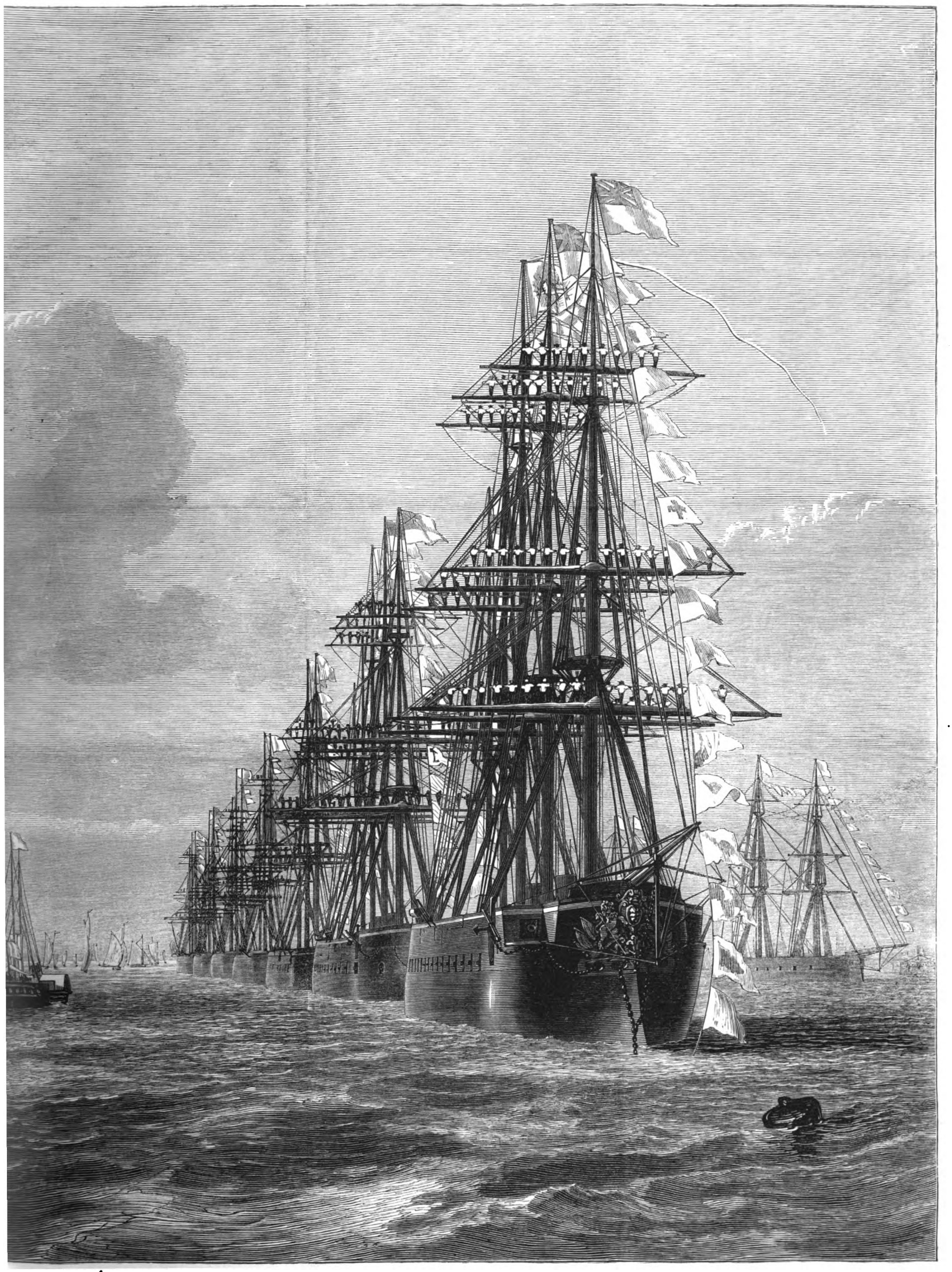
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NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD: THE ROYAL YACHT, WITH THE SH

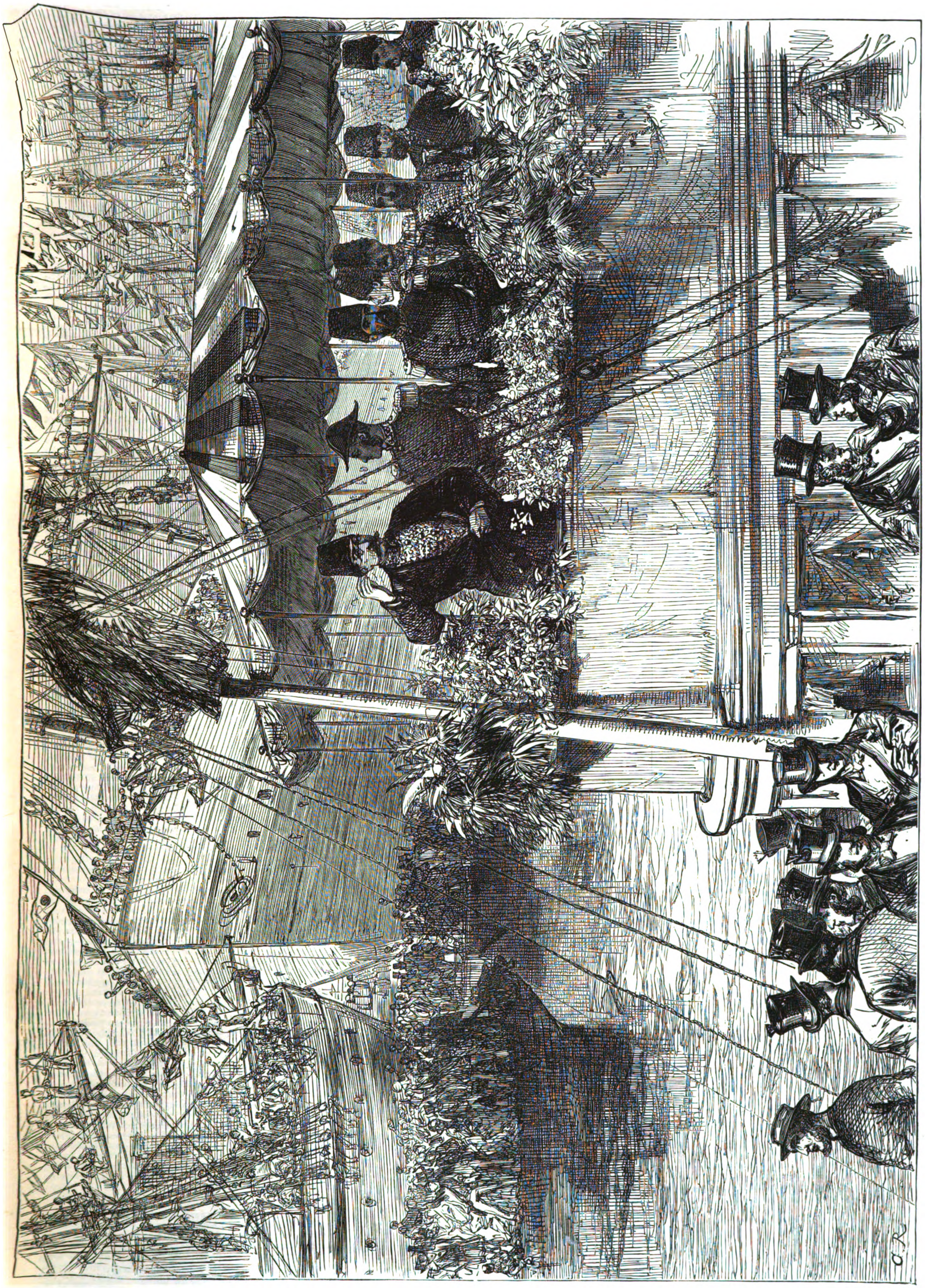
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I ON BOARD, PASSING BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

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THE SHAH'S VISIT TO THE WEST INDIA DOCK.

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FINE ARTS.

Messrs. Holloway and Son, the well-known printsellers, have just published a volume of engravings which reflects great credit on their enterprise, bearing in mind how uncertain it is that any work of the kind will now win remunerative appreciation in this country, however admirable the artistic skill engaged on it, however great the labour and outlay involved in its production. The publication we refer to is intended to form a suite to the similar work recently published in Paris, entitled "Les Collections Célèbres d'Œuvres d'Art en France." The present volume, called "Works of Art in the Collections of England," consists of fifty folio plates, drawn by Edouard Lièvre, and engraved by Bracquemond, Courtry, Flameng, Greux, L'Hermite, Le Rat, J. Lièvre, Muselle, Rajon, Randall, and Valentin. The subjects comprise, among many others, specimens of ancient bronzes, Persian ware, crystals, Cellini and other metal-work, Henri Deux ware, Oriental and English china, Renaissance wood and ivory carving, Oriental cloisonné and Limoges enamels, repoussé armour, jade carving, and majolica ware. The specimens are, for the most part, judiciously selected either for their beauty, their rarity, or typical character. A few are from well-known sources, such as the collections of her Majesty, the British and South Kensington Museums; but the great majority are from private collections. The selection has, in consequence, proportionate novelty of interest to the general public. Among the illustrations are some of the choicest treasures in the collections of Barons Rothschild, Lord Overstone, Sir Richard Wallace, Sir Dudley C. Marjoribanks, and Messrs. Holford, Magniac, A. Morrison, A. Barker, J. Malcolm, J. Henderson, S. Addington, A. Fountaine, &c. Some idea is thereby afforded of the unrivalled wealth of works of art in private hands in this country. The volume is precious indeed, if only for the comprehensive representation which it affords of the arts of ornamentation in all ages. It is, however, from its illustrations of the present French school of etching that the publication derives its principal art-value. *Objets d'art*, similar to those depicted, may be seen in our public loan and permanent exhibitions, but no such volume of etchings has hitherto been published in England. It will have been seen, from the names we have quoted, that the plates include examples of many of the principal etchers of Paris. The French now enjoy a distinction in this fascinating branch of art similar to that attained by our engravers when "pure line" and mezzotint flourished among us. An inspection of these plates should convince our amateur practitioners and critics of etching that the art is susceptible of infinitely greater development than the loose, haphazard scratching which they find so clever and "suggestive." In every one of these plates will be found accurate draughtsmanship, complete modelling and light and shade, exquisitely precise elaboration of detail, and, above all, perhaps, consummate truth in the rendering of textures—a quality essential as regards the objects chosen for representation, to which etching, in skilful hands, lends itself with incomparable felicity. The sharpness and hardness of metal, the apparent softness of jade, the translucency of crystal, the lustre of majolica, the glaze of china or of Limoges enamel, and the dull surface of Oriental cloisonné work, the polish of ivory, the less hard surface of wood, are all discriminated with the nicest fidelity. In short, it is seldom that a work capable of affording such pure artistic pleasure, alike by the beauty of its execution and of the objects illustrated, has been brought under our notice. We may add that the whole of the plates, framed, may be inspected at Messrs. Holloway's new galleries, in Bedford-street, Strand.

The colossal equestrian statue of Sir James Outram, upon which Mr. Foley has been engaged some years, has been successfully cast, and is now erected for temporary exhibition in the lower part of Waterloo-place, previous to its being shipped to Calcutta, where (on the Esplanade before Government House) it will form a worthy pendant to the same sculptor's noble statue of Lord Hardinge—which was similarly exhibited to the London public in the old courtyard of Burlington House, previous to being forwarded to its destination. We are engraving the statue of Sir James Outram, and shall therefore have another opportunity of describing a work that will certainly rank as one of the finest pieces of sculpture of our day. We are glad to announce also that the eminent sculptor has nearly completed the great statue of the Prince Consort for the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park.

An extraordinary blunder, as we think, is about to be perpetrated in the new National Gallery. Mr. E. M. Barry strongly advocated the use of ornamental tiles for the flooring, but instead of allowing the appointed architect, who is surely the most competent to decide, to follow his own judgment in this matter of detail, he has been directed (according to a statement by Mr. Ayrton to the House of Commons) to supply a wooden flooring. Now, it is obvious that encaustic tiling, being non-inflammable, is a perfectly safe substance to be placed near any warming apparatus, nor can it be ignited superficially; and when we remember how many public and private buildings have been destroyed through the contiguity of heating pipes to timber joists, or by the ignition otherwise of the wooden flooring, we are amazed that any wood should be needlessly introduced into a structure intended to contain our priceless national works of art. From experience at the Alexandra and Crystal Palaces, it is evident that the danger of fire may exist where least suspected; and doubtless the destruction caused at Muswell-hill and Sydenham was accelerated and extended by the use of wood in the flooring and elsewhere.

We have already announced the appointment by her Majesty's Commissioners for the London International Exhibitions of Mr. H. Cole as acting commissioner, with a salary of £1000 a year and a share in the profits of each annual exhibition. This appointment is to be followed by Mr. Cole's retirement from his post at the South Kensington Museum—a report of which was prematurely circulated some time back. A movement is on foot to present a testimonial to Mr. Cole on his retirement from the office he has so long and actively filled in the South Kensington Museum.

The Queen has bestowed her patronage on an exhibition of works of art to be held in Aberdeen in August. Her Majesty has also placed at the disposal of the committee several works in various departments of art in her collection at Windsor. Owners of works of art in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine will likewise contribute.

A full-length portrait of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, late Governor of South Australia, by Mr. Sydney Hodges, commissioned by the inhabitants of the colony for the New University building at Adelaide, is being exhibited in the Australian Court of the International Exhibition.

A memorial of the late Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., Constable of the Tower, by Mr. E. J. Physick, has been placed in Westminster Abbey.

We understand that the drawings and sketches of the late Mr. Edwin Weedon (for twenty-five years marine artist to this paper) will be sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson on Thursday next, July 10.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The six repetition performances of last week (already specified) were followed by "La Sonnambula," with Mdlle. Albani as Amina—for the last time this season—on Monday; and "L'Elisir d'Amore," with Mdlle. Smeroschi as Adina, on Tuesday, for the first time this season.

On Thursday the long-promised Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne" was to be brought out, with Madame Adelina Patti as Caterina. Our comment on this event must necessarily be deferred until next week. The opera was announced for repetition this (Saturday) evening, "Marta," having been promised for Friday.

Next week—the last but two of the season at this establishment—will commence with a repetition of "Il Trovatore;" "Le Nozze di Figaro" being promised for Tuesday, with Mdlle. Albani's first performance of the character of the Countess.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Last week's performances here were also repetitions of operas as previously given. This week commenced with the third representation of "Mignon," followed, on Tuesday, by "Il Trovatore," on Thursday by "Rigoletto;" Norma being announced for to-night—forming, again, a series of repetitions.

On Monday "Faust" is to be repeated, and on Tuesday "Le Nozze di Figaro" is to be given, for the first time this season.

The production of Balfe's posthumous opera—Italianised as "Il Talismano"—will be the next specialty here.

Yesterday (Friday) week, Prince Poniatowski gave his annual concert—this time in Drury Lane Theatre, the principal artists of Mr. Mapleson's opera company having contributed to a series of varied performances which also included (between the parts) Madame Ristori's recitation of the fifth canto of "Francesca da Rimini." The concert commenced with Prince Poniatowski's Mass in F, of which work we spoke in detail when noticing its original production. The solos in the mass were sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Signori Campanini and Agnesi; the two first-named artists, Madame Nilsson, MM. Capoul and Naudin, Signor Rota, and others having contributed to the miscellaneous selection which formed the second part of the concert. Signor Li Calsi and Prince Poniatowski alternately conducted.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season (postponed for a week) is announced for this (Saturday) morning, with a programme including the co-operation of the principal singers of the Royal Italian Opera.

The fourth grand concert at the Albert Hall, given with the co-operation of the artists of Her Majesty's Opera, also takes place to-day, having likewise been postponed for a week.

The fête given at the Crystal Palace on Monday—on the occasion of the visit of the Shah of Persia—included a miscellaneous concert, which took place on the Handel orchestra. The programme consisted chiefly of familiar music, the solo singers having been Mdlle. Marimon, Madame Irene de Sassi, M. Naudin, and Signori Urio and Foli. The specialties of the occasion were—a "Persian Love Song," for female chorus and band; and a characteristic orchestral piece, entitled "Kurroglou." Both these are adaptations by Mr. Manns: the former from a movement in Glinka's Russian opera, "Rustan and Ludmilla," with English text supplied by Mr. Sutherland Edwards; the latter derived from a national air given by Mr. Carl Engel in his work "On the Study of National Music"—the theme being associated with traditions of a celebrated Persian bandit minstrel named "Kurroglou." In the performances of the day the choir and band of the Crystal Palace were largely reinforced from various sources, several military bands having contributed greatly to the effect of the full pieces. Mr. Manns conducted with his invariable efficiency.

The second year's "National Music Meetings" at the Crystal Palace (established by Mr. Willert Beale) were inaugurated on Wednesday by formal preliminary proceedings, in preparation for the public competitions. These commenced on Thursday, and are to be continued to-day (Saturday), and on Tuesday and Thursday next—the distribution of prizes, followed by a grand concert and other proceedings, being announced for July 12. Of the first three days' competitions we must speak next week.

The annual festival of the Metropolitan Schools' Choral Society—conducted by Mr. John Hullah—took place, at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday.

The miscellaneous concerts of the week included those of Mr. Sydney Smith and Mdlle. Carreno, well-known pianists; Mr. John Thomas, the eminent harpist; M. Jules Lefort, the accomplished baritone; and Signor Arditi, whom it is scarcely necessary to characterise as one of the few thoroughly competent operatic conductors of the day. M. Van Biene, the skilful violoncellist of Her Majesty's Opera, announces a matinée, to take place to-day (Saturday), at Tavistock House.

On Monday next the sixty-first season of the Philharmonic Society will end with the eighth concert of this year's series.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

The French plays still command the attention of an important and intelligent class of playgoers. The "Maison Neuve" of Victorien Sardou was produced on Monday for the first time in England. This celebrated comedy is in five acts, and was brought out in 1866, in Paris. Though called a comedy, it partakes more of the nature of drama. It affords, however, another opportunity for the display of Mdlle. Desclée's peculiar talent. It also abounds in very strong situations, and some of the scenes are hazardous. M. Daubray, who has not appeared for three years, played the part of the old-fashioned Bourgeois de Paris with great unction. M. Didier, in the modern type of the ci-devant jeune homme, in spite of the caricature, was excellent.

GAIETY.

The extraordinary talents of Mr. George Conquest, both as an actor and an acrobat, which now for many seasons have made the Grecian pantomime a series of marvels, naturally raised a desire that these extraordinary feats of agility and exhibitions of histrionic power should be brought before a West-End audience and submitted to the test of the highest judgment. This trial of wit and athletic ingenuity has been long announced, and on Monday the first performance took place. To give due effect to the design, a new drama, written by Paul Meritt and Henry Spry, has been constructed, affording in the early acts scope for acting, and in the latter opportunity for pantomimic effects. It is called "Snae Fell"—a wild place in which an old sexton and custodian of the ruins is supposed, during a fit of delirium tremens, to see a vision in a dream. These ruins are near his dwelling in Mona's isle, and here certain faery revels are performed, an elaborate ballet being provided, in which Mdlle. Ada sustains the part of première danseuse. Here the wonderful head in which Mr. Conquest is wont to hide his diminished form is introduced, and is made to display the results of mechanical contrivance in an entirely unprecedented manner. The initial act is devoted to acting, showing how Dan Duxford is given up to drink, and how Nicholas Flinton (Mr. G. H. Macdermott), a supposed physician, tempts him to suspect his wife, whose brother has returned unknown to himself, and been wandering with his sister among the ruins. Miss Loseby personates the suffering wife, and her sufferings are pathetically pronounced. To Dan's inebriety and jealousy Mr. Conquest does full justice; and his son, as a Manx youth and the tea-spirit Robur, is seen in acrobatic business to follow admirably in his father's steps. As a spectacle, the whole affair is superb, and the music, by Mr. Oscar H. Barrett, is of rare excellence.

Miss Clive was to have performed on the morning of Saturday at the Queen's some selections of "Romeo and Juliet," but was unable to appear owing to an attack of rheumatism. In the evening the part of Constance was sustained by Miss Cooper, who undertook the task at short notice.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Last week we made a few remarks upon the general features of the Stockbridge meeting, dwelling particularly upon the importance of its two-year-old races. These contests were as interesting as ever, and Lemnos, Couronne de Fer, and Mr. Winkle are a trio which, we doubt not, will worthily maintain the fame of the Stockbridge youngsters. Lemnos especially, seeing how he beat Couronne de Fer at Ascot, would seem to be a particularly smart colt, though, for our part, we are not quite satisfied with the result of that race, and shall rather expect to see the tables turned when the two rivals next oppose each other. Mr. Bruton's colt is bred quite to order, being an own brother to that excellent mare Frivolity, and was very highly tried by his trainer before he was so unexpectedly defeated in his first essay by his stable companion, Tomahawk. That, indeed, was a dreadful "upset," and how it was accomplished by such a second-rate creature must for ever remain a mystery. However, other good animals have been defeated by their inferiors in their maiden race—as, for example, Dundee, Kingcraft, Favonius, and Sterling; and no doubt some horses, like men, are nervous on a first appearance. Before parting from Stockbridge we cannot help remarking how very bare the programme would have been stripped of the two-year-old contests and the Cup. Really the handicaps and selling races which form the padding of the card are quite contemptible, inferior to the "sport" which can be seen any day at Croydon or Kingsbury, and altogether unworthy of this old historic meeting. Half-mile scurries have, perhaps, their hidden use; but it is quite certain that those who originally laid out Stockbridge racecourse did not contemplate that it would one day become a battle-ground for tenth-rate crocks, struggling one with another to show which can exhibit the greatest deficiency of stamina in the shortest distance of ground. The meeting of the week has, of course, been the July meeting, the pleasantest, if the least exciting, of all the Newmarket gatherings. Ecossais, of course, had it all his own way in the July Stakes, and we are more than ever convinced that nothing will get near him as a two-year-old, though we certainly share the prevalent doubt whether his fore legs are sufficiently strong to stand the strain of a preparation for the Derby. Prince Charlie won a handicap over the T.Y.C. with 10st. on his back, giving exactly a stone to Blenheim, and beating him by a head—a wonderful performance. Achievement and Lady Elizabeth had each a very pretty turn of speed in their time, but neither would have had the slightest chance with the Prince, who is, beyond all doubt, the fastest horse ever foaled. The Gladiateur Stakes was carried off by a colt of Mr. Merry's by Scottish Chief out of Lady Dot, a handsome youngster sure to be heard of by-and-by in the Derby betting.

The second day at Henley was decidedly tame, as the various races were virtually over so far from home that the finishes excited no interest. Gulston and Long, however, created a great sensation in the race for the Silver Goblets, by proving utterly unequal to hold their own against Trower and Knollys, who, to the surprise of everybody, ran right away from them. The London men were, no doubt, feeling the effects of the hard work they had done during the regatta; but still, looking to their previous performances, they should have been able to make a better fight of it. The Grand Challenge Cup fell to the London eight, which proved much too strong for the Eton boys; the Diamond Sculls to Mr. Dicker, a very promising novice; and the Thames Challenge Cup to the Thames Rowing Club, whilst the Visitors and the Wyfold Cups were respectively carried off by the Irish crews. The Irishmen were in great force this year, and the Kingstown Harbour crew, especially, was a remarkably good one, possibly the fastest four on the river.

The first of the annual contests between the amateur and professional cricketers took place at the Oval last week—the Gentlemen v. Players of the South—and resulted in an easy victory for the former, who won the match by eight wickets. It may be said to have been secured by the two Graces, as Mr. W. G. Grace scored 134 runs, and his brother 74, not out—pretty well for one day's work. The Gentlemen and Players again met last Monday, this time at Lord's, and the latter had the pleasure of fielding out for the whole day, as their opponents completely defied all the bowling that could be brought against them, scoring a total of 278 for the loss of only five wickets. Of this number the invincible Mr. Grace contributed more than half, carrying out his bat for the day for the magnificent score of 151 runs. The match was ultimately won by the Gentlemen in one innings with 55 runs to spare, their total reaching 315, while the Players in their two innings only scored 260. The cricket-match between Lancashire and Yorkshire closed on Tuesday evening, Yorkshire winning by 64 runs.

The second of the annual contests between the amateur athletes of the North and South of England took place at Lillie Bridge last Saturday, and proved, as it was feared, a very hollow affair for the South. Indeed, the Northerners only won the quarter; for which, however, they ran first and second, and divided the half mile; all the other prizes falling to their opponents. Scott won the three-mile race very easily in 15 min. 34 sec.; and Slade scored just as decided a victory in the mile, which he covered in 4 min. 30 sec. A match at the last-named distance between these two celebrities would be as interesting as the famous Scott-Chinnery race, a year or two ago; but we suppose it cannot be arranged.

The crops over the entire north of Ireland are reported to look unusually well. Flax, which is naturally regarded with great interest in Ulster, in consequence of its close connection with the staple trade of the province, is remarkably promising.

A procession of Good Templars, two miles and a half long, promenaded the streets of Bristol on Monday, from Queen-square to the Zoological Gardens, Clifton. There were 8000 Good Templars in the procession, and nearly 20,000 at the gardens. On Tuesday the Good Templars' Conference began, and continued during the week.

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SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The visit of the Shah of Persia to this country recalls public attention to the relations of Persia and India, and also to the question of the practicability of opening a great highway to the East through Persia, by the establishment of a railway which shall connect the European and Indian systems. The Shah appears to be sincerely anxious that his country shall be opened to European enterprise, and with that view he has concluded a very ill-judged arrangement with Baron de Reuter, of which the chief provisions are as follow:—The Baron is to undertake the construction of a railway between the Caspian and the Persian Gulf, and of such other railways or tramways as he may think fit. This privilege is accorded for seventy years, and excludes competition. The land for the lines, if belonging to the Government, is to be given free. The materials are to be imported free of duty. The works are to be begun within fifteen months from the date of the concession, and £40,000 is to be lodged as caution-money in the Bank of England, to be forfeited to the Government if the works are not begun within the specified time; but nothing is said as to when they are to be finished. The Government are to receive 20 per cent of the net profits, and after seventy years the lines are to revert to the Government. The mines, forests, and waste lands of Persia are to be placed at the disposal of the concessionaire, on condition of his paying to the Government 15 per cent of the profits; also the canals, wells, and watercourses, subject to the further condition that existing owners are to be indemnified. Persia gives a guarantee of 5 per cent on the capital, and a further 2 per cent as a sinking fund, which guarantee, however, only comes into operation after the construction of the line connecting Rescht, on the Caspian, with Ispahan. The concessionaire is also to collect the customs for twenty-five years, paying the Government £20,000 a year more than it now receives. The 7 per cent interest is to be taken from the proceeds of the customs, mines, &c., of which the effect would be, if the undertaking were carried out, to leave Persia without any revenue. It is difficult to understand what species of influence can have been used with the Shah and his Ministers to have induced them to accede to an arrangement such as this, of which the effect would be to transfer the whole power of the State to the concessionaire and his assignees. A railway from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf could subserve no commercial objects, as there is scarcely any trade in that direction; but, as Russia is supreme upon the Caspian, it would open a highway for that Power into the heart of Persia. It does not appear probable that the capital required for such great works in so poor, thinly-peopled, and sterile a country as Persia is likely to be obtained in England. In many parts of India the railways are unproductive, although all the circumstances are more propitious to the acquisition of a profit than exist in the case of any of the lines now proposed to be constructed in Persia. No doubt this country is interested in promoting the formation of a line passing through Persia as part of a great trunk railway connecting the Eastern and Western railway systems. But such a line would run through Tabreez and Teheran to Herat, whereas the line now proposed from Rescht to Ispahan could be profitable to no one, and would be politically serviceable to Russia alone. If Persia should find all her resources impounded to pay interest on the capital expended in unproductive works, the prospect may perhaps be considered doubtful whether the interest would long continue to be paid.

An interesting paper was lately read before the American Society of Civil Engineers upon the character and position of neutral axes as seen by polarised light. The experiments which determined the position of the neutral axis were made upon pillars, tubes, and other objects in glass; and the strains were determined by the colours of polarised light sent through the glass, which were influenced by the tension obtaining in different parts. Professor Airey some time since determined the strains existing in the members of a steel truss by the sound it emitted when struck, a duplicate piece being loaded until it gave the same note, when, the load being known, the strain became known also.

It is reckoned that the quantity of solar light which falls on a square foot of the earth's surface in the year would suffice to heat 430,000 lb. of water 1 deg. centigrade. This gives an expression for the mechanical energy of the light; and as we also know the rapidity of the vibrations to produce the different colours, we can deduce the density of the medium in which the luminiferous waves are propagated. It has been reckoned that 0·036 lb. of carbon are produced on each square foot of land by vegetation, which, if used to generate power, would only produce 1474th part of the power represented by the energy of the light.

M. Faye has contributed to *Les Mondes* an able paper explanatory of his theory of the sun, the principal points of which are as follow:—1. A nebulous or chaotic fluid mass formed of gas and of mixed vapours raised to a very high temperature, with a movement of rotation and cooling by superficial radiation; 2, formation of a photosphere through condensation of the vapours of the external layer, and at the same time separation of the chromosphere formed of hydrogen relatively cold, but at a temperature superior to the point of dissociation of nearly all its compounds; 3, maintenance of this dazzling photosphere by way of vertical ascending and descending currents at all points of the surface; 4, special modifications introduced into the rotation by the continual play of the vertical currents; 5, whirling phenomena (spots) produced over all the surface by this special mode of rotation; and, 6, circulation of solar hydrogen due to the action of these whirling movements in the red layer.

A 12-inch gun has been constructed by Krupp firing a ball which weighs 700 lb. with 130 lb. prismatic powder. It is stated that 230 rounds have been fired from this gun without injury. The barrel is 22 ft. long, and the weight is 33 tons. It is said that a steel shell from this gun will penetrate a 15-in. armour-plate. Our readers will recollect that many years since we maintained that the minimum thickness for ironclads at that time should be 18 in. of armour on the sides, backed with 4 ft. of oak, and a 24-in-turret. The Devastation, only 11 in. thick, is already penetrable, and will be antiquated and useless in a very few years. Krupp is about to produce a 14-in. gun, which will project a ball weighing 11,000 lb. We again repeat, however, that these high-pressure guns are a mistake. What we want is a combination of the gun and rocket, whereby with a very moderate strength of gun any desired amount of energy at long range can be given to the shot. It will probably be years before this plain truth is apprehended, or at least before it is made to bear fruit.

Messrs. Smith and Locke are endeavouring to introduce into this country from America their method of casting metals under compression, which differs very little from the method employed some years since by Sir Joseph Whitworth, unless it be in some immaterial details. We cannot discern any superiority in their process to entitle it to a preference over the methods with which we have long been familiar, and it appears to us that this is one of the inventions which have been carried across the Atlantic and then reimported as a novelty.

It has been suggested that some of the mysterious fires which occasionally burst out in cotton and other mills may be caused by the action of the belting generating electricity.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. DEMONCHY.—The problems you have been good enough to send us shall be examined when you furnish us with the solutions. At the same time we must tell you that the taste of English chessplayers is so averse from suicidal compositions that there is no probability of these problems being published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SKELLOW, East Marden, A. A., and many Others.—It was admitted last week that Mr. Healey's problem, 1529, can be solved by 1. R to Q R 7th (ch). See notices to X., R. D. T., Keith, and others in our preceding Numbers.

A SUBSCRIBER, Dublin.—There is no mistake whatever in our published Solution of Problem No 1527.

B. X.—It shall be duly reported on.

J. A. R., Toronto.—1. Received, with thanks. 2. We know nothing of the player named; have never even heard him mentioned before.

J. JASON.—The most expeditious way of obtaining the paper is the one you suggest. In that case it should reach you on Saturday morning.

A. S., Manchester; R., Philadelphia; H. L., Vienna.—Received, with thanks.

W. B., Stirling.—Lewis's report of the match by correspondence between London and Edinburgh has been out of print for years.

G. D. G., Colchester.—The two games last sent are very superior to the former. They have been marked for insertion; and if you have recorded any others played with the same competitor, which are equally good, we shall be pleased to receive them.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1530 has been received from H. B.—Kinross—J. Sowden—F. H. of Mona—W. P. B.—Jim—H. Chesney—A. A.—M. P.—H. Demonchy—Siphax—T. Wilson Morris—Pluto—D. A., Dublin—Charley—S. J. H., Faversham—T. B. O.—Bost—Inez—H. D. K.—Ben—W. Airey—W. M. Curtis—Race Field—Shah—R. M.—T. W. of Canterbury—J. A. W.—Clive Croskey—H. E. S.—J. Allairs—I. H. C.—E. S.—Blinfield—J. Bale of Otley—W. F. Payne—Omega—Pip—Box and Cox—Tramway—East Marden—Maude and Fred—Try-again—W. Furnival—Manfred and Man Friday—W. E. B.—L. L.—H. Peters—George—S. W. G.—A. M. K.—Fanny—Ferdinand and Miranda—Olivia—Barney—M. D.—Sam Slick—Malvern—Drusus—Q. E. D.—G. S.—Longshanks—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—H. Frau of Lyons—B. X.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1530.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 2nd	P to K R 7th	3. B to Q Kt sq	Any move
2. R to Q R sq	P to K R 6th	4. B takes P, discovering mate.	

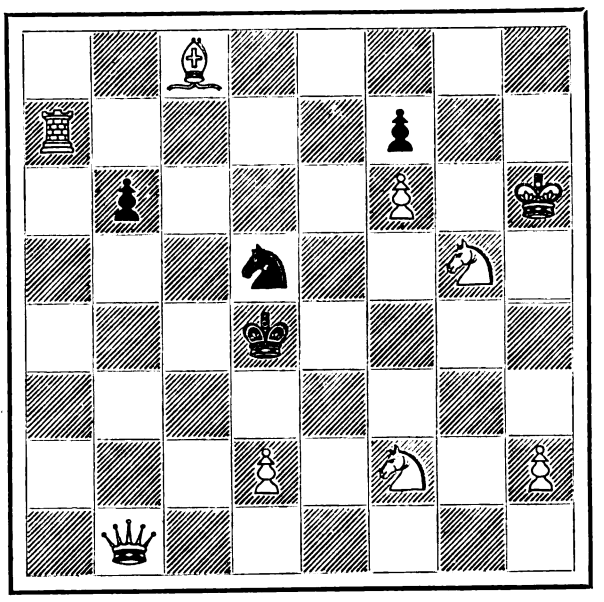
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1531.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 8th	Any move	2. Gives mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1532.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game in the first Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.

(Evans's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to K B 5th	R takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. P takes Kt	P to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B 7th (ch
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th		
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd		
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th		
10. Q to Q R 4th	K to B sq		

Mr. Bird's play in the first match is inferior to his play in the second, and in the second it is better in the latter games than in the beginning. This was to be expected from his want of steady practice of late years.

11. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd		
12. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
13. K Kt to Q 4th	P to K R 4th		
14. K to R sq	P to K R 5th		
15. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt		
16. Kt takes B	Kt to K B 3rd		
17. B to K Kt 5th			

An indiscretion of which the second player very cleverly avails himself.

17.	Q to K sq		

Winning at least a pawn.

18. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt takes K P		
19. P to K B 4th	R to K R 4th		

Kt to Q B 4th has been suggested as better play. It may be so, but we do not see what is to prevent the second player winning the game, even now.

23. R takes Kt	B takes R		
24. Kt to K B 4th	R to K 4th		

This was the fatal error. If Mr. Bird had played his Queen to K's 4th how could his opponent have saved the game? For example:—

24.		Q to K 4th	
25. Kt to K 6th (ch)		K to Kt sq	
26. R to Q sq, or (*)			

If he play R to K B sq then follows 26. R takes K Kt P, &c.

27. B to Q Kt 3rd		Kt takes R	
28. P takes Kt			

and the first player must lose.

(*) 26. Q takes B		Q takes R (ch)	
27. B to K B sq		R to K Kt 6th	
28. Kt takes Q B P		R to Q B sq	
29. Q to K B 5th		R takes Kt	
30. Q to K 6th (ch)		K to B sq	
31. Q takes Q P (ch)		R to K 2nd	

and wins.—Q. E. D.

25. Q takes B		K to K 2nd	
26. R to K sq		Q to Q R 5th	
27. Q to Q B 5th (ch), and wins.			

Another Game from the second Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.

(Ruy Lopez Kt's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20.	P to Q B 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Kt takes B	K R P takes Kt
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	22. P takes P	P takes P
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	23. B takes P	B to Q B 4th
5. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	24. Q R to K B sq	Q to Q Kt 2nd

This move cannot be commended.

6. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	25. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes R (ch)
7. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd	26. Q takes B	Kt takes K P
8. P to Q R 4th	R to Q Kt sq	27. Q to K R 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)
9. P takes P	P takes P	28. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
10. P to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	29. Q to K sq	Q to K B 5th
11. P to Q B 3rd	Castles	30. B to Q 5th	
12. P to K R 3rd	B to K R 4th		
13. P to K Kt 4th			

Somewhat hazardous, no doubt, but White, perhaps, saw no other way to develop his forces speedily.

13.	B to K Kt 3rd		
14. Kt to K R 4th	Q to Q 2nd		
15. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
16. Q B takes P	Kt to K 4th		
17. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 4th		
18. B takes Kt	P takes B		
19. Q Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd		
20. R to K B 2nd			

A miscalculation, by which he loses the exchange.

White plays all this uphill game with great ability.

30.	Kt to K B 3rd		
31. Kt takes P	Q to K R 3rd		
32. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q R to Q sq		
33. R to K B 2nd	Kt to Q 4th		
34. Q to K 4th	Kt takes Q B P		
35. Q takes P	Q takes Q		
36. Kt takes Q	Kt to K 5th		
37. R to K B 5th	R to Q 7th (ch)		
38. K to B 3rd	R to Q 6th (ch)		

This blunder costs him the game. By playing the Kt to K B 3rd he could probably have come off with a drawn battle.

39. K takes Kt	R takes B		
40. Kt to K 7th (ch)			

and Rook mates.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT OF THE VIENNA CHESS CLUB.—The prospectus of this meeting reaches us so late that we have time only at the moment to say that the competition will begin on the 15th inst., at the club-rooms, No. 7, Elizabeth-street, Vienna: that there will be four prizes—the first of 2000 fl., the second of 600 fl., the third of 300 fl., and the fourth of 200 fl. The direction will be in the hands of Baron Albert von Rothschild, Mr. Kolisch, and Mr. L. Weinbrenner. We hope to have space for a fuller account next week.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils of General William Cartwright, of Flore House, Weedon, Northamptonshire, were proved, on the 27th ult., by Fairfax William Cartwright, Esq., the son, the sole executor, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. Testator devises to his said son all his real estate, and he also gives him all his personal estate, subject to the payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, legacies to various members of his family, and legacies and annuities to old servants of testator. There is a legacy of £100 to the Northampton Infirmary, and £200 to be invested in the Government funds, the dividends to be applied yearly on Nov. 15 by the incumbent and churchwardens of the parish of Flore to or for the benefit of poor widows.

The will of Rear-Admiral Thomas Saumarez Brock, C.B., late of Guernsey, was proved, on the 7th ult., by Isabella Brock, the relict, the sole executrix. The testator gives to his son, Kentish Adolphus Brock, his various orders, including St. Maurice and Lazarus, the Turkish Medjidie, and the Saviour of Greece, and his several war medals, with the gold medal given to him by the King of Sardinia, to be kept as heirlooms.

Letters of administration of the personal estate and effects of Dame Georgiana Charlotte Theophila Campbell, of West Grinstead, have been granted at the district registry, Chichester, to Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, Bart., the husband.

The will of Mrs. Jane Lewis, of the Rookery, Rochampton, has been proved by Arthur James Lewis, the son, the surviving executor, under £18,000.

The will of Dame Mary Elizabeth Lyell, of No. 73, Harley-street, was proved on the 26th ult., by her husband, Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., the sole executor.

The will of Major-General Sir John Rowland Smyth, K.C.B., late of Errol House, Porchester-terrace, was proved, on the 25th ult., under £5000, by Dame Fanny Alice Hayes Smyth, the relict, the sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths all his real and personal estate whatsoever.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Various rewards and payments, to the amount of £1256, were voted on some of the 233 life-boat establishments of the society. Life-boats have been sent by the institution, during the past month, to Chichester Harbour, and to Arklow, Ireland, in the place of the boats previously on those stations. The new life-boat recently forwarded to Plymouth was presented to the society by Mr. J. G. Hubbard, in memory of his late son, Mr. Francis Edward Hubbard, a midshipman in the Royal Navy. Miss Smithers, of Newark, has transmitted the cost of a life-boat, to be named the Ladies' Own, the amount having been raised, during the past two or three years, chiefly through her exertions. A larger life-boat was ordered to be sent to Blakeney, Norfolk. The Good Templars are successfully collecting the funds for a life-boat. Other contributions were announced, including £10 3s. 8d. collected on board the steam-ships Natal and Mazeppa by Mr. W. C. Barker and Captain Dryden, and £6 5s. collected in annual subscriptions by Captain Reynolds, of Uckfield. The institution has received a legacy of £450, bequeathed to it by the late Mrs. M. J. Robertson, of Kelso; and legacies, each of £200, on behalf of the late Mrs. H. M. Eddison, of Leeds, and Miss M. A. Hamilton, of Harrogate. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their visits to the coast during the past month.

The first railway in the Isle of Man was opened for traffic on Tuesday. The line is open from Douglas to Peel.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt that the surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the expenditure thereof for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1873, amounted to £5,586,322 0s. 5d., the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have given notice that £1,396,580 10s. 1d., being one fourth part of the said surplus, will be applied, in the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1873, towards the reduction of the National Debt.

The revenue abstract issued on Monday places the total receipts for the quarter ended June 30 at £17,681,114, and for the year at £75,896,371. As compared with the corresponding periods of past receipts there is a net decrease of £712,393 on the quarter, and a net decrease of £369,660 on the year. Excise and stamps are the best-sustained branches of revenue; but customs, telegraphs, and property tax are all retrograding from the high level obtained in 1872.——The Treasury accounts issued on Tuesday night, as far as the receipts are concerned, add nothing to the information contained in the revenue returns. It appears, however, that during the first quarter of the financial year the expenditure amounted to £20,574,363, as compared with £18,175,391 twelve months ago. The balance in the Bank of England is £5,851,744.

The authorities of Cambridge University and town were hoaxed last Saturday by a telegram which purported to have been sent from Crewe, and stated that the Shah would reach Cambridge at one o'clock for the purpose of inspecting the University. The Vice-Chancellor, the Mayor, members of the Corporation, volunteers, and a number of other persons, quickly assembled at the railway station, where a carriage with four greys was in readiness; but after waiting till half-past two the Mayor and Corporation left the railway station, being by that time convinced that a hoax had been perpetrated. The telegram which caused all the commotion bears a blank stamp, the date in the centre of the word "Cambridge" having the appearance of being filled in with pencil. The local post-office authorities, it is said, disavow any knowledge of such message. About 1500 people assembled at the station, and flags were freely exposed in the town in honour of the expected visit of his Majesty.

Lord Shaftesbury distributed the prizes, yesterday week, to the boys of the training-ship Chichester, moored off Greenhithe. His Lordship afterwards gave the boys an address, in which he recommended them to read Southey's "Life of Nelson." Addressing the visitors present, Lord Shaftesbury said every one had a great interest in maintaining such institutions as the Chichester, because they would be the means of manning the Navy with British seamen instead of Swedes, Germans, and Italians. What was wanted was the real article—an article of British growth—who could be trusted in the hour of England's need.——The lads on board the Warspite, the training-ship of the Marine Society, lying off Charlton, underwent their annual inspection on Monday, in the presence of Admiral Sir Broke Middleton and an interested company of visitors. After several manœuvres in which the lads greatly distinguished themselves, prizes were presented by the gallant Admiral.

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Edited by JOHN MORLEY.
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110 and 108, Regent-street.
Portraits daily, 12 for 10s.
All the Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, Judges, just taken, ready in a few days.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBRONI'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus, from £2. Book of Instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-street, London.

LONG, Short, and Weak Sight treated by the scientific use of TINTED SPECTACLE LENSES, which impart an immediate sense of coolness and relief, so essential to defective vision. Persons can be suited in the country. Directions free.—S. and B. SOLOMON, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

5000 PICTURES of every description to be SOLD at Reduced Prices, from 10s. to 10 gs.—GEO. REES, 41, 42, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden. The Trade and Exporters supplied.

RODRIGUES'S MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems, Note-Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly, London, W.

VISITING CARDS, at H. RODRIGUES'S.
A card-plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine cards printed for 4s. 6d. Book-Plates designed and engraved in modern and mediæval styles, at Rodrigues's, 42, Piccadilly, London, W.

BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES'S. Ball Programmes of novel and beautiful Designs, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. Bills of Fare, Guest-Cards, and Invitations in great variety.—42, Piccadilly, London.

LONDON and RYDER, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.—Wedding Bracelets, Wedding Necklaces, and Wedding Presents of every description. Bridesmaids' Lockets, of new and original designs, with a large variety of Diamond Ornaments of artistic merit in the best possible taste, and of sterling excellence, at Messrs. London and Ryder's, Diamond Merchants, 17, New Bond-street (corner of Clifford-street).

MACMICHAEL'S (Raised) MONOGRAMS. Elegant Designs. Five Quires of Thick Note and 100 Thick Envelopes, stamped in Four Rich Colours, with a Handsome Raised Monogram, any one, two, or three Initials, 5s. Specimens of Initials required post-free.—J. Macmichael, Stationer to the Queen, 42, South Audley-street, W.; and 207, King's-road, London, S.W.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—NOW ON SALE, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.
BLACK SILKS, THE STOCK OF A SPITALFIELDS MANUFACTURER
(Retiring from Business),
Bought for cash at nearly half price

ALSO A LARGE LOT of BLACK FRENCH SILKS
of the highest qualities, so advantageously bought that they will be offered at considerably less than they cost the Manufacturer.

During the Sale may be purchased
a good Black French Silk Dress for £3 10s. and upwards;
Viennese Black Silks, at 2s. 11½d. (excellent value);
Pretty Fancy Silks for Young Ladies, at 2s. 11½d. and upwards.
Bonnet and Cie.'s Rich Black Silks reduced in same proportion.

Also, the whole of the Made-up Goods, including
Rich Black and Fancy Silk Costumes,
Japanese and Material Costumes,
Black Grenadine and Material Costumes,
the Rich Stock of Elegant Mantles,
Choice Russian Seal Jackets,
Ball and Evening Dresses,
Millinery, Collars, Sun Shades, and all
the Summer Fancy Stock.

Those Goods soiled during the rebuilding
(the addition of another house)
will be sold at nominal prices.
Observe the address,
Peter Robinson, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, Regent-street, London.
Funerals Furnished on a moderate scale.

SUPERIOR CRAPE.—A Special Quality that will not Spot with Rain.
PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.
SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, trimmed crape. } 35s. to 5 gs.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS for 1873.
The Full Dress. 1000 Patterns post-free.
Striped Silks, from £1 5 6
Checked Silks, from 1 8 6
Plain Silks, Black or Coloured .. 1 1 0
Broché Silks, from 1 11 6
Gros de Sues Silks, from 2 2 0
Japanese Silks, from 1 1 0
Spitalfields Silks, from 1 15 6
Lyons Silks, from 1 18 6
Indian Silks, from 1 19 6
Chinese Silks, from 1 1 0
Swiss Silks, from 1 5 6
Evening Silks, from 1 6 6
Dinner Silks, from 2 10 0
Wedding Silks, from 2 2 0
Moire Antiques, from 2 2 0
The New Sets of Patterns representing all the above are now ready, and will be forwarded post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
£20 to £250.
Lists post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN.
A Layette for £20.
List post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

INDIAN OUTFIT
for £50.
List post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

IMPORTANT SALE.
MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR will OFFER for SALE, this and following Days, several Paris and Lyons Manufacturers' Stocks of BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, COSTUMES, MANTLES, and FANCY GOODS, together with a Surplus Stock in all Departments, at an immense reduction in price, viz:—
Coloured Silks, at 3s. 9d.; usual price, 8s. 6d.
Black Silks, at 3s. 9d.; usual price, 9s. 9d.
Black Embroidered Cashmere Mantles, at 35s. 6d. and 45s. 6d.
Handsome Costumes (ready to wear), at 15s. 9d. and 25s.
Less than half price.
Patterns and detailed c rculars free.
Piccadilly and Regent-street, London.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—Thousands are now offering at 2s. 11½d. the Dress, or 4½d. per yard. New Striped Tussores, at 5½d. per yard. New Grenadines, 4½d. per yard. French Batistes, 3s. 11½d. the Dress. Patterns free.
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

WEST CENTRAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.—Every requisite for Family or Complimentary Mourning, in every new style of Costume, made of all the fashionable fabrics, ready for immediate wear, always in stock. Orders promptly executed at prices much below West-End houses.
HOWITT and COMPANY,
226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

ALLISON and COMPANY, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street, and 26 and 27, Argyle street, are now submitting the remaining portion of their FANCY STOCK, for the inspection of their numerous Patrons, when an early visit will be esteemed. The Stock has been marked exceptionally low, to clear off the great accumulation caused by the very unfavourable season. For Travelling or Seaside there are many specialities.
238, 240, 242, Regent-street, and 26 and 27, Argyle-street.

MADAME ELLIOT, 8, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.—Elegant Bonnets and Hats, 12s. 6d. Stylish Costumes, from 2 gs. Pretty Evening Dresses, from 25s. Dresses fashionably made up, 9s. 6d. Style and Fit guaranteed.

BUY JOHN LOCKITT'S BABY LINEN, Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Robes, Bassinets, Baskets, &c. Every article at the Maker's price. Lists free.
58 and 59, Saint Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

FOR OUTFITS, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, Children's Costumes, Frocks, Pelisses, Hats, &c., try JOHN LOCKITT'S, 58 and 59, Saint Paul's. Apply for Lists post-free.

WRITE for OUR PRINTED FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWN. Only 19s. 9d. Patterns forwarded post-free.—JOHN LOCKITT and CO., 58 and 59, Saint Paul's, E.C.

SEND for PATTERNS of BLACK SILKS (special lines), from £1 12s. 6d. to £2 9s. for 15 yards.
JOHN LOCKITT and CO., 58 and 59, Saint Paul's-churchyard.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS are manufactured in every style of BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
Suit for a Boy 4 feet in height, C Class, 22s.; D Class, 30s. 6d., (price ascending or descending according to size).
Patterns and Guide to Self-measurement sent free.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

BOYS' CLOTHING. Noted for Suits, 16s. to 45s. HARD WEAR, HIGH CLASS, STYLE, and QUALITY.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate hill.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS, for use before and after Accouchement.
Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

WATER CUSHIONS for INVALIDS (HOOPER'S), affording instant relief from pressure, and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity. Illustrated price-list free by post.—Hooper, Manufacturer of Water Mattresses and Water Cushions to the Queen, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W., and at 55, Grosvenor-street, W.

SALE of SEAMER'S SILK STOCK.
PETER ROBINSON, having bought by private treaty the STOCK of Mr. THOMAS SEAMER, the eminent Silk, Satin, and Moiré Antique Manufacturer, of Spitalfields and Milk-street, will OFFER the same for SALE during JULY at prices never before seen for these Dresses.
Moiré Antiques of the very richest qualities, at 5½ gs. the Dress.
Satins of extreme richness, specially adapted for Court Trains, from 6s. 9d. per yard.
Chêné, Brocade, and Rich Striped Silks, all at one price, 2½ gs. 14 yards.
These Goods are worth double.
A large collection of Plain and Striped Silks, at 2s. 3d. per yard.
Grisaille Silks, at 2s. 9d. per yard.
Sale of Seamer's Silk Stock.
Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

IN immediate connection with the above beautiful Stock of Silk Goods, PETER ROBINSON will also Offer, on the same terms of Sale, his entire Stock of VELVET, SILK, CASHMERE, GRENADINE and Lace Mantles, Jackets, &c.; also Opera Mantles and House Jackets of all kinds; Real Seal Jackets, and Fur-trimmed Velvet Mantles of every description, Children's Jackets, Mantles, and Costumes; as well as the entire Stock of Shawls, including Indian, French, Paisley, and Cashmere Shawls; besides a large quantity of Fancy Shawls, suitable for every kind of wear.
Railway and Carriage Rugs in Fur and Wool.
DRESSES and COSTUMES.—Several Thousand made Costumes in every variety of new material and style, 21s. to 63s.
The "Leather make" of Yokohama Costumes, very elegant.
The entire Stock of made Polonaises, Casaques, &c., greatly reduced.
400 Richly-Trimmed Japanese Costumes, 49s. 6d. each.
350 Elegant Polonaises made of the beautiful Drap d' Uttecht, 35s. each.
Muslin Costumes, with Polonaise complete, 1 guinea.
All Tartatan and Grenadine Costumes much reduced.
DRESS MATERIALS.—The rich Dress Fabrics, including Silks, Florence Cloths, Poils de Chèvre, Poplins, Diagonal Challis, Silk Alpacas, Tussores Anglais, Diamond Lustres, Silk and Wove Reps and Grenadines, from 7s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.
500 Pieces very best French Percales, at 6½d.
Rich Organdi and Jaconet Muslins, 5½d. to 9½d.
240 Pieces of Fringed Tussore Angiais, 10s. 6d. the Dress.
The Leather make of Yokohama Silk, 45 in. wide, will, during the Sale, be sold at 27s. 6d. to 45s. the Dress
A Special Purchase of Yeddo All-Wool Poplin, amounting to several Thousand Pieces, will be sold at 15s. 6d. the Dress, well adapted for Travelling and Seaside wear.
Peter Robinson,
Silkmercer and Linendraper to her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of the German Empire,
103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

"A GOOD SERVANT," always ready.
SILENT LOCK STITCH MACHINE, 5 gs.
THE PRIMA DONNA Lock-stitch, 4 gs.
SINGLE-THREAD Machines, from 25s.—Lists free.
WHIGHT and MANN, 143, Holborn-bars, London.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES.—"The Queen's Own," large eyes, easy to thread, and patent ridges to open the cloth, for easy sewing. Penelope Crochets, Fish-Hooks, &c.—Alcester; and 47, Gresham-street, London.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives a pure blooming complexion and restores youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural, and perfect. It removes redness, blotches, pimples, tan, sunburn, and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth, and imparts a fresh appearance to the countenance. In use in America for the last twenty-five years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in Bottles, at 2s. London Dépôt, 266, High Holborn.

THE HAIR.—We positively assert that Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's HAIR RESTORER is the only Preparation that will certainly revive, renew, and restore the Original and Natural Colour of Grey or Faded Hair, stop its falling off, and induce a luxuriant growth. Forty years of trial and success is the basis of this unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many thousands of persons, and it has never failed to satisfy the expectations of a rational purchaser. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World, price 6s.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S "Depilatory" removes superfluous Hair from the face and arms, without effect to the skin. Price 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps. Sent abroad by pattern post.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn, London. ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR DYE produces a perfect light or dark colour immediately it is used. It is permanent, and perfectly natural in effect. Price 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces Whiskers and Thickens Hair. 3s. 6d.; sent by post for 54 stamps.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London.

ATTAR GUL. PIESSE and LUBIN.

FROM GULISTAN, in PERSIA, the Garden of Roses. PIESSE and LUBIN.

SHAH of PERSIA'S PERFUME, the True ATTAR GUL, from Gulistan, the Garden of Roses, sold in Bottles, £25, £22, £20, £15, £10, £7, £4, may now be had at PIESSE and LUBIN'S Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-st., W.

THE CORALITE TOOTH PASTE.
Sold everywhere, at 1s. 6d. per Box.
Prepared only by Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists,
72, Ludgate-hill, London.

BEAUTIFUL and PEARL-LIKE TEETH, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath can only be procured by the use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO, which has been for the last seventy years highly prized by the thousands who have used it and consider it the only Dentifrice that can be relied on. 2s. 9d. per Box. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL Preserves, Strengthens, and Beautifies the Human Hair. 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (family bottles, equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR imparts a Radiant Bloom to the Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy to the Hands and Arms. 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.
Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for "Rowlands'" Articles.

DEULOCRETE, or Soluble Tooth-Powder Tablets.—Agreeable, charming, and convenient. Cannot soil the dressing-case or toilet-cloth, and are prepared from a combination of ingredients of undoubted purity and efficacy. One trial is sufficient to recommend it. Price 2s. 6d. per Box. Of all Chemists and Perfumers.

EMPLOYMENT earnestly REQUESTED for 250 LADIES, in reduced circumstances, in PLAIN WORK, EMBROIDERY, POINT LACE of all kinds, at 47, Great Portland-street, London, W.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other insects destroyed by this powder, which is quite harmless to domestic animals. Sold in Packets, 1s.; Tins, 2s. 6d.—KEATING, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and all Chemists.

CHOLERA.—PURE WATER.—The Last Improvement.—Dr. Owen says: "The SELF-CLEANING CHARCOAL FILTER, patented by the celebrated LIPSCOMBE, of Temple-bar, is the only one that effectively removes the disgusting sewage found in cistern water."

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

LET ANY PERSON TAKE TWO or THREE of these PILLS occasionally. They at once remove all dangerous obstructions without pain or inconvenience and produce the state most to be desired—"a sound mind in a sound body." Sold by all Chemists.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

BINDING the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The Half-yearly Volumes bound in the appropriate Covers, with gilt edges, at 5s. each, if sent carriage-free with P.O. Order to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 16, New-street-square, Fleet-street. The only Binders authorised by the proprietors.

PORTFOLIOS, with self-supporting Stands, made in any wood. Surpasses in simplicity any before made. Price-Lists on application.—GREGORY and CO., Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, &c., 212, Regent-street, W.

THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE (Limited).
Thirty Gold and Silver Medals.
Wholesale Manufacturers of
Chocolate, Cocoa, Coffee (as in Paris),
Tapioca, Confectionery, Bonbons,
Cassques, Crystallised Fruits, &c.
Price lists sent free, on application to
69, Bermondsey New-road.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION OF THE HEAD.—Scurf is the most prolific cause of falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c. MAZET and CO.'S ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, whilst from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. It will supersede all pomades, is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, anti-scorbutic, and eradicates pimples. Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each; sent everywhere in Great Britain free, 3s. 6d., by MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street Within, City. Wholesale Agents:—Hovenden and Sons, 5, Marlborough-street, Regent-street, and City-road, E.C.; F. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street, E.C.

WHOOPING-COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION. The celebrated Effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agent, Edwards, 38, Old Change, London. Sold retail by most Chemists. Price 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 3d. each; and in Cases of Six Bottles, 11s. each; of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 27 or 132 stamps by the Proprietor, W. J. Clarke, Chemist, Lincoln.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
This excellent Family Medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; or where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.
PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy bloom to the complexion.
Sold by all Medicine Venders, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

WHELPTON'S PURIFYING PILLS, used by the public nearly forty years, are purely Vegetable; have proved invaluable in thousands of cases of Indigestion, Sick Headache, and in all Skin and Liver Complaints one of the best medicines known.—G. Whelpton and Son, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London.

DIGESTION PROMOTED by PEPSINE.
Prepared by T. MORSON and SON,
and recommended by the Medical Profession.
Sold as Wine, in Bottles, from 3s.; Lozenges, in Boxes, from 2s. 6d.; Globules, in Bottles, from 2s.; and as Powder, in 1-oz. Bottles, at 8s. each, by all Chemists; and the Manufacturers,
Thomas Morson and Son, 124, Southampton-row, W.C. London.
See name on label.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, &c., RECENTLY IMPROVED.
Approved by the Academy of Medicine at Paris and other Medical authorities in England and abroad.
This Self-Applicable Physical Curative, is of an efficacy vastly superior to all other external remedies.
Owing to the physiological, physical, and chemical effects of the Electricity they gently and permanently impart into the system, these appliances exercise an internal action, promoting the digestion, circulation, and nutrition, thereby assisting Nature in her efforts to restore the normal balance of health and vigour in a debilitated constitution.
Hence the remarkable cures they daily effect in cases of—

Rheumatism,	Head & Tooth Ache,	Epilepsy,
Lumbago,	Indigestion,	General and Local
Sciatica,	Liver Complaint,	Debility,
Neuralgia,	Paralysis,	Functional Disorders, &c.,
Gout,	Nervous Deafness,	

after all other remedies have failed, and thus popularising Electricity in accordance with the authentic encomiums in the medical and scientific press.
Recent improvements in these appliances by the Inventor render their self-application extremely comfortable and effective, and thus remediate former inconveniences.

ANOTHER SELECTION OF PRIVATE GENUINE TESTIMONIALS OF RECENT DATE.

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATISM.
"Pontypridd, May 28, 1873.
"Dear Sir,—I am happy to state that I have found benefit from the Galvanic Belt I purchased of you for a pain in my shoulder. Am now quite free from it.—Yours obediently,
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq." "J. RATSON."

GALVANISM v. CRAMPS.
"Houldsworth-street, Glasgow, May 15, 1873.
"Dear Sir,—The Galvanic Belt has been worn regularly and with good results; the principal benefit being complete freedom from cramps, to which I was subject during the winter and spring months. Many thanks for the good you have been the means of doing me.—I remain, yours respectfully,
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq." "R. McJ."

GALVANISM v. GENERAL DEBILITY.
"Kelvindale, by Glasgow, May 15, 1873.
"Dear Sir,—I received a complete set of Chain Bands and Belt for the restoration of an enfeebled system, and, thank God, they have done me a vast amount of good.
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher." "W. CLARK."

GALVANISM v. NERVOUSNESS.
"Maldon, Essex, May 29, 1873.
"Dear Sir,—The Bands and Battery I purchased of you some time since have removed the symptoms, and altogether I am greatly improved.—Yours truly, "T. S."
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher"

GALVANISM v. NEURALGIA.
"Elsham-road, Kensington, April, 1873.
"Gentlemen,—I have experienced wonderful relief from nervous headaches and neuralgia from a Band. The one I used was a narrow one, medium power. I have the greatest confidence in the wonderful qualities of your Band in improving circulation.—I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
"Messrs. Pulvermacher and Co. "E. T."

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATIC PAINS.
"Salford Barracks, Manchester, May 21, 1873.
"Sir,—I feel it my duty to send you these few lines, to thank you kindly for the great relief I have received in using one of your Galvanic Chain-Bands. I formerly suffered for upwards of five years with rheumatic pains from head to foot previous to using your valuable remedy. I can justly say at last that I have received much benefit, although I tried in poor hopes for the first fortnight.—Yours respectfully,
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq." "WILLIAM ROBERTS."

N.B. Mr. PULVERMACHER will be happy, in all cases where at the foot of the testimonial only initials and partial addresses appear, in accordance with the wish of patients, to furnish such information as will show the genuineness of these testimonials in contradistinction to the fictitious ones so largely circulated by advertising adventurers.

A TEST, SENT GRATIS, ON LOAN FOR A WEEK, IF DESIRED.
PULVERMACHER'S PAMPHLET OF MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC EXTRACTS, and a selection of private Testimonials, together with Price-List, as embodied in Pamphlet, GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY, sent post-free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee,
J. L. PULVERMACHER,
GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY JULY 5, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1767.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



"LES ROSES." BY PORTAELS.

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BIRTHS.

On the 7th ult., at Piazza Minerva, Rome, the wife (née Isabel'a Boyes) of Count Odoardo Colacicchi, Guardia Nobile of his Holiness Pius IX., of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Templemore Abbey, Lady Cardeo, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at 8, Highbury-crescent West, Mrs. James Macqueen, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at No. 1, Chesterfield-villas, Dingwall-road, Croydon, the wife of E.C. Hooton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. James's Church, Paddington, Walter Butler, Esq., of Patras and Alexandria, to Marion Grace Bateman, niece of Major Chisholm, of Linden House, Kensington.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Cuthbert's Church, Lytham, by the Rev. H. B. Hawkins, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. G. E. Phillips, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Theodore Ellis Williams, B.A. (C.C.C. Camb.), of the Inner Temple, Esq., barrister-at-law, son of the late Rev. Ellis Williams, Rector of Pinxton, Derbyshire, to Ellen Ann, eldest daughter of G. H. Ormerod, Esq., J.P., of Lytham and Newchurch in Rossendale. No cards.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Curry Rivel, Somerset, by the Rev. J. W. Lane, M.A., of Walcot, Bath, assisted by the Rev. C. M. Spoke Bules, Vicar of Curry Rivel, and the Rev. W. Alford, M.A., Vicar of Drayton, uncle of the bride, John Francis Popham, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of John Popham, Esq., M.D., of Cork to Florence Eveline, younger daughter of Watson Bagehot, Esq., of Heale, Curry Rivel.

On the 30th ult., at the Church of St. Roch, Paris, Vicomte Octave de Ganay, Captain of the 16th Line, brother of the Marquis de Ganay and cousin of Marshal MacMahon, to Henrietta Jodrell, only daughter of the late F. C. Jodrell, of Yeardsley, Cheshire, formerly Captain in the Grenadier Guards. The bride was given away by Count de Morel de Charnpemont.

On the 8th inst., at the parish church, Wooburn, Bucks, by the Rev. F. B. Ashley, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Roberts, Frederick Charlwood Frye, of 19, All Saints'-road, North Kensington, fourth son of John Thomas Frye, of Saffron Walden, Essex, to Jane Kezia, youngest daughter of William Crosbie, of Wooburn House, Bucks. No cards.

On the 7th inst., at St. Bartholomew's, Colaswell, South Devon, by the Rev. Pender H. Cudlip, assisted by the father of the bride, William Burns Beatson, M.D., Surgeon-Major H.M.'s Indian Army, Civil Surgeon of Nagpore, Central India, to Anna Maria Louisa, second daughter of the Rev. Meade Nisbett Stone, M.A., retired Senior Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

On the 9th ult., at All Saints' Chapel, Quebec Cathedral, Canada, by the Rev. C. V. Housman, Rector, and the Rev. Christopher Rawson, Assistant Minister, Mr. J. J. Bew, of Quebec, and Liverpool, England, to Sarah Margaret, youngest daughter of the late G. Goldstone, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, Henry Leach, aged 75 years.

On the 23rd ult., Thomas Fanshawe Parratt, Esq., of Effingham House, Surrey, after a very long illness, deeply lamented, in the 56th year of his age.

On the 30th ult., at Biggleswade, Beds, Catherine Charlotte, the wife of John Maythorn, aged 46 years.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19.

SUNDAY, JULY 13.

Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Thomas F. Stooks, Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. B. Compton, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. William Page Roberts, Vicar of Eye; 3 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary Irons, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Harvey, M.A.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. R. H. Baynes; 3 p.m., the Rev. George Jepson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.
National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, Divine service, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (Albert Prize, Queen's second stage, &c.)
Market Harborough Athletic Festival, 2 p.m.
Alexandra Park, Oddfellows' Annual Fête.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, general court, noon.
Royal Agricultural Society, annual exhibition at Hull (five days).
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly court, at Freemasons' Hall.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester.
National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (Queen's prize, second stage; Public Schools prizes, &c.)
Chelmsford and Sutton Park Races, July meetings.
Crystal Palace: "Le Domino Noir," at 3 p.m.; the great fireworks prepared for the Shah of Persia.
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, anniversary, at the London Tavern.
All-England Croquet Club, champion meeting.
Wakefield Regatta and Athletic Festival.
Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, annual meeting, at Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m.
British Horological Institute, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Moon's last quarter, 8.58 p.m.
National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (Albert Prize, second stage, &c.)
Royal Horticultural Society, 3 p.m.; (exhibition of pelargoniums, 4 p.m.)
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Crystal Palace, Carter's "Evangeline."
Royal Southern Yacht Club Regatta.
Wakefield Regatta and Athletic Festival.
Amateur Dramatic Entertainment at St. George's Hall, for Industrial Brigade Home, Pimlico.
Bedford Regatta.
City of London Pension Society (at 68, Fleet-street), noon.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (Echo Shield, &c.)
Bedford Amateur Regatta.
Royal Horticultural Society, 4 p.m. (exhibition of pelargoniums).
Alexandra Park Archery Meeting (two days).
Crystal Palace, "Le Domino Noir," 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (Duke of Cambridge's prizes, &c.).
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Alexandra Park Archery Meeting.
Poplar Hospital for Accidents, annual festival at Cannon-street Hotel, 6 p.m. (the Lord Mayor in the chair).
Royal Dramatic College Fête at the Crystal Palace.
Junior Thames Yacht Club, regatta at Greenhithe.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822.
National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon (presentation of prizes, review by Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge).
Crystal Palace, Sixth Grand Summer Concert.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Hyde and Bradford Athletic Festivals.
Cleckheaton Agricultural and Horticultural Show.
Temple Yacht Club, match at Erith.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 7	4 30	4 56	5 20	5 45	6 10	6 35	7 0	7 27	7 55	8 25	8 55	9 25	9 58

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. will shortly close their THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION, including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GREAT FIREWORKS prepared for his Majesty the SHAH OF PERSIA, but which could not be fired on account of the weather, will be presented in their entirety on TUESDAY NEXT. In addition to the wonderful features which have made the pyrotechnic displays of the Crystal Palace famous all over Europe, the superb exhibition on Tuesday will include the undermentioned novel devices and effects:—Persian Illumination; Flight of Twinkling Stars; Great Golden Cloud studded with Emeralds; the Meteoric Cloud; the Shah's Monogram; Immense Representation of the Palace of Al Meidan, Ispahan; Cloud of Jewels; Jewelled Cascade of Golden Fire, 230 ft. wide, falling 100 ft.; two huge Magnesium Shells; Grand Illumination of Fountains and Landscape; Large Rockets, 100 Roman Candles, Jewel Mines, Fleet of Balloons, &c.; Illumination of the Northern Tower; Electric Flight together of 1000 Great Rockets, and other numerous grand features, constituting this the most remarkable pyrotechnic display ever given at the Crystal Palace. The Fireworks made and arranged by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co., of Nunhead. Admission, One Shilling; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
The world-famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
every Night at Eight;
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the
OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD,
having been presented at this Hall for
EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,
an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD, the great American Lecturer, will unroll his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER the PACIFIC RAILWAY to CALIFORNIA, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 14, for the First Time, at Three p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—Previous to HARDY GILLARD'S PANORAMA being unrolled, a long Painting, 40 ft. by 8 ft., stretched on a wire, is shown. It is a physical Map—a bird's-eye view of the country over which the Pacific Railway has been constructed. A Fifteen Minutes' Lecture is delivered from it; it is a Key to the Panorama, which contains Thirty-six Views.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of NEW YORK, Chicago, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco is shown in HARDY GILLARD'S Great AMERICAN PANORAMA. Mr. Gillard speaks from general observations during a Ten-Years' Tour through the States.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—MORNING ENTERTAINMENTS, MONDAYS, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three; Evenings at Eight. Sofa Stalls, numbered, 3s.; Unreserved and Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; Children under Twelve, Half price.—Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Last Six Nights of the Season.—Every Evening, at 7.30, WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—Mr. C. Warner, Miss G. Pauncefort, &c. At 8.15, CHARLES I.—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. George Belmore, W. H. Stephens, E. F. Edgar, R. Markby; Miss G. Pauncefort; and, Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Bateman. To conclude with MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore. Tuesday and Friday Evenings, Joint Benefit of Mr. Henry Griffiths, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Joseph Hurst, when CHARLES I. will be performed for the last times. Box Office open Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—BENEFIT of Mr. HENRY IRVING and LAST NIGHT of the SEASON, SATURDAY, JULY 19.—Mr. Henry Irving begs to announce that his Benefit has been appointed for the above date, when (by particular desire) he will appear in the character of Mathias in the very popular play of THE BELLS, and also with Miss Isabella Bateman in the Last Act of CHARLES I.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, entitled MILDRED'S WELL, OUR GARDEN PARTY, and VERY CATCHING. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Last Season.

HORTICULTURAL FLOWER SHOW at the PINEAPPLE NURSERY.—A Grand Display.—The WINTER GARDEN CONSERVATORY is the largest and finest Horticultural Building of any Nursery in the world. The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully invited. Families of distinction will find this Conservatory a most agreeable promenade.—THE PINEAPPLE NURSERY COMPANY, 32, Maida-vale, Edgware-road, St. John's-wood.

THE NATIONAL CANINE SOCIETY.—Presidents, his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, P.C.; the Right Hon. the Earl Howe.—Will be held on OCT. 2, 3, 4, and 6, a GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW, at NOTTINGHAM. 105 Silver Cups and Prizes, £600. Entries close Sept. 2. Lists may now be had from the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. G. V. Wakerley, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained regularly of Messrs. Dillinger and Conraths, No. 2, Lenaugasse, Josefstadt, Vienna, and of their Agents.

Die ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ist regelmässig zu beziehen durch die Herrn Dillinger und Conraths, Lenaugasse 2, Josefstadt, Wien, und durch deren Agenten.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS for VOLUME 62 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (from January 4 to June 28, 1873) will be issued with the Number for Saturday next, July 19.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

The subject of international arbitration as a means for superseding a resort to war was brought before the House of Commons at the evening sitting of Tuesday last by the hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil, in a singularly impressive and persuasive speech. The form of his motion was for an address praying her Majesty to instruct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign Powers with a view to further improvement in international law and the establishment of a general and permanent system of international arbitration. The object aimed at by the hon. member commends itself at once to the sympathies of all who are interested in the progress of humanity. The only possible difference of opinion on the question relates to the best mode of giving effect to the purpose desired. At present it is questionable whether public opinion in any country, and especially in Continental States, is sufficiently matured to render practicable the proposed method of settling differences between nation and nation in every case which may arise. We must distinguish, however, between the ideas which govern Cabinets and those which prevail with the bulk of the community. A system which shall ensure, or, at any rate, powerfully promote, permanent peace, would no doubt be acceptable to the generality of people in all civilised countries. It is they who bear the burdens of war, they who endure its miseries, and they who, for the most part, know nothing of its rewards. So far, therefore, as the extent of opinion is concerned, there can be but little doubt that the substitution of recognised law for organised force in settling the quarrels between differing Governments would be acceptable. Even in the most martial nations of Europe a sentiment in favour of peace is widely cherished. With Governments the state of the case is otherwise. Upon them rests a responsibility which their subjects can hardly be supposed to appreciate. They feel it to be their duty to provide against those contingencies which may possibly threaten, and even involve, the very existence of the independence and separate nationality of the people whom they govern. They are quite aware that sudden storms of passion may arise which they will be held accountable for directing to right issues. They are, consequently, deeply concerned to keep about them, or, at any rate, within easy reach, all that apparatus of organised physical force which they deem requisite to uphold national honour, and to repel whatever may be regarded as a national insult. Governments and their subjects may alike abhor an appeal to the sword, but they usually entertain very different views as to the most likely means of avoiding it.

It must be candidly confessed, however, that the tendency of ruling authorities during the last quarter of a century has gradually developed itself into proportions which no reason can justify. The rivalry in armaments which has sprung up since the Crimean War has attained a pitch which it is frightful to think of. Mr. Richard, in the course of his speech, told the House of Commons that the cost incurred by the nations of Europe for the maintenance of military establishments, together with the interest on the debts contracted for warlike purposes, amounted annually to not less than £550,000,000; and that within the last twenty-two years the debts of European States had increased by the enormous total of £1,500,000,000. We are afraid that this competition still goes on, and that, as the hon. member said, the military expenditure of Europe, which has doubled itself within the last thirty years, bids fair to again double itself in the next thirty years. This, however, is only one aspect of the case. The withdrawal of four millions of men in the prime of life from productive industrial pursuits, the demoralisation thereby engendered, the occasional wars which ensue, and the awful misery they inflict upon society, add incalculable weight to every motive which prompts us to seek, if possible, some means for putting an end to so devastating an evil.

The proposal to substitute arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes is not a new one. It has been resorted to, under one form or another, in several cases, and not without a gratifying amount of success. But it must also be admitted that the attempt to allay excited passions by means of it has sometimes failed—notably in the Franco-German war—to prevent a resort to sanguinary extremities. Still, as Mr. Gladstone argued, its feasibility has been demonstrated in one case at least. The Genevan Arbitration may not furnish a precedent applicable to the circumstances of all Continental States, but, at any rate, it holds up to them an example of great moral worth. Whether on the strength of it we are entitled to invite other nations to enter into a general compact to substitute the more for the less reasonable method of solving international disputes is a question admitting of some difference of opinion. The majority of the House of Commons on Tuesday night dissented from the position assumed by the Prime Minister, that England has not yet acquired a title to undertake such a mission. Mr. Gladstone gave an assurance that in every particular case that may arise her Majesty's Government would in the future watch for every possible opportunity of using its influence and good offices to the effect contended for by Mr. Richard's motion, as, indeed, it had done for some years past. The less pretentious and ambitious the means resorted to by the British Government, he said, the more efficacious it was likely to prove. Perhaps he may be right; but it does not appear to us that the mode of proceeding suggested is necessarily wrong. There is in it nothing peremptory, nothing really obtrusive, nothing precipitate, if carried out—as it is sure to be by Earl Granville—with delicacy, considerateness, and tact. There can hardly be a doubt that the preparation, by a mixed commission, of a code of international law would be an important step in advance towards a permanent system of international arbitration. Surely a diplomatic movement towards obtaining this result might be initiated by her Majesty's Government, without exposing itself to the charge of meddling unjustifiably with the affairs of other nations. There is no obvious necessity for giving effect to the resolution of the House of Commons in an offensive manner or spirit. And, assuredly, it is time that something were done in the direction indicated by that resolution. That it will arouse the suspicion and jealousy of other Governments we do not believe. Something equivalent to it, it will be remembered, was proposed by the late Emperor Napoleon. His proposal, it is true, was not acceded to; but, at least, the fact of its having been made is not regarded as one of the blots of the Imperial policy. The matter is now committed to the judgment of our Foreign Secretary; and we can entertain no serious misgiving that he will so discharge the duty devolved upon him as to fail in demonstrating that the oneness of purpose between her Majesty's Government and the House of Commons in reference to the resolution passed on Tuesday night admits likewise of a oneness of action in regard of the plan of carrying it into effect.

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THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner, on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, his Excellency the German Ambassador (Count Münster), the Duke and Duchess of Athole, and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester—all of whom left the castle the following day.

On Saturday last the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at the castle and dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Dean of Westminster officiated. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

On Monday the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived at the castle, and dined with her Majesty. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley left the castle.

On Tuesday Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle to luncheon. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll left the castle. Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. The Hungarian band played in the quadrangle of the castle in the evening before her Majesty and the members of the Royal family.

On Wednesday Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle for London. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, has taken frequent walks and drives.

A state concert was given on Thursday at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen will be represented by Prince Arthur at the forthcoming coronation of King Oscar of Norway, at Drontheim.

Lord Wrottesley and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Colonel Lord James Murray as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Major-General Lord Alfred Paget and Major-General H. F. Ponsonby have succeeded Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the ball given by the Goldsmiths' Company, at their civic hall, yesterday week. On Saturday last the Prince accompanied the Shah of Persia from Buckingham Palace to the Victoria station, and took leave of his Majesty upon his departure for the Continent. The Grand Duke Cesarewitch returned to Marlborough House from Hull, after the launch of the Cesarevna. On Monday the Prince and Princess, with the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, were present at a review of the troops at Aldershott. In the evening their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Northumberland House. On Tuesday the Prince presided at a meeting at Marlborough House of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Vienna Exhibition. The Duke of Teck and Count Gleichen were present. The Cesarewitch inspected the prison of Newgate. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna went to her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. On Wednesday the Cesarewitch visited St. Thomas's Hospital and Millbank prison. The Prince and Princess and the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna dined with Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue at Strawberry Hill, and were afterwards present at a ball given by the Countess in honour of her Royal and Imperial visitors. The Princess and the Cesarevna have driven out daily.

The Prince has postponed the formal opening of the harbour of refuge at Holyhead until on or about Aug. 12. His Royal Highness will upon the occasion be the guest of the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county, at his residence, Penrhas.

The Hon. Mrs. William Grey, Woman of the Bedchamber to the Princess, was married to Count G. d'Otrante, on Saturday last, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The Prince and Princess and the Grand Duchess the Cesarevna were present. The wedding breakfast was given by their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were among the guests.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the committee of management of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, held at Clarence House. In the evening his Royal Highness left town, en route for Russia. The Duke travelled from Charing-cross by the ordinary boat-train upon the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, whence he embarked on board the steamer Maid of Kent, Captain Pittock, for Ostend.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein presided at a meeting of the Windsor and Eton Association for the Education of Women, held, on Tuesday, at the Norman Tower, Windsor Castle. On Wednesday Prince and Princess Christian distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Windsor Association, which was held in the Home Park, Windsor.

Prince Arthur opened, on Wednesday, an industrial exhibition, the work of the officers and soldiers at Aldershott.

The Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Baroness Hochschild have left Great Cumberland-place for Sweden.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left Brown's Hotel for Norway.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Cherbourg in their yacht the Sylph.

The Earl and Countess of Mount Charles have left Thomas's Hotel for Bifrons, their seat in Kent.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton left town on Saturday last for Homburg.

The Countess of Loudoun and Mr. Hastings have arrived at Sea View, Isle of Wight, from town.

Entertainments have been given by the Austrian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Countess Amherst, the Countess of Ellesmere, the Countess of Ducie, the Countess of Home, Countess Cowper, Earl and Countess Cowley, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Countess Frances Waldegrave, the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, the Countess of Airlie, the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, Viscountess Combermere, Lady Dashwood, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord Carington, Lord and Lady de Tabley, Lady Headley, Lord and Lady Herries, Lord and Lady Hylton, Lord Kesteven, Lady Carbery, Lady Charlotte Schreiber, Lady Susan Harcourt, Lady Margaret Beaumont, the Right Hon. Edward and Mrs. Cardwell, Mrs. Holford, Mr. and Mrs. Petre, Mrs. Marlay, and Mrs. Jackson.

"LES ROSES."

In this graceful picture, by a Belgian artist, we are invited to admire the simple and innocent self-surrender of an Eastern maiden to the delightful sense of floral fragrance. The mind of Lalla Rookh, or whoever she may be, is for the moment absorbed in the enjoyment of a sweet natural perfume, which may have the effect, as is usual, of reviving tender memories and calling up the dearest associations of earlier youth. So we think, at least, from the melting expression of her big black eye. A sensitive female nature is like that crystal vessel to which Lalla Rookh's own poet has elsewhere alluded—

> You may break, you may ruin, the vase if you will,
> But the scent of the roses hangs over it still.

We shall not attempt to pry into her sentimental experiences of the past. The Shah took care to send home all his Persian ladies before coming to England; so that we had no opportunity of making acquaintance with them and studying the national character in that amiable sex. They would probably, indeed, have been locked up in a chamber, or wrapped in a thick veil, if he had brought them to Buckingham Palace, and we might have known no more about them, in that case, than we do now. His Majesty is a good Mohammedan, and must comply with the rule imposed by his jealous creed and Asiatic race. But he was differently treated, in this respect, by his English hosts and their friends. Wherever he went, in town or country, he saw enough of our fairest and finest countrywomen; for their rage to see him and his diamonds was beyond all measure. They, too, are fond of smelling at a rose in bloom.

THE ROSE SHOW.

The Shah could not, in the fortnight and three days of his sojourn in England, be shown everything without exception that is to be seen in London in the fashionable season. Had there been time for a glance at all the customary entertainments of the gay world in our midst, the Shah might have found pleasure in a fête at the Regent's Park Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, which took place last Wednesday under the presidency of the Duke of Teck. Or he might have been equally gratified with one of the grand flower shows of the Royal Horticultural Society, in their gardens at South Kensington. He would there have admired, as everywhere he must have done, both the English roses and the English ladies, displayed to the very best advantage in our honest English daylight. Roses and ladies are the incessant themes of Persian lyric poetry; and, supposing the Shah to be a reader of Hafiz, he could have quoted some pretty verses, upon this occasion, for the ear of a Princess or Duchess, while strolling under the cool marquee, where those blooming beauties were collected for the public gratification. But the Shah was not there, and so lost his chance. Our Artist was there one day, as the Engraving proves, since he made use of his opportunity to do a Sketch for the adornment of a page in this Number. If the Shah *had* been present at a Rose Show, and could he have brought Lalla Rookh with him, as suggested in the preceding note, all the company would have been pleased. None would have murmured, with Horace, at the great fuss of his visit—

> Persicos odi, puer, apparatus;
> Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
> Sera moretur.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The fourteenth annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association began on Monday. It has in former years been opened on the Tuesday of the first week that fell within the month of July, but the number of matches and prizes for competition has made it necessary to take an entire fortnight. The camp of rifle volunteer corps on Wimbledon-common looks very much as in bygone summers, and our page of sketches, made on the camping-ground last week, shows many familiar incidents of that free military village, built with canvas in a few days or hours. There are matters of business, such as the appointment of markers to attend the shooting-targets; there are also refreshments and amusements to be provided for; and we observe among the latter a novel institution for ball practice at Wimbledon—that of a pair of billiard-tables, under their particular tent. The camp was laid out on this occasion under the superintendence of Captain Salmond, R.E., succeeding Captain Drake, and there is some improvement in the plan and width of its thoroughfares. The Canadian riflemen have pitched their tents near the iron house, with their flag displayed on a lofty mast. The ruling members of the council, Earl Ducie, Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley, and Captain Page, the secretary, Captain Mildmay, and the adjutant officers, Captains Costin and Woodhall, have conducted their work to the general satisfaction. As the shooting was to begin at nine o'clock on Monday morning, a large number of volunteer riflemen took up their abode in the tents on Saturday afternoon. The rain, we fear, during that first night must have disturbed their comfort in camp. There was Divine worship for them in the bell tent on Sunday, when the Rev. Canon Barry preached them an appropriate sermon. The first day's shooting was good, Mr. W. C. Fordyce winning the prize in the Alfred series of seven shots at 200 yards, with a score of 28, the highest that could possibly be made; and Mr. C. F. Lowe making 27 points in the extra series at that distance. Captain Easton, of the 105th Lanarkshire, gained a maximum of points in the Alexandra series. The Snider nursery prize, shot for at 500 yards, was equally contended for by Sergeant Woodman, 6th Hants, Corporals Sumnal and Leitch, 7th Salop, and Mr. Gott. On Tuesday began the first stage of competition for the Queen's prize, in which Sergeant Bennie, 13th Stirling, made 26 points out of 28, as did also Lieut. Ross, 1st Lanark, and Private David Jones, 11th Glamorgan. The Queen's prize contest, in subsequent stages, was continued on later days. Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Lowe, if no other Cabinet Ministers, visited the common on Wednesday. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have also been on the ground. The Houses of Lords and Commons had their match on Thursday. The usual review of the volunteer troops assembled will take place on Saturday next. It is to be regretted that the Shah did not see this Wimbledon meeting.

A fine-art exhibition, in connection with the Dumfries Mechanics' Institute, was opened on Monday in that town.

The *Morning Post* states that all prospect of bringing the Session to a termination within July has been abandoned, and that the prorogation of Parliament cannot take place before the second week in August.

The Extra Supplement.

"LE ROI EST MORT—VIVE LE ROI!"

The King never dies; that is to say, the King begins to live as soon as he is dead; such is the doctrine of regal immortality, in the flesh and on earth, which the monarchical system of politics involves, by its rule of hereditary succession. There was once a little Dauphin, or eldest son and heir of a great King of France. When the Royal Sire, with all the Court physicians, the nobles, statesmen, and lackeys, the tax-collectors, lawyers, and soldiers of his realm to help him, was really not able to keep the breath in his body any longer, there was a natural stoppage of the flow of blood in his veins. This was not quite en règle; for blood of such rare quality, which had been transmitted from his ancestors the Capets in a direct lineage, with the special blessing of Heaven, might have been expected to hold on its majestic course, despite the failing mechanism of heart and lungs. And so, in fact, it did; the same precious blood was in another body, that of a younger Capet, who instantly became the King that had only seemed to die. "Le Roi est mort—Vive le Roi!" was the glad cry of his admiring courtiers, who hastened to tell the unconscious little boy what a sudden transformation had occurred, changing him at once into the sovereign person of his late departed father. The poor child, however, was rather frightened by this miraculous accession of the paternal might and glory to his small infantine being. As the high officers of State, with a Prince nearest of kin to his Majesty, and with a cowled Churchman to assure him of Divine grace, entered the presence of this very juvenile potentate, he wept in terror and clung to the knees of his nurse. This scene of French history was beheld four centuries later, only with the mind's eye, by an English artist named Marcus Stone, who forthwith took up his painting-brush, and cleverly put the affair on canvas, for the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1873. So it appears in our Engraving, which will be acceptable to many readers. But in France, just now, the King is neither alive nor dead.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The 36th Middlesex was officially inspected, last Saturday, on the Guards' ground in Hyde Park, by Colonel Lyons, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General in the Home District, who expressed himself much pleased with the state of the regiment.

The London Irish, of which regiment Prince Arthur is Colonel, was inspected last Saturday, in Hyde Park, by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Prince Edward addressed and complimented the noble and gallant commandant, Lord Donegall, on the manner in which his regiment acquitted itself, especially remarking upon the steadiness and smartness of the non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks, and the efficiency with which they were handled by their officers. The marching past he pronounced quite exceptional, and said that the movements generally reflected great credit upon the corps.

The officers of the whole brigade of the Gloucestershire Volunteer Artillery had a carbine prize competition, on Thursday week, at the Portishead range, for a number of prizes. The first prize, a set of four gilt salts in case (presented by Lady Davis), was won by Lieutenant Stock; the second, a similar prize (given by Mrs. S. V. Hare), was won by Lieutenant Curtis; the third, a claret jug (given by Miss Hare), was won by Captain Jebb; the fourth, a pair of candlesticks (given by Mrs. Savile), was won by Lieutenant Trotter, of the Newnham corps; and the fifth, consisting of the entrance fees, was won by Colonel Savile.——The men belonging to the 3rd Gloucestershire and Newnham batteries, numbering between sixty and seventy, who have during the past week been encamped at Portishead, were inspected, on Friday week, by Colonel Hoste, C.B.——The 1st Somersetshire Artillery, about forty strong, succeeded the Gloucestershire men, and remained in camp till Wednesday, when the battery was reoccupied by a detachment of the Royal Artillery from Horfield barracks.

The annual inspection of the Oldham or 31st Lancashire took place, last Saturday, in Chadderton Park, near Oldham. The whole of the day's work was very good, especially the volley-firing.

Last Saturday evening the 1st West York (Leeds) Artillery Volunteers, to the number of about 500, arrived at Morecambe for a week's encampment in a field overlooking the bay, on the road leading to Heysham. In addition to the usual battery practice, there has been long-range firing from two 40-pounder Armstrong field-pieces, which were situated on the beach.

At the Aberdeenshire Wapinschaw, held last week, the Queen's prize was won by Private Dawson, Inverurie, near Aberdeen, and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was gained by Private George Shepherd, another member of the Inverurie corps. This prize qualifies the winner to compete at Wimbledon for the Prince of Wales's prize. The money prizes this year amounted to £700.

The arrangements for the attendance of volunteers at Cannock Chase and Dartmoor in the forthcoming manœuvres have been issued, and are framed to suit the convenience of those desirous of being present. Last year, it will be remembered, application was made by about 20,000 volunteers, from all parts of the country, to attend; but, consequent on the extension of the period in camp to fifteen instead of eight days, a comparatively small number were able to avail themselves of the invitation. A circular with reference to the manœuvres of this year has been issued from the War Office to the commanding officers of metropolitan corps, in which it is stated that the period in camp will be for eight or fifteen days; and, what is equally important, where corps remain for the full period, individual men may relieve those whose business or other engagements will not admit of their staying over the short period. The circular further states that the two camps will be formed on or about July 26 and Aug. 16 respectively, and the volunteer contingent of the army to be assembled will consist of three battalions at a time. No corps will be allowed to send more than fifty rank and file. A large number of the metropolitan corps have asked permission to attend.

The governors of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, have sanctioned plans for the erection of an elementary outdoor school at Abbeyhill, which, it is expected, will cost over £3000.

We are requested to contradict a report, which has appeared in several of the London newspapers, and in a few copies of our early edition this week, that the Shah had left a sum of £3000 to be given to the police. There is no foundation for the statement.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., Secretary to the Treasury, has, in his examination before the Select Committee on Civil Service Expenditure, made various startling suggestions for economising on existing establishments. One is to increase the hours of labour in public offices, and the other to supersede copyists by copying machines. The latter reform, he says, would effect a saving of from £200,000 to £300,000 a year.

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A ROSE SHOW AT THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

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NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING: PREPARING FOR THE CAMP AT WIMBLEDON.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 10.

The Shah of Persia has at length arrived, and his sayings and doings and diamonds have quite eclipsed all other matters whatsoever. His Majesty reached Cherbourg at half-past eight on Saturday evening, after a tolerably fine and speedy passage from Portsmouth. Count Pujol, the representative of General MacMahon, and a number of other dignitaries belonging to the port, at once hastened on board, and were received by the Shah in the spacious saloon of the Rapide. Mutual compliments were exchanged, after which the deputation retired, and left the illustrious visitor to the repose he must have sorely needed. A display of fireworks served to divert popular attention till the small hours. At nine o'clock the next morning the Shah disembarked by means of a superbly decorated barge, and proceeded direct to the train, which was drawn up at a short distance from the landing-stage. The journey to Paris occupied about eight hours and a half, without including the time taken up by several stoppages; and the train arrived at the Passy station, which had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion, at about twenty minutes past seven. Here the Shah was received by Marshal MacMahon, General Ladmirault, and their respective staffs, and was further welcomed at the moment of alighting by the thunders of a Royal salute from Mount Valérien. Great efforts were made by the crowd to catch even a glimpse of the guest whose coming had set all Paris on tiptoe with expectation, but the immense body of troops stationed on the ground rendered this a matter of the utmost difficulty, and it is doubtful whether many of the assembled thousands were able to gratify their desires in this respect. The Shah and Marshal MacMahon, entering an open carriage, dashed off, attended by an escort of heavy cavalry, towards the Arc de Triomphe, where his Majesty had to accept the greetings of the Municipality, who were there congregated. For this purpose he alighted, but the interview was an exceedingly brief one; and, once more re-entering his carriage, he proceeded onwards to the Palais Bourbon, where he was received by M. Buffet. The number of people assembled to witness his arrival was immense, but no enthusiasm was displayed; and, indeed, the only expressions heard on all sides were those of disappointment at not having been able to obtain a better view owing to the omnipresent military. There were no official illuminations in the evening, but several private buildings made a most gorgeous display, and the boulevards were thronged to an unusual degree with people all busily discussing the Shah.

On Monday his Majesty remained quietly at home during the morning, reposing after the fatigues of his journey, but in the afternoon he drove along the whole length of the Boulevards in an open carriage. The day was magnificent; but, owing probably to the intense heat, there were very few people out at the time, and he attracted but little attention. From the Boulevards he proceeded to the Bois de Boulogne, where he visited the Jardin d'Acclimatation, and then strolled about the lake. At five o'clock on Tuesday he left by road for Versailles, and arrived at his destination shortly before six. After calling on several official personages, including Marshal MacMahon and M. Buffet, he drove through the gardens in company with the Marshal, and witnessed the preparations for the display of fireworks in his honour. Returning to the palace, he was entertained at a state banquet in the magnificent Gallerie des Glaces, and was then conducted to the grand stand prepared for him overlooking the Bassin de Neptune, where the fireworks were let off. The Shah drove off shortly after eleven, but it was far into the small hours of the morning before the last of the multitude congregated at Versailles were able to effect their departure for Paris, owing to the great strain put upon the railway company. Yesterday afternoon the Shah received the members of the Corps Diplomatique, at the Palais Bourbon. To-day (Thursday) he is present at the great review in the Bois de Boulogne, in which nearly a hundred thousand men are to take part. One fact seems to have struck everyone who witnessed his progress in England as well as in France, and that is the silence which prevails amongst the crowd here whenever he makes his appearance in public. It may be due to the fact that people are too eager to see him to think of cheering; but it cannot fail to strike him unfavourably. However, the French journals, with their passion for self-glorification, make the most of it, and roundly assert that he is most favourably impressed with the quiet politeness of the French, after the boisterous roughness of the English. Whether he is or not, is, of course, a secret locked in his own breast.

Even the Assembly have been affected by the Shah. On Monday a complaint was made by M. Villain that the members present at his Majesty's arrival the preceding day had not been treated with due attention and respect, but had been elbowed aside by people vested in a little brief authority. He proposed that they should all go down in a body to-day's review, and after some discussion his proposal was adopted. Apparently encouraged by his colleague's success, another member of the Left, M. Lamy, brought forward in turn a motion, but one of a more patriotic and more stirring character. He demanded permission to question the Government as to the advisability of putting an end to the state of siege, and moved that this matter should be taken into consideration on Monday. However, a crushing majority decided that his application was premature, and that it should not be again brought forward till the middle of November.

If it had not been for the Shah, there is no doubt that the duel between MM. Ranc and de Cassagnac would have been the all-engrossing topic this week. The encounter, after as many preliminary meetings and consultations on the part of the seconds as would have sufficed to arrange the articles of a diplomatic treaty, took place, at Essangés, in Luxembourg, on Monday. The first reports which reached us here were contradictory in the extreme—the different papers ascribing the victory to the champion they favoured. However, the official report of the seconds has been promulgated, and sets forth that the duel, which was fought with swords, took place at three o'clock in the afternoon; that at the outset M. de Cassagnac received a wound in the lower part of the arm, and that, on the combat being renewed, M. Ranc, in turn, received a thrust in the same region, incapacitating him from continuing the contest. This document wound up with the declaration that the seconds considered honour was satisfied. Nevertheless nine people out of ten one meets are wicked enough to express their regret that the result was not more serious, on the ground that both the parties concerned are public nuisances standing in need of a sharper lesson.

The constantly-recurring rumour that something will at last be done in the case of Marshal Bazaine has again been set into circulation—it is to be presumed with no further result than of old.

Last Saturday the Government paid to Germany a further instalment of 250 million francs on account of the war indemnity.

SPAIN.

The Government has issued a manifesto to the nation expressing its determination to put an end to the Carlist war, for which purpose it is preparing a supreme effort by the use of the extraordinary powers granted to it by the Cortes. The manifesto appeals to all Spaniards who love their country and value liberty to make sacrifices to the full extent of their power.

The Carlists have resumed the offensive in Catalonia by investing the town of Vich. It is announced that the Saragossa Railway Company has had to pay blackmail to the insurgents.

ITALY.

Signor Minghetti has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, in which he himself takes the portfolio of Finance, and Signor Visconti-Venosta appears again as Foreign Minister.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly opened its Session at Berne on Monday. The Council of Estates elected as its President M. Kopp, of Lucerne, and as its Vice-President M. Koechlin, of Basle. The National Council has elected M. Ziegler, of Zurich, as President, and M. Fehr-Herzog, of Aargau, as Vice-President.

The new bill for the revision of the Federal Constitution has been published. Among its first provisions is the liability of every Swiss to serve in the defence of his country. By other articles the Confederation is empowered to establish a university, a polytechnic school, and other educational establishments of a similar kind.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon the Shah, and presented the insignia to him in brilliants.

Herr von Balan, hitherto German Minister at Brussels, has been appointed Secretary of State at the Berlin Foreign Office, with the rank of Prussian Minister of State.

The Supreme Consistory of the Prussian Protestant Church have, after long and stormy debates, determined not to confirm the sentence of expulsion passed by the Brandenburg Consistory against the Rev. Mr. Sydow for denying the miraculous birth of Christ in a public lecture. Mr. Sydow will only be reprimanded.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has conferred the grand cross of the Order of Francis Joseph upon Baron von Schwarz, Director of the Vienna Exhibition, in recognition of his eminent services.

RUSSIA.

It is officially announced from St. Petersburg that the Khan of Khiva, accompanied by his chief Ministers, has left the hiding-place to which he had retreated, surrendered to General Kauffmann, and asked for mercy. Intelligence from Khiva received at St. Petersburg announces that Mangut has been captured after an engagement, and has been destroyed and burnt down. The town of Kitai surrendered without resistance, and was spared. At the taking of Mangut the loss sustained by the Orenburg detachment was one officer and fifteen men severely wounded. The inhabitants within a circle of twelve versts around Kitai have been punished for attacks made upon the Orenburg detachment. A large number of Persians, held captives, have sought the protection of the Russian troops. The number of Persian slaves in Khiva is 10,000.

TURKEY.

The Sultan paid his expected visit to the Khedive last Saturday, and he appears from the telegram to have passed the night at Emirghien.

It is stated that the new firman given by the Sultan to the Khedive grants to Ismail Pacha and his successors almost complete independence. The succession is settled according to the principle of primogeniture, and almost the only acknowledgments of suzerainty that remain will be that the coins of the Khedive will bear the Sultan's inscription, his army must carry the Sultan's colours, and he must not, without the consent of the Porte, build or purchase ironclad ships of war. The annual contribution is fixed at about £150,000.

UNITED STATES.

At Philadelphia on Thursday week the President's proclamation, announcing that an international exhibition would be held in that city in 1876, was publicly read. The President commends the exhibition to all nations, in the interest of peace, civilisation, and international friendship.

The trial of the Modoc Indians has commenced.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt at Buffalo last Saturday morning, causing the buildings and shipping to rock.

Cholera is disappearing at Nashville and Cincinnati.

The new civil service rules are being enforced in the Washington departments, and a large number of promotions and appointments has recently been made there, after civil service examinations, some of those appointed being ladies.

INDIA.

Some particulars are telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* of a peasant riot. The peasantry, fearing an enhancement, united to withhold their rents in the Putna district. They declared they would pay the magistrate only. They burned and plundered a few houses. There were two bands, which dispersed on the arrival of the magistrate. The Governor sent the police, and warned the tenants to pay their legal dues. The peasants are chiefly under Mohammedan landlords. It is a Hindoo, but not a Ferozee rising. The same correspondent has since telegraphed that Putna is quiet, and there is no excitement elsewhere. The rioters have been convicted. A proclamation has been issued which declares it lawful to resist landlords' excessive demands, but not to use violent means.

AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have advices from Melbourne to May 20. Parliament assembled for the dispatch of business on May 13. The Viceregal speech was delivered by Sir George Bowen. The prosperous condition of the colony and the satisfactory state of the public revenue were alluded to in congratulatory terms, and several measures having for their object the further development of the resources of the country were promised. In the Legislative Council the reply to the address was carried; and in the Legislative Assembly there was but a short, desultory debate. The bill for mining on private property, which last Session passed the Legislative Assembly and was rejected by the Legislative Council, is again to be introduced; and the Land Act Amendment Bill, which was dealt with in a similar manner. One of the provisions of this measure is to increase the maximum area allowed for selection from 320 to 640 acres. Provision is to be made for the further extension of the railway system, and in all probability the Session will not close without a line to Gipps Land being authorised. The *Argus* thinks a slight attack was made upon the Government for what has been termed the partial failure of the Four per Cent Loan, £500,000 of which was lately placed upon the Victoria market.

NEW ZEALAND.

The mail from New Zealand brings despatches which throw some light on recent telegrams from that colony reporting that great uneasiness prevailed in consequence of the attitude of the Maories. It appears that the fears of a general native rising were unfounded, the murders and outrages complained of having been committed by a small party of Maories whose land had been confiscated. Three men who were working near to the boundary of this land were treacherously fired upon, and one of them was shot and his body afterwards mutilated. The murderers afterwards fired upon another party of workmen, but none of them were injured. The Government had demanded the surrender of the murderers from a native chief with whom they had taken refuge, and who had given shelter to other outlaws, and, his replies being unsatisfactory, a committee of settlers had been appointed to "watch the Government." Several influential chiefs had come forward to denounce the crime and demand the surrender of the criminals.

The Rhine steamer service will be extended upwards as far as Strasburg from the 15th inst.

The French Academy of Science has elected Dr. William Carpenter foreign corresponding member.

Intelligence has reached New York that Enrique Palacies has landed in Honduras and overthrown the government of General Arias.

The dead bodies of eighteen Norwegian sailors, who attempted to winter in Spitzbergen, have been found by a German exploring ship which has visited the island.

The new Atlantic cable has been successfully submerged from the Great Eastern, and is now in operation. Not a single hitch occurred, although severe gales and fogs were encountered.

Engineers are already actively engaged in surveying the route of a proposed Persian railway between Teheran and Resht, on the Caspian Sea.

The French Academy has awarded the biennial prize of 20,000*f.*, founded by Napoleon III., to M. Mariette, corresponding member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, for his remarkable works on Egypt.

The convention between her Majesty and the Shah for continuing the system of telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia, which was signed in the English and Persian languages, at Teheran, in December last, has been issued.

From Lisbon we learn that the Portuguese Government has requested the Governor-General of Mozambique to render every assistance in his power to her Britannic Majesty's ships Shearwater and Nassau, which are engaged in taking soundings and gathering information for a chart of the west coast of Africa.

A report is telegraphed from New York of the financial position of the Erie Railway, according to which the funded debt is now forty million dollars, and the capital stock 16,537,000 dols. The floating debt stands at 1,700,000 dols., having been reduced by over four million dollars. It is stated that the earnings of the line are regularly increasing.

The captain of the Murillo (the vessel which ran down the Northfleet) has been sentenced to pay a fine of 200,000 reis by the Custom House authorities at Lisbon for entering the Tagus on his last voyage from London, and suddenly leaving on the ground that he merely went for orders, whereas he had a cargo for the port.

In consequence of the reduction of service between Italy and Malta to one mail packet each week instead of two, mails for Malta intended for conveyance by that route will, until further notice, be made up every Tuesday morning only. Supplementary mails will be sent on the evening of the same day on the chance of their arriving at Naples in time for the Italian packet. For the future the rates of postage on letters, newspapers, &c., addressed to Heligoland will be assimilated to those charged on correspondence for Germany; and patterns of merchandise may also be sent under the same conditions.

The fogs which are so frequently met with off the banks of Newfoundland have led to the stranding and probable loss of another fine English mail-steamer on the Nova Scotian coast. The Inman liner City of Washington, bound from Liverpool to New York, encountered very foggy weather throughout the whole voyage across the Atlantic, which it is supposed prevented the ship's exact position from being ascertained, and she ran ashore on a rock not far from the place where the Atlantic was wrecked. Fortunately the passengers and crew, besides a considerable quantity of stores, have been saved, and some hopes were entertained of ultimately floating the steamer.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank rate has been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

The Common Council have resolved to confer the freedom of the City on Sir Albert David Sassoon.

The receptions of the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House will be held, as usual, on Tuesday afternoons from three to five o'clock during the present month.

The members of the Navy Club gave their annual banquet to the First Lord of the Admiralty, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. Admiral Sir James Hope presided.

On Monday the Royal London Militia was presented with new colours by Lady Rose, wife of Sir William Anderson Rose, Colonel of the regiment, who, however, was prevented by ill-health from being present.

Sir Bartle Frere, the newly-elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, presided on Monday evening for the first time, and made some hopeful remarks on the character of the east coast tribes of Africa.

Monday being the Feast of the Translation of the Relics of St. Thomas of Canterbury, about 300 ladies and gentlemen took part in an excursion, organised by the Catholic Young Men's Association, to the scene of Thomas à Beckett's murder.

On Wednesday the School Ship Society held its annual meeting at the rooms of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, in Parliament-street—Mr. S. Cave, M.P., in the chair. The report, which possessed some satisfactory features, was adopted.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board a number of vestries and district boards were reported as defaulters with respect to the first moiety of the precept issued in February last. The sum unpaid is nearly £11,000. Several tenders for the erection of new schools were accepted.

On Wednesday the annual Grand Archery Fête began at the Crystal Palace. There were seventeen targets in all, and the number of competitors was eighty-six, of whom forty-six were ladies and forty gentlemen. The meeting was continued on Thursday and Friday.

A large gathering was attracted to the annual meeting of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, held at St. James's Hall on Monday. The society is well supported, and gratifying proofs were afforded that it is doing good. Lord Harrowby presided, and the Duchess of Teck took part in the distribution of prizes to the youthful writers of essays on humanity to animals, the best of which was written by a girl.

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The annual distribution of prizes to the children in the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools at Caterham took place on Saturday. There are now eighty-seven boys and thirty-nine girls in the institution. Mr. William Leaf, the treasurer, occupied the chair.

A Foresters' fête was held, on Tuesday, at Alexandra Park, in aid of the London Foresters' Asylum. It was the first of a series of demonstrations towards defraying the cost of the wing of the institution at Bexley-heath, the foundation-stone of which was laid in September last, and which already receives eight aged Foresters and their wives.

The summer half-yearly meeting and ninety-third election of the British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie Park, Slough, was held, on Tuesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Tilson. Last January there were 162 inmates in the orphanage, and at the present election twenty-two more were added from a list of forty-six candidates.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 100,021, of whom 33,146 were in workhouses and 66,875 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 4260, 21,656, and 27,735 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 509, of whom 236 were men, 139 women, and 44 children under sixteen.

The Duke of Teck, the president, and the council of the Royal Botanic Society of London gave a fête in their gardens, in Regent's Park, on Wednesday night. The invited guests numbered upwards of 8000, and this number does not include the 2500 fellows and members of the society. The gardens were brilliantly illuminated with thousands of oil lamps, and the electric light, magnesium lights, and coloured fires were also used at intervals.

The annual summer fête of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held on Tuesday, at the school house, when, according to custom, the pupils gave specimens of their advancement in education, and received the prizes awarded to them for their proficiency in various branches. At a banquet which followed, a handsome silver salver and a purse of 1000 guineas were presented to Mr. F. Binckes, the secretary, for his valuable services.

Lord Shaftesbury and his daughter, Lady Victoria Ashley, were present, on Wednesday evening, at a gathering of watercress and flower sellers. About 600 of this neglected class were served with a meat tea at the Agricultural Hall, after which they were addressed in words of good advice by their kind-hearted patrons. In the course of the evening a silver card-case, and a handsome basket filled with choice flowers, were presented to the noble Lord and to Lady Victoria Ashley, the result of a penny subscription spontaneously organised among the watercress and flower sellers.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was resolved, upon the motion of Colonel Hogg, M.P., the chairman, to instruct the architect and engineer to consider whether it was necessary to take any sanitary precautions to prevent cholera, and that the works committee be empowered to act accordingly.——A circular has been issued from the Local Government Board to the various local authorities advising sanitary measures to prevent the outbreak or spread of cholera in this country. Among these measures deserved preminence is given to the testing of drinking water and the free use of disinfectants in contaminated places.

In addition to the gifts made by the Mercers' Company, as mentioned by us, the following sums have been voted:—£105 to the Chichester training-ship, £105 to the London Orphan Asylum, £52 10s. to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and £52 10s. to the East London Hospital for Children.——The Grocers' Company have sent £50 to the Council of the Charity Organisation Society, 15, Buckingham-street.——The council of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union have received from the Queen a donation of £50, accompanied by a letter, in which Sir Thomas Biddulph communicates the satisfaction with which Her Majesty has heard of the society's operations, and of her deep interest in all that relates to the welfare of the working classes.

Mr. Bedford held an inquiry, on Monday, at Charing-cross Hospital, on the body of Mr. James Byrne, an American, aged about sixty-two, who threw himself from a window at the Charing-cross Hotel on Friday last. The evidence went to show that the deceased arrived in London on Friday, the 4th inst., and took apartments at the Charing-cross Hotel. About five o'clock the same evening he was seen to leap from the second floor of the building. He fell upon the glass portico over the booking-office of the station, fracturing his skull. He died in Charing-cross Hospital on Saturday. Of late he had appeared distressed in his mind. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."——Louisa Albrecht, aged nineteen, the daughter of a merchant in Soho, has committed suicide. The deceased suffered from religious monomania, and had often said that the sooner she quitted this world the sooner her mind would be at rest.

The annual flower show in connection with the Window Gardening Society of Westminster was held on Tuesday in College-garden, under the direction of Lady Augusta Stanley. An influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen, together with a large muster of the working classes, indicated the success which has attended the efforts of the society for the past year. The competition was divided into three classes, the first being for working men or women; the second for children in the various local schools for the poor; and the last for the inmates of the parish workhouses and Westminster Hospital. Lord Shaftesbury distributed the awards, consisting of handsomely-bound books, together with sums of money ranging from 6s. to 1s. 6d.——The Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham distributed the prizes at the Clerkenwell Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition, held on Thursday week. This exhibition outrivalled any of its predecessors in the quality of the plants shown. These, moreover, were supplemented by a number of articles, telling of leisure hours assiduously employed, such as specimens of art, needlework, and modelling. In the last-named class of objects was a small steam-engine, the piston, beam, and other ironwork of which had been neatly manufactured by a policeman out of a poker with which a refractory prisoner of his had essayed to dash out his brains.

The number of births and deaths registered in London last week was 2151 and 1198 respectively. The births were 40 and the deaths 243 below the average. The deaths from diarrhœa, which in the six previous weeks had slowly increased from 12 to 22, rose last week to 68; the average number is, however, 158. The favourable condition of the public health, remarks the Registrar-General, depends very much upon the action of the sanitary authorities of the water companies; the utmost purity of the water supply is required. Diarrhœa should be treated at once, otherwise it may turn to cholera; this applies especially to children. There was 1 death from smallpox, 33 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, and 24 from different forms of fever; 5 were certified as typhus, 12 as enteric, and 7 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis were 341, being 24 above the corrected average; 165 were referred to phthisis, 89 to bronchitis, and 65 to pneumonia. To different forms of violence 38 deaths were referred; 30 were the result of negligence or accident, including 12 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 5 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 6 from suffocation. The death of a female, aged thirty-three years, was referred to "the sting of a bluebottle fly, charbon labialis, five days." Five cases of suicide and 3 of infanticide were registered. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The widow of a sawyer died on Thursday, at 104, Rotherhithe-street, from "natural decay," whose age was stated to be 101 years. The mean temperature was 61·6 deg., and slightly exceeded the mean for the corresponding week in fifty years.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, De Foe, to be Rector of Thruxton, Hants.
Baron, James Wilkie; Perpetual Curate of Lumb.
Bebb, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Swithin's, Keunington, Berks.
Blake, George Leigh; Incumbent of St. Mary the Virgin, Ellel Grange.
Blunt, R. F., Vicar of Scarborough; Archdeacon of the East Riding.
Bowker, Henry Charles; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Sculcoates.
Bowling, E. W.; Rector of Houghton Conquest with Houghton, Gildaple.
Bowstead, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Soulby, Westmorland.
Boys, William James; Rector of Walkerne, Herts.
Briscoe, W. K. B.; Rector of Shipston-on-Stour
Caldwell, John; Perpetual Curate of Muker.
Cheshire, J. L.; Curate of St. Mary's, Kidderminster.
Coat, ..G.; Rector of Runnington, Somerset.
Cole, William; Rector of Hotham.
Coombe, Alex. Bain; Rector of Egdean, Sussex.
Craig, H. Tudor; Chaplain to the Forces, third class, at Gosport Forts.
Edmondes, Frederic Wm.; Rector of Corty, Glamorgan.
Ewald, William Harris; Chaplain at Warsaw.
Ewen, J. N. F.; Rector of Frostenden, Suffolk.
Fawcett, Edward; Curate of Immanuel, Birmingham.
Furnival, James, jun.; Rector of Muston, Leicestershire.
Giffard, Francis Osborn; Rector of Deane.
Giffard, W. W.; Vicar of Woolton, Lincolnshire.
Goodhart, Edward Skelton; Vicar of Owersby with Kirby and Osgarby.
Gotteres, F. E.; Rector of Nymett, Rowland, Devon.
Harrison, Alexander James; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Waterfoot.
Hawtrey, Henry Courtenay; Rector of Nursling, Hants.
Hayden, Charles Frederick; Vicar of West Hendred, Berks.
Heard, Thomas James; Rector of Sherrington, Wilts.
Hignett, George Edward; Vicar of Whitegate, Cheshire.
Hole, Charles H.; Rector of Hoggeston, Bucks.
Jenkins, J.; Chaplain of the Anglican Chapel at the Brussels Museum.
Jones, John Edward; Rector of Reynoldston, Glamorganshire.
Jones, Samuel Rowland; Chaplain of County Gaol at Cardiff.
Jones, William; Rector of Newton Nottage.
Kenyon, the Hon. William Trevor; Perpetual Curate of Penley, Salop.
Manners, F. B.; Curate of the parish church, Bradford, Yorks.
Martyn, T.; Rector of Ludgershall, Bucks.
Midwinter, H.; Vicar of St. James's, Dudley.
Moore, Thomas; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone.
Moore Thomas; Chaplain to the Troops at Maidstone.
Morgan, F. F.; Chaplain of the Dorset County Hospital, Dorchester.
Morley, J.; Chaplain of the Union, West Bromwich, Staffordshire.
Nicholas, G. D.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Clewer, Windsor, Berks.
Parr, T.; Curate (sole charge) of Bredfield, Suffolk.
Pengelley, Edward; Vicar of North Collingham, Notts.
Phillips, H. John, Senior Curate of Dudley; Vicar of St. James's, Dudley.
Poole, A. B.; Vicar of Bathealton, Somerset.
Powell, Charles Meares; Vicar of Steeple Bumpstead, Essex.
Pudsey, Charles Douglas; Vicar of Skerne.
Ranken, W. H.; Vicar of Marston Meysey, Wilts.
Robins, Arthur; Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, Berks.
Seymour, Richard, Rector of Kinwarton; Canon of Worcester.
Sleap, Frederick; Vicar of Darfield.
Smith, J., Rector of Kington Magna; Rural Dean of Shaftesbury.
Stockdale, Henry; Rector of Clayworth, Notts.
Syson, W., Vicar of All Saints'; Rector of St. Peter's, Toynton.
Taylor, George J.; Vicar of Roddal Hill, Staffordshire.
Tibbits, Newman; Vicar of Stoke Gifford, Gloucestershire.
Tidswell, Samuel Waik; Assistant Chaplain of Portland Convict Prison.
Todd, Thomas Henry; Curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.
Walker, Francis Augustus; Rector of Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire.
Walters, John; to the Parish of Holy Trinity, Levis, Quebec.
Williamson, F. C.; Curate of Lighthorne and Chesterton.

Canon Miller was installed one of the Canons of Rochester Cathedral, after the first Lesson at evensong, last Saturday.

A stained-glass window has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Halifax, to the memory of the founder, Mr. Michael Stocks, of Upper Shibden Hall, at the cost of his son.

On St. Peter's Day a new church, dedicated to that Apostle, was opened by licence at Helperthorpe, in the archdiocese of York. The church is of Early English style.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait entertained the governesses and all the girls belonging to the Clergy Orphan School, St. John's-wood, at Lambeth Palace, last week.

The annual conference of clergy and laity of the diocese of Ely began its sittings on Wednesday in the cathedral. Upwards of a hundred delegates were present. The Bishop of Ely delivered the opening address.

The Upper House of Convocation sat on Friday, the 4th inst., with closed doors, to consider the subject of confession. The Lower House adopted the new rubric providing for a pause after the prayer for the Church Militant.

Under the direction of Mr. Joseph Monday, the annual evening concert in aid of the Holy Trinity Westminster National Schools was given, on Tuesday, at the Pimlico Rooms. The programme was ably carried out.

The annual festival of the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission was held at the Mission Church, at Gravesend, last week, and the services were attended by a large number of clergy and friends of this sailor's mission.

St. Peter's Church, Brackley, has been effectively restored and reopened, the Bishop of Peterborough preaching on the occasion to an immense congregation. Two stained windows have been placed in the church, and the high pews abolished.

The Bishop of Peterborough presided over a successful joint meeting, on Friday, the 4th, of the two great Church Missionary Societies, in his cathedral city. Canon Barry preached in the cathedral, and in the evening deputations from the two societies addressed a crowded joint meeting.

The last of the series of evidential discourses, which were inaugurated by the Christian Evidence Society in May, took place on Monday evening, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place — Lord Lyttelton in the chair. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was the lecturer, his discourse being founded on the "Present Aspect of Christian Evidences."

The great transept organ in St. Paul's Cathedral is being removed by Bryceson Brothers and Morten, previous to completion at their factory and re-erection in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, Clifton, Bristol. London will therefore lose one of its largest and finest organs, and this magnificent instrument will again be devoted to orchestral and secular music, as at the Panopticon, for which institution it was built in 1853.

The prizes given by Henry W. Peek, M.P., of Wimbledon House, for essays on "The Maintenance of the Church of England as an Established Church," have been awarded by the judges—the Marquis of Salisbury, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and the Rev. Alfred Ainger, as follow:—First prize, £400, the Rev. Charles Hole, Loxbear Rectory, Tiverton; second prize, £200, the Rev. R. W. Dixon, George-street, Carlisle; third prize, £100, the Rev. Julius [illegible], Ardgowan-street, Greenock. And, in accordance with the recommendation of the judges, Mr. Peek has given two [illegible] prizes, of £50 each, to Mr. T. H. S. Escott, South-street, Brompton, and the Rev. W. A. Mathews, Dacre Vicarage, Penrith. In accordance with the original arrangement, the essays by Messrs. Hole, Dixon, and Lloyd will be published.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The list of classical honours at the first public examination has been issued as follows:—

Class I.: G. C. Blaxland, scholar, Pembroke; H. A. Dalton, scholar, Corpus Christi; E. H. Donkin, scholar, Lincoln; F. W. Dunston, exhibitioner, Wadham; E. M. Field, scholar, Trinity; J. W. Flanagan, commoner, Balliol; G. E. Mackie, Jodrell Scholar, Queen's; J. H. Maude, scholar, Corpus Christi; J. H. Mee, Scholar, Queen's; J. B. Moyle, scholar, New; J. H. Onions, junior student, Christ Church; C. Parsons, demy, Magdalen; W. H. Payne-Smith, scholar, Trinity; G. W. Rundall, scholar, New; F. G. Selby, scholar, Wadham; T. Snow, scholar, New; E. A. Sonnenschein, scholar, University; F. L. Wright, scholar, New.

Class II.: C. F. Adam, commoner, Balliol; F. Armitstead, postmaster, Merton; W. T. Arnold, scholar, University; J. H. Audland, demy, Magdalen; W. A. Bailward, commoner, Balliol; H. B. Barnes, Bible clerk, All Souls'; W. Bathgate, exhibitioner, Balliol; A. R. C. Connell, exhibitioner, Trinity; T. Crick, scholar, Brasenose; J. Deane, commoner, St. John's; R. H. M. Elwes, commoner, Corpus Christi; G. D. Faber, commoner, University; H. N. Fowler, scholar, New; G. W. Gent, scholar, University; A. E. P. Gray, commoner, Brasenose; W. Hind, scholar, Balliol; W. H. Kelaart, scholar, Oriel; L.W. Lloyd, Bible clerk, Wadham; W. D. Fleming, exhibitioner, University; E. M. Lynch, scholar, Lincoln; T. A. Mav, Dyke Scholar, St. Mary Hall; G. H. Mellor, scholar, Lincoln; H. W. Paul, scholar, Corpus Christi; F. B. W. Phillips, exhibitioner, Balliol; R. E. Prothero, commoner, Balliol; J. H. Seabrooke, scholar, Queen's; H. C. Seddon, commoner, University; B. Sharp, scholar, Brasenose; R. H. Simonds, commoner, Christ Church; F. P. Simpson, exhibitioner, Balliol; A. B. Stevens, commoner, Brasenose; C. Teesdale, scholar, St. John's; E. J. Webb, junior student, Christ Church; H. Wilkinson, postmaster, Merton; G. H. Williams, scholar, Lincoln; T. L. L. Williams, scholar, Jesus; A. J. Wilson, scholar, St. John's.

Class III.: J. Barrett, commoner, St. John's; H. C. Leigh-Bennett, commoner, New; C. F. Brown, commoner, Lincoln; H. S. Brown, commoner, St. John's; F. G. B. Campbell, commoner, Exeter; S. M. Chapman, commoner, Keble; C. Chaytor, commoner, Worcester; H. G. C. Stapylton, University; T. T. Churton, commoner, New; H. E. Clayton, scholar, Brasenose; Charles D. Collings, commoner, Trinity; J. G. Collins, scholar, University; H. N. Cunningham, commoner, Brasennose; E. M. R. Edgell, commoner, Trinity; J. C. Gibson, exhibitioner, Queen's; T. H. Hall, commoner, University; S. F. Hood, commoner, Magdalen; R. G. Jamon, commoner, New; A. H. Lefroy, commoner, New; W. F. Lovell, commoner, St. John's; H. G. Morgan, postmaster, Merton; W. Morrice, commoner, Corpus Christi; H. Nugent, commoner, New; H. W. Peake, commoner, Corpus Christi; G. F. T. Power, scholar, Oriel; R. T. Richardson, commoner, University; J. Robertson, commoner, Queen's; J. W. Thomas, scholar, Worcester; G. H. Trench, commoner, Balliol; E. B. Wilson, commoner, Brasenose; H. G. Wintle, junior student, Christ Church; C. B. Woolcombe, commoner, Trinity.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Charles Plummer has been elected to the vacant fellowship at Corpus Christi. Mr. Plummer was placed in the first class by the classical moderators in Trinity Term, 1871, and in the same place by the examiners in the final classical school this term.

At a meeting of the Warden and Council of Keble on Monday, June 23, Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.A., Exeter, was elected a member of the council of the college, in place of Mr. Henry Edward Pellew, M.A., resigned.

It is reported that Mrs. Combe, widow of the late Mr. T. Combe, of the University press, has presented "The Light of the World," by Holman Hunt, to Keble College.

By a resolution of the Council of University College Professor Sheldon Amos's class in jurisprudence has been opened to ladies.

A brilliantly-attended conversazione took place on Tuesday evening in the rooms of King's College. The company were received in the lobby by the Rev. Canon Barry, the Principal of the college. Wednesday being commemoration day, the Bishop of Winchester preached in the chapel, taking for his text the words—"But he knoweth the way that I take: when He hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold." (Job xxiii. 10). A large number of the old pupils, as well as of the students' friends, were present. After the service the distribution of prizes took place in the theatre of the college.

On Thursday week the annual speeches were delivered at Harrow School, when there was a large attendance of old Harrovians and other visitors. The Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Butler, took his seat at half-past twelve o'clock, and the speeches began shortly before one. The successful scholars were cordially cheered, and in awarding the prizes the Head Master congratulated them on their success, the result of diligent study and perseverance.

Lord Carnarvon presided, yesterday week, at the speech day of the upper school, at Dulwich College. In his address, after the distribution of the prizes, he extolled the debt of gratitude which society owed to such men as Edward Alleyne, the pious founder of the college, who, according to tradition, had been a personal friend of Shakspeare.

The biennial old Pauline Dinner took place, on the 2nd inst., at Willis's Rooms, with the Hon. Mr. Baron Pollock in the chair. About seventy sat down. The chairman first pledged his "Fellow Paulines" in a loving cup; "To the Pious Memory of Dean Colet, Founder of the School," according to custom; and eventually he proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to St. Paul's School," which was received with great acclamation, and responded to by the High Master, the only non-Pauline present.

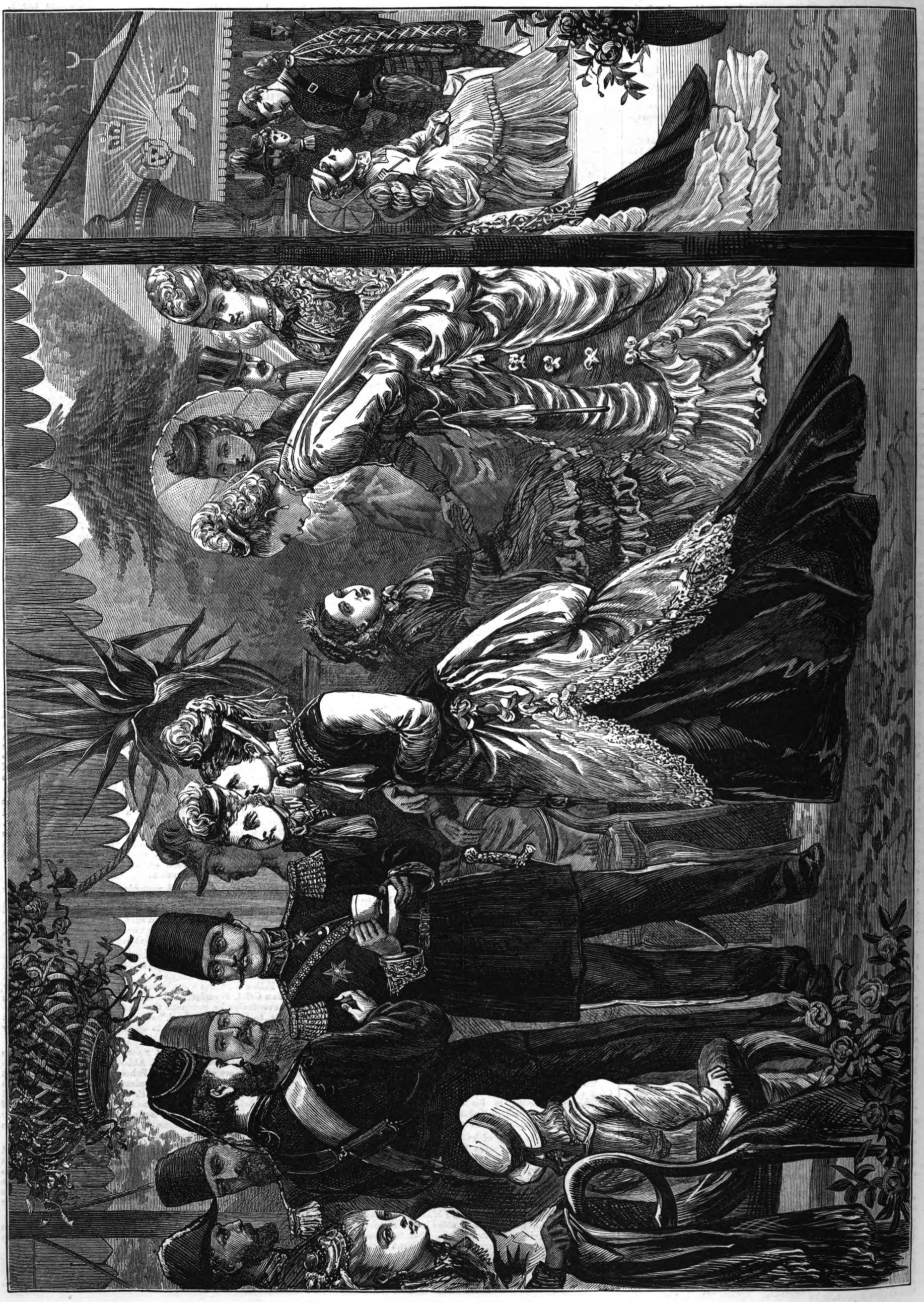
In his report to the school management committee of the London School Board Dr. E. A. Abbott speaks of the examination for the Mortimer Memorial Scholarship as one of the most interesting he has ever had the pleasure of conducting. The scholarship was won by W. E. Barker, Portman Chapel National School, Marylebone; and, through the liberality of the present Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney Waterlow, the examiner was enabled to award prizes to ten others of the forty-nine candidates who were examined.

Yesterday evening week the Bishop of Winchester attended St. John's Schools, Kennington, in fulfilment of his office as visitor, and distributed the prizes awarded by the examiners to those boys and girls who have made the greatest progress in the studies pursued at these places of education. The schools are termed middle-class schools, and are attached to the Church of England.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

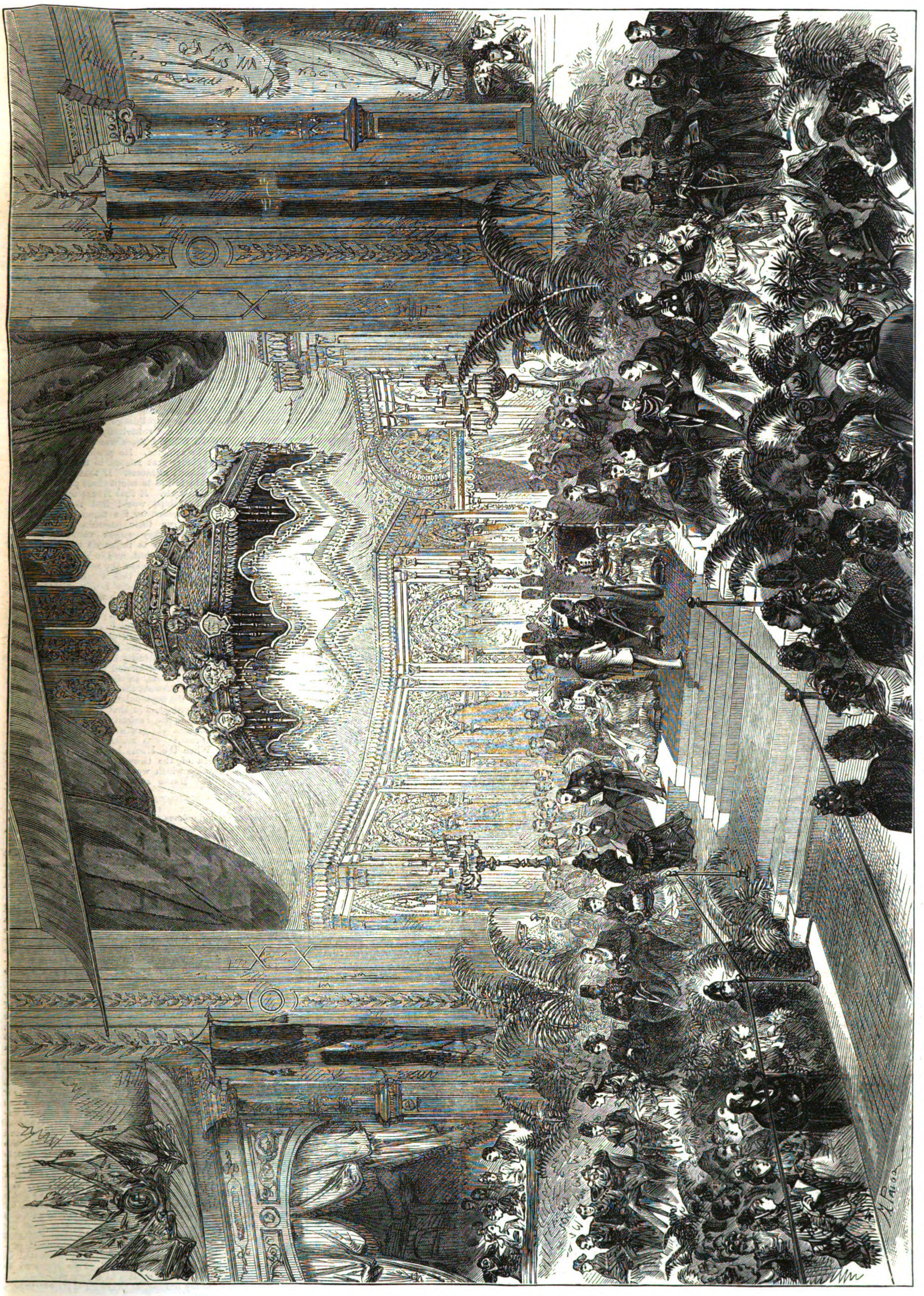
The Rev. J. Russell Washbourn, M.A., late scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been appointed Second Classical Master and Chaplain of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Bromsgrove.

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VISIT OF THE SHAH: GARDEN PARTY AT CHISWICK, GIVEN BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

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THE SHAH AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The usual sacrificial act of eliminating measures from the order-book in the beginning of July has been duly performed in the Commons by Mr. Gladstone; but it was wanting in the element of actuality, and therefore of solemnity. It seemed that, instead of the large measures which really, and in fact, stand in the way of the prorogation, a number of bills which have been long "quietly inurned," because they had months ago lost all vitality, were raked up for the purpose of being formally cast away, and therefore no notion of what is absolutely to be done in the way of legislation by Aug. 2 was afforded. Folk Parliamentary would have liked to know what is to become of the Education Amendment Bill and the one Rating Bill of the original trilogy which is left, which are taken to be doomed. Curiously enough, on that occasion, when the Premier was pointing out that every moment of the Parliamentary time left was being cut and curtailed members rose in numerous succession and asked that Government would give them days for airing their hobbies. The absurdity went so far that Mr. Donald Dalrymple had the temerity to demand a special opportunity for bringing on his romantic Habitual Drunkards Bill, his pretext being that its second reading was set aside by the Ministerial crisis in March last. With a certain grim politeness, Mr. Gladstone parried all the attacks made on the precious time of the Session, giving no hope that he could prevent private members' measures lapsing along with his own into the limbo that awaits them.

Everyone knows that the Judicature Bill is the one measure to which the Government could look back with satisfaction when the Session has ceased. A crafty design had evidently been laid by the leaders of the Opposition to set aside this bill, so that in the recess there would be one universal cry that the Session was all barren. The attack was opened by Mr. Disraeli with great skill. Nothing could have been more gentle than his treatment of the Judicature Bill in the abstract. He handled it as Izaak Walton advises a fisher to manipulate the worm he is putting on a hook, "tenderly, as if he loved it;" but every word led up to the suggestion with which he concluded, in a tone and manner of admirable mockery, that it should be withdrawn. As everyone else saw through the device, of course Mr. Gladstone was wide awake; and palpably he was in a proper and natural rage, which gave a force and a fervour to his observations in retort which were admirable. He darted out sarcasms imbued with a bitter humour, and at times rose to a height of indignant eloquence which was really fine. In fact, a more remarkable rhetorical duel has not been witnessed in the House for some time—Mr. Disraeli fencing with the small-sword with consummate dexterity, and Mr. Gladstone making tremendous play, and with equal science, with his terrible cut-and-thrust weapon. The effect on the House was such that practically the discussion was not continued. The second act of the Opposition was subsequently performed in the Lords, with Lord Cairns as the principal actor. Daringly irregular, he came forward to challenge and to discuss a matter which was actually under the consideration of the other House, and he practically sought to order the Commons not to proceed with a piece of legislation on which they were engaged. This he did with an ingenuity and a subtlety which were consummate, for he eluded the apparent irregularity by asserting that he was interposing to prevent an assault on the privileges of the House of Lords. The cry of "Privilege!" has been time out of mind a war-cry in both Houses; and doubtless Lord Cairns thought that it would be caught up with enthusiasm by the Peers. However that may have been, it was not his fault if their Lordships were not stirred to indignation, for his speech was an aggregation of every rhetorical art which could stimulate angry feeling—it was haughty, bitter, sarcastic, contemptuous, venomous; it seemed as if he was in a state of personal pique, and would spare no man in his wrath. Nevertheless there were times during his speech when his taunts and gibes were render more biting by the iciness of his tone and manner; while his outbreaks of indignation were the more forcible by the contrast. Whatever other effect he produced, one is certain—namely, that he took the Lord Chancellor by surprise, for he never expected that the question of "Privilege" would have been so craftily raised; and for once Lord Selborne was feeble and ineffective, his reply being mostly apologetic and deprecatory only.

It is to be noted that the Government has got into an odd way of suffering defeats, or just escaping by "flukes" from defeats. An instance of the latter was to be found during the debate, which is everlasting and nearly diurnal, on the Judicature Bill. Observers of the proceedings on this measure must have come to the conclusion that there prevails a strong feeling of antagonism in all parts of the House to the law officers of the Crown, who have the conduct of this measure, and every opportunity is taken to show that the sneering and haughty manner of the Attorney-General, not in the least concealed by studied attempts at outward courtesy, is resented, and that the boisterous audacity of the Solicitor-General is the subject of half-contemptuous mirth. It comes about, therefore, that many a division has been taken which would in other circumstances have been foregone. On a particular day the Attorney-General had proposed an amendment—no matter what—which all the lawyers, or nearly all of them, combined to protest against; and the greater part of the House—to wit, all the Opposition and many Liberals—flung itself into a contest which soon became a fray in the Parliamentary sense: noise, shouts, cheers, and yells, sharp angry speeches and loud cries of "Divide!" making up a clamour which would have been worthy of Pandemonium, if the components of that assembly could have so far forgotten that the "Princes of Darkness are gentlemen" as to kick up an unseemly row. The Ministerial "whips" flitted about, anxious, with "distraction in their aspect," soon to be succeeded by an appearance of absolute consternation, and it was easy to be perceived that if a division had been taken on the amendment the Government would have been stupendously beaten. A dodge was accordingly resorted to; and, though it was earlier than the usual time for breaking off proceedings, a lawyer—waiter on the Government, who sits always just behind the Prime Minister, and within whispering distance—received a hint to move to report progress, which he did with the eager start of obedience which is characteristic of his species. The malcontents, who saw their design about to be frustrated, were furious, but enough men were found to support the motion for striking work for the time, so the catastrophe to the Government was this time averted. Then on another occasion a Liberal member, leading a band of Liberal members, assisted by seven Conservatives or so, put the Ministry into an actual, if not a very large, minority. So practically inapt, if not absurd, was Mr. Henry Richard's motion on international arbitration, that, beyond the Premier's reply to the speech of the mover, there was no real debate; and the impression was complete and general that there would be no division. But, with a sort of malicious glee, Mr. Richard resolved to take advantage of the opportunity to enter his fancy motion on the journals of the House, and he forced on a division. The discussion had concluded at least an hour earlier than was expected; the House was thin; none of the leaders of the Opposition had been present during the sitting; most of the Cabinet Ministers and most of the officials of the second rank were absent; and even the second Ministerial "whip" had for once allowed himself the relaxation of a little festivity, and only arrived in time to perform his function of "telling," and therefore too late to perform his other, still more important, duty of "whipping." Forty-six members of the Opposition and forty-two loyal Liberals supported the Government; but the revolt from the Ministry was so great that they were left in a small minority, and another proof was given of the waning of their influence over their party, and the decline of the "strongest Administration that ever existed."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday, the 4th inst., Lord Redesdale moved an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to bestow certain legal life peerages. Earl Granville, while generally in favour of such a reform, thought the present proposal would not succeed. Lord Salisbury argued warmly in favour of strengthening the House as proposed, and combated the fears of Earl Granville regarding the present motion. Among others, Lord Rosebery approved of the scheme. Lord Cairns, though supporting the motion as far as it went, moved the previous question, on the ground that it dealt with only one portion of the subject. The Lord Chancellor favoured the amendment. Lord Redesdale ultimately withdrew the motion. The Law Agents (Scotland) Bill was read the second time, after a brief discussion, during which the Duke of Richmond indicated several amendments.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved, on Monday, the second reading of his bill for the prevention of frauds on charitable funds, by requiring the registration of all charitable societies, the publication of their accounts, and facility of access to the books in the case of all subscribers. The Marquis of Salisbury, while not objecting to the aim of the bill, thought it would prove utterly unworkable in its present form. Its provisions were of a highly penal nature, and would operate very harshly in the case of those who, in country places, got up small charitable societies, such as clothing clubs and other similar institutions. The Lord Chancellor concurring in this opinion, the Earl of Shaftesbury withdrew the bill. The Royal assent was given by commission to a large number of public and private bills. The Statute Law Revision Bill, the Slave Trade (East African Coasts) Bill, and the Slave Trade Consolidation Bill were read the second time; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill went through Committee; and the Shrewsbury and Harrow Schools Property Bill and the Agricultural Children Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Earl of Kimberley, on Tuesday, moved the second reading of the Canada Loan Guarantee Bill, which was supported by the Earl of Carnarvon and the Duke of Buckingham, and passed without a division. Their Lordships then took into consideration the reasons assigned by the House of Commons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendment on the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill providing an appeal from the Commons. The Marquis of Ripon moved that the amendment should not be insisted upon, which was opposed by the Duke of Richmond; and on a division being taken 79 voted for the retention of the amendment, against 63 for its abandonment. Lord Cairns then called attention to the changes introduced into the Judicature Bill by the House of Commons, and inquired whether the Government intended during the present Session to lay before Parliament a complete scheme for regulating appeals in Scotland and Ireland analogous to the appellate system for England. His Lordship contended that in altering the Judicature Bill as they had done the Commons have been guilty of a clear, palpable, and most serious infringement of the privileges of the House of Lords, and that it was a question whether the proposed changes would not involve a violation of the Act of Union with Scotland. The Lord Chancellor, after thanking Lord Cairns for his assistance in promoting the Judicature Bill in its earlier stages, reminded the House that the changes complained of had not originated with the Government. Individually he was in favour of bringing all appeals to the same court, but when the bill was in their Lordships' House he did not see such signs of approval as, in the face of the Acts of Union, would have justified the Government in adopting that proposal. Lord Selborne hoped their Lordships would not on account of an inadvertence take the extreme course indicated by Lord Cairns. The Marquis of Salisbury stoutly defended the privileges of the Lords. The Dukes of Argyll and Richmond and Earl Granville having spoken, the subject was dropped.

The Earl of Carnarvon, on Thursday, called attention to some statements which appeared in the public journals respecting the Ashantee war. The Earl of Kimberley regretted that the Government had received no information by this mail upon the subject which would enable them to say whether or not the statements were correct. At the same time, he was of opinion that the statements would turn out substantially true. After a few words from the Earl of Lauderdale, the subject dropped. Several bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At a morning sitting, on Friday, the 4th, the Judicature Bill was resumed in Committee, and progress was made up to the twenty-fourth clause, which was not finally disposed of. In the evening Mr. Plunket urged the claims of the Irish civil servants to increase of salary. The proposal was opposed by the Government; but the motion was carried against them by 130 to 119. For a second time during the day Mr. Whalley was called to order by the Speaker for ventilating his own and the Tichborne claimant's grievances. An effort was made by Mr. Gordon and other members to obstruct the Entailed Estates Bill, and they succeeded to a certain extent, as the House resumed immediately after going into Committee on the bill, which was further postponed till Thursday, as was also the Stipendiary Magistrates Bill.

The House witnessed, on Monday, a "massacre of the innocents." The Trade Marks Registration Bill, the Prevention of Crime Bill, and others relating to bribery, Irish fisheries, and public prosecutors, are to be postponed till next Session. The Judicature Bill was again taken in Committee, and considerable progress made. The Military Manœuvres Bill was read the second time, the Militia (Service) Bill passed through Committee, and the Public Meetings (Ireland) Bill was rejected without a division.

The Judicature Bill was resumed in Committee at a morning sitting on Tuesday, and considerable progress made, the fifty-fourth clause having been reached. At the evening sitting Mr. Richard brought forward the subject of international arbitration. Mr. Gladstone, though entirely approving the aim of the motion, doubted whether it was not more likely to be forwarded by individual acts, like the Geneva Arbitration, than by the more ambitious policy of attempting to draw all foreign Powers into general communication. With regard to Great Britain, he pointed out that there was gradually growing up a practice, which in time would harden into rule, of availing ourselves of every opportunity of promoting the peaceful settlement of all disputes. Sir W. Lawson spoke in favour of the motion; after which Lord Enfield moved the "Previous Question." On a division, however, the House declined to adopt this mode of evading a decision by 98 to 88; and Mr. Richard's resolution was then put and carried.

Wednesday afternoon was occupied with Sir Dominic Corrigan's bill to prevent the sale of liquor in Ireland on Sundays. The measure was rejected by 140 votes to 83. The Burials Bill was talked out. The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill and the Civil Bills, &c. (Ireland), Bill were read the second time; the Married Woman's Property Act (1870) Amendment Bill (No. 2) was passed through Committee; the Lords' Amendments to the Sites for Places of Religious Worship Bill were agreed to; and the Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Thursday, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Chichester Fortescue said his attention had naturally been called to the letter which the hon. member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) had written to the secretary of the Merchant Shipping Commission. "I have called upon him," added Mr. Fortescue, "to state to me, as the person appointed to look after the administration of that department, and also to protect the public officers serving under that department, to furnish me with the names of the 'many officers of the Board of Trade' whom he accuses of corruption, and the grounds and nature of his charges, or, if he still perseveres in his refusal to do so, I have asked him to retract those charges. I have not yet received an answer." Mr. Gladstone made a statement as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the Judicature Bill. Since Tuesday last serious doubts had been entertained, in quarters entitled to much authority, as to whether the proposals which the Government intended to make with respect to the Irish and Scotch appeals was consistent with the privileges of the other House of Parliament. It was difficult to say what was meant by the "rights of the Peerage," but he thought it was a reasonable opinion that that expression did not point so much to what concerned the duties of the House of Lords collectively as it did to questions affecting the title of individuals to sit in that House. Having quoted a series of cases in which the privileges of the one House were affected by the legislative proceedings of the other without objections being raised on that score, the right hon. gentleman said he was sure that every member would desire to avoid conflict with the House of Lords, which had voluntarily sacrificed a part of its jurisdiction, and he thought there was a mode by which the desired end could be attained. He proposed to retain in the amendments everything that related to the new court of appeal and to all collateral measures. If that was done they would forbear to ask the House to adopt those portions which related to the House of Lords. If that House desired well to this measure their Lordships would find ready to their hands a Court evidently meant for the three kingdoms, but nothing that would destroy their jurisdiction on Scotch and Irish appeals which they might think proper to surrender. He should propose to recommit the bill on the report, so that no time might be lost, and in the course of the evening the Government would make the necessary alteration in the amendments. He thought this would be an act of courtesy and conciliation to the House of Lords, while it would preserve the title of this House to deal with the subject. Mr. Bouverie thought that the claim of the House of Lords was unfounded, for in the Acts uniting Scotland and Ireland to England—Acts which emanated in the House of Commons—the jurisdiction of the Upper House was much interfered with in the case of the Irish and Scotch peers. Mr. Disraeli said there was no identity between the precedents which the Prime Minister had quoted and the instance to which he wished to apply them, for in none of them could there have been a collision between the Houses of Parliament. Only one of them—viz., the Septennial Act—seemed to have the semblance of a precedent, but that referred not to the House of Commons, but to the Parliament of England. The privileges of the House of Lords did not rest upon Blackstone, whose passage was merely quoted in support of an argument. When the House had had time to digest the queer proposition of the Government, no doubt they would come to a decision which would maintain the privileges of both Houses. The House subsequently went into committee on the bill.

The passengers and officers of the steam-ship Windsor Castle, on her homeward voyage from Capetown, subscribed £10 in aid of the funds of the National Life-Boat Institution.

The season of the Royal London Yacht Club closed last Saturday, when Mr. Telford Field's Dione was successful in a match. The second match of the season of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club took place on Tuesday. The Surge won the first prize (£20), and the Arrow the second prize (£10).

A deputation has waited upon the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Forster, to ask that a school of science and art and a library might be furnished at Bethnal-green Museum. The Lord President urged that, so long as the pictures of Sir Richard Wallace remained in the museum, there was no space for a school, but those pictures were themselves the best possible encouragement of art. A promise was given to attend to the library.

The vessels of the Channel Squadron which are on their way to Trondhjem, Norway, to be present during the coronation of King Oscar, arrived in Leith roads on Tuesday afternoon. The ships are—the Agincourt, which carries Admiral Hornby's flag; Northumberland, Sultan, Hercules, and Valorous. The Provost and magistrates of Leith visited the Agincourt in the afternoon and paid their respects to the Admiral.

In an article headed "Scientific Results of the Month," which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, it was stated that "Messrs. Smith and Locke's method of casting metals under compression differs very little from the method employed, some years since, by Sir Joseph Whitworth, unless it be in some immaterial particulars." It was also stated that "this is one of the inventions which have been carried across the Atlantic, and then re-imported as a novelty." Mr. J. J. Ch. Smith, the patentee of "the Smith and Locke Process for Casting Metals by Continuous Pressure," writes denying this statement, and we willingly insert his correction. He says:—"I beg to inform you that my invention was patented in America in 1867, and complete protection was obtained in 1868. Sir Joseph Whitworth's invention is for compressing cast metal; but I cast metal by compression, and, although the idea in both cases is to gain one end, my process and its results are entirely different from Sir Joseph's. This has been confirmed by the most eminent engineers in this country, and the claims in my patent pronounced valid, in contradistinction to anything contained in the specification of Sir Joseph Whitworth. I am prepared to prove these statements, and to explain to anyone skilled in the subject the details of my process, as exhibited at the company's offices at Ludgate-circus."

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

The presence of Ecossais completely spoilt the July and Chesterfield Stakes at Newmarket last week; and, even with the deeds of Achievement, Lady Elizabeth, and Cantinière fresh in our memory, we are convinced that the son of Blair Athol and Margery Daw is the speediest youngster that has ever appeared on the turf. From the fact of his being always ridden right away from his field, it has been argued that the stable know that he will not struggle if collared at the finish of a race; but we put quite a different construction on these tactics, and think that Mr. Lefevre, being quite uninfluenced by betting considerations, and naturally proud of such a wonder, likes to see him make an example of his opponents. The Cheveley Stakes, in which Prince Charlie gave Blenheim a year, a stone, and a head beating, was quite the most brilliant race of the meeting. There can be no doubt that "the invincible" had to gallop; still, we fancy that he won pretty easily at the finish, and, had the distance been a little further, would have squandered his field as usual. Tuesday's racing was far superior to that of any other day, though there were some very close and exciting finishes on the Friday. Houghton ran exceedingly well, and by his defeat of Falkland at level weights drew renewed attention to the great chance that Uhlan must possess for the Goodwood Stakes. Fordham rode Houghton in the most brilliant style, and the great jockey, who won nine events during the week, never exhibited to greater advantage his wonderful patience and power of making his effort exactly at the right moment.

Messrs. Tattersall put up an immense number of horses during the July meeting; but, with the exception of Mr. Gee's yearlings, there was no sale of any great importance. Thirty youngsters belonging to that gentleman averaged 191 gs., which must be considered very satisfactory when it is remembered that he purchased many of his mares in foal by unfashionable sires. Mr. Vyner gave 1000 gs., the highest price of the sale, for a very nice colt by Cambuscan—Little Lady; and the Lord Clifden—Potash colt fell to M. Lefevre's bid of 700 gs. The colt by Lord Clifden—Maid of the Mist was also greatly admired, and Mr. Houldsworth took him very cheap at 550 gs. On the Thursday the stud of the late Mr. John Kirk, whose melancholy death occurred in the Derby week, were disposed of. Glowworm, who has improved wonderfully in appearance since last season, made 1000 gs.; but Peggy Dawdle, owing to all her engagements being void, only reached half that sum. The horses belonging to the late Earl of Zetland were sold on Monday. The fourteen lots realised 6172 gs. Lord Lonsdale bought King Lud for 1650 gs., and Mr. Rice gave 1590 gs. for Khedive.

The M.C.C. and Ground v. Middlesex was played at the commencement of this week, and the club proved too strong for the county, winning easily by 84 runs. There were eight double figures in the first innings of the M.C.C., while Mr. I. D. Walker (40 and 40) and Mr. E. Rutter (16 and, not out, 30) fought hard to avert defeat. The match between the South of England United Eleven and Twenty-two of Leicester and Leicestershire was closed on Wednesday, the latter winning with twelve wickets to fall.

The Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Oxley) on Wednesday formally opened a new bridge across the River Aire, to replace an old structure.

About one o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out on the premises of the Civil Service Supply Association, Monkwell-street. The upper floors were burnt out, and other parts of the premises, with their contents, were damaged.

Mr. Joseph Hoare, of Child's Hill House, Hampstead, entertained, on Wednesday, about 400 of the agents of the London City Mission in his grounds at Hampstead. The guests were joined by a large company of ladies and gentlemen. Among the latter was the Earl of Shrewsbury, who after dinner addressed the missionaries on the subject of their work.

The *Times* says:—"At a meeting of leading persons connected with the staple manufactures of the country, held at Stafford House, on Wednesday, by permission of the Duke of Sutherland, resolutions were adopted in favour of the suggestion for presenting, by subscription, a short line of model railway to the Emperor of China, with a view of creating a sense of the vast benefits to be derived by the introduction of such works."

A series of important and interesting siege operations took place at Chatham, on Thursday week, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and a large number of spectators; the principal features being the explosion of a mine on the new ravelin, followed by attacks on and escalades of Prince Henry's bastion and the Gillingham face of the fortifications. Everything appears to have passed off very satisfactorily.

The matches last Saturday in connection with the Royal Mersey Yacht Club were of unusual interest. The first prize, a £70 cup, was awarded to the Arethusa, 58 tons; and the second, a £30 cup, to the Vanguard, 60 tons. The £50 cup was won by Norman; the £30 cup, for 15 and 20 ton yachts, by the Sunshine; and the £20 cup, for 10-ton yachts, by the Cloud. On Monday there were races for prizes amounting to £225, and on Tuesday the ocean race from Liverpool to Barrow took place.

A general court of the governors of the Royal Humane Society was held, on Wednesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square—Mr. J. M. Cave in the chair. It appeared from the report of the society's operations for the last half year, which was presented by Mr. Lambton Young, the secretary, that the number of persons rescued by the society since December last had been seventy-six; nine were beyond recovery; and during the same time seven were prevented from attempting suicide; three were referred to this general court for the presentation of the silver medallion. Of the Hyde Park cases during the same time, thirteen were successfully treated, one was beyond recovery, one was found drowned, and four prevented from committing suicide. Since the opening of the Waterloo Bridge Receiving House, in February last, twenty-two cases had occurred, some of which had been taken to the society's establishment, and successfully treated there. The number of bathers in the Serpentine from the commencement of the year had been 92,536, and there had been fourteen accidents while bathing, one of which proved fatal. The committee of the Stanhope Memorial Fund had handed over to the Royal Humane Society the amount collected (£387 19s. 8d.), on condition that a gold medal, to be called the Stanhope Gold Medal, be given every year by the Royal Humane Society to the most deserving case that is brought to its notice during the preceding year. On the motion of the chairman the report was adopted. Silver medallions were then presented to Sub-Lieutenant R. T. Wood, of her Majesty's ship Endymion, for trying to save John Buller, able seaman, who accidentally fell overboard at Portland, on Jan. 18 last; to V. H. B. Kennett, for trying to save Charles Knight Foster, who was capsized from a boat in the Thames at Putney on March 20 last; and to Philips Dowson, for saving two Japanese coolies, who were capsized from a barge in the harbour of Yokohama, Japan, on Jan. 12 last.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Two surgical witnesses, Mr. Bernard Holt and Mr. Seymour Hayden, reported, on Friday, the 4th inst., upon the examination of the Claimant made in presence of Sir W. Ferguson, Mr. Canton, and Dr. Sutherland. During a detailed description of all the marks found Mr. Holt made various statements contradictory of the Claimant's own evidence, as well as incompatible with what has been proved respecting Roger Tichborne. The latter had an issue on his arm, and the Claimant professed to have had a seton, but no traces of either could be found on his arms. On the ankles there was no mark of a puncture or a vein opening, though Roger had been bled on both ankles at Canterbury. Witness examined the defendant in court as to the statement that Roger had been bled on the temporal artery, but he could find no marks on either temple. The thumb-nail which has been so prominently put forward as peculiar to Roger and the defendant Mr. Holt declared to be perfectly normal. Since seeing it he had produced the same appearance on one of his own nails. Mr. Hayden, who indorsed most of Mr. Holt's evidence, stated that it would be possible, in the course of three or four weeks, to produce a thumb like the defendant's. Captain Angell, of the Australian liner Collingrove, deposed to having known Arthur Orton intimately as a boy, also to having seen him at Wapping on his return from South America, and again at Hobart Town. In 1868 Mr. Dobinson told him that he had been named an executor in Roger Tichborne's will. He was proud of it, though neither he nor his family had ever known the Tichbornes. He afterwards met the defendant at Mr. Holmes's office along with Colonel Lushington and Charles Orton. He acknowledged not recognising him at first, but as the interview proceeded "he began to see signs of Arthur Orton." The captain's final conclusion, as stated to the Court, was that the defendant had lost his identity, and was Arthur Orton without knowing it. There was certainly, he said, a strong resemblance between him and the late Mr. George Orton. Similar testimony was given by Mr. Pound, formerly a resident at Wapping. William Scowen, porter at Croydon station, on the London and Brighton Railway, gave an amusing account of having carried a parcel for the defendant from his house to a Mrs. Brand, at 110, Keating-road, Bermondsey. The parcel was taken in by Charles Orton, who said he was "Mrs. Brand's husband."

The progress of the trial was interrupted on Monday by an application from Dr. Kenealy to grant the defendant a few days' leave of absence, as he was suffering from erysipelas. This, after some discussion, was agreed to. The defendant having left the court, Mr. Thomas King, photographer on the staff of the Stereoscopic Company, was examined as to the peculiarity of the thumb shown in several of the photographs produced. He attributed it to the fading away of the focus of the lens. Mr. Charles Chabot, the expert in handwriting, stated the result of his examination of three sets of letters submitted to him—the defendant's, Arthur Orton's, and Roger Tichborne's. His general conclusion was that Orton's and the defendant's were in the same handwriting, but that Roger Tichborne's was different from either. He based his opinion chiefly on a series of nine peculiarities found in Roger's letters. The original and photographed letters put in were minutely examined by the Court and the jury.

The evidence of Mr. Chabot was continued on Wednesday. He resigned the witness-box for a short time to the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., who was in Melbourne at the head of the Commissioners of Customs from December, 1853, to February, 1857, and was called to speak to the state of the labour market in Melbourne in the summer of 1854, when the Claimant, as he states, arrived in that port. Mr. Childers was positive that at that time the difficulties respecting sailors, in consequence of the gold diggings, had nearly come to an end; in fact, there were more ships leaving Melbourne than arriving. Mrs. MacAlister, who arrived in this country from Victoria on Tuesday was under examination. She said that before she married Mr. MacAlister she was the wife of Mr. William Foster, by whom Arthur Orton was employed. She was quite certain that the defendant (who was again in court) was Arthur Orton.

On Thursday Mr. Matthew MacAlister, the husband of the lady examined on the previous day, was in the witness-box. He remembered a stockman named Arthur Orton in Mr. Foster's employment. According to the books, Orton left in October, 1858. After that time witness frequently saw him in Sale. Orton was generally known as "the butcher." He had a rough voice and a cockney accent; there was nothing French in it. Witness had a distinct recollection of Orton, and he and the defendant were the same man; of that he had not the slightest doubt. Some documentary evidence having been produced, the case for the prosecution was closed, and the trial was adjourned to Monday, the 21st, to enable Dr. Kenealy to prepare his speech for the defence.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has disposed of an application by Lord Colchester and Sir Robert Dallas, executors of the will of the late Lord Ellenborough, relative to some Exchequer Bills and cash amounting altogether to £700, and representing interest accumulated on money of suitors temporarily deposited with his Lordship in his capacity as holder of the sinecure office of Chief Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench, now abolished. It was decided that no valid claim could be made by the executors to the fund.

In the Court of Probate, on Wednesday, the hearing of the case "Farrell v. Gordon" was resumed. The plaintiffs, as executors, propounded the will and ten codicils of Baroness Weld, under which her property, to the amount of about £60,000, was left to Archbishop Manning and other Roman Catholic dignitaries for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church. The defendants, who are the sister and mother of the testatrix, opposed on the grounds of undue influence, incapacity, and that the will and codicils were not the will and codicils of the testatrix. The jury, without leaving the box, pronounced for the will.

The Claimant's bankruptcy came before the Court again on Wednesday, on its fourteenth adjournment. It was further adjourned till Nov. 5, pending the result of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Messrs. C. and R. H. Groombridge, of Paternoster-row, booksellers and publishers, have presented a petition for liquidation, estimating their liabilities at £16,000, against assets £10,000, consisting of books, debts, stock, copyrights, &c.

Startling evidence has been adduced at the Irish Assizes of the efficacy of the Peace Preservation Act. In Meath, where the Act is in operation, the Lord Chief Justice has congratulated the county on its almost entire immunity from crime; whereas in Clare the grand jury have made a presentment deploring the atrocious crimes that have occurred in the county and calling for the general adoption of the Act.

The Court of Session at Edinburgh has delivered judgment in the Mar estate case. The action was raised by John F. E. G. Erskine, who claimed to be Earl of Mar on the death of his uncle, the late Earl of Mar and Kellie. His claim was resisted by the Earl of Kellie, and the judgment of the Lord Ordinary, who decided that the pursuer has no claim on the estate, has been affirmed by the Judges of the First Division.

In a suit brought in the Scottish Court of Session by Lady Pollok against her husband, Sir Hew Pollok, Lord Gifford on Tuesday granted separation, as prayed, and awarded her Ladyship an allowance of £500 per annum.

The July session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday, with forty-four prisoners for trial. The Deputy-Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, recapitulated the history of the charge against the Bidwells, Noyes, and Macdonnell, who are accused of having committed the great forgeries upon the Bank of England. In the course of the day true bills were found, and the trial was deferred until the August session. The hearing of the Highgate money-lending case was again postponed, in consequence of the continued absence of Mrs. Easterby, the prosecutrix. George Pearce Hill, a clerk, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, and was ordered to undergo twelve months' imprisonment. Alfred Cracknell was convicted of having been on some premises with intent to commit a robbery, and was sent to prison for two years. William Cotton pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour. William Berry was found guilty of having made a false declaration in connection with the commutation of a pension, and was awarded four months' hard labour.——At Tuesday's sittings sentence was passed upon the three members of the Goldsmith family whose names have been prominent in connection with charges of fraud and forgery. Montague and Rebecca, who had been convicted of felony, were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude; while Michael, whose offence was misdemeanour only, escaped with two years' hard labour. Joseph Lee, a clerk, and Thomas Parry, a butler, pleaded guilty to charges of forgery, and each was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. A similar punishment was awarded to Edward Lewis, a clerk, who was convicted of having obtained food and lodging under false pretences. In the course of the day Mr. Commissioner Kerr complained of the difficulty experienced in hearing the witnesses, owing to the conversation amongst the members of the Bar relative to the Tichborne trial. With the view of obtaining quietness, the learned Judge and the jury removed into another court. The Bidwells, together with George Macdonnell and Edwin Noyes Hill, have pleaded not guilty to the charges against them; and the Deputy Recorder has granted to each prisoner the restoration of a sum of £100 for the purposes of defence.——Reuben Alexander Bersen, or Berser Reuben Allender, said to be an Austrian converted Jew, seeking to become a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, was, on Wednesday, convicted of bigamy, the evidence disclosing a career of the most abandoned profligacy, and the sentence passed on the prisoner by Commissioner Kerr has been five years' penal servitude. Apostolas Demetrius Sfezzo, a Greek, was indicted under the Fraudulent Debtors' Act for feloniously attempting to leave England, taking with him a sum of money and other property which he ought to have handed over to his trustee in bankruptcy. As, however, there was no doubt that he had acted in ignorance of the law, he was merely ordered to enter into his own recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon to do so. Morris and Sarah Welsh, charged with having committed a highway robbery, were acquitted. Alfred Church, a labourer, who was indicted for the manslaughter of John Humphries, was acquitted. A similar verdict was returned in the case of John Hancock, who had been committed for the manslaughter of James Grey.

Mr. John Pullen, a cattle-dealer, of Chichester, has been summoned, at Guildhall, for sending unwholesome meat to the Metropolitan Meat Market for sale as human food. The defendant is a wealthy cattle-dealer, carrying on business at Chichester. He had a cow which had been suffering for some time from hip disease. On June 12 it was found necessary to have her slaughtered. A portion of the carcass was then dressed and sent up to the London market for sale. The inspector's attention was called to it, and it was condemned. It was urged for the defence that the defendant believed the meat to be good when he sent it up to London, and that he and his family dined off parts of it. Sir Thomas Dakin said there was no doubt, from the evidence of the inspectors, that the meat was unfit for human food. The imposition of fines being of no use, he sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment in the common gaol.

At Marlborough-street Mr. Abraham Belaieff, who, under the influence of too much champagne, had struck a policeman a violent blow on the face with a stick, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

An Italian organ-player has been summoned at the Marylebone Police Court for having played upon his instrument to the annoyance of a lady residing near Manchester-square. The defendant had commenced to play at half-past ten at night, and refused to go away when requested to do so. The magistrate imposed a penalty of 10s., or seven days' imprisonment.

An elderly man, charged as Mr. Montague—which title, however, he disclaimed—was accused, at Wandsworth, with imposing upon Miss Clara Steggles by pretending to tell her fortune. He professed, as usual, to derive information from the stars regarding all the chief events of life, and that which he communicated to Miss Steggles had especial reference to matrimony. It assured her that she would be married in her twenty-first, twenty-fourth, or twenty-sixth year, and hinted the later the better. The astrologer was ordered to undergo three months' hard labour.

There has been a conviction at the Clerkenwell Police Court for having left a tramway car whilst in motion, and the defendant, a surgeon, was fined 20s. and the costs. At Hammersmith a penalty similar in amount has been imposed upon a gentleman who had attempted to enter a train in motion upon the London and South-Western Railway.

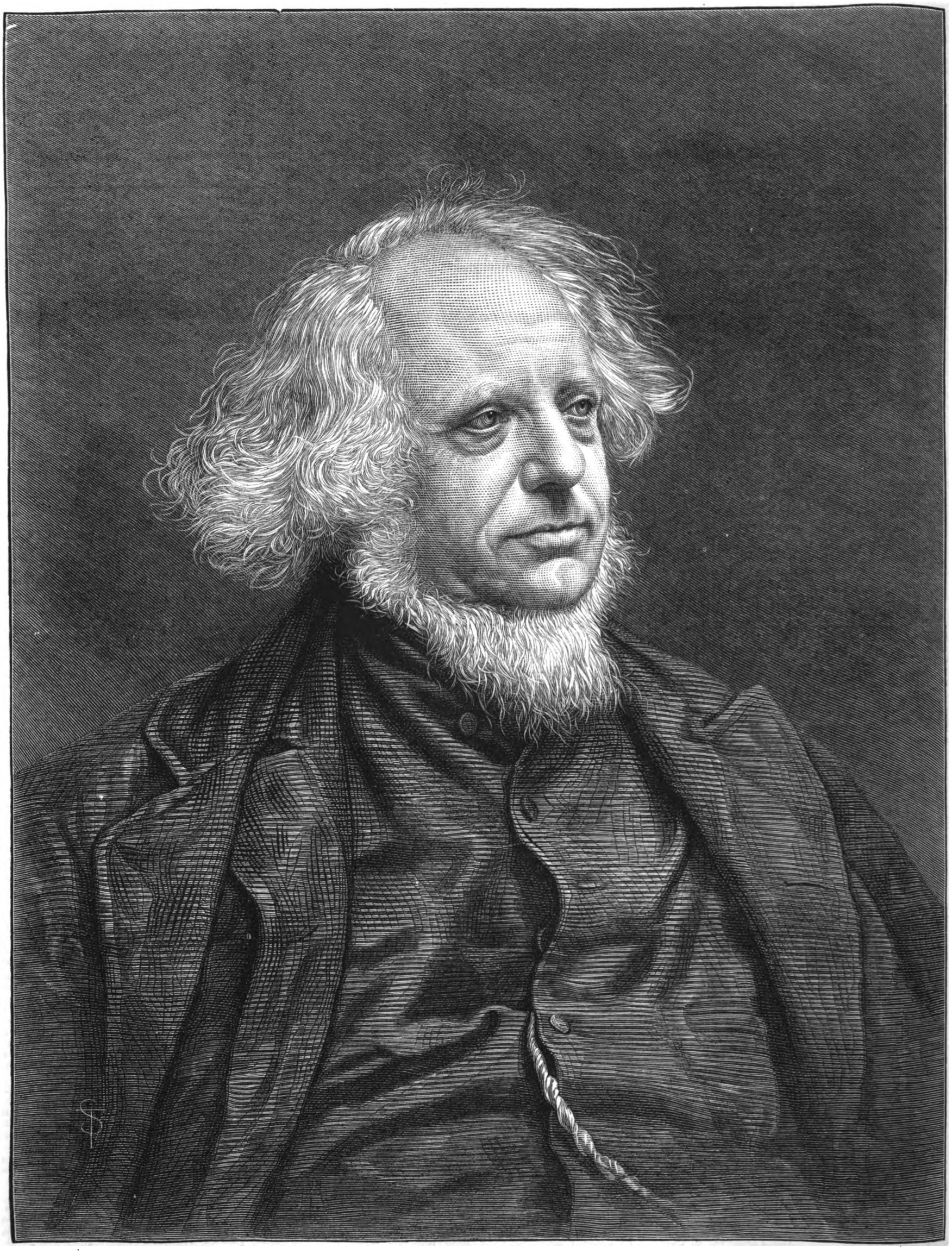
Mr. Tressler drowned himself in the river Lea about three weeks ago, and his widow has been charged at Worship-street with attempting to commit suicide at the same place. She was remanded for a week to the House of Detention.

Henry Tommey, who claims the double distinction of being a Waterloo veteran and almost a nonagenarian, has been fined 20s. for a street obstruction. He and an accomplice, named Taylor, paraded Cheapside with a placard headed "Gross Injustice by the House of Lords," Tommey having been aggrieved by a judgment of Lord St. Leonards involving a large sum of money.

At the Quarter Sessions at Windsor, on Monday, there were no prisoners for trial; and, according to the usual custom, the Recorder was presented with a pair of white kid gloves by the Mayor. This is the second occasion this year that there has been a maiden session.

A Spanish interpreter was fined £100 and costs by the magistrates of North Shields, on Monday, for having attempted to bribe a customs tide surveyor at that port to overlook the smuggling of a quantity of tobacco and spirits.

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MR. HENRY COLE, C.B,

LATE SECRETARY OF THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

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ZANZIBAR SLAVE BOY.



ZANZIBAR SLAVE GIRL.



BANYAN MERCHANT, LAMOO.



ONE OF THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF, MAJUNGA.

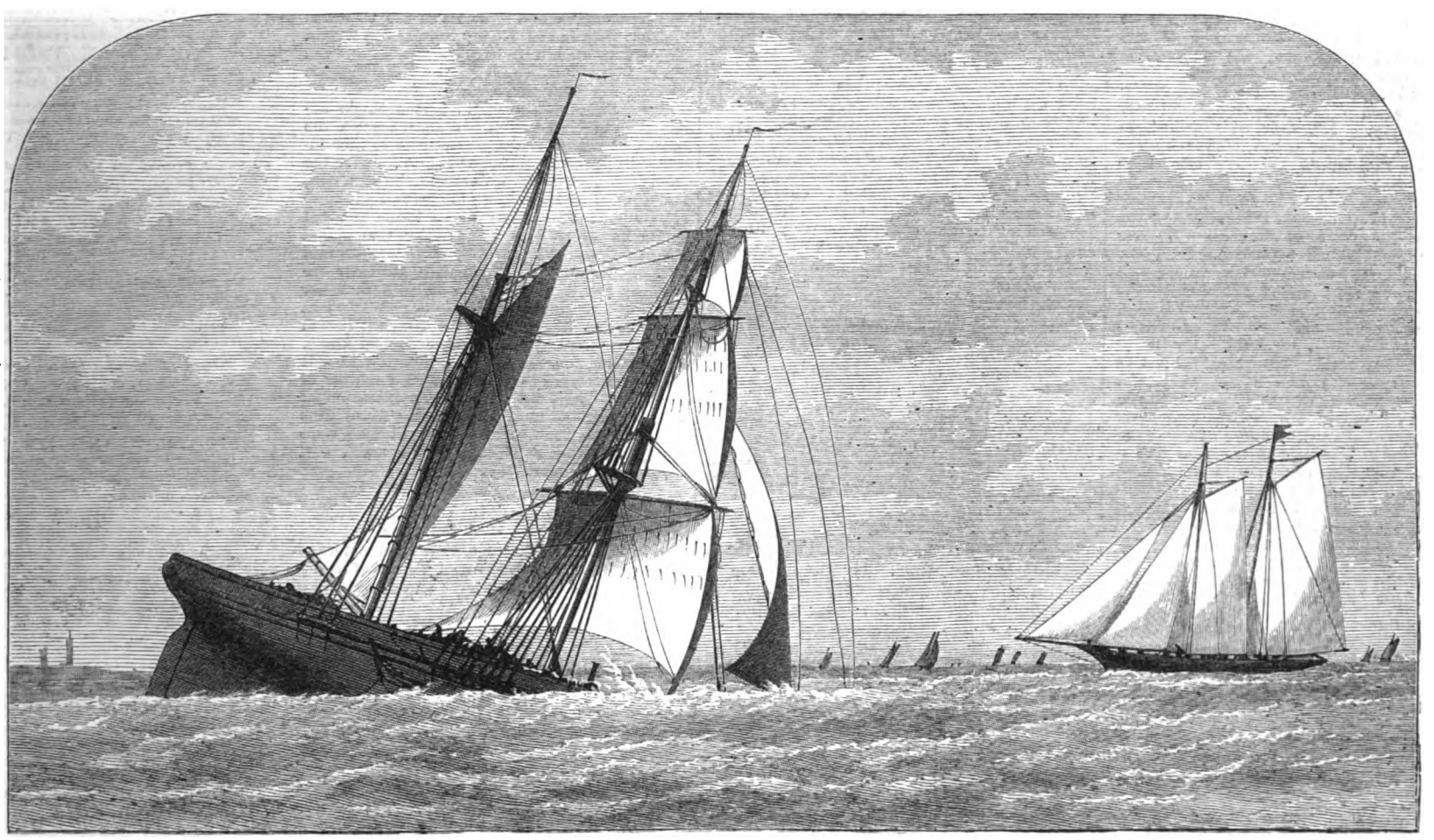


ARAB GOVERNOR, LAMOO.



GOVERNOR OF MAJUNGA, MADAGASCAR.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.



SINKING OF A COLLIER OFF LOWESTOFT—THE YACHT VIOLET AT HAND.

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MR. HENRY COLE, C.B.

Six months ago, in a speech at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Nottingham School of Art, Mr. Cole announced his intention of retiring from the public service, of which he would in April have completed fifty years. He said that, more than twenty years ago, Lord Granville, then Vice-President of the Board of Trade, asked him to undertake the superintendence of the Schools of Design. During that period he had served under statesmen of all politics—Mr. Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton; Mr. Henley, who was the first to insist that the artisans of this country should have means of learning geometrical drawing; Mr. Cardwell, who enlarged the Department of Art into Science and Art; Lord Stanley of Alderley, who transferred the Museum from Marlborough House to the South Kensington Museum, then founded by the Prince Consort; the late Marquis of Salisbury, who instituted the present successful system of science instruction; Lord Granville, who first began the permanent buildings for the South Kensington Museum, and started the idea of the Bethnal-green Museum, which his successor, the Duke of Buckingham, carried into practical effect, and also caused the new science schools to be built; and the Duke of Marlborough, who induced Mr. Disraeli's Government to make the most liberal and profitable investments of public money purchasing works of art.

Mr. Cole went on to say it was a comfort to him in his retirement that he left the work he had so dearly loved under the Parliamentary protection of the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Forster, who were most hearty promoters of science and art among the people. Since 1852 he had witnessed the conversion of twenty limp Schools of Design into 128 flourishing Schools of Art; 500 night classes for drawing had been established for artisans; 180,000 boys and girls were now learning elementary drawing; 1250 schools and classes for science instruction had spontaneously sprung up; the South Kensington Museum had been securely founded as a national centre for consulting the best works of science and art, and as a means of circulating art-objects throughout the kingdom. While that Museum itself had been visited by more than 12,000,000 visitors, it had circulated objects of art among 195 localities holding exhibitions, to which more than 4,000,000 local visitors had contributed above £93,000. He hoped still to be able to prosecute his work as a volunteer; to assist in the establishment of local Museums, which might draw their supplies from South Kensington, and to do his part in establishing firmly Annual International Exhibitions of Industry as a permanent institution, relying not upon State aid, but on the voluntary support of an educated public, and realising a yearly competitive examination of the practical fruits of the working of the National Schools of Science and Art.

We have left Mr. Cole's summary history of the main work of the Science and Art Department of her Majesty's Committee of the Privy Council on Education to speak for itself, as the best part of his official life is bound up with the proceedings and results above described. His personal biography is soon related for the present occasion. He was born at Bath, July 15, 1808, so that his sixty-fifth year is just completed. Having been educated at Christ's Hospital, he became a clerk of the Record Commission in April, 1823, and was promoted to be Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. While employed in that office, he edited a volume of "Miscellaneous Records of the Exchequer," and "Henry VIII.'s Scheme of Bishoprics;" he also wrote several pamphlets on the reform of the arrangements for preserving historical records, by which he helped to procure the establishment of the General Record Office, and the subsequent production of many volumes, under the direction of Lord Romilly as Master of the Rolls, containing most valuable materials of our national history. Mr. Cole also gained, in 1840, one of the four prizes offered by the Treasury for suggestions to carry into effect the penny postage scheme of Sir Rowland Hill, a measure which he had previously furthered by his labours as Secretary of the Mercantile Committee on Postage. At one time, with Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Charles Buller, he was engaged in an attempt to start a newspaper, called the *Guide*. He contributed many essays to the *Westminster*, *British and Foreign*, and *Edinburgh Reviews*; composed guide-books, under the name of Felix Summerly, to the picture collections in the National Gallery and Hampton Court Palace; wrote an art-treatise on "Light, Shade, and Colour;" edited the *Historical Register* and the *Journal of Design*; and prepared illustrated editions of books for children, as well as an edition, from casts of blocks in the British Museum, of a series of engravings by Albert Durer. When the late Prince Consort was intent upon his plans for the Great Exhibition of Arts and Industry in 1851, Mr. Cole, who had assisted to organise the yearly exhibitions of the Society of Arts, was appointed one of the Executive Committee for the Universal Exhibition, this being, in fact, a development of his own suggestion, that the society's annual displays of art-manufactures should culminate in a national one, to be held every fifth year. At the close of the Exhibition of 1851 Mr. Cole was rewarded, not undeservedly, with the rank of Companion of the Bath in the Civil Division, while a baronetcy was conferred upon his colleague, Sir Wentworth Dilke. He continued his active exertions in the Society of Arts to promote a reform of the patent laws and other objects beneficial to industry, when, in 1852, he was called to the official service of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, upon the reconstitution of its Science and Art Department. He has since held the offices of First Secretary of that department, Inspector-General of its Schools, and Superintendent of its Museum at South Kensington; in which last-mentioned capacity, let us gratefully confess, he has provided a vast amount of various intellectual entertainment for all residents in London and their country visitors.

The Great Exhibition of 1862 in London, the Paris Great Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867, where he acted as British Commissioner, and the establishment, more recently, of the Annual South Kensington Exhibitions, have repeatedly brought Mr. Cole forward as an official agent of this country in such arrangements of an international character. He is one of the French Legion of Honour and a Commander of the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown. At home, having taken part in many domestic efforts of the Society of Arts to promote scientific, artistic, and technical education, he has received its Albert medal, and has been one of its Vice-Presidents, as likewise of the Royal Horticultural Society. Some ten years ago he was chairman of a committee for the advancement of popular instruction in music. He has been concerned, also, in the building of the Royal Albert Hall. Mr. Cole's retirement from public service is now completed, and the Treasury have awarded him the full pension usually granted to officers who have completed fifty years of public service. Although Mr. Cole quits the South Kensington Museum, he will continue to assist in promoting the diffusion of science and art applied to productive industry, as the acting Commissioner for the estate purchased out of the surplus funds of the Exhibition of 1851. This estate at present comprehends the Horticultural Gardens, the buildings of the Annual International Exhibitions, and the Royal Albert Hall. Measures are in progress for forthwith commencing the National Training School for Music.

FINE ARTS.

The large and lofty new courts of the South Kensington Museum, designed principally to contain architectural examples—originals and casts—are nearly completed, and will shortly be opened to the public. A description, by Mr. J. H. Pollen, of the examples will also shortly be published by the department.

A fine statue, by Mr. W. Story, of "Jerusalem in her Desolation," has been forwarded from Rome, and is on view for a limited time at Messrs. Holloway's galleries in Bedford-street, Strand. The statue is to be placed in the new building of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Eighteen new subjects have been added to the very interesting collection of pictures at the Crystal Palace by Mr. Vareschagin, illustrative of Central Asia. One large picture represents the gate of a mosque in Samarcand. Other smaller works are landscape sketches, some of the scenery being remarkable for grandeur. There are also several single-figure studies.

A new picture has been added to the exhibition of works by Gustave Doré, in the gallery, 35, New Bond-street. The subject is "The Night of the Crucifixion" ("Les Ténèbres.")

Mr. Steell, of Edinburgh, has been commissioned to execute a statue of Burns by admirers of the Scottish poet in New York. The figure is to be of bronze and of colossal size; the price, 2000 guineas.

Madame Jerichau, the distinguished Danish artist, wife of the well-known sculptor, has issued invitations to view several of her most important pictures at the gallery of Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre, King-street, St. James's. The collection well deserves a visit. The works are remarkable for variety, force of effect, character, and sentiment; but, as the invitations are of a private nature, we are not at liberty to indulge in detailed criticism.

The annual Belgian exhibition, corresponding to that of the Paris salon and that of our Royal Academy, takes place in consecutive years at Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent. This year it is the turn for Antwerp, and the twentieth triennial exhibition will open on Aug. 10 and close on Oct. 5. The display will comprise works by living artists, Belgian and foreign.

An exhibition of works of art will open at Spa on the 20th inst. and close Sept. 30.

The general committee of the Mill memorial has confirmed the recommendation of the executive committee that a bronze statue of Mr. Mill should be erected in some public situation in Westminster, and that the fund be further devoted to the foundation of scholarships, open to the competition of both sexes, in mental science and political economy. Good progress has been made with the project, donations of £50 each having been subscribed to the fund by the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., and the Political Economy Club. Sir John Lubbock, Bart, M.P., is acting as treasurer.

During the month of June the Fishmongers' Company, through their officers, seized at Billingsgate Market, and on board boats lying off that place, 78 tons 16 cwt. of diseased fish, unfit for human food. This immense quantity consisted of 88,960 plaice, 21,890 dabs, 13,244 thornbacks, 387 brill, 246 cod, 570 crabs, 21 dorees, 2360 gurnets, 8254 haddocks, 3 hake, 20 halibut, 9575 herrings, 1 jack, 4 ling, 454 lobsters, 7099 mackerel, 400 roach, 28 salmon, 6 skate, 4812 soles, 134 trout, 470 turbot, and 4950 whiting: also 150 bushels of periwinkles, 60 of whelks, 1524 gallons of shrimps, 1241lb. of eels.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

A public meeting was held, on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall, to protest against the continuance of this inhuman practice, and to welcome the return home of Sir Bartle Frere, the late Special Envoy of our Queen's Government to the Sultans of Zanzibar and Muscat, who was sent to negotiate for the prevention of the slave trade, when Dr. Livingstone's letters, brought to us by Mr. Stanley, had exposed its wholesale cruelties. We have been favoured with a number of sketches made along the shores of the Zanzibar and Mozambique Channels, the northern part of Madagascar, and the Comoro and Johanna islands, where the traffic in negroes kidnapped by Arabs on the mainland of Africa has frightfully increased of late years, the slaves being mostly sold for conveyance to Turkish or Arabian ports in the Red Sea or in the Persian Gulf.

To the reader who would acquaint himself with the details of this painfully interesting subject, we recommend a new book entitled "Dhow-Chasing in Zanzibar Waters," by Captain G. L. Sulivan, R.N., late commander of H.M.S. Daphne; the publishers are Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Co. It is the direct and plain-spoken testimony of a British sailor, not the appeal of a sentimentalist, but the record of practical experience, in rebuke of crimes as foul and bad as ever were perpetrated on the West African coast, now committed with impunity under the shelter of treaties to which British Governments have weakly assented. In the course of twenty years' naval service, from the cruise of the Castor in 1849 to that of the Daphne, which he left in 1869, having also commanded the Pantaloon in 1866, the author had ample opportunities of seeing what goes on in this way; and he gives a vivid description of what he saw. Several of the Engravings with which his volume is illustrated, representing the "dhows" and other vessels of local navigation used by the Arab slave traders, were lent by Captain Sulivan to this Journal, in which they appeared some months ago.

The sketches we now engrave, which are portraits of the Arab Governor of Lamoo, on the mainland territory of the Zanzibar Sultan; an Indian Banyan merchant at Lamoo, from Bombay; a negro boy and girl in slavery at Zanzibar; and the Hova Governor of Majunga, on the north-west coast of Madagascar, with an official person of his staff, were drawn by Mr. Bartle Frere, son of the Special Envoy, when he lately visited each of those places. The town of Majunga, situated on the shore of Bembatooka Bay, was the only point in Madagascar where Sir Bartle Frere called, in the steam-yacht Enchantress, about six months ago. His mission was fairly received; indeed, there is more real difficulty, we suspect, with the Portuguese of Mozambique than with the natives of Madagascar in overcoming those corrupt and selfish interests which support the iniquitous slave trade down that part of the East African archipelago.

As for the Arab ruler of Zanzibar, he was rather obstinate at first; but he has since yielded to the energetic remonstrances of the British Government. A new treaty was signed, on the 5th ult., by our Consul, Dr. Kirk, acting on behalf of her Majesty, and by a relative of the Sultan, as Plenipotentiary of his Highness. The treaty provides for the immediate cessation of the transport of slaves throughout his Majesty's dominions, for the abolition of all slave markets, and for the protection of all liberated slaves. The treaty was ratified the same day by the Sultan himself, who engages, *motû proprio*, to abide faithfully by its provisions and to do all in his power to see that they are effectually carried out within his territories. The Arabic version of the treaty adopted by Dr. Kirk and his Highness was mainly that prepared by the Rev. Mr. Badger while at Zanzibar. Not a single additional gun-boat was on the station when the Sultan affixed his seal and signature to this important document, which abolishes for ever the transport of slaves from the mainland of Africa, and gives her Majesty's cruisers full power to seize and confiscate any vessel found engaged in the illegal traffic. The German Consul and the new Consul for the United States are said to have backed Dr. Kirk with all their influence; and it is gratifying to learn that her Majesty's representative was congratulated on the occasion not only by the resident Indian community, but by many of the principal Arabs. The Sultan, too, instead of exhibiting ill-will against us for our insistance in this matter of the slave trade, has notified his intention of visiting England next year. The success thus far achieved reflects credit on all who were engaged in the negotiations, but much still remains to be done.

ADVENTURE AT SEA.

Mr. J. R. Kirby, of Dover, Rear Commodore of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, and owner of the yacht Violet, met with an extraordinary adventure on Tuesday week, about nine o'clock in the morning, while running past Aldborough, in a trip from Lowestoft to Harwich. He made a sketch, which was given to us, and from which we have made an Engraving. The story is thus told in his letter:—"We were going along with a fresh north-west breeze and moderate sea. When we were off the Offordness lighthouses the sea was increasing, and we were observing a large brigantine near us, with all her canvas set. Then suddenly, and without the least warning or sign to us, the vessel made one plunge, and went down head first. I could hardly believe my eyes at such a sudden disappearance, but I of course immediately bore down to the spot, and found that the crew, six in number, had just had time to jump into their boat and save themselves, with a cat and a dog. I took them on board my yacht, gave them a breakfast, and, with their boat in tow, stood in for Harwich, where I landed them about noon, retaining the cat and dog as souvenirs of such an extraordinary adventure, and these animals have already made themselves quite at home in their new ship. The captain told me that his vessel was the William, of Exeter, 200 tons burden. She was laden with coal, and had left Shields on the Saturday, but had fallen in with heavy weather, and sprung a leak. The men were nearly exhausted with pumping, when the vessel went down under them." We do not know whether or not this should be a case for Mr. Plimsoll.

With reference to the Obituary notice of Lord Marjoribanks, which appeared in our paper of the 28th ult., we find that the formalities connected with the letters patent for this peerage were completed on June 12 last, on which day the patent bears date. His Lordship died on June 19.

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AND DURING THE MONTH,
GREAT ANNUAL SURPLUS
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
AT BAKER and CRISP'S,
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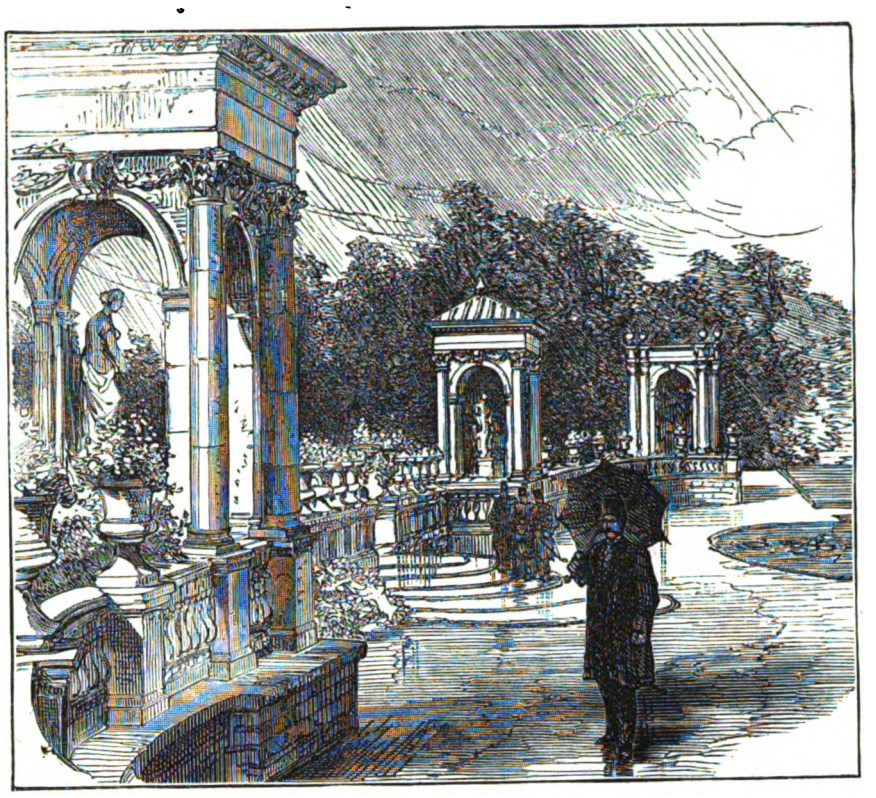
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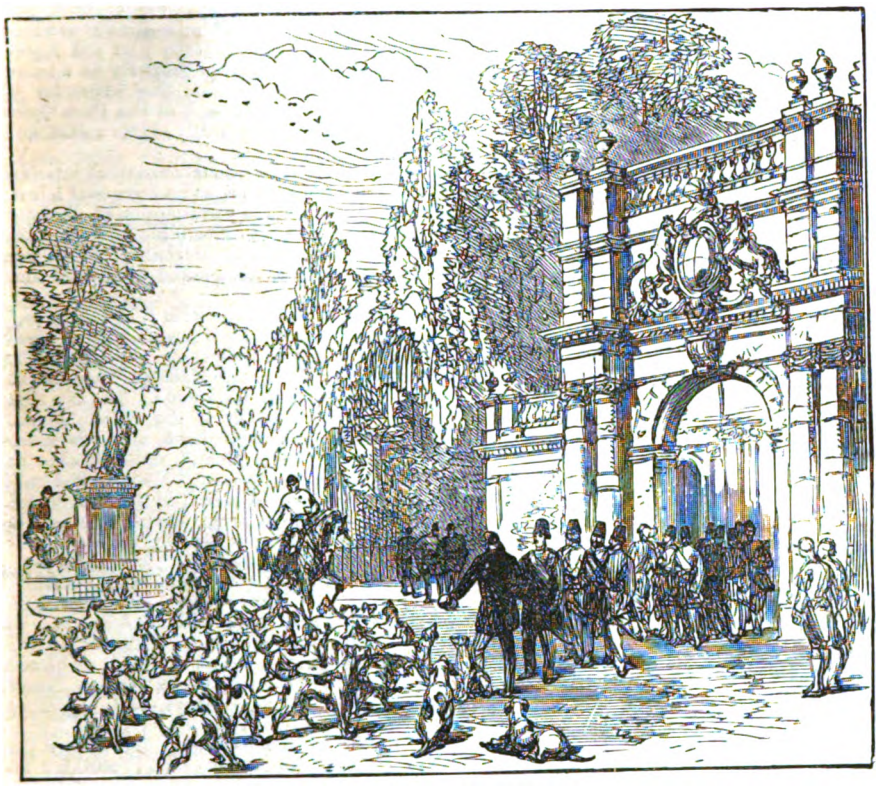
VISIT OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The departure of his Majesty Nasr-ood-Deen, Shah of Persia, on Saturday last, after a sojourn of seventeen days in this country, brought to a close that brilliant series of public and private entertainments, which has afforded many subjects for the Illustrations in two recent Numbers of this Journal. The series is here completed by adding several others, which represent some incidents of his Majesty's two days' stay at Trentham, in Staffordshire, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland; the garden party at Chiswick, given immediately upon his return to London, on Saturday, the 28th ult., by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, when her Majesty the Queen was one of the Royal guests; the special Crystal Palace fête in honour of the Shah, on Monday, the 30th, with his second and more private visit to the Crystal Palace, on the next Thursday; his inspection of Madame Tassaud's Exhibition of Waxwork Figures, on the Wednesday; his embarkation, last Saturday, on board the French Government steam-yacht Rapide, for conveyance across the Channel, with an escort of French ships of war; concluding with a sketch of the attitude of our Royal Asiatic visitor, as he stood on the deck of the steamer, apart from his courtiers and servants, to take a last lingering look at the shores of England, where he has been so handsomely treated. These incidents will be related with less minuteness than those of a more official and ceremonial character which were heretofore described.

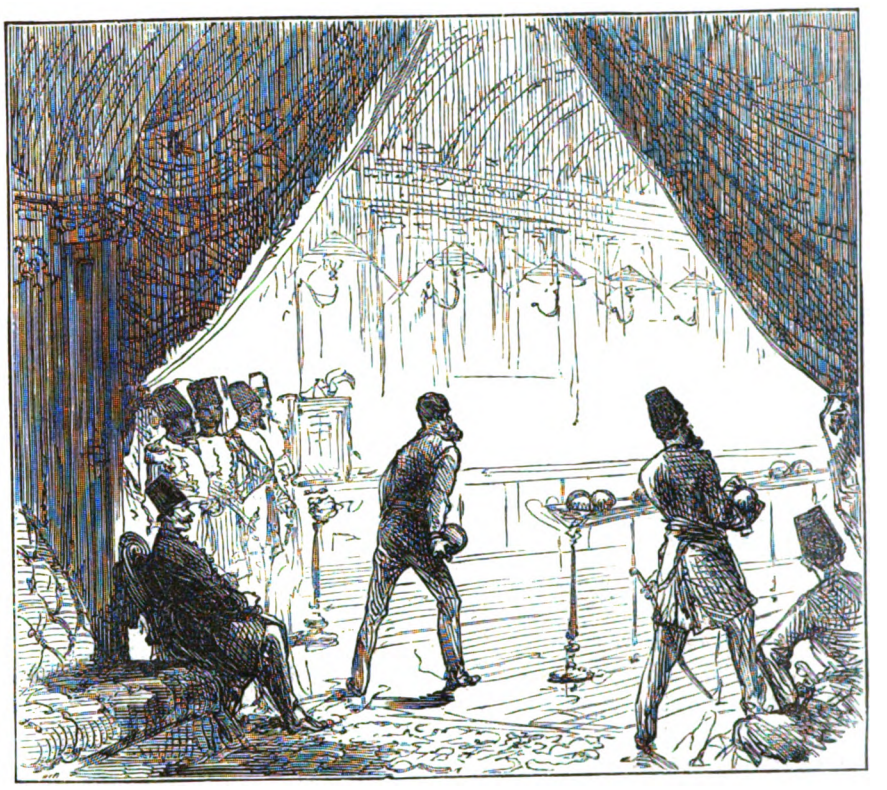
Trentham Hall, which is situated near Barlaston, on the road from Stone to Stoke-upon-Trent and Newcastle-under-Lyne, is one of the most superb mansions in rural England. It stands on the site of an old priory of Augustinian monks which was suppressed at the Reformation, when the place was bestowed on the Leveson family, one of whom, Sir Richard Leveson, K.C.B., about two hundred years ago, bequeathed his estates to a nephew, Sir William Gower, Baronet, founder of the Gower peerage, improved with an Earldom in 1746, the Marquisate of Stafford in 1786, and the Dukedom of Sutherland in 1833. The park has great advantages of wood and water, but is low and said to be rather damp; the gardens, which extend over sixty-five acres, are extremely beautiful. They comprise the terrace garden, the Italian garden, the parterre, the trellis walk, the nursery garden, and the so-called Rainbow Walk. The house is a fine Italian building, with a belvedere tower and campanile 100 ft. high; adjoining the hall is the old church, restored in this age, which serves as a private chapel. It was on the Thursday evening, the 26th ult., after his visit that day to Liverpool, that the Shah went to Trentham, where he arrived at eight o'clock. The Duke of Sutherland met his Royal guest on the platform of the Trentham railway station, and conducted him to the hall, where he was received by the Duchess, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Albert and Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower. Among the other visitors staying there was the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Italian garden



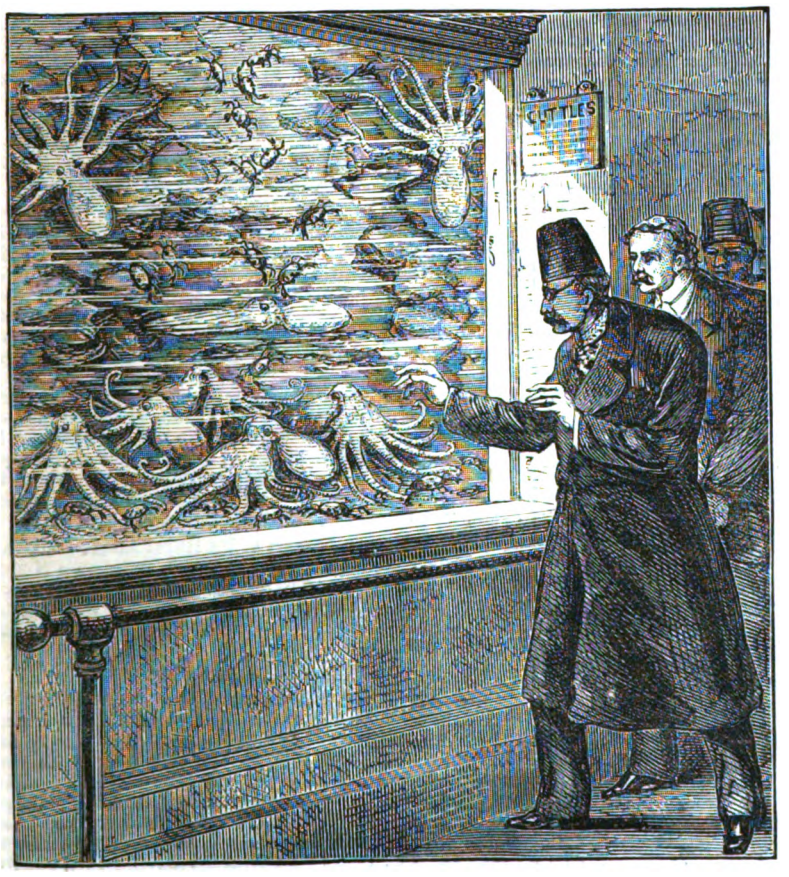
ON THE TERRACE AT TRENTHAM.



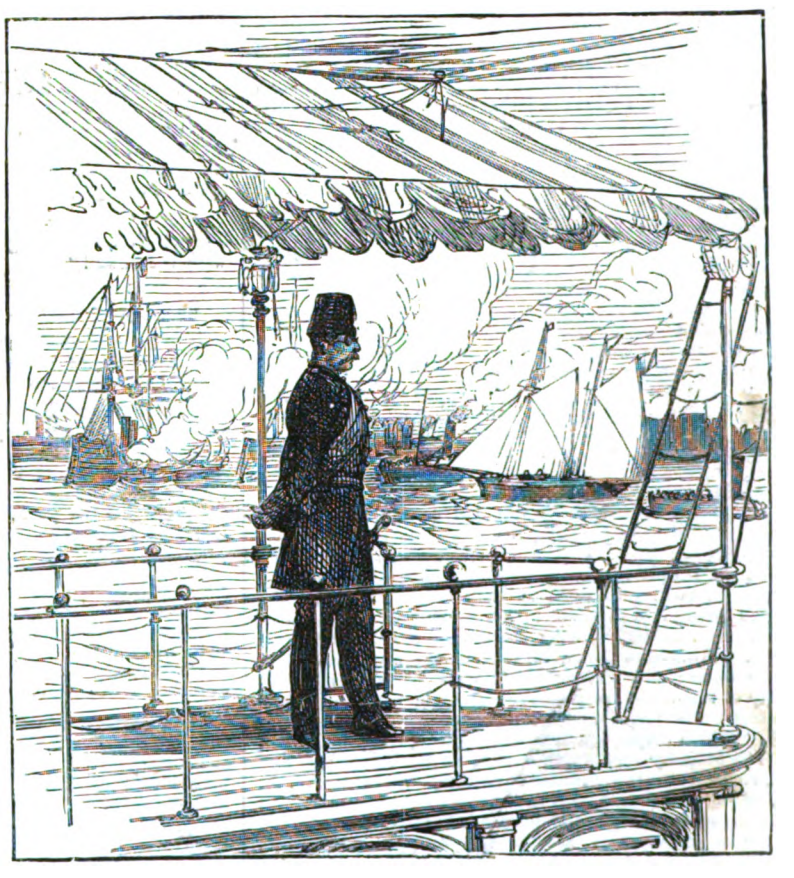
AT TRENTHAM: INSPECTING A PACK OF ENGLISH FOXHOUNDS.



IN THE BOWLING-ALLEY AT TRENTHAM.



AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE: FEEDING THE CUTTLE-FISH IN THE AQUARIUM.



THE SHAH'S LAST LOOK AT ENGLAND.

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was illuminated that evening with coloured lamps, which had a very pretty effect, the lines of the long balustrades and rows of urns with the forms of the arbours being distinctly shown in a variety of colours. A band played in the garden, while the Shah lounged on the terrace, or smoked his quiet pipe in the conservatory, reposing after the fatigues of his journey and the bustle of Liverpool. Next day he went to Crewe, as stated in our last, to see the London and North-Western Railway factory of locomotive engines; thence on to Manchester, for a sight of the cotton factories. He returned that Friday evening to Trentham, where he slept a second night. While there he rambled about the park, saw the deer, went in a boat on the lake, and joined the players in the bowling-alley, with a cigarette between his lips. Before leaving Trentham, which he did at eleven on the Saturday morning, his Majesty looked at the North Staffordshire pack of foxhounds, brought into the courtyard for his inspection. Altogether, he enjoyed his stay at Trentham very much, or it would have been hard to please him anywhere in this country.

Having got back to London at half-past three in the afternoon, his Majesty, about five o'clock, drove to Chiswick, where the Prince and Princess of Wales entertained him, and the Queen their mother, with other Royal and noble guests, and a numerous company besides, in the gardens of the Duke of Devonshire's villa. The Persians of his Majesty's suite were in attendance, as well as the Earl of Morley, Rear-Admiral Lord F. Kerr, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, and the members of the British mission who brought his Majesty from Belgium to England. Her Majesty the Queen, the Cesarewitch of Russia and the Cesarevna, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey, played during the afternoon.

The entertainment provided by the Crystal Palace Company for the state visit of the Shah, the Cesarewitch, and the English Princes and Princesses, on Monday week, was rather spoiled by the rainy weather, but all these illustrious persons were there shortly before seven o'clock. They were met at the Alexandra Gate, at the north end of the palace, by Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., chairman of the directors, and by Mr. George Grove, the secretary, who led them along a path, carpeted with scarlet, down the nave, to the gorgeous pavilion erected on the stage of the theatre in the central transept opposite the great organ. This pavilion was formed of golden arches in the Alhambra style, with a canopy of glittering Persian lions and suns in gold; the pillars and galleries were adorned with flags and floral wreaths, and a fountain played in the centre of the floor. The palace was crowded with gaily-dressed spectators. The Shah took his seat in a chair of honour upon the dais, with the Princess of Wales at his left hand, and her sister, the Cesarevna, on his right; the Prince of Wales, in plain dress, sat next her Imperial Highness, while the Russian Crown Prince sat on the other side of the Princess of Wales. The Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with the Shah's half-brother and one or two other Persian Princes, sat in the lower seats of the front semicircle. The concert was over before they arrived, but the Shah was probably more amused by a gymnastic exhibition of the German Turnverein, climbing ropes, turning on the horizontal bar, and wielding the big wooden club, which he and the Princes and Princesses handled for a moment to try its weight. The feats of the Japanese jugglers, and of a Mexican athlete, Senor Romah, on the high trapeze, were next performed for his diversion. The Royal party, at eight o'clock, went into the balcony above the terrace, and saw the great fountains playing, but the effect of these was not so pleasant as it should have been, for their copious spray of rising waters encountered a down-pouring deluge of rain. The Shah and the Princes and Princesses dined in the Queen's corridor. At ten o'clock they saw what the wet weather permitted to be shown of a grand display of fireworks, ending with a final girandole of 1600 large rockets, let off by the Shah's own hand through the electric wire. They returned to London in their carriages, getting home between eleven and twelve.

The occupations of his Persian Majesty on Tuesday week were an unceremonious visit to the Bank of England, the Tower of London, and St. Paul's Cathedral; an afternoon fashionable party at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone; a look in at the House of Lords and the House of Commons, while they were sitting; and a walk through Westminster Abbey, with Dean Stanley. On Wednesday week the Shah again went to Windsor, for the third time, and paid a farewell visit to the Queen at the castle. He also called on Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore. Having returned to town about seven o'clock, he went to see Madame Tussaud's Gallery of Waxwork Figures in Baker-street, where M. Victor Tussaud showed him every part of the exhibition. He was most struck with the effigy of the late Emperor Napoleon III.'s dead body as it appeared when lying in state at Chiselhurst; but he also took much notice of the relics of Napoleon I. and the figures of Queen Victoria with her family around her.

The Shah was so much pleased with the Crystal Palace that he chose to go there on Thursday week, instead of taking his departure from England, as he had intended, on that day. It was an ordinary shilling admission day, with no particular novelty or specialty in the list of entertainments. The Persian Monarch went on this occasion without his diamonds among the common crowd of English people. He wore a simple tunic, which covered even his sword-belt; not a jewel was to be seen about him; and his companions, except one or two Persian officers in uniform, were as plainly dressed. The chairman and secretary of the Crystal Palace Company, with other directors, and Mr. Billings, the manager, received him as he arrived. He told them, in passable French, that he came again because he had enjoyed himself there so much on the Tuesday evening—"C'était la plus heureuse soirée que j'ai goutée en Europe," said the Shah. Strolling among the stalls, he examined toys and photographs; tried a pair of opera-glasses, which he turned on the people in the gallery, and heartily joined in their laughter, bowing to them as they bowed to him, when they found themselves exposed to his distant gaze. He saw the art-students modelling from statues in the Greek Court; admired the Alhambra Court, and made the acquaintance of Mr. Owen Jones; and was delighted with Mr. James Ward's fine group of taxidermy, or preserved skins of beasts arranged to represent the forms and gestures of life, called "The Struggle," which displays a lion and tiger fighting with each other. His Majesty had another look at the Alhambra, and then descended to the marine aquarium, where Mr. W. A. Lloyd, the superintendent, was in waiting to receive him. As the Shah came to the glass front of each tank, the food on which the creatures in it are fed was dropped down from above. Nothing could exceed the interest manifested by the Shah in all that he saw. He stood some minutes watching the cuttles darting from the miniature rocks down upon crabs as the latter sank to the bottom, seizing their prey and returning with it to the crevices whence they had descended. He expressed much wonder at observing that when the cuttles reached the bottom they became the colour of the sand, and that on their ascent through the water they resumed the pinkish tint. He sat down in the aquarium, and, calling to him a child of a lady and gentleman among the visitors, fondled the child with much tenderness. He conversed with some Japanese ladies. On leaving the aquarium the Shah walked through the Byzantine, Rénaissance, and Gothic courts on the eastern side of the building. He was photographed by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, and purchased photographic views of the several courts and of the whole Crystal Palace. Turning into the nave again, his Majesty walked to the state box and thence into the balcony over the terrace. He saw the great fountains playing, and the people walking about the terraces and gardens. His Majesty instantly expressed a wish to walk unattended amongst them. Refusing the escort of any of his own servants, or of the police, or of the Crystal Palace officials, he boldly walked out into the balloon ground and saw the ascent of two balloons, with Mr. Ewens and Mr. Ewens, jun., in the cars. He went down to the water temples, and accepted a nosegay from the hands of a child, while constantly saluting the people with a smiling face. They heartily cheered him in return. Having re-entered the palace, he went into the refreshment-room to smoke, rested there half an hour, and then returned to town. In the evening he went to the International Exhibition, and bought some forty pictures, most of them landscapes by Belgian artists.

The Friday was spent much in quiet, but the Shah visited St. Thomas's Hospital at three o'clock, and in the evening went to the opera. He also called on the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna, and went to Kensington, looking at the Hyde Park Albert Memorial on his way, to a garden party, which was given by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. Baron Reuter had a private interview with the Shah at Buckingham Palace.

The Shah's departure, on Saturday, by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to Portsmouth, and his embarkation for Cherbourg on board the French Government yacht Rapide, was the last act of these remarkable proceedings. His Majesty was accompanied to the Victoria station by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian, all in uniform. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, who had met him on his arrival at Dover, went with him to Portsmouth. There was a luncheon on board the Rapide, while the Shah's luggage was being shipped; his attendants went on board the Hirondelle, a companion steamer. The Rapide was formerly called the Aigle, and was kept for the personal service of the late Emperor Napoleon III.; the Hirondelle was used by the Empress Eugénie at Biarritz and elsewhere. The two English Princes having taken leave of his Persian Majesty, and all being ready for departure, the French yachts started at two o'clock. They were joined at Spithead by four of the great ironclads of our Channel Squadron, which formed a powerful escort, the Northumberland and Agincourt on the port side, the Sultan and Hercules on the starboard. As the shores of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight receded from view in the distance, the Shah was observed standing alone upon the after-deck, and looking back with an air of fixed meditation. The sea was calm and the air was clear; the yachts, with their guard of mighty British war-ships, went on towards France. About half-past five that afternoon, they were met in mid sea by the squadron of five French men-of-war, under Admiral Reynaud, sent to escort the Shah to Cherbourg. This squadron consisted of the Ocean, flagship, the Suffren, the Reine Blanche, the Armide, and the Thetis, ironclads, with the despatch-boat Rénard in attendance. Both squadrons fired a salute and manned yards, the sailors cheering aloft and on deck, while the bands played "God Save the Queen" and "La Marseillaise" in mutual compliment of the two nations. The British ships then returned to Portsmouth, while the Shah went forward to Cherbourg, where he remained on Saturday night, sleeping on board the yacht. He landed on Sunday, visited the Arsenal, and travelled by railway to Paris, arriving there about six o'clock; but our Paris correspondent must tell how he was received in the French capital.

The Shah having been made a Knight of the Garter during his visit to England, her Majesty the Queen presented him with the badge and collar set in diamonds. He gave the Queen his photograph, set in diamonds, and the same to the Prince of Wales. To the Duke of Cambridge, at the Windsor review, he gave a diamond-hilted sword; to Earl Granville he offered his jewelled portrait, but our Foreign Secretary, gracefully and skilfully as he does everything of the sort, plucked out the photograph from its costly setting, and would accept only his Majesty's likeness, without the precious stones around it. To Lord Morley, who had attended the Shah by the Queen's appointment, and to Colonel Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, he gave jewelled snuffboxes of gold; to Lady Rawlinson a tiara of diamonds, a bracelet to the Duchess of Sutherland, a sum of £2000 divided among the household servants at Buckingham Palace, and £3000 distributed among the police. So that X 24, whilst pacing on his beat in retrospective thought, will scarcely be disposed to say with Horace—

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus!

The which Latin, being interpreted, means "What a bother with the Shah!"

The annual outdoor fête to the hapless inmates of Hanwell Asylum came off on Tuesday. Of the 1100 women and 700 men confined in the asylum 600 and 500 respectively were deemed capable of participating in the sports.

The Registrar-General for Scotland has issued his abstract and short report for the year 1872, and states that the births registered were 118,873, or 34·9 per 1000 of the population; the deaths 75,741, or 22·2 per 1000; the marriages 25,580, or 7·5 per 1000. The birth-rate and death-rate coincided with the preceding ten years' average; the marriage-rate was considerably above the average.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue paid a visit to Liverpool yesterday week, distributed the prizes on board the frigate Conway, and delivered a thoughtful address to the lads in training for the merchant service, had a conference with the Commercial Law Commit ee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in reference to the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act, and in the evening dined with the Mayor and a large party.

The secretary of the "Plimsoll" Commission has requested the hon. member for Derby to state specifically the names of the "many officers" of the Board of Trade whom, according to his evidence before the Commission, he believed to be "corrupt," also the nature of the corruption of which he accused them. In reply, Mr. Plimsoll reiterates the charges, but declines to state the grounds on which they are based, or to give the names of the particular officers whom he charges with corruption. To do so, he says, "would be to launch him into a mere personal controversy with the Board of Trade, and to divert the attention of the Commission from the real subject of their inquiry."

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The production, on Thursday week, of an Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne" took place too late for our notice until now. This event adds another to the many fine works before comprised in the répertoire of this establishment, which includes similar adaptations of the same composer's "La Muette de Portici" ("Masaniello"), "Fra Diavolo," and "Le Domino Noir;" and it also extends the already wide range of Madame Adelina Patti's charming performances, no one of which excels that now referred to. As to the opera itself, the music and the drama to which it is allied have been made so familiar by frequent representations of an English version that little need now be said thereon. Originally brought out in 1841, thirteen years later than "La Muette de Portici," and eleven years after "Fra Diavolo," it followed "Le Domino Noir" at an interval of four years.

"Les Diamans" belongs to its composer's ripest period, and contains some of his most exquisite music moulded with his most finished art, transcending in some respects, especially in the concerted pieces, many of his other works of the opéra-comique class.

Of course, amidst all the surroundings, the performance of Madame Patti as Caterina—the young Queen of Portugal, who is first seen in her retreat as the supposed niece of the chief of a band of coiners—was a primary feature in the representation now referred to. The splendid voice of the singer, her perfect command of all the phases of her art, both in the brilliant and the expressive styles, and the inimitable charm of her acting, were never more worthily or more successfully displayed than on this occasion. From among many instances may be specified her admirable singing in the aria (with chorus) "Son la temuta," the ballata, "Un di nella foresta," and the duet (with Enrico) "Piu dolce momento"—all in the first act—the beautiful "Bolero" duet (with Diana); the air, with bravura variations, in the second act; and the rondo (from Auber's early opera "Leicester,") introduced in the last finale. Other interpolations were made—an air for Diana, and a duet for that character and Sebastiano, in the second act (both taken from Auber's "La Neige"); a short duet for Sebastiano and Caterina in the same act; and an aria for the former at the beginning of the third act, both composed by Signor Vianesi, by whom also the recitatives were written, to the Italian text supplied by Signor Zaffira.

Madame Monbelli, as Diana, sang with great effect, particularly in the duet and the introduced aria already referred to. Signor Bettini, as Enrico, sang carefully; as did Signor Cotogni, as Sebastiano, a part that belongs properly to a tenor. Signor Ciampi missed the humour of the character of Rebolledo—such as we have seen given to it at the Paris Opéra Comique—and Signor Tagliafico was scarcely better suited with the part of Campo-Mayor.

The musical substitutions and additions somewhat interfere with the unity of style of a work which, as its composer left it, is perfect of its kind. The superb performance of Madame Patti, however, would alone suffice to secure the success of the Italian version of "Les Diamans de la Couronne," which was given again on Saturday, and was announced for a third time yesterday (Friday).

This week's performances commenced with "Il Trovatore," for the last time; and on Tuesday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given for the first time this season, with three novelties in the cast—Mdlle. Albani as the Countess, Madame Monbelli as Susanna, and Mdlle. Smeroschi as Cherubino. The two first performances were the most successful of the three. Mdlle. Albani was graceful and lady-like throughout, and was much applauded for her singing of "Porgi amor," and still more so (and justly) for her delivery of "Dove sono," Madame Monbelli having also particularly distinguished herself in the aria, "Deh vieni," the duet for the two, "Sull' aria," having been one of the encores of the evening. Other repetitions were those of the duet for the Count and Susanna, "Crudel perche," Cherubino's canzone, "Voi che sapete," and the overture. Mdlle. Smeroschi's page was not one of her most successful performances. M. Faure was, as heretofore, one of the best Figaros that have ever appeared in Mozart's comic masterpiece; and M. Maurel, as the Count, sang well and acted effectively, the cast having been completed by Madame Anese as Marcellina, and Signori Bettini, Ciampi, and Tagliafico respectively as Basilio, Bartolo, and Antonio.

For Thursday "Faust" was announced; for Friday (as already said), "Les Diamans de la Couronne;" and for to-night (Saturday), a repetition of "Le Nozze di Figaro."

"Der Freischutz" is promised for next Tuesday, and "L'Etoile du Nord" for the following Friday, both for the first time this year, the week after next being the last of the season.

The fifth and last of the Floral Hall Concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, and the occasion again included the fine singing of Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera company. The celebrated Hungarian Gipsy Band appeared for the first time in public, and played a national waltz with great success. Sir J. Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Bevignani conducted.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The special performance given here yesterday (Friday) week in honour of the Shah of Persia calls for no detailed notice, having consisted of portions of operas cast as recently noticed by us—the first act of "La Traviata," the second act of "La Favorita," and the first act of "Mignon"—Madame Nilsson having been the representative of the heroines in the first and last named extracts, and Mdlle. Titiens in the central selection.

This week's performances commenced with a repetition of "Faust;" on Tuesday "Mignon" was given for the last time this season; for Thursday the last performance of "La Favorita" was announced; and for to-night (Saturday) "Le Nozze di Figaro," for the first time this season, which is to close at the end of next week, the production of Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," being postponed to next year.

The fourth opera concert at the Royal Albert Hall, on Saturday, again comprised performances by Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini, Signori Campanini and Agnesi, and other principal vocalists of Her Majesty's Opera; the fine orchestra of which establishment likewise contributed to the selection. Mr. Cusins conducted.

NATIONAL MUSIC MEETINGS.

The first of this year's series of these competitive meetings at the Crystal Palace commenced on Thursday week, when class 8 (solo sopranos), class 10 (solo tenors), and a special class of juvenile wind bands competed publicly for the prizes assigned in each instance. Nine ladies had been selected from twenty-one applicants and four from seventeen gentlemen aspirants. The prize (a purse of £30) in each of these classes was awarded—in the one case, to Miss Jessie Jones; in the other, to Mr. Frank Gifford; certificates of merit having been conferred on Miss E. Tomsett and Mr. W. H. Wadmore.

Four juvenile brass bands competed—The Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road; the English and Continental College, Harrow

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Marylebone Schools, Southall; and St. Mary's Orphanage, Hounslow. The principal prize (£25) was gained by the third of the bands just named, smaller prizes having been awarded to each of the others.

At the second competition, on Saturday, six contralto solo singers (class 9) and six tenor solo-singers (class 11) competed. The prize (in each case £30) was awarded in class 9 to Miss Bolingbroke, and in class 11 to Mr. E. Thorndike.

Another competition on Saturday was that between the brass bands of the Carrow Works, Norwich, the Royal Artillery band, Woolwich, and the 3rd Gloucester Volunteer Artillery band. Here the first prize (£50) was given to the second of the bands named, another prize (a military instrument value £22) having been awarded to the Carrow Works band.

The third day's contests (on Tuesday) began with class 2 (choral societies). The first prize (£100) was gained by the Stepney Tonic Sol-Fa Association; the second (a set of Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s "Royal Edition of Operas," given by them) to the South London Choral Association. The judges were Sir J. Benedict and Messrs. H. Leslie and J. Barnby.

In class 12 (trumpet solo players) only two competitors appeared—Mr. W. Morrow and Mr. W. Wilmore, the latter of whom obtained the first prize (£25), and the former the second prize (a trumpet, value £15 15s., given by Messrs. Besson). Here the umpires were Sir J. Benedict, Signor Arditi, and Mr. Cusins.

In class 4 (church choirs) there was no competition, and the first prize (£30) was awarded to the choir of St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool. In this case the judges were Sir J. Goss, Sir G. Elvey, and Mr. J. L. Hatton.

Of the closing day's contests, on Thursday (including the performances of the South Wales choristers and those of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association) we must speak next week.

The eighth and last concert of the sixty-first season of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday, commenced with a symphony by Emmanuel Bach, the second son of the great Sebastian. The work, like its composer's pianoforte music, has a special interest as marking the transition from the severe school to the freer and more modern style of Haydn. The other symphony was Beethoven's No. 7 (in A), and the overtures were that to the manuscript oratorio "St. John the Baptist," by Mr. G. A. Macfarren (performed at a concert of the British Orchestral Society in January last), and that composed by Weber in celebration of the fiftieth year of the reign of the King of Saxony in 1818. Madame Carreno-Sauret played Mendelssohn's capriccio in B minor, and M. Colyns, the Belgian violinist, executed the first movement of Rode's eighth concerto with much neatness of mechanism. Mdlle. Titiens was the vocalist, and Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual.

Mr. Gustav Erlanger, pianist, gave an evening concert at St. George's Hall on Saturday, when he brought forward various pieces, vocal and instrumental, of his own composition, all of which were well received.

The eminent vocalist, Miss Edith Wynne, gave her concert (in the same locality) on Wednesday evening, when her scheme included a performance of Signor Randegger's operetta, "The Rival Beauties."

On Wednesday also Mr. Frederic Archer (organist to the Alexandra Palace Company) gave his concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The annual concert of Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, is announced for this (Saturday) evening.

We have already given an outline of the programme for the approaching Birmingham Musical Festival, the scheme of which has just been more definitely announced. On the opening day, Aug. 26, "Elijah" will be performed. At the evening concert Signor Schira's new cantata, entitled "The Lord of Burleigh," will be played for the first time, and a miscellaneous selection will include "Inno Della Pace," Rossini. The performances on the succeeding days will be as follow:—Wednesday morning, a new oratorio, "The Light of the World," composed expressly for this festival by Arthur S. Sullivan. Wednesday evening, a miscellaneous selection, comprising Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Thursday morning, "The Messiah." Thursday evening, a new cantata, by Signor Randegger, entitled "Fridolin" (first time of performance); and a miscellaneous selection, including "Song of Titans" (Rossini), overture to "William Tell," &c. Friday morning, sacred cantata, "God, Thou art Great" (Spohr), Imperial Mass (Haydn), "Ave Maria" (first time of performance), Rossini; double chorus, "Cantemus" (first time of performance), Rossini; and selections from "Israel in Egypt." Friday evening, "Judas Maccabæus." The principal vocalists will be Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Albani, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. Organist, Mr. Stimpson; conductor, Sir Michael Costa. The band and chorus will be on the same large scale as usual at these great music meetings.

THEATRES.

GLOBE.

On Friday week Mr. H. J. Montague brought his season to a close, and, as usual, addressed his audience on the occasion, stating that he and his company would retire awhile from the scene, and that during their "absence Mr. Edward Saker, the popular lessee and equally popular actor of the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, would make his first appearance before a London audience." This the gentleman in question did on Saturday last, in a piece entitled "Coming Home"—a new domestic drama by Mr. George Ralph Walker, founded on a Christmas story by the same author, who, it is evident, is an imitator of the late Charles Dickens. The new play bears the title of "Sithors to Grind," and has been played under that name successfully in the provinces. There has, of course, been a reason for that success, albeit the taste of the country and that of the town may differ, and that might prosper at the Alexandra which would fail at the Globe. At any rate, at the latter it would be subject to more searching criticism, and a higher quality of drama would be required. The work, such as it is, is more of the nature of a story than of a drama, and exhibits evidences of false taste which journalism has not been slow in exposing. Instead of sterling dialogue, pantomimic action is substituted; and the style too frequently runs into bathos where pathos had evidently been in the writer's intention. These objections are no doubt valid. On the other hand, we have to record that the performance receives much applause, and is well calculated to please a miscellaneous audience. It is rather difficult to give a sketch of the plot, which tells itself much better in action than in description. Two brothers—Tom and Joe Stammers—part early in life; the former gets on in the world and marries a haughty woman, Eglantine Stammers (Mrs. J. B. Howard), and, being supposed dead, leaves her £20,000. Joe is not so fortunate: he is reduced to the necessity of scissors-grinding for a subsistence. Tom had a daughter before marrying with Eglantinè, and this daughter and the widow become rivals for the hand of Lord Templemore (Mr. J. H. Barnes). In his capacity of scissor-grinding, Joe and Eleanor Stammers become acquainted, and ultimately discover their mutual relationship. Eleanor finds a retreat in his cottage when driven out of doors by the haughty dame. Ultimately the latter is reduced to poverty, and the more humble persons of the story are raised to affluence. Added to these characters is one of a sentimental blacksmith, Ted Bluff (Mr. F. B. Warde), and a benevolent lawyer, Mr. Hackute (Mr. Fred Thorne). Of the manner in which these elements are made to work together, knowledge must be obtained by actual attendance at the theatre. Of the way in which the new drama may be received in the long run, and whether a long run may be predicated of it, it would be unwise at present to hazard a remark.

LYCEUM.

After a well-earned rest, Mr. Irving reappeared on Monday evening in "Charles I." From the opening scene with the children to the last word, "Remember!" the actor was at his best, and was well supported by Miss Bateman, as the Queen. This lady's admirable pronunciation of the French phrases lends a special truth to the representation. Mr. W. H. Stephens now represents the Marquis of Huntley. It need hardly be said that the part loses nothing in his hands. Mr. R. Markby, as Ireton, contributes his share to the success of the scene of the interview between the King and Cromwell. Miss G. Pauncefort, as Lady Eleanor, and Mr. Belmore, as Cromwell, continue to sustain their parts with the power of well-practised artistes.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Again we have to record progress at the St. James's and Princess's Theatres. At the former the Brussels company has been reinforced by the arrival of Mdlle. Fonti, who during the week has appeared in Offenbach's merry opéra-bouffe called "The Brigands," with which the English public are already familiar. "La Belle Hélène" and "Braconniers" are announced. We trust that the "Cent Vierges" is withdrawn. Madame Judic made her first appearance at the Princess's on Monday.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

The *Cornhill* is varied and versatile this month, and the present instalment of its principal fiction, "Zelda's Fortune," is the most brilliant we have had. We must caution the public, however, against supposing for a single moment that the criticisms of the daily press, more especially the art-criticisms, are concocted in the manner so piquantly described by Mr. Francillon. "Young Brown," a new fiction, opens with much cleverness, full of spirit and hard photographic truth. But the personages thus far are unpleasing, the comfortable ones repulsive, the interesting ones uncomfortable. The range of character is wide: from a profligate Duke to a compassionate ostler; the writer's observation is everywhere keen, but is especially evinced in his sketches of persons and things appertaining to the equine world. A paper on the history of the Civil Service Association chronicles its marvellous progress, claims the credit of its establishment for the Post Office, and hints that that energetic department regrets not having kept the management entirely in its own hands. "A Whewellite" argues against the adaptation of the planet Mars to sustain animal life. The atmosphere is, he thinks, excessively rare; the cold intense, the middle zones powdered over with hoar frost; the Arctic liable to tremendous catastrophes from the breaking up of masses of ice. We can scarcely understand how these latter phenomena could occur without the agency of heat. The panegyrist of the Brontë family hardly makes enough of his case. It is but a tepid admiration which deems it needful to insinuate an apology for "Wuthering Heights," and the mutilation of Emily Brontë's sublime death-song is the sheerest barbarism. The misprint here perpetrated of *paths* for *froth* is among the most detestable we remember. The personages most intimately connected with Bath, mentioned in the present instalment of the "Literary Recollections" of the city, are Beckford and Landor. Neither seems to have enjoyed more than a prophet's honour in "his own country." Beckford is remembered as "a vain, selfish, egotistical, rather priggish sort of person." The mention of Landor's name commonly elicits the remark, "Oh, he did so-and-so, and he had to leave the place."

"A Princess of Thule," in *Macmillan*, describes the introduction of the Shetland bride to the society of the metropolis. The picture, one of Mr. Black's best, is full of sweetness and delicate pathos, darkened by forebodings of impending trouble. Mr. Burnand's fiction is more lively and interesting than heretofore. The most important of the miscellaneous papers is a spirited sketch of Daniel O'Connell from the pen of one of the only competent judges of this remarkable man, his countrymen. Admitting his hero's derelictions from the English standard of decency and fair-dealing in politics, and lamenting that his example contributed so little to elevate the low standard of political morality in his own country, the writer nevertheless finds abundant material for eulogium in the real magnitude of his services, and especially in the great lesson he taught Irishmen of the sufficiency of peaceable agitation for the redress of grievances. The other contributions are unimportant.

With the exception of two pleasant papers on touring in Ireland and in Cashmere, and the continuation of "the Wykehamist's" sensible but discouraging remarks on the ways and means of improving the condition of the peasantry in the south of England, *Fraser* is chiefly devoted to theological and philosophical speculation. The earnestness of Miss Nightingale's "Sub Notes" commands respectful sympathy, blended with regret at the obscurity occasioned by the imperfection of the literary form. The general drift of Miss Nightingale's observations seems to be complaint of the prevalence of mere criticism in excess of practical work. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens' recent book is reviewed by a critic who alternately assents and differs in a cautious, half-hearted way, and appears to have no grasp of the subject. Mr. F. W. Newman versus Mr. Matthew Arnold is the old contest of earnest, ingenuous, somewhat narrow, and slightly uncouth religious feeling against the refinements of a dainty and not too masculine culture. In this case, however, culture has committed itself to sundry paradoxes, which feeling, aided by scholarship, has no difficulty in exposing, and might have exposed more effectively still. Professor Max Müller's lectures in controversion of Mr. Darwin's philosophy of language conclude rather oddly with the statement that some will hold him to have proved his opponent's case, and that he lacks time to show them that they are mistaken.

General Cluseret's account of the military organisation of the Commune, in the *Fortnightly Review*, may be full of truth—it is certainly full of vanity. Mr. H. Crompton's plea for a reform of the laws regulating the relations of masters and workmen would have gained greatly in weight by the adoption of a more temperate tone. The ablest article in the number is that on "The Abortiveness of French Revolutions," by Mr. J. C. Morison. Mr. Morison takes the gloomiest view of French political incapacity, and sums up the situation thus:—"The anarchy is such that it infallibly leads to despotism, and the despotism fatally becomes such as inevitably to lead to a new outburst of anarchy." We think he hardly accords due weight to the fact of a Government having recently existed for nearly two years, which, on the whole, treated all parties with substantial fairness. The loss of this unprecedented example in French politics is the greatest misfortune attendant on the overthrow of M. Thiers. The Servian author of a valuable essay on the rise and decline of Panslavism attributes the latter phenomenon to the discovery on the part of the Czechs and Southern Slavonians that "Panslavism" is practically equivalent to absorption into Russia. There are also interesting papers on Girton College and on the speculations of De Maillet, a French writer, whose fancies are sometimes, though erroneously, held to have anticipated Lamarck's theory of development.

"The Parisians," in *Blackwood*, continues to improve, and is, in these latter chapters especially, a typical representation of the mature yet shallow wisdom of a philosophic man of the world, the character in which Lord Lytton was, after all, most perfectly at home. Very French, too, is the exceedingly able paper on marriage in France, written with an evident leaning towards that cold and worldly institution. The paper undoubtedly establishes the existence of much actual comfort in French domestic life; but one rises from its perusal with a feeling that "a fine dissatisfaction" would be preferable to content procured by such business-like arrangements. "The Four Ages," treating principally of old age, is an essay full of genial wisdom.

The most important contribution to a good number of the *Contemporary* is Miss Simcox's essay on the influence of Mr. Stuart Mill's writings, which the authoress seems to consider to have principally consisted in the fairness of his temper and the reasonableness of his method. "More weight has been given," by her, "to a possible development or application of his teaching than to its substance." The number also contains excellent papers on the poetry of Victor Hugo, and on the condition of our hemisphere during the formation of the chief geological systems; together with an argument by Mr. Arthur Arnold in favour of the State purchase of railways, and one by the Hon. Dudley Campbell advocating a simpler but much more important innovation—the joint education of the sexes. Numerous instances are given of the admirable working of this salutary reform on the Continent and in the United States.

The *Month* has some characteristic papers. That on "The Bismarckian Persecution" illustrates the real or affected inability of Roman Catholics to understand two very obvious propositions—that the promulgation of the Infallibility decrees has altered the relation of their Church towards the civil power, and that he who tolerates nobody has no right to expect anybody to tolerate him. Another article describes the present condition of Louise Lateau, a Belgian girl who has been supernaturally rewarded for her sanctity by being pierced through the hands, branded on the forehead, cast into cataleptic fits, and otherwise subjected to agonising tortures, detailed with revolting minuteness. We have rarely seen such an instance of fatuous, grovelling superstition.

The *Victoria* has so interesting a reminiscence of Mr. Mill as to cause us to marvel, with Pope, "how the devil it got there." The last line explained the mystery; it is borrowed from a New York periodical.

The most important articles selected this month by the *Transatlantic* are Mr. C. F. Adams's funeral oration on Mr. Seward, and an account of the auriferous "black sands" of California.

"Clytie," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is full of sparkle; and Mr. Baker Hopkins's fiction promises to turn out a good example of the same school. A fanciful tale, entitled "A Strange Experiment," is introduced as by the (ex) Khivan correspondent of the *Telegraph*. If this be put forth as a passport to public favour, it is a strange experiment indeed. The *Monthly Packet* has one paper of much beauty, entitled "Twilight." The best contribution to *Temple Bar* is a poem in eighteenth-century style called "Horace in his Toga." We must be content with a mere acknowledgment of Tinsley, Belgravia, London Society, with its "holiday number," the New Monthly, the St. James's Magazine, Good Words, the Argosy, and Cassell's Magazine.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, K.C.B., F.R.S.

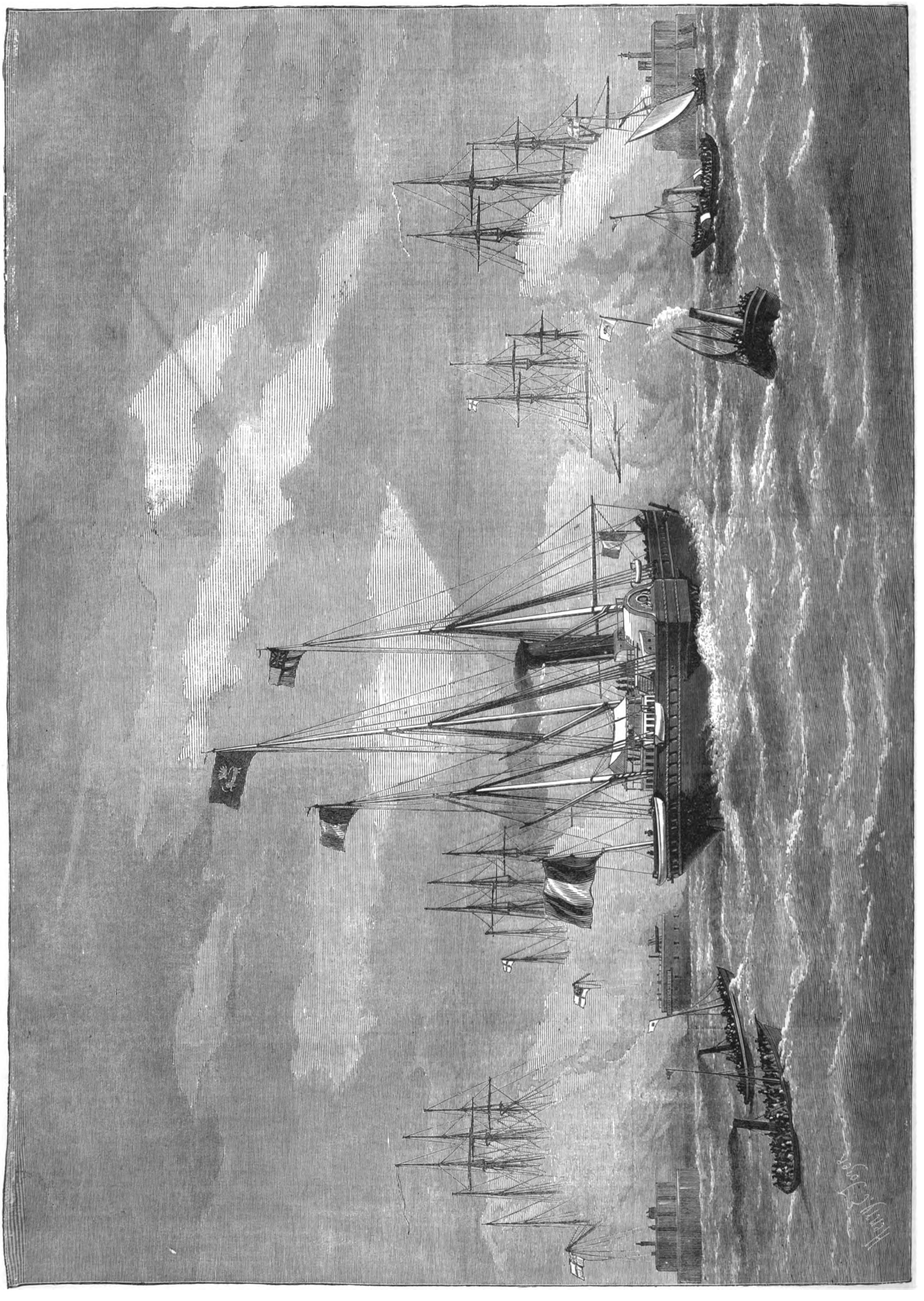
This distinguished political and military servant of the British Asiatic Empire, having resided six years in Persia—from 1833 to 1839, when he assisted the father of the present Shah to organise his army for the defence of that kingdom against foreign aggression—was properly chosen by our Queen to meet the Shah at Brussels with her invitation to England, and to be the chief of his English attendants while his Majesty sojourned amongst us. Major-General Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson, K.C.B., is a son of A. T. Rawlinson, Esq., of Chadlington, Oxfordshire, but of an old Lancashire family; one of his brothers is the Rev. Canon Rawlinson, Professor of Ancient History at the University of Oxford and author of "The Five Great Monarchies." Sir Henry was born in 1813, was educated at Ealing School, served in the Bombay army, was Resident in Persia, as remarked above, then Political Agent at Kandahar, and helped to keep that position safe during the Afghan War. In 1843 he became the British Political Agent in Turkish Arabia; he was afterwards British Consul at Bagdad, and Consul-General in Asiatic Turkey. Having come home, he was elected a Director of the East India Company, in 1856, when the honour of knighthood was also conferred upon him. On the transfer of the Indian Government from the Company to the Queen's Administration, in 1858, he was appointed one of the Council to advise the Secretary of State for India. In the same year he was elected M.P. for Reigate. In April, 1859, he was sent as Special Envoy to the Court of Teheran, having resigned his seat in the House of Commons. At the general election of 1865 he was chosen M.P. for Frome, but withdrew from Parliament in 1868, and resumed his seat in the Council for India. Sir Henry is well known to be a scholar of high attainments in Oriental philology, antiquities, and history. He has contributed much to the discussions of the Asiatic and Geographical Societies, especially with reference to the interpretation of Babylonian, Assyrian, and Persian cuneiform inscriptions. The Royal Geographical Society elected him President on the death of Sir Roderick Murchison. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Doctor both of the Oxford and the Cambridge Universities, and an honorary member of several foreign learned societies.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

The *Scotsman* understands that the Lord Lieutenancy of Berwickshire has been offered to the Duke of Roxburghe.

Monday was the first day of the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Hull. The proceedings began with a trial of various tillage implements. For this portion of the operations there were 304 entries. The collection of implements in the show-yard at Hull is one of the largest the society has obtained, there being between 5000 and 6000 entries. The entries of horses are somewhat below the average; while those of cattle, sheep, and pigs are about an average.

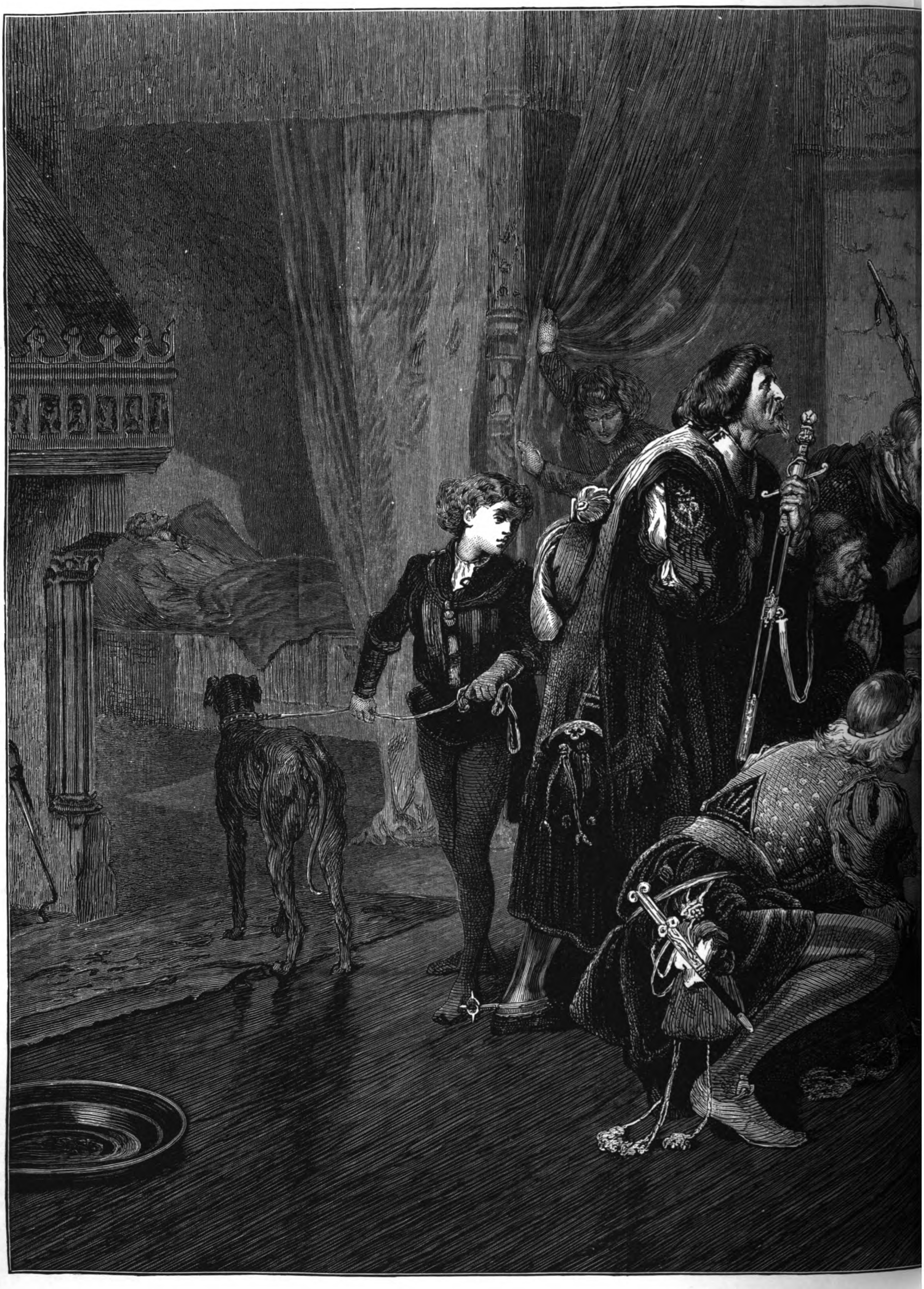
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DEPARTURE OF THE SHAH FROM PORTSMOUTH.

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"LE ROI EST M

FROM THE PICTURE BY MARCUS STONE

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RT—VIVE LE ROI!"

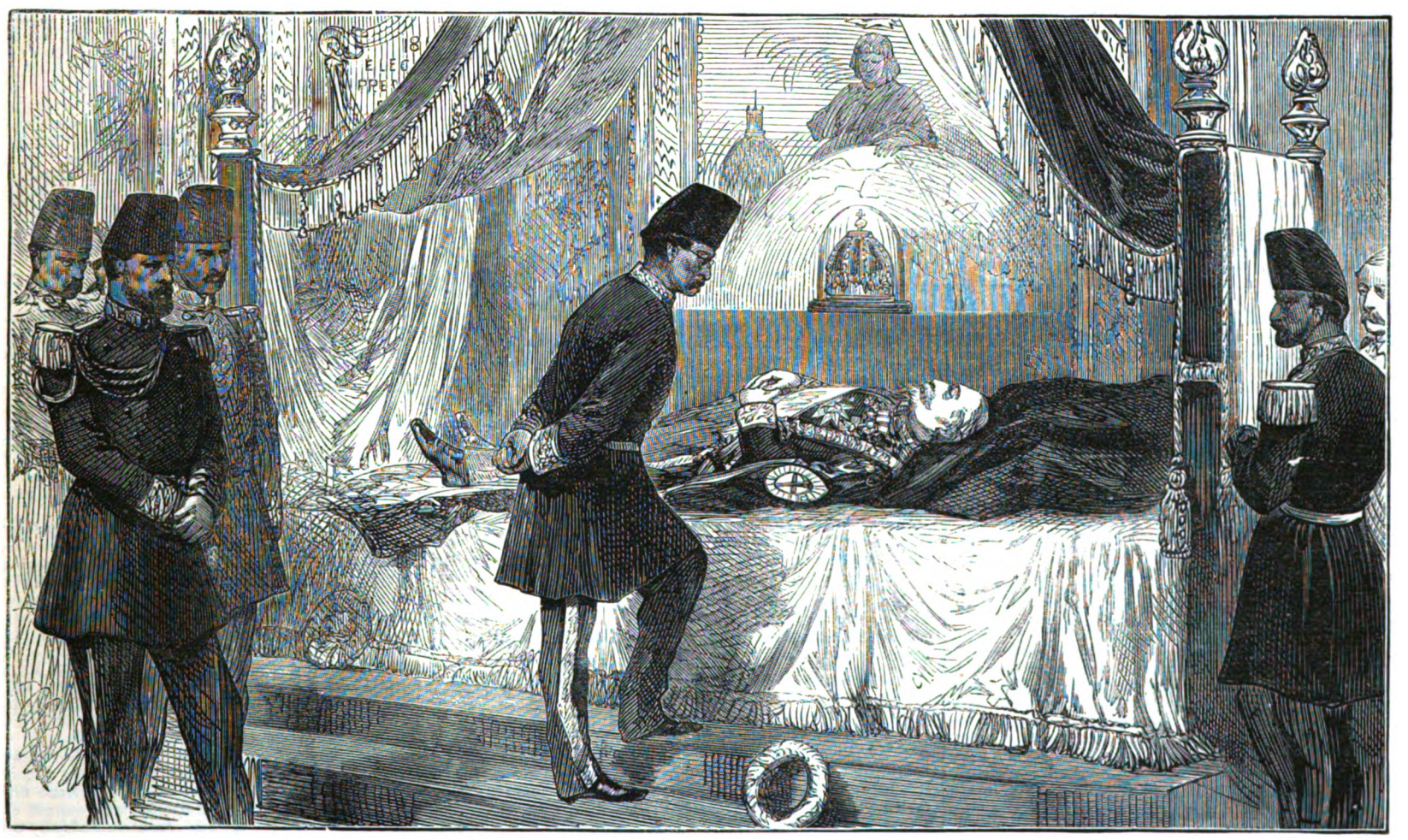
THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

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MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, K.C.B, MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL FOR INDIA.



THE SHAH AT MADAME TUSSAUD'S GALLERY OF WAXWORK FIGURES.

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BY THE WAY.

Dr. Johnson had a good deal to say in favour of "private war," as he called duelling, and held that a man had as much right to defend his character as his property by force of arms. It would have been interesting to hear him on the fight which, thanks to the telegram system rather than to the intrinsic interest of the case, has been made a European affair—the rencontre between MM. de Cassagnac and Ranc. Possibly the sturdy old Englishman would have scoffed at the idea of a Frenchman's character being worth fighting about. In spite of the Doctor, we islanders have completely got rid of the habit of "sending messages." The law and the expressed determination of several of the Judges to hang the survivor in a fatal duel and his seconds had a good deal to do with the abandonment of the practice; and the fact that it had come to be resorted to by members of classes whose usual feelings on the subject of honour are not supposed to be very delicate had a good deal more. If we remember aright, the last "meeting" was between a linendraper's assistant and a gentleman of the hair-dressing persuasion, and the former was "winged." Dramatists, who cling to conventions, still make their heroes challenge one another; but the audiences laugh, and this is well, as we go to a theatre to be amused. But France, according to her own statement, the country of logic and justice, encourages and admires conflicts by which both are set at nought, and in which the wrongdoer will be the victor if he has sedulously attended the fencing-room or the shooting-gallery. In the affair of the De Cassagnac and Ranc duel the interest of those who attended to the subject was, perhaps, less barbarous than is usually the case; for, while both combatants were skilled gladiators, we are not aware that Europe would have gone into mourning had the matter ended in Eteocles and Polynices fashion. However, both gentlemen have been spared to remain ornaments of civilised society. The report of the seconds varies from that of the telegram, and states that M. de Cassagnac received a wound which did not prevent his inflicting on M. Ranc a more severe one, that caused the cessation of the combat. Victory is therefore with the Imperialist champion.

We refer lovers of "Uncle Toby"—and that is equivalent to giving the advice to everybody capable of enjoying literary pleasure—to a short but very interesting paper in the new number of *Macmillan*. The writer asserts, on grounds which appear to be sound, that the character of Uncle Toby was drawn by Sterne from Captain Hinde, a neighbour of Lord Dacre, whom the great author used to visit at his country seat. Without spoiling a reader's enjoyment of the paper, we would mention that Captain Hinde, a retired officer, made an embattled front to his house, called in his labourers from the fields by the sound of a bugle, and had a battery at the end of his garden. His love for all living things was extraordinary; and, though the firing his guns was one of his chief delights, he one day discovered that a bullfinch had built her nest in the garden hedge close to his battery. Thereon he commanded that no more salutes should be fired until the little birds had flown. Such a piece of evidence is in itself strong enough to identify the portrait of "everybody's uncle."

The end of the case for the prosecution in *re* Tichborne will probably have come before these lines are read. Recent proceedings have been important, but they have not been exciting. The defendant's counsel justifiably asks for an adjournment, that he may consider the whole of the testimony that has been adduced, and the shape of his reply, and urges that his obtaining this grace will be the means of saving time. A certain period will, of course, be allowed him. The defendant is unwell. That people continue to discuss the case is clear, for Mr. Commissioner Kerr, on Tuesday, indignantly rose and took his court away with him to a more removed ground, observing that he would leave the place to counsel and others who wished to debate the Tichborne affair. But general interest will hardly revive until it is seen what cue Dr. Kenealy takes. We need scarcely say that Mr. Whalley has been again heard in the House of Commons with a question or two, or that the Government has totally declined to enter upon the topic. We might almost venture to submit to him that he has really done enough at present for his friend in making the splendid and amazing suggestion, which, at all risk of "contempt," he published last week, the plan of getting rid of the evidence of all the Catholic witnesses, by regarding it as given by direction of spiritual advisers. The *Times* has, however, a good deal depreciated the value of this idea, by pointing out that but a portion of those who have declared the defendant not to be Tichborne are of the faith so hateful to the member for Peterborough.

We are informed by one of the correspondents from Paris that the Shah has been so much delighted with England that he meditates another visit at no distant time. We shall, doubtless, be able to consider this fact with more serenity by-and-by than at present, when it is not inhospitable to say that we are a little like the giver of a festival who hears the last departing wheels "crunching the gravel." His Majesty is said to have lost no opportunity of proclaiming his delight with England, her Queen, and her people. He admires her Majesty more than any Sovereign whom he has seen, and he is enchanted with the eager welcome he received from the masses. He is reported to have used a word, in mentioning the latter, which has more significance in the East, where family feelings are cherished, than in some parts of Europe. "Are these persons all my cousins, that they are so happy to see me?" When Nassr-ed-din shall have paid us a few more visits he will, perhaps, discover that, except in Scotland, cousinhood does not necessarily imply the most enthusiastic affection of which human nature is capable. He knows already that *gratia fratrum rara est*, and that even a brother-in-law is occasionally an inconvenience of which a resolute relative gets quit by summary process. As we expected, we are told that the Shah declared that in France he had seen the sun for the first time. We decline to believe this: it is a Gallic fiction. We prefer to think of him, in Gay's words, as

> A Persian, humble servant of the Sun,
> Who, though devout, yet bigotry had none,

and a bigot is a person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular opinion. If the Shah did not see the sun on a great many days when her Majesty's subjects were scorching and sweltering, he must have had in his train a counsellor of the true Oriental type. "If the King at noon day declares it is night, swear that you see the stars."

Mr. Macready's library has been sold. The catalogue was not a very large one, and perhaps the most important items in it consisted of volumes presented by their authors to the great tragedian. Talfourd gave "Ion," Knowles "Virginius," and other dramatists whose works had been fortunate enough to be produced by Mr. Macready paid him similar courtesy. His friend Mr. Dickens, of course, did not forget him when a new novel was complete, and these presentation copies brought high prices, "Nicholas Nickleby," for instance, fetching £16. Such sales are, of course, matter of business; but there is something unsatisfactory in the idea that a scholar occupies himself, up to nearly the last day of his life, in enriching his library, and that in a couple of months later the accumulations of fifty years are scattered by the auctioneer. We are glad to know that in the case of the last-mentioned author no such dispersion had to take place, and that all his well-chosen books passed by bequest to one who values them both as a gift and for their own sakes; but this is exceptional. A library is the reflection of its owner's mind, and some day, when we are taking thought for a memorial to an illustrious man, it may be worth considering whether the conservation of his book-collection—his portraiture of himself—would not be a philosophical as well as a graceful way of showing him honour.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The "Royal Edition of Songs of England," just published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., forms a worthy companion volume to their preceding collections, "The Songs of Scotland" and "The Songs of Wales." The work now referred to contains a choice selection of English melodies, ranging from the sixteenth century down to recent years, and including favourite pieces by Purcell, Boyce, Dibdin, Shield, Arne, Linley, Storace, Bishop, Balfe, and other popular composers, besides traditional and anonymous tunes. Where possible, the names of the authors of the words, as well as of the composers of the music, are given; and the whole has been carefully edited by Mr. J. L. Hatton, who has skilfully adapted new symphonies and accompaniments to many of the old songs. The volume is well printed, and altogether handsomely got up, and in these respects, as well as in cheapness, it resembles the valuable series of the "Royal Edition of Operas," issued by the same publishers.

"Belshazzar" and "Theodora" are names of oratorios that are but little known to the modern English public, but that bid fair to become more so through the excellent and cheap editions recently issued by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. Both these fine works had rested long in oblivion, with the exception of occasional slight extracts from each, until their performance under the direction of Mr. Barnby—"Belshazzar" in May, and "Theodora" in June last, as noticed by us at the time. The composition of the oratorio first named belongs to the year 1744, that of the other dating five years later. It is from "Theodora" that the well-known air, "Angels ever bright and fair," is taken. This and the other work contain both solo pieces and choruses that render them quite as important as many other of Handel's oratorios that have been treated with less neglect. The editions now referred to are edited by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, and future repetition performances should help to rescue such grand music from its past comparative oblivion.

In a far lighter strain than the publications last noticed are "The Persian Love-Song," with English words cleverly adapted from the original by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, and the "Royal March," composed by Signor Vianesi for performance on the occasion of the recent state visit of the Shah of Persia to the Royal Italian Opera. The piece first mentioned (published by E. C. Boosey, of Little Argyle-street) was noticed by us when speaking of its recent performance at the Crystal Palace. Signor Vianesi's march is published (arranged for the pianoforte) by Messrs. Enoch and Sons, of Berners-street. It commences in true martial style, and introduces, by way of episode, a characteristic national air, which is followed by an effective coda.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have recently issued various novelties, both instrumental and vocal. Among the former are two by E. Paladhile, the composer of the popular "Mandolinata." His "Barcarolle" is an effective pianoforte piece, in which a pervading melody is surrounded with brilliant passages calculated to display both the instrument and the performer's powers. Somewhat similar in treatment, although not in subject, is his "Chant des Feuilles," a graceful idyll. From Messrs. Cramer we have also an acceptable valse sentimentale, entitled "Geraldine," by Mr. T. Mudie, whose name appears far too seldom in print. Although the piece referred to is a bagatelle, it is written with that neatness of touch which shows the skilled and cultivated musician.

From the house of Mr. E. C. Boosey we have two agreeable vocal pieces by the esteemed tenor singer Mr. W. H. Cummings. His song, "She like a seraph sings," and his trio, "A land where beauty cannot fade," are both characterised by suavity of melody and rhythmical flow, and will be found very effective in performance. The trio is for soprano, contralto, and tenor. The same publisher has issued an expressive song entitled "Nothing," by Henriette, and a piece of similar kind, "There is a garden in her face," by E. N. Grazia, whose style (as well as name) is Italian in this instance; while there is much more of the English character in his ballad, "Only a Dream."

"What Care I?" (published by Messrs. Brewer and Co) is a song of a bold and marked character. The words (by Rosalind) are well and pungently written, in inculcation of a philosophic self-contentment; and the melody is well suited thereto. The accompaniment would have borne a little revision in occasional passages for the left hand; but this a mere trifle, and does not affect the general merit of the song. Karl Schiller is the name associated with the music.

"Still the Angel Stars are Shining"—words by Adelaide A. Proctor—has been set to a very agreeable and vocal melody by Oliver Cramer, whose song should find favour among those who cultivate the sentimental style.

It will be sufficient merely to record the publication, by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, of Mr. George Carter's Cantata "Evangeline" (founded on Longfellow's poem)—having previously spoken of its favourable reception and repetition in performance at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Board of Trade returns for June are unfavourable, showing a considerable falling off both in quantities and values in all our principal exports. The total value was £19,470,083, against £20,223,621 last year.

At Waterford there was no opposition to the return of the Hon. Henry Villiers Stuart, in the room of Mr. de la Poer, who has resigned; and the hon. gentleman was duly elected yesterday week.

Mr. Maurice Brooks, a merchant and magistrate of Dublin, was, on Monday, nominated Lord Mayor for 1874. He was the Liberal candidate, the Conservative candidate (Dr. Owens) having been defeated on a vote of the council.

Last Saturday the contest for the Mulholland Cup, presented by Mr. John Mulholland, J.P., owner of the celebrated yacht Egeria, for annual competition between the rowing clubs of Belfast Lough, took place, and was won by the Carrickfergus Amateur Rowing Club, who also carried it off last year.

In the Corporation Hall, Derry, on Monday, the Conservative ladies of Londonderry presented Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P. for King's Lynn and formerly M.P. for Derry, with an address and testimonial, consisting of a silver inkstand and half a dozen silver candlesticks to match.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Vienna, Monday, July 7.

There was a time, before the era of international exhibitions, when English gold and silver smiths, and more especially English jewellers, were unable to compete successfully with those of France and Germany; but that period has gone by, and Great Britain—although the number of its exhibitors of plate and jewellery is much fewer than one could have desired—is admirably represented at the Vienna palace. Perhaps the most interesting display as a whole is that of Messrs. Hancock, whose handsome Gothic case in black and gold, surmounted by the Royal crown and plentifully decorated with armorial emblems, forms an invariable point of attraction in the British section in the nave. Their exhibition, which is strong alike in plate and jewellery, comprises, in the former category, the admirable Tennyson vase, modelled in chased and repoussé oxydised silver by Armistead, and illustrating the death of the blameless King, as sung by Tennyson in the last of his Idylls. Scarcely inferior in interest to this noble work are various spirited conceptions of Signor Monti and some graceful gold and silver jugs and vases—reproductions of ancient classic examples—which form a conspicuous portion of Messrs. Hancock's display. It is in jewellery, however, that they claim to carry off the palm, many of the parures exposed by the Bruton-street firm being unrivalled in the entire exhibition. First, among diamonds, there is Lady Dudley's wondrous "Star of the South," worth a fortune of itself, but with its value considerably enhanced by being set in a tiara of dazzling brilliants. Next comes a superb diamond necklace belonging to the same lady, the pendants of which are as large as pigeons' eggs. Then there is a very elegant suite composed of brilliants and button and pear shaped pearls, comprising a tiara in coronet form, cluster and drop necklace, bracelet, and earrings, the whole valued at £10,000; also a parure of emeralds and diamonds, the tiara of which is most superb, and is justly regarded by Messrs. Hancock as one of their greatest achievements. The necklace, composed of twelve emeralds forming bands, with seven others set as drops, all perfectly free from marks or feathers, is equally beautiful with the earrings and bracelet, which complete the suite, for which the bagatelle of £18,000 is asked. We have next a necklace of brilliants, with a superb central ruby, priced at £10,000; another of pink pearls and brilliants, the central pearl of which is fully the size of a pigeon's egg; and a third most remarkable one, of black pearls and diamonds, arranged in clusters with bows of brilliants, which had excited the admiration of the Empress of Austria, and would in all probability have been bought by her had not Sir Richard Wallace secured it for £3000. Smaller and less valuable, but exceedingly beautiful, ornaments, in sapphires, rubies, coral, and diamonds, abound in Messrs. Hancock's étalage, which furthermore boasts some very fine Etruscan jewellery not unworthy even of Castellani himself.

Messrs. Elkington's display fully sustains their old reputation. Their chefs-d'œuvre are two exceedingly beautiful repoussé vases, due to the talent and patience of a French artist, M. Morel-Ladeuil. The first of these, which has taken six years to produce, is adorned with some exquisite festoons of foliage, while upon a spreading pediment below recline two beautiful female figures, representing Poetry and Music. The second, which is much smaller but not less beautiful, illustrates in a similar manner Art and Science. Everything is so exquisitely delicate in these productions that it is difficult for the uninitiated to believe that such results have been attained solely by the process of hammering up from the reverse side. Having regard to the beauty of the designs and the skill and value of the workmanship, one is scarcely surprised to learn that the price of the larger vase is £6000, and of the smaller one rather more than half that sum. Plate for table services, of a high standard of excellence, is exhibited by Messrs. Elkington with lavish profusion, and in the midst of the brilliant display appear a couple of old friends—the Elcho challenge shield and the international volunteer trophy. Among the novelties exhibited by this enterprising firm are some curious reproductions of Chinese enamel ware, remarkably elegant and artistic in execution.

Mr. Thomas, of Old Bond-street, whose case is comparatively small and unpretending, is the exhibitor of a wonderful necklace of twenty large brilliants, each set en solitaire, the value of which is fixed at £35,000. There are earrings and a brilliant cross to match, which bring the price of the whole parure up to something like £50,000. Mr. Thomas further displays a beautiful necklace of pearls of the finest water and the most symmetrical shape, which he spent four years in collecting, together with a splendid large pink pearl and a superb brooch of emeralds and diamonds. He also exhibits some cheap jewellery, manufactured expressly to compete with the Austrian handicraftsmen on their own ground, the gold being all of fifteen-carat standard, and cheapness being attained by the lightness of the articles in comparison with more massive productions. On one side of Messrs. Hancock's case Mr. Aitchison, of Edinburgh, whose specialty is Scotch jewellery, exhibits Highland brooches, dirks, and ram's-head snuff-mulls, set with Scotch pearls, pebbles, and cairngorms. One cairngorm which he displays in the rough weighs seven pounds, and is supposed to be the largest yet found.

Before quitting the British section in the nave we must not neglect to call attention to the extensive display of carpets made by Mr. John Lewis, of Halifax, whose reproductions, by-the-way, of Oriental types are perfectly unrivalled. His display comprises what are technically termed Royal Wiltons, Anglo-Indians, Axminsters, and Turkeys, and is in every respect an admirable one. From Kidderminster we have six exhibitors, the chief of whom are Gower, Woodward, and Co., who show some specimens of a new variety called the Hohenzollern, and some Brussels and velvet-pile carpets woven without seams; and Humphries and Sons, whose Wilton samples are remarkably fine. Cooke and Law, of London, moreover, have an extensive display, comprising almost every variety of rug and carpet.

At the entry of the southern transverse gallery, and facing one side of Minton's splendid exhibition of artistic pottery and porcelain, stands Pim Brothers and Co.'s large case, around which the Viennese ladies are remarkably fond of congregating of an afternoon, discussing the merits of the single and double, watered and satin-striped, checked and tartan plaid Irish poplins, rich figured terries, and beautiful furniture brocatelles which the firm exhibits. Close by the side of Messrs. Pim's display is the stall of Jacoby and Co., well known for their Nottingham and imitation Valenciennes lace; and a little way lower down the gallery is that of Copestake, Moore, Crampton, and Co., who contribute many charming novelties in the way of lace to the Exhibition.

In front extends the realm of cotton, represented in the various stages of its manufacture and the different purposes for which it serves by ten or twelve important firms. Messrs. Walter Evans and Co., of Derby, who exhibit every kind of sewing cotton and thread, stand undoubtedly pre-eminent in their particular line, although Manchester, Paisley, and Bolton

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have striven hard to beat them. The chief exhibitors of English longcloths and shirtings are Horrocks, Miller, and Co., of Manchester, whose show is both fine and extensive. Leeds, of course, has its staple trade fully represented; and in no other gallery of the Exhibition will one find such splendid woollen goods as in this British tranverse gallery. There are broad cloths, unions, and meltons, cassimeres, tweeds, and serges, of every variety; imitation furs, comprising astrakan, seal, and otter skins, all of a very high standard of excellence. From cloths the transition to clothes is the natural one, and here one may mention that the unique exhibitor of ready-made masculine garments in the British department is Robert Cumberland, of Paris, who displays English hunting and riding coats, habits, and breeches—which the sporting Hungarian nobles will doubtless make a raid upon when the Prince of Wales revisits Hungary, according to promise, in the autumn, to hunt the fox with them. Poole, the Prince's tailor, is also here, but confines himself to exhibiting a few cloths and an elegant bridal-carriage wrapper, elaborately embroidered with rose, shamrock, and thistle, in light and delicate tints. In hats Christy and Woodhaus and Macqueen are pretty nearly the sole exhibitors. The display of the former, which comprises even policemen's and Indian helmets, railway-guards' caps, &c., is extensive; but that of the latter, limited to felt hats, is by far the finer of the two, both as regards the novelty of the shapes and the excellence of the material and manufacture. Indeed, in goods of this character England remains unsurpassed in the whole Exhibition.

Mr. John Lobb, the Prince of Wales's bootmaker, displays in his case, which stands hard by, a beautiful pair of lady's slippers, on which the Royal arms are elaborately embroidered in coloured silks and gold cord. The Viennese ladies find but one fault with his elegant blue and white and cerise and black mules—that is, they are so very tiny. The Austrian belle is renowned all the world over for her petits pieds, but she asks herself with amazement how it is possible for her English sisters to squeeze their feet into Mr. Lobb's boots and shoes, which are far too small for her. The only British exhibitors of ladies' dresses are Messrs. Hitchcock and Williams, of St. Paul's-churchyard, who display eleven costumes designed after the latest fashions, the materials being all British manufacture. Perhaps the most remarkable point about them is their rich floral embroidery, all worked by hand. Hard by stands the pavilion of the patent felted fabric, the basis of which is paper, but which successfully imitates silk, woollen, and cotton goods, and has attracted considerable attention at this Exhibition, where the curtains, hangings, blinds, and valences made of it are being constantly mistaken for woven fabrics. Further down the transverse gallery one is in the region of the tanners, harness and whip makers and saddlers, who make a creditable display; and standing at the extreme end of the gallery are the stalls of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society.

It is universally admitted that the machinery exposed by our countrymen in the Agricultural Hall is unrivalled in the entire Exhibition. So incontestable is our supremacy in this department that the British exhibitors have declined to engage in the international trials which are now taking place in the environs of Vienna, basing their refusal upon the ground that, were they to compete, it would simply amount to a contest between themselves, as foreign exhibitors would be without a chance. America, the only rival from whom we had anything to fear, offers, comparatively speaking, a very poor display, there being but a few light and ingenious reaping-machines worthy of particular notice. Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head make, perhaps, the most conspicuous show in this department of the British section. They send ploughs made specially for Russia, and arranged to turn upon a slight side wheel at the furrow head by a simple movement of the arms; a steam-engine constructed for the consumption of straw instead of wood or coal, also for use in Russia and Hungary; and a thrashing-machine constructed for warm climates, such as Spain, Italy, and the Brazils. Messrs. Fowler exhibit a quantity of machinery made especially for the Archduke Albrecht, among which a gigantic steam-plough with large twin engines, each of 20-horse power, value £2000, is especially worthy of notice. Samuelson and Co., close by, show a clever reaping-machine, which obtained a first prize at an elaborate trial held near Prague in 1872. Marshall and Sons are great in thrashing-machines for hot climates, and Hornsby and Grantham have engines specially suited to mountainous districts such as the highlands of Turkey. The finest engines adapted to agricultural purposes are unquestionably those from the establishments of Clayton and Shuttleworth, and Roby, of Lincoln, those of the former firm—who do a most extensive trade in Austria, having branches at Vienna and Pesth—being remarkable for artistic workmanship, combining lightness with strength, and those of the latter for elaboration of finish.

The extreme north end of the agricultural hall is set apart for an exhibition of British beers and biscuits, pickles, and preserved provisions, spirits, liqueurs, essences, aerated drinks, and the like. One misses the names of all our well-known firms among the brewers and aerated-water manufacturers, and only a single distiller of note sends samples to the Vienna palace; but our biscuit and pickle manufacturers are represented by names not merely familiar in every English household, but widely known throughout Europe. Huntley and Palmer's handsome case, in which innumerable novelties in the biscuit line are tastefully displayed, attracts a curious crowd around it at all hours of the day, while their celebrated water biscuits have secured the marked honour of the unequivocal approval of the wine-tasting jury. The immense variety of preserved fruits and condiments, of sauces and pickles, which Crosse and Blackwell have set out in vases of artistic design and jars of tasteful form and colour, present a display which is certainly unapproached by any other nation. The same firm's samples, too, of vinegar of various shades of colour, which, neither throughout the process of distillation nor in boiling, is ever permitted to come in contact with any deleterious metallic substance, possess, moreover, a brilliancy and a transparency perfectly unrivalled.

The lion "Wallace," belonging to Mrs. Manders's collection of wild beasts, died yesterday week at Easington, near Durham. The cause of death is stated to have been inflammation of the lungs.

At Dublin the Board of Trade inquiry respecting the loss of the St. Columba resulted in suspension of the captain's certificate for nine months. A similar court at Newcastle condemned the master of the Stornoway, which was lost on the Kentish Knock, to the suspension of his certificate for six months.

The House of Lords sat on Monday as a Committee of Privileges, to decide upon the petition of George Philip Stanhope, cousin of the late Earl of Chesterfield, who claims the earldom and the barony of Stanhope. Their Lordships decided that the claim was proved to their satisfaction.——The Committee then proceeded to consider the claims of the Marchioness of Lansdowne to the Barony of Nairne.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the P per should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

V. P., Mexico.—They have reached us safely, and shall have early attention.

H. L. OAKWOOD, Croydon.—1. The White is checkmated. 2. We decline to answer such childish questions by post.

INQUIRER.—There is nothing omitted. See notice to "X., R. D. T., and others," in our Number for June 28.

J. ARMSTRONG, Cawnpore.—1. The game is richly recorded now, and, though very weak at the beginning, has a pretty wind up. 2. The games you mention are very clever, and can be obtained of Messrs. Bell and Sons, of Covent-garden; the other book is beneath contempt.

C. H. S., Saffron Walden.—Your method of describing the mate is quite *sous-ton artem*.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1531 has been received from Manfred and Man Friday—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—L. S. D.—F. R. S.—Try-Again—T. W., Canterbury—R. A.—W. Airey—Callisan—W. F. Payne—S. S. H.—Fiducia—H. Cheney—T. W. Morris—A. A.—A. J. Lawrence—L. L.—Amphictyon—J. Sowden—Box and Cox—Rev. M. Clare West—E. Frau of Lyons—W. Furnival—J. Allare—Charley—S. M.—R. S. Lees—R. Papp—Posno—W. D. E.—Felix—Cymon—Rob—Sigma—J. Bugby—J. Janion—Percy—Tramway—Robert Sims—W. D. W.—Les Amateurs du Cafe Serin, Angers—Keith and Kate—F. M.—R. W. D.—E. Jane Hall—M. P.—Buzfuz—Harkness—Arthur—John E. Macklin—E. S.—M. D. of Lowry—C. A. Mueller—Taffy—Ransom—Q. E. D.—Pip—C. H. S.—G. A. W.—W. Groux—H. Plunkett—Clive Crosley.

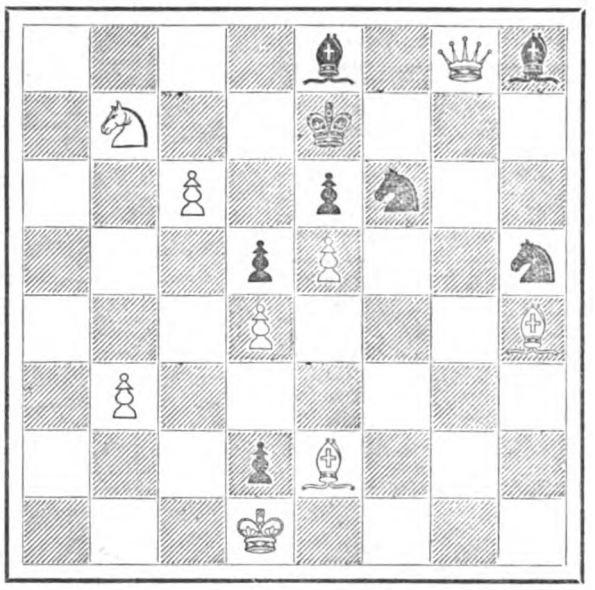
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1532.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 5th	K to K 4th	3. Kt gives mate.	
2. R to Q Kt 7th	K moves		

PROBLEM No. 1533.

By Mr. A. DE GOGORZA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS BY TELEGRAPH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following was the deciding game in a match played by telegraph between Boston and Hartford. The former represented by Messrs. Ware, Keyes, Howard, and McAllister; the latter by Messrs. Gilbert, O'Farrell, Dickinson, Hart, and Belden. We take this game from the first number of a new chess magazine, the *Chess Record*, published in Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. Reichhelm.

(French Opening.)

BLACK (Boston).	WHITE (Hartford).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
4. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. B to K 3rd	P takes K P
6. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
7. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 4th
8. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Castles	B takes Kt
10. P takes B	P takes P
11. P takes P	P to K 4th
12. P takes P	Kt takes B
13. P takes Kt	Q to Q 4th
14. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q takes K P
15. Q to K B 3rd	Castles
16. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to K 2nd
17. R to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 4th

A strange miscalculation for five players to make in a game of importance.

18. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
19. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
20. R takes Kt	Q to Q R 6th
21. Kt to K 4th	Q takes K P (ch)
22. K to R sq	Q to Q Kt 3rd
23. P to K R 3rd	

This move was indispensable for the further prosecution of the attack.

23.	P to K B 4th
24. R to K 8th	Q to Q B 3rd
25. Kt to K Kt 5th	

They should first have exchanged Rooks:—

25. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
26. Kt to K Kt 5th,	

and Hartford would have had no resource.

25.	R takes R
26. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
27. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
28. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
29. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
30. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
31. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
32. Q takes P (ch)	K to Q 3rd
33. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
34. Q to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
35. R to Q Kt sq (ch)	K to B 2nd
36. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Q 2nd
37. R to Q sq (ch)	K to K 2nd
38. Kt to Q 6th	K to B sq

BLACK (Boston). WHITE (Hartford).

Some critics expressed an opinion that the Hartford players could have drawn the game by moving their King to K B 3rd. We believe they were mistaken. Ex gr.:—

38.	K to B 3rd
39. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd (best)
40. R to Q 3rd	R to K 5th (best)
41. R to K Kt 3rd (ch)	R to K Kt 5th
42. P takes R	Q takes Kt
43. P takes P (dble ch)	and Boston wins easily.
39. Q to K R 4th	

Q to K Kt 6th looks a more efficient line of action. For suppose—

39. Q to K Kt 6th	Q to Q 2nd

(If B to K 3rd, then follow 40. Q to B 6th, (ch), 41. R to Q 3rd, &c.

40. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
41. R to Q 3rd	R to K 2nd

(Have they any better move at command? Checking with the Rook, or playing P to B 5th, is evidently useless.)

41. Kt takes B P,

and Boston must win, apparently.

39.	B to K 3rd
40. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
41. Q to Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
42. Kt takes R (dis. ch)	K takes Kt
43. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
44. Q takes R	B to Q 4th
45. Q to Q 8th	B to K 3rd

Taking the K Kt Pawn would only have accelerated their defeat.

46. R to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 5th
47. Q to Q R 5th	P to Q R 3rd
48. P to Q R 3rd	Q to K B 8th (ch)
49. K to R 2nd	Q to K B 5th (ch)
50. K to Kt sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
51. R to B 2nd	K to Kt 3rd
52. Q to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
53. Q to Q 6th	P to Q R 4th
54. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Q B 4th
55. P to K Kt 4th	

After this blow the Hartford game is hopeless.

55.	P to Q R 5th
56. P takes P (ch)	B takes P
57. Q takes B (ch)	Q takes Q
58. R takes Q	K takes R
59. P to Q B 3rd	Resigns.

The final score gave—Boston 2 games; Hartford, 1 game; Drawn, 1 game.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY OF THE VIENNA CHESS SOCIETY.

The following is an abstract of the programme put forth by the directors of this meeting:—

Players who wish to take part in the tournament are to send in their names to the secretary, Mr. Ludwig Weinbrenner, 7, Elizabeth-strasse, Vienna, by July 15. Entrance fee, 50 fl. each.

A preliminary meeting of all competitors will take place on July 19, to settle the rules of combat and to pair the combatants.

On July 20 the tournament begins, and it will be continued without interruption to the end.

The number and values of the prizes cannot be definitively fixed by the directors before the meeting, but they can already promise:—First prize—An object of art and a sum of money, valued together at 2000 fl. Second prize—The amount of the subscriptions, at least 600 fl. Third prize—300 fl. Fourth prize—200 fl.

RULES OF THE COMBAT.

1. Each competitor will have to play a match of three games, with every other. The result of this match will be considered as a whole, and to the winner will be accounted *one*, to the loser nought.
2. The winner of the largest number of matches will receive the first prize, the next one the second prize, and so on.
3. Each match must be finished in two consecutive days.
4. Each player must make not less than twenty moves per hour. The time he saves in the first hours standing to his good for later moves.

Intending competitors are recommended to communicate with the directors, who will then take care that they are provided with suitable lodgings at comparatively low prices.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY N. L. CHETWODE.

Arabella Phillis, Lady Newdigate-Ludford-Chetwode, died on the 27th ult. Her Ladyship was married, firstly, to James Reade, Esq., of Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square; and became, Jan. 17, 1861, the second wife of Sir John Newdigate-Ludford-Chetwode, Bart.

LADY DARELL.

Harriet Mary, Lady Darell, who died, on the 27th ult., at Frimley, Surrey, was the only daughter of the late Sir E. Tierney, Bart.; and was married, in 1843 (she was his second wife), to the Rev. Sir William Lionel Darell, Bart., of Fretherne Court, Gloucestershire, and 29, York-place, Portman-square. Her Ladyship had two sons and a daughter.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski, whose sudden death occurred last week, was born at Rome, in 1816. He was descended from the last King of Poland, although of Italian birth and education. He produced, both in Italy and at Paris, several operas, some of which met with considerable success, particularly "Don Desiderio." During the past few years Prince Poniatowski had been resident in London, where he brought out, in 1871, a grand mass of his composition, of which we have previously spoken. Originally an amateur, the Prince exercised his art as a profession on the loss of his fortune, and was actively engaged up to within a few hours of his death. His annual concert took place at the Drury Lane Opera House, on June 27, when he conducted most of the performances. The funeral of Prince Poniatowski took place, on Tuesday, in the grounds of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Chiselhurst. Among those present were many eminent members of the musical profession.

MR. HIRAM POWERS.

We have to record the death, at Florence, of Mr. Hiram Powers, the distinguished American sculptor. Mr. Powers was born in 1805, at Woodstock, Vermont, where his parents kept a small farm. At an early age he was thrown on his own resources. After filling various humble situations at Cincinnati, he formed the acquaintance of a Prussian sculptor, from whose instruction he was soon enabled to model busts in plaster of considerable merit. He then superintended the waxwork shows of the Western Museum of that city. In 1835 he removed to Washington, where he executed busts of many of the most eminent Americans of the day. At length he was enabled to carry out a long-cherished scheme of visiting Italy. In 1837 he established himself at Florence, where he since laboured with little interruption. His portrait-busts are highly esteemed, but his fame mainly rests on his ideal works. Of these, "The Greek Slave," which was exhibited in London in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and has since been exhibited throughout the United States, is the most widely-known, if not the best, of Mr. Powers's works. His statue of "Eve" was much admired by Thorwaldsen; and this, with "The Fisher-Boy" and an ideal bust of Proserpine, are in high repute in America.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, of John James Baron Rayleigh, of Terling Place, Essex, who died on June 14, at No. 18, Portland-place, was proved on the 5th ult. by his eldest son, John William, the present peer, the Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, the Very Rev. John Bramston, and the Rev. Edward Russell Bernard, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £80,000. The testator charges his real estate with £35,000 for his younger children, and, subject thereto, his eldest son takes such real estate under settlement. To his wife he leaves £1000 and certain furniture, and the residue of his personal estate, after payment of some annuities and legacies, to said son.

The will and codicil of Mr. Richard Sumner, of Puttenham Priory, Surrey, the senior magistrate for the county of Surrey, were proved on the 5th ult. by Norton Cornish Sumner, the son, and Emily Catharine Emma Sumner, the daughter, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £30,000. The testator devises all his real and leasehold estates to his son for life, charged with annuities of £100 to each of his three daughters, with remainder to his said daughters and the survivor of them, with remainder on the death of the survivor of them to his said son, his heirs and assigns, for ever. His personal estate the testator divides between his son and daughters.

The will and two codicils of Mr. Francis Hastings Toone, late of No. 80, Portland-place, were proved, on the 3rd inst., by Sir William John Walter Baynes, Bart., John Julian, and William Gordon Gordon Cumming, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The will and codicils contain very numerous legacies to relations, friends, and servants, and, among the bequests, the testator gives £2000 to the Establishment for Ladies in Ill-Health, 90, Harley-street; £1000 New Three per Cent Stock to the Middlesex Hospital; £1000 each to the Lock Hospital, the Samaritan Hospital, and the House of Charity, Greek-street, Soho; and £500 each to the Bromley College and the Irish Church Sustentation Fund. He settles on Mr. Arthur Lionel Tollemache certain parts of his estates in Ireland; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his grandnieces, Agnes Mary Manners Tollemache, Agatha Manners Tollemache, William Stewart, Richard Stephens Taylor, Sir William John Walter Baynes, Clara Oldfield, and William Theed.

The will of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, Parsee merchant, was proved, in London, on the 13th ult., by Theodore Drumell, the attorney of Bhikyejee, the relict, one of the executors, in respect of a part of his property situated in England, sworn to be under the value of £6000.

The will of Mr. John Jayne, of Pant-y-Bailea, Brecknockshire, was proved, on the 30th ult., by William Edward Jayne, Francis John Jayne, and Basil Jayne, the sons, and Manley Ashwin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths annuities to his wife and daughters, ratifies certain gifts of shares and interests in his collieries made in his lifetime, and divides the residue equally amongst his three sons.

The will of General the Hon. Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish was proved on the 3rd inst, the personalty being sworn under £8000. After confirming the settlements on his first and second marriages, the testator bequeaths to his daughter, Caroline Fanny Cavendish, such plate, furniture, and linen as his executors may deem sufficient for a small residence; he then gives to his eldest son, William Henry Frederick Cavendish, all the remainder of his furniture, plate, pictures, books, moneys, stocks, funds, shares, and other securities, horses, carriages, harness, &c.; and his freehold property, with the residue of his personal property, he gives to the Duke of Devonshire and F. J. Howard, Esq., upon trust to pay certain annuities to different members of his family, and to divide the ultimate residue between Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish and his (testator's) three sons by his second marriage.

The will of Major-General Luke Smyth O'Connor, C.B., was proved on the 24th ult by Ann Mitchell O'Connor, the relict, the sole executor

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NEW MUSIC.

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Suit for a Boy 4 feet in height, C Class, 25s.; D Class, 30s. 6d., (price ascending or descending according to size).
Patterns and Guide to Self-measurement sent free.
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LADIES' ENAMELLED KID BOOTS. Elastic or Button, beautifully made, 21s. and 25s.
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WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

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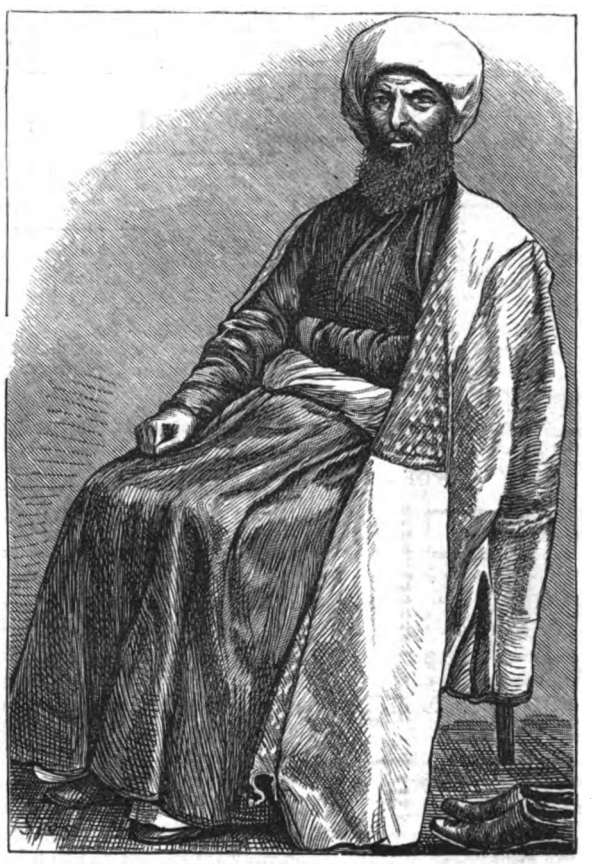
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1768.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



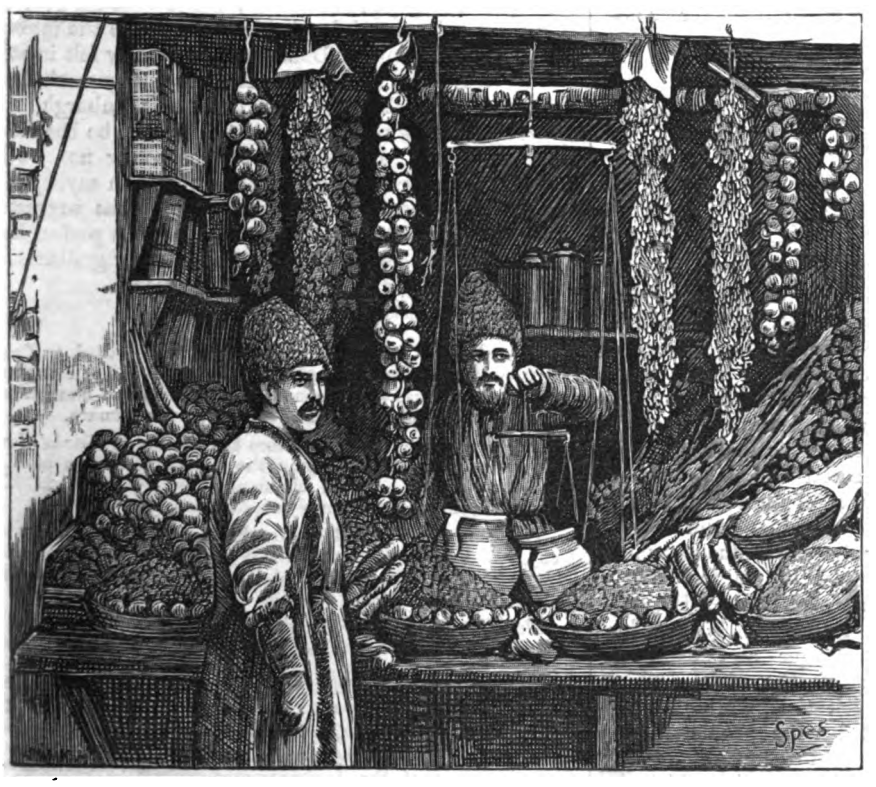
ARMENIAN WOMAN IN KARABOK.



TARTAR PRIEST.



ARMENIAN GIRL IN BAKU.



ARMENIAN FRUITSELLER.



POOR KURD FAMILY.

THE NATIONS OF WESTERN ASIA.

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BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at South Kensington, the wife of Florence M. Maitland, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 67, Adelaide-road, N.W., the wife of Edward Wilthew Jackson, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Chase Side, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, Mrs. Horace Kollmann Mayor, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at 7, Rutland-gate, the Marchioness of Blandford, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at 49, Eaton-square, the Countess of Denbigh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at East Sheen, Surrey, by the Rev. John Rodgers, M.A., Vicar of St. Thomas's, Charterhouse, assisted by the Rev. Albert S. Shutte, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Henry, eldest son of N. Trevenen Trengrouse, of Helston, Cornwall, to Mary, daughter of the late William James Walrond, solicitor, of London, and Ilford, Essex. No cards.

On the 15th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Ven. Archdeacon Bathurst, assisted by the Rev. C. R. Jervis Pearson, R. Lynn Smart, Lieutenant R.N., H.M.S. Excellent, son of the Rev. Prebendary Smart, Rector of Burghfield, to Caroline Wentworth, youngest daughter of Dr. Walter Bryant, of 23A, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, and Highwoods, Burghfield, Berks.

On the 10th inst., at the New Church, Summer-lane, Birmingham, by the Rev. R. R. Rodgers, F. J. R. Carulla, F.C.S., of Sheffield, lately of St. Petersburg, and formerly of Buenos Ayres, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Francis Johnstone, Esq., Handsworth, Staffordshire.

On the 14th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Mr. A. Baird, of Urie, Kincardineshire, to Miss Palk, eldest daughter of Sir L. Palk, Bart.

On the 9th inst., at All Saints', Knightsbridge, H. Pigott, son of the late C. H. and L. Pigott, to Gwendaline, youngest daughter of Captain and the Hon. Mrs. R. Beaumont.

On the 10th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, S. J. Dyer, Captain the Buffs, youngest son of Sir T. Dyer, Bart., to Emily M. E. Bythesea, only daughter of the late H. E. Bythesea, Esq., of Nettleton, Wilts.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Rowden Villa, Ramsgate, A. W. Fitzmaurice, Esq., late Lieutenant in H.M.'s 24th Regiment, eldest son of the Hon. Major Fitzmaurice, and nephew of the Right Hon. the Earl of Orkney.

On the 13th inst., at Chiefswood, near Melrose, Magdalen, widow of John Scott, of Gala, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir A. Hope, of Craighall, Bart., in her 81st year.

On the 13th inst., at Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire, very suddenly, William Brownfield, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Stafford, aged 61.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 26.

SUNDAY, JULY 20.

Sixth Sunday after Trinity.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30, the Rev. Prebendary Derwent Coleridge, Rector of Hanwell; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Simpson.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London; 3 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary J. W. Irons, D.D., Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth; 7 p.m., the Rev. R. Haweis, Incumbent of St. James's, Westmoreland-street.

St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

Poor Clergy Relief Corporation: St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JULY 21.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society, quarterly meeting, at Willis's Rooms, noon.
London Academy of Music, annual concert, St. George's Hall.
Geologists' Association, excursion to the Malvern district (six days).
Royal Alfred Yacht Club, Champion Cup, &c.

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund: Meeting at Lambeth Palace 2.30 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).
Huntingdon Races.
Chesterfield Races (two days).
National Temperance Fête, United Kingdom Alliance, at the Crystal Palace.
Castle Eden Agricultural Society Show at Seaham (prizes to be given for hunters).
Royal Alfred Yacht Club, Corinthian Match, &c.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

National Archery Meeting at Leamington (three days).
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
East of England Horse Show at Beccles (two days).

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

New moon, 10.34 a.m.
Kingsbury Races, summer meeting.
Blackburn and East Lancashire Agricultural Society, annual show at Blackburn.
Hitchin Poultry and Pigeon Show.
Kent Archæological Society, meeting at Cranbrook (two days).
Bideford Annual Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show (two days).
Crystal Palace: Opera, "Robin Hood," 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

St. James, Apostle.
The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.
Quekett Microscopical Club, anniversary, 8 p.m.
South Durham and North Yorkshire Great Annual Horse and Dog Show.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

Royal Academy of Music, public concert at Hanover-square Rooms, 1.30 p.m.
Crystal Palace, seventh summer concert, 3 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Moulsey Regatta.
Institute of Painters in Water Colours Exhibition closes.
New Brighton Sailing Club, match.
Cheshire Yacht Club, match.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 2	30·007	62·0	54·1	·77	9	52·5	71·3	WSW. SSW.	250	·018
3	29·840	64·5	56·5	·76	9	58·2	73·1	SSW. S.	275	·045
4	29·745	60·2	47·9	·66	5	56·9	68·6	WSW. SW.	240	·000
5	29·766	57·9	55·3	·92	10	48·3	60·9	S. SSW.	257	·410
6	29·929	61·4	49·0	·66	..	56·4	71·4	WSW. WNW.	103	·000
7	30·083	62·8	52·3	·70	2	50·3	76·1	W. SSW.	102	·000
8	30·047	65·3	55·6	·72	5	51·1	77·9	SSW. SW.	212	·000
9	30·089	61·3	49·5	·67	7	54·1	71·6	W. WSW.	240	·000
10	29·859	63·9	52·3	·68	7	56·0	73·5	SSW. WSW.	225	·000
11	29·812	60·5	49·2	·68	9	55·2	70·6	WSW. SSW.	205	·000
12	29·722	59·4	50·5	·74	7	53·6	69·7	SSW.	330	·000
13	29·510	56·2	54·5	·94	10	52·2	64·5	SSW. S.	387	1·049
14	29·677	58·1	50·9	·78	7	50·4	68·5	SSW.	340	·190
15	29·767	58·0	49·8	·73	5	51·2	66·0	SW. WSW.	285	·076

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

JULY 2 TO JULY 8.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·022	29·912	29·706	29·800	29·876	30·060	30·072
Temperature of Air	65·8°	65·9	62·8°	62·3°	61·8°	66·2	67·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	60·1°	62·0°	58·3°	58·5°	55·7°	59·4°	59·2°
Direction of Wind	sww.	sw.	sw.	s.	wsw.	sw.	sw.

JULY 9 TO JULY 15.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·119	29·877	29·830	29·735	29·636	29·676	29·733
Temperature of Air	65·7°	65·4°	63·7°	62·3°	62·7°	60·5°	62·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	56·5°	60·6°	56·7°	56·7°	56·8°	54·7°	54·9°
Direction of Wind	wsw.	sw.	ssw.	sw.	ssw.	sw.	w.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday
M h m 10 22	A h m 10 51	M h m 11 8	M h m 11 43	A h m	M h m 0 16	A h m 0 45	M h m 1 13	A h m 1 40	M h m 2 2	A h m 2 22	M h m 2 43	A h m 3 ..	M h m 3 29	A h m 3 ..

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
The world-famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
every Night at Eight;
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the
OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD,
having been presented at this Hall for
EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,
an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD, the great American Lecturer, will unroll his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER the PACIFIC RAILWAY to CALIFORNIA, Every Evening at Eight.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—Previous to HARDY GILLARD'S PANORAMA being unrolled, a long Painting, 40 ft. by 8 ft., stretched on a wire, is shown. It is a physical Map—a bird's-eye view of the country over which the Pacific Railway has been constructed. A Fifteen Minutes' Lecture is delivered from it; it is a Key to the Panorama, which contains Thirty-six Views.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—MORNING ENTERTAINMENTS, MONDAYS, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three; Evenings at Eight. Sofa Stalls, numbered, 3s.; Unreserved and Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; Children under Twelve, Half price.—Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in Aid of the Funds of the BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL. Thirty-First Celebration, on TUESDAY, AUG. 26; WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27; THURSDAY, AUG. 28; FRIDAY, AUG. 29.
Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the Festival Committee, 17, Ann-street, Birmingham, on and after the 26th inst. By order,
HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary to the Festival Committee.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, entitled MILDRED'S WELL, OUR GARDEN PARTY, and VERY CATCHING, ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Last Season.

HORTICULTURAL FLOWER SHOW at the PINE-APPLE NURSERY.—A Grand Display.—The WINTER GARDEN CONSERVATORY is the largest and finest Horticultural Building at any Nursery in the world. The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully invited. Families of distinction will find this Conservatory a most agreeable promenade.—THE PINEAPPLE NURSERY COMPANY, 32, Maida-vale, Edgware-road, St. John's-wood.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION, including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, 26th inst., INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, the Annual Exhibition. Admission, 1s.—Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained regularly of Messrs. Dillinger and Conraths, No. 2, Lenaugasse, Josefstadt, Vienna, and of their Agents.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

For some months past intermittent rumours found circulation among our fellow-countrymen of a projected matrimonial engagement between her Majesty's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duchess Maria, daughter of the reigning Czar of Russia. The rumour has now been confirmed by fact. The betrothal of our Sailor Prince with the only daughter of Alexander II. of Russia has been publicly announced on authority not to be disputed. We need hardly say that the announcement has favourably impressed the minds of the British people. The match appears to be as suitable as any which it was within the power of his Royal Highness to make. The choice has been his own, prompted by personal attachment, not prescribed by state convenience or by political considerations. All such announcements affecting those we know, and for whose happiness in life we cherish sincere good wishes, awaken in our bosoms pleasurable sympathies. The union of two hearts, to be followed in due time by a union of hands and of lives, is one of those epochs in personal history which seldom fail of eliciting kindly sentiment.

The Duke of Edinburgh has commended himself to the British people by traits of character and by professional activity which have enlisted in his favour no little social interest. He has all the frankness of the naval order, combined with all that readiness to take part in public enterprises of philanthropy, charity, art, and science which can be expected from his high position. As he is not a political partisan—indeed, is precluded by his connection with the Sovereign of the realm from descending into the arena of party politics—he has made no political enemies. All ranks and classes may meet in his presence and avail themselves of his service in promoting the intellectual and social wellbeing of the people, without the smallest danger of provoking angry collision of feeling. And, as we have just intimated, he has lent himself and the powerful social influence which he wields to all movements but those of political society with hearty readiness and unaffected zeal. He, too, like his Royal brother the Prince of Wales, has passed through a crisis of danger and suffering, though at the opposite side of the globe, which deepened the affection with which the children of her Majesty are uniformly regarded by the people of this country. There is nothing strained therefore, nothing surprising or unnatural, in the pleasure with which the announcement of his betrothal has been received by the public. The spontaneous response of society to that sentence, would unquestionably take the shape of cordial congratulation, and of unfeigned desire on his behalf and on behalf of his bride-elect, that their married life may be a long and happy one.

The interest taken by the public in this purely personal alliance is greatly enhanced by the bearing which it must necessarily have upon the domestic happiness of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Any event calculated to strengthen in her heart a returning interest in the enjoyments and duties of her widowed life makes a forcible appeal to their sympathies, and never makes it in vain. The great sorrow through which they beheld her pass they know to be incapable of complete removal; the loss which she sustained they believe to be irreparable; but it is a source of gratification to them to be permitted to witness the gradual filling up of that vacancy in her affections created by the death of her Royal Consort, nearly a dozen years ago, by those objects of interest which seldom fail of gaining an ascendency over a mother's heart. The multiplication of family ties, and the solicitudes and joys to which they have necessarily given rise, in the experience of the Queen, concur with other causes in inspiring the hope that the memory of that overwhelming event is so far lightened as to allow the free and uninterrupted play of those affections in which the happiness of a woman's life so largely consists, and which play so great a part in dissipating the gloom of brooding sorrow. Her Majesty's subjects will heartily congratulate her on this new event in her domestic life, and will entertain a hope that it will be to her a rich source of additional enjoyment.

There is no political significance in this betrothal. Dynastic alliances are of little importance in the present time. Probably in no age of the world have they had less influence in guiding the course of national affairs than they have in this. Unhappily, the great questions of international movement—questions, for instance, of peace or war—override all family ties. Policy, at any rate on the large scale, prosecutes its ends without any serious regard to the connections and relationships that may chance to subsist between Royal houses. Our foreign relations will not be modified, even by a hair's breadth, by the alliance of the Duke of Edinburgh with the daughter of the Czar. In one sense such a condition of things may be accepted without regret, but, no doubt, it has its disagreeable aspects. Still, one may be justified in assuming that the engagement between the Duke and the Grand Duchess, sanctioned as it has been by the Queen and the Czar, indicates and illustrates the friendly feeling which at present characterises the relations of the two Courts. Probably the rulers as well as the people of both countries have been taught by observation and experience that the respective interests of Governments which differ widely from each other in the form and working of their national institutions act wisely in giving all the freedom which they claim, and, along with that freedom, all due honour. We have no right to look down on any foreign people because they prefer their own political institutions and methods to those adopted by ourselves; nor have they any sufficient reason to regard us with coldness or dislike because we may chance to have advanced somewhat further in the way of political progress than they have done. Russia and England have many interests in common, many motives for holding each other in high respect. It will rather add to than detract from the force of those motives that the reigning houses of the two empires should be allied by marriage. It may predispose the subjects of both Crowns to mutual kindliness and esteem. We believe that the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark has tended to increase the interest which Englishmen and Danes had previously felt in each other's wellbeing. A similar consequence may result from the matrimonial alliance of the Duke of Edinburgh. Its indirect influence may, to a certain extent, be beneficial to both peoples. But whether this be so or not, we do but express the general sense of the public in saying that the announcement of this Royal betrothal has suggested thoughts and quickened feelings which are in perfect harmony with the event, and has diffused lively gratification amongst all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

The regatta of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, sailed, on Tuesday from Largs, was a very successful affair. The first prize for the largest class of schooners was won by the Pantomime, and that for the largest class of cutters by the Oimara.

The formidable litigation before the House of Lords' Committee for Privileges respecting the dormant earldom of Mar has been resumed. Both claimants—Lord Kellie and Mr. Goodeve Erskine—are strongly represented.

The Masonic Festival of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent was held at Chatham on Wednesday, under the presidency of Viscount Holmsdale, M.P. The members of the craft appeared in mourning for the late Earl of Zetland.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the steamer Clarinda was concluded, on Wednesday, at the Greenwich Police Court. The judgment was condemnatory of the conduct of the master, Mr. T. G. Thorpe, and the Court suspended his certificate for nine months.

The following appointments for the Social Science Congress, to be held at Norwich, have been made:—Mr. Joseph Brown, Q.C., president of the Jurisprudence department; Mr. P. F. O'Malley, Q.C., chairman of the Repression of Crime section; Professor W. B. Hodgson, LL.D., president of the Education department; and Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., president of the department of Economy and Trade.

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THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday) week for the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty travelled by the Great Western and South-Western Railways to Gosport, and crossed thence in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., to Osborne, arriving at half-past one o'clock. On the following day Sir Howard Elphinstone visited her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. Her Majesty held a Council at Osborne on Thursday. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has walked and driven out daily, and has visited West Cowes and Newport. Sir Thomas M. Biddulph has arrived at Osborne.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, visited Madame Jerichau's exhibition of pictures on Thursday week. The Grand Duke Cesarewitch visited the French Gallery, the Royal Academy of Arts, the Exhibition of Painters in Water Colours, the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and M. Gustave Doré's Gallery of Pictures. On the following day the Prince and the Cesarewitch went to Woolwich, and were present at a review of the Royal Artillery. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were entertained at luncheon by Lieut.-General Sir David Wood and the officers of the Royal Artillery, and afterwards inspected the Royal Laboratory and Arsenal. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Cesarevna were present at a ball given by Countess Cowper, at her residence in Grosvenor-square. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna, visited the Bank of England, the Electric Telegraph Office, and the Tower of London, where their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were entertained at luncheon by Colonel the Hon. Percy Feilding, Colonel Goodlake, and the officers of the second battalion of Coldstream Guards. The Cesarewitch left Marlborough House in the evening for Darmstadt. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. S. Flood Jones, and the Rev. Canon Harvey officiated. The Cesarevna went to the Russian chapel, Welbock-street. On Monday their Royal and Imperial Highnesses had luncheon with the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. The South Wales Choral Union sang before the Prince and Princess and the Cesarevna at Marlborough House. In the evening their Royal and Imperial Highnesses dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, at their residence, Berkeley-square. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess and the Cesarevna were entertained at a dinner and a ball by Earl and Countess Granville, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. On Wednesday their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, at Montague House.

BETROTHAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh is betrothed to the Grand Duchess Marie-Alexandrowna, of Russia, the only daughter of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, by his Empress, Maria, daughter of the late Grand Duke Ludwig II. of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Grand Duchess is in her twentieth year, having been born on Oct. 17 (or, according to the old style of Russian calculation, Oct. 5), 1853.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein had arranged to leave Frogmore on Wednesday, en route for the Continent, on a visit to the Queen of Holland, at The Hague, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, at Brussels; but, in consequence of the indisposition of the Princess, their departure was deferred. Prince Christian, on behalf of the Duke of Edinburgh, presided, last Saturday, at the opening of an infirmary and an additional wing in connection with the London Orphan Asylum, at Watford.

Prince Arthur has embarked on board her Majesty's yacht Enchantress, Commander Carr, for Norway, to represent the Queen at the coronation of King Oscar II., at Drontheim.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne had a dinner-party, on Saturday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis have also dined with Viscount and Viscountess Strafford de Redcliffe and the Right Hon. the Speaker and Mrs. Brand.

The Duchess of Cambridge had a dinner-party on Wednesday, at her residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace.

THE CHURCH.

A peal of five bells has been presented to St. Peter's Church, Combwich, near Bridgwater, by Mrs. Jeffery.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is chairman of the Council of the London Free and Open Church Association.

The Bishop of London has given notice that he will hold his next general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral at Christmas.

The Bishop of Winchester entertained at dinner, on Tuesday evening, the Archdeacon and Rural Deans of his diocese at Winchester House, St. James's-square. After dinner the Right Rev. Prelate received about 300 of the clergy and other friends.

The churches of Enmoe, Somerset; of Hardwick, near Aylesbury; of Winterborne, Kingstone; of Brackley, Northants; and of Leatherhead have recently been reopened after restoration.

The Bishop of Winchester held a confirmation in the chapel of the Royal Patriotic Fund Girls' School, on Wandsworth-common, on Thursday week, when nearly a hundred boys and girls were confirmed.

The restoration of St. Alban's Abbey is progressing steadily under the care and superintendence of Sir George Gilbert Scott, though we regret to hear that before long it will have to be suspended, as the greater part of the £15,000 already collected for the purpose of its repair has been expended, and subscriptions come in more slowly than was hoped by its promoters.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of the new parish church of Worlaby, near Brigg, in the diocese of Lincoln, was laid by Mrs. Astley, of Elsham Hall. The new church, which will be built upon the site of the three ancient edifices which have successively occupied the same spot, will cost about £3000, contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Astley.

The annual examination of the girls in the Clergy Orphan School was held at St. John's-wood on the 11th inst. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The Farmer prizes of £10, £5, and £3 each were awarded to Dora Millett, Hilda Grylls, and Evelyn Boyle respectively. The Archbishop expressed his gratification at the examination.

The *Post* says that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a new bishopric for the district of Saskatchewan, where there are said to be 300,000 Pagan Indians. The district stretches about 700 miles eastward from the Rocky Mountains, and small settlements exist in various parts of it. In addition to these, there is a large general population. A committee has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the project.

Mrs. Clive, the wife of the Rev. Archer Clive, Chancellor and Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, and formerly Rector of Solihull, near Birmingham, was writing in her boudoir on Saturday evening, surrounded by a number of books and manuscripts, when a spark flew from the fire and ignited her dress. Before assistance could arrive Mrs. Clive, who for years had been a confirmed invalid, was terribly burned, and died on the following morning. She was the authoress of "Paul Ferroll," a volume of poems, and other works.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Galford Goodwin, B.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, has been nominated by the trustees to the scholarship founded in honour of the late Earl of Derby, and called after him the Derby Scholarship. The scholarship was founded last year, and the present is the first election made.

Speech Day at Christ's Hospital was celebrated on Wednesday, when the principal prizes to the successful scholars were distributed by the Lord Mayor. The examiners' report spoke highly of the general efficiency shown in all subjects. The list of honours gained during the past year by "Old Blues" includes, at Cambridge, three scholarships, the second place in the examination for the Indian Civil Service; and at Oxford three first classes, two scholarships, a Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, and the Gaisford prize for Greek verse.

Wednesday, the 9th inst., being the annual speech day at Highgate School, the prizes for composition and other school exercises were given away before a large number of visitors. Dr. Dyne, the Head Master, mentioned that among the honours gained by pupils from the school at the Universities and elsewhere during the preceding year had been two first-classes in moderations at Oxford and an entrance to Woolwich by open competition.

Thursday, the 10th inst., was speech-day at Haileybury College. By twelve o'clock, the time when the speeches began, between 300 and 400 people were assembled in the great school on the south side of the quadrangle. The pieces acted were selected from Aristophanes' "Clouds," "The Critic," "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and "Richard II." The acting was very fair throughout. After the speeches the company adjourned to the hall, where a sumptuous déjeûner had been spread. There was a long honour-list for the last year.

"Domum Day" will take place at Winchester College on the 29th inst., and the ball follows the next evening at the New Guildhall.

NATIONS OF WESTERN ASIA.

The advance of Russian conquest with some elements of European civilisation seems in this age destined to put a new face on the border-lands that lie between Europe and Asia, or those parts of one and the other continent which surround the Caspian Sea. It is the manifest destiny of Russia to bring these countries, except such as belong to the two Mohammedan empires of Turkey and Persia, into the peaceful and industrial fellowship of civilised mankind, sharing in the ideas and habits of modern Christendom. To be jealous of this mission, confided by Providence to Russia, would be most unworthy of Great Britain, whose glorious and beneficent task is that of communicating English ways and means of life to the nations of Southern and Eastern Asia, within reach of her maritime commerce and naval power. The task of Russia in Northern and North-Western Asia—of Central Asia we prefer just now to say nothing—is equally commendable and useful to the common interests of humanity. On the western shore, at least, of the Caspian, in the highlands of the Caucasus, and again to the eastward, in the wild region of the Kirghiz Tartars beyond the Ural river, the rude practices of incessant rapine and unsparing warfare, among half-savage tribes of men, who were averse to every kind of productive labour, have been superseded by their subjection to an orderly government; and if only the same results follow the toilsome march of the Russian armies in the deserts of Turkestan, so much the better for all the world.

The eastern shores of the Caspian, as we have remarked, though reckoned to lie in Europe, have the aspect of borderlands, from the Ural river across the Volga to Circassia and Daghestan; while Georgia, separated from these by the Caucasus range of mountains, and also Armenia, the adjacent province of the Sultan's Empire, partake in like manner of both the European and the Asiatic characters, though these are not easily defined. The traveller who should pass through Roumania, down the Lower Danube, and thence across Turkey, or who should take the Crimea in his way to Tiflis or to Astrakhan, would find himself gradually conducted from European customs, scenes, and figures, to those of Asiatic nations. Our Illustrations—those on the front page of this week's paper, representing several types of Armenian, Tartar, and Kurdish races, and the group of men and women in Georgia which appears in another Engraving—will suggest to the observant reader, without needing a particular description, some confirmation of this general remark. To enter more into detail on the present occasion would take up more space than we can now afford; but there will be another opportunity of discussing the subject. It is enough here to mention that all these nations—Armenians, Georgians, Mingrelians, Circassians, and Tartars, as well as the Kirghizes, Turkomans, Usbeks, and Bashkirs, on the opposite or eastern shores of the Caspian—have been shaken up together, in extreme geographical and ethnological confusion, by mutual warlike incursions, and by intrusive migrations hither and thither, since the beginning of authentic history. They present even a stranger medley than the diverse mixed peoples of Hindostan under British rule, from the Cashmere frontier to the Bay of Bengal or to the Malabar coast. This political experience of our own might teach us to understand the difficult problem of Russian Imperial Government in the West of Asia, and likewise in the East of Europe. But it is not always that one is disposed to judge another by the measure wherewith he would desire himself to be judged.

The figures shown on our front page are copied from a set of photographs by Mr. Levites, sent us by Mr. Gustav Kalantaroff, of Tiflis.

BRITISH LEGATION, TEHERAN.

As the Shah Nasr-ood-Deen has lately seen a good deal of us Englishmen in our own country, it is natural to ask how much he had the opportunity of making English acquaintances when he stayed at home in his capital city of Teheran. The whole number of Europeans residing at Teheran does not usually exceed fifty, as we learn from Mr. W. Brittlebank's narrative of his tour last year in "Persia during the Famine" (just published by Mr. B. M. Pickering, of Piccadilly). There are, perhaps, three or four English households connected with the official diplomatic representation of her Majesty Queen Victoria at the Court of his Majesty the Shah. The British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary receives a salary of £5000 a year; he is assisted by a staff consisting of the Secretary of Legation, the Oriental Secretary, and another secretary; the translator, who is also Vice-Consul; and the physician. Our Illustration gives a view of the building allotted for the residence of the British Legation at Teheran. Having casually referred to Mr. Brittlebank's little book, we may here add that it is worth reading, as the latest description of Persia by an English traveller. But there is little pleasure in the scenes which came under his eye at Bushire, where the miseries of the famine were horribly displayed; at Shiraz and Ispahan, once famous towns, now in a wretched state of decay and filthy squalor; lastly, at Teheran, which does not make a favourable impression on European visitors. Between these cities, from the south to the north of the Shah's kingdom, is a dismal road of several hundred miles "over sandy deserts and salt plains." As the author says of his own journey to Teheran in the month of May, "It was almost a repetition of that between Shiraz and Ispahan. But the marches were longer and more fatiguing, the sun grew hotter and hotter, the salt plains intensified our thirst, and dead bodies in every stage of decomposition became more and more frequent. Upon these vultures gorged, unheeding the traveller, or flying away on lazy wing to a little distance until he passed. The unhappy beings who thus perished on the desert plains were doubtless driven from their own mountain homes or villages by want, and were on their way to some one of the chief towns of the country, in the hope of finding there the food for which they starved. They lay where they fell exhausted, and found in death relief from their sufferings." This is not an inviting description of Persia, nor encouraging for the shareholders in Baron Reuter's schemes for the sudden transformation of that country into a modern industrial paradise of wealth. Its misery has either been caused by long ages of oppression and barbarous misrule, or by the arid soil, the parching climate, and the lack of rivers, for which Nature has to answer; but, in the lifetime of Nasr-ood-Deen and Baron Reuter, it will scarcely be possible to redress entirely these unhappy conditions of Persia.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We suppose that the Alexandra Park meeting, which took place at the end of last week, must be considered a success, for the attendance was very large on both days, and there were no accidents to jockeys or horses. Still, we do not believe that the nature of the course will ever admit of a really high-class fixture being brought off, as the turns are so abrupt that one or two horses ran out in several of the races, and completely destroyed their respective chances. A very nice racing-like filly by Trumpeter—Lady Palmerston, one of Mr. Fisher's powerful team of two-year-olds, won a couple of events; but the best youngster that ran at the meeting was Couronne de Fer, who, with 10 to 1 on him, disposed of Vincent with great ease. Bauernfanger, who appears to have dispensed with his hood and blinkers, was also in capital form, and beat Blenheim very cleverly indeed for the seven-furlong Alexandra Cup, which M. Lefevre won last year with Drummond. The last-named colt, who was on the ground but did not run, would probably have made a better fight with the German horse, as the distance was a little too far for Blenheim. The numerous "little-gos" of the present week at Sutton Park, Chelmsford, Ipswich, &c., need no remark.

On Wednesday Messrs. Tattersall disposed of the whole of the Alvediston stud, the property of Mr. William Day, the well-known trainer. The sale took place at Alexandra Park, which is well adapted for the exhibition of blood stock. Eighty-five lots realised 12,813 gs., a satisfactory result when it is remembered that the thirty-three yearlings are by no means fashionably bred. Araby's Daughter, the dam of Oxonian, only fetched 350 gs., as she is nineteen years old; but her colt foal, own brother to Oxonian, reached 400 gs. The highest price of the sale (460 gs.) was given by Mr. Weatherby for Maid of Athol, a fine young mare by Blair Athol—Tunstall Maid. Of the sires, Camerino was bought in, and Man-at-Arms and Promised Land were knocked down for 150 gs. and 160 gs. respectively. To-day (Saturday) the sale of Sir Joseph Hawley's stud will take place at Middle Park, when some sensational bidding may be expected. Rosicrucian is sure to cause much competition; among the brood mares are Bas Bleu (dam of Blue Gown), Salamanca (dam of Pero Gomez), and Madame Eglantine (dam of Rosicrucian); while yearling brothers to Blue Gown and Pero Gomez and a sister to Rosicrucian will set half the ring nodding.

The annual Eton and Harrow cricket-match was played on Friday and Saturday last, and excited more than usual interest, as the chances of the two elevens were believed to be so evenly balanced that at Lord's, on the night before the match commenced, slight odds were offered on whichever team won the toss. Fortune, as usual, favoured Eton in this respect, and the Light Blues were not disposed of till they had made 145, to which total F. M. Buckland (37) and H. E. Whitmore (not not, 29) were the chief contributors. Thanks chiefly to the capital batting of W. H. Long (36), F. L. Shand (36), and G. B. Walker (23), Harrow headed this score by one run, and the excitement rose higher than ever. Things looked black for Eton during the early part of the second innings, as she lost six good wickets for only 39 runs; but the fine play of F. Judd (38) and H. P. Alleyne (41) completely altered the aspect of affairs, and materially helped to swell a total of 166. The batting of P. F. Hadow (not out, 54) and P. E. Crutchley (49) proved too much for the Eton bowling, and Harrow won a grandly contested match by five wickets. The bowling of F. M. Buckland (Eton) and F. L. Shand (Harrow) was excellent, and they were credited with nine and eight wickets respectively. At the Oval, Lancashire defeated Surrey by 106 runs on Wednesday; and at Prince's Ground the Grenadiers achieved a victory over the Rest of the Brigade by 166 runs on the first innings. At the latter match a brilliant company was present, including the Princess of Wales and the Cesarevna.

Walton-on-Thames Regatta, one of the pleasantest aquatic gatherings of the season, took place on Saturday last. Some very good men had entered—notably Knollys and Trowers, who won the Senior Pairs from two Ino men, and W. L. Slater, who was, however, defeated by E. Connant, a very promising man, in the Senior Sculls. Mrs. Ingram, with her usual kindness, placed the grounds of Mount Felix at the disposal of the committee, and they were filled with a large and fashionable company. The prizes were presented at the conclusion of the regatta by Mrs. Lucas and Mrs. Lindsay. On Monday the trial-heat of the Wingfield Sculls was won by E. C. Dicker (Cambridge), who beat W. H. Eyre (Thames R. C.), and F. S. Gulston (London R. C.); and on Wednesday he disposed of C. C. Knollys (Oxford) with the greatest ease, and became amateur champion for the year.

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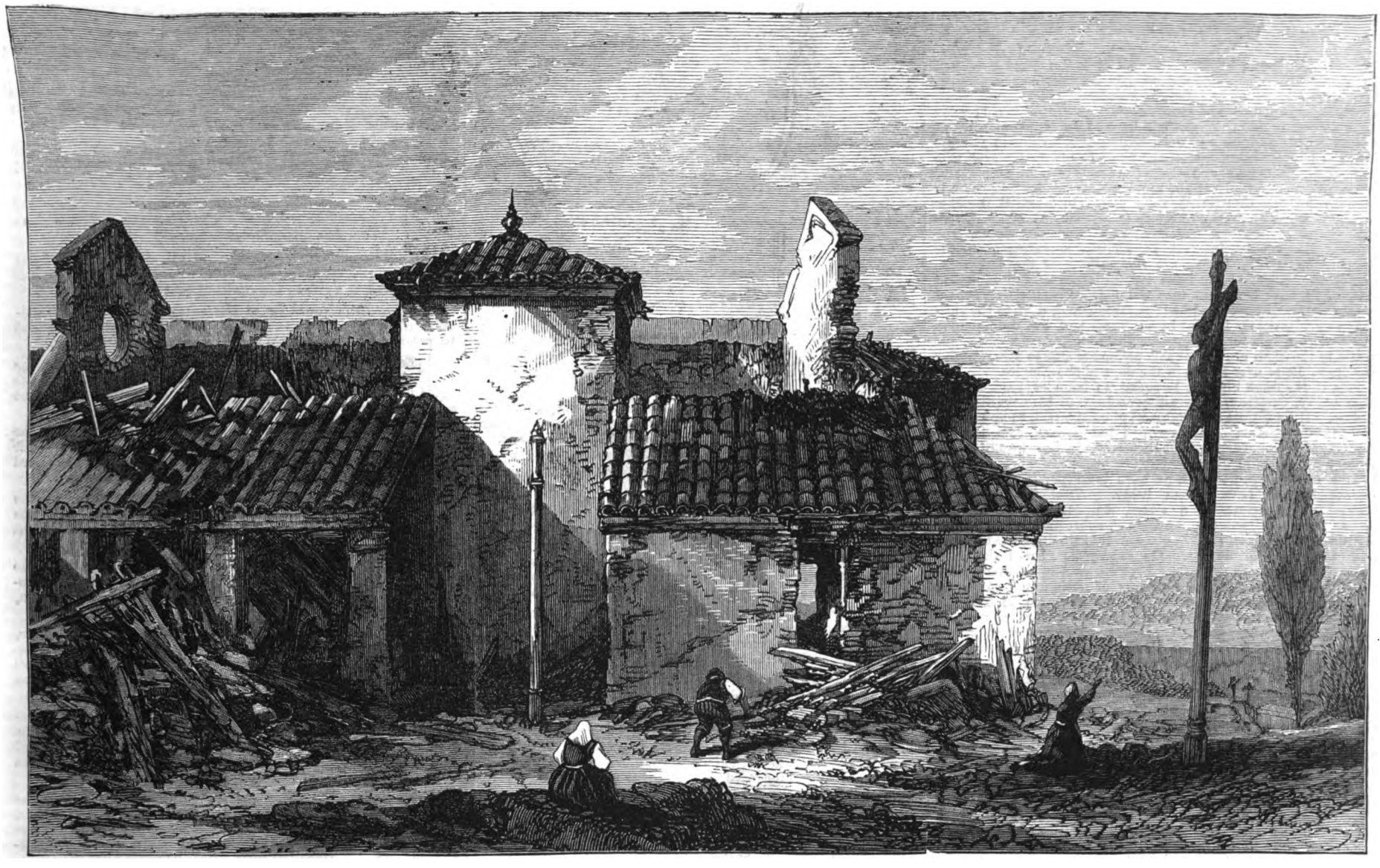
THE VIENNA EXHIBITION: IN THE STYRIAN ALPINE HUT.

IN THE AUSTRIAN DAIRY.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION: AT THE CARINTHIAN BIER-HALLE.

AT THE SWISS CONDITOREI.

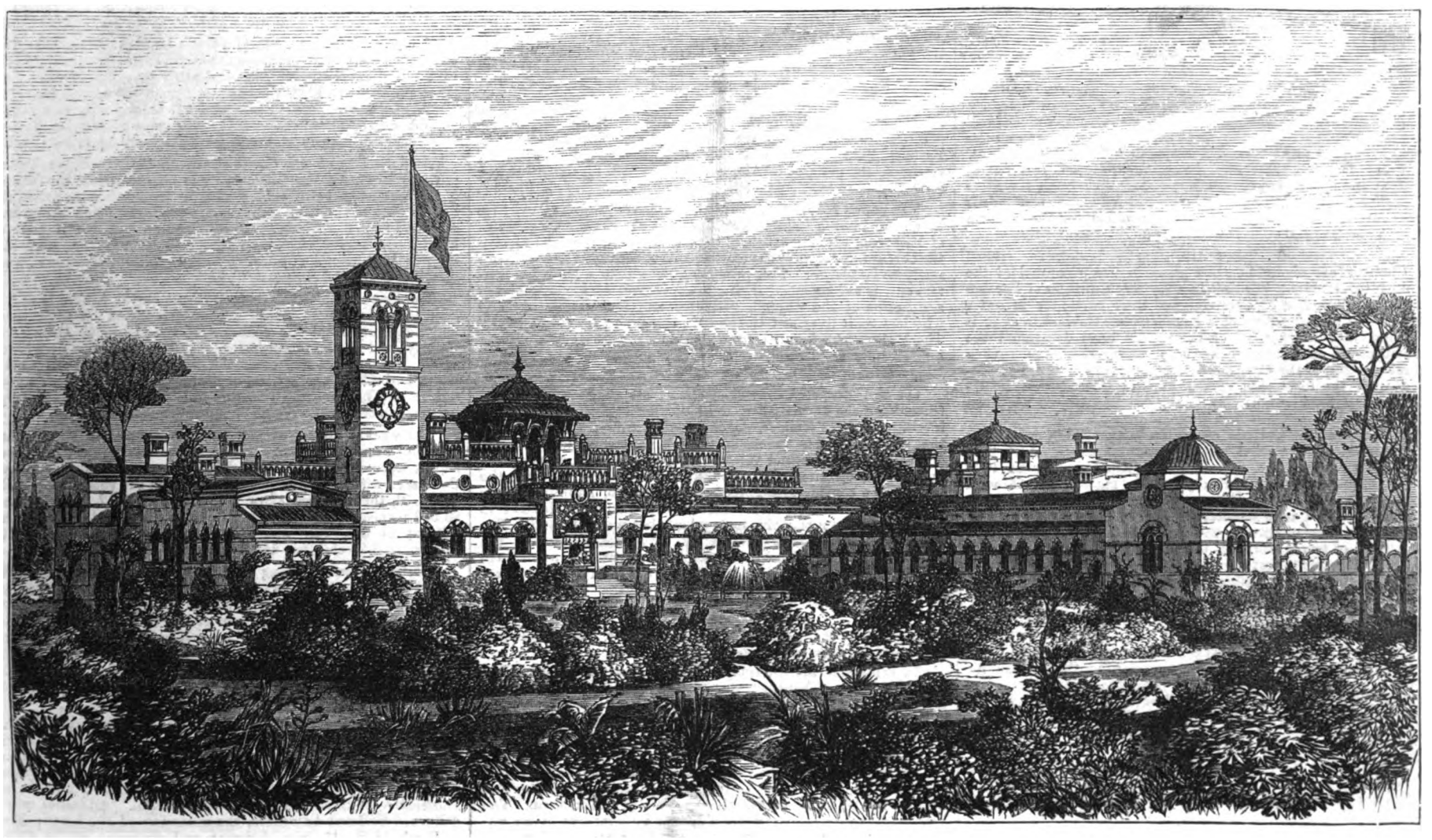
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EARTHQUAKE NEAR VENICE: RUINS OF THE CHURCH OF SAN PIETRO DI FERETTO.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

It does not often happen that the range of Italian earthquakes, having a violent and destructive character, extends northward, of Mount Vesuvius, which serves probably as a safety-valve. But the Venetian territory, round the head of the Adriatic, lying towards the feet of the Carnic Alps, was severely visited by such disturbance on Sunday week, and shocks were felt last Saturday in the neighbourhood of Rome at Frosinone and Alatri. In the former instance, both at Treviso and Belluno, which are situated almost due north of Venice, serious damage was done; at Belluno, amidst the "dolomite" mountains, four persons were killed and several much hurt. The waters of the Lake of Santa Croce, near Belluno, boiled for several days. In four of the villages around Vittorio disasters occurred, by which fourteen lives were lost and many persons were injured, the shock taking effect here at five in the morning, when most of them were in bed in their houses. Two were killed at Torres, four at Curago, eleven at Puso, two at Visione, and one at Cavessago. But it was at Feretto, four or five miles from Conegliano, which is a town near the Piave river, two hours' journey by railway from Venice, that the greatest loss of life took place. In the Church of San Pietro di Feretto, at the celebration of early mass that Sunday morning, there was a congregation of 150 people. Three successive shocks of earthquake were felt; at the third shock down fell the roof and one side of the building. Thirty-eight persons were killed and nearly eighty were more or less hurt, scarcely anyone escaping without some injury. The officiating priest had an arm broken, while his assistants were killed. In the course of that day all the bodies were got out the ruins; next day they were buried. Our view of the remains of the building is from a sketch by Mr. S. A. Douglas Volk, of Venice. He found the inside of the church filled with rubbish to the depth of four feet. The timber of the building was rotten and extremely frail. A shock was perceived at Venice, which caused some plaster to fall from the walls or roof in St. Mark's Cathedral, and excited a momentary panic. The city of Verona was also visited that day by two earthquake shocks, and several houses were damaged.



RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH LEGATION AT TEHERAN.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, July 17.

The Shah is already beginning to pall upon the jaded palates of the fickle Parisians. They have said all they can say about him and his diamonds; have originated several witticisms, more or less apposite and more or less improper, at his expense; have stared, or rather tried their hardest to stare, him out of countenance; and are now quite willing that he should quit the stage of popular interest and give place to the next player who is to strut his little hour thereon. Who this next player will be is, of course, at present a mere matter of conjecture; but rumour for the thousandth time points to Marshal Bazaine, whose trial really seems likely to take place at last. There are, however, still a comparatively few Frenchmen who profess the deepest interest in all the movements of the Persian Monarch. These are the authors of the hundreds, if not thousands, of petitions for the order of the Lion and Sun which have been sent into the Palais Bourbon. National weaknesses will bear the test of anything, and, despite the ridicule so continuously heaped by the press and the drama upon the French mania for decorations, the numberless applications made to the Shah prove that this passion is still as strong under the Republic as ever it was in the days of the Empire.

As to the Shah himself, he seems to have enjoyed himself thoroughly, despite the prevailing coolness of his receptions in public. If he is unable, from want of cultivation, to appreciate fully that pertection of taste which the French, somehow by instnct, bring to bear upon all they essay in the way of decoration, the splendid weather, gay dresses, and generally superb effects of the spectacles that have been placed before him cannot fail to have struck home. After the review o Thursday he presented a sword to Marshal MacMahon as a token of esteem, and has subsequently bestowed the order of the Lion and Sun upon that distinguished soldier and also upon M. Buffet. On Friday he visited the well-known circus in the Champs Elysées, and subsequently inspected, by torchlight, the treasures of antique art contained in the sculpture galleries of the Louvre. If truth be told, he seems by all accounts to have been much more powerfully impressed by what he witnessed at the former than at the latter. On Saturday he visited Notre Dame and the Luxembourg, and in the evening paid the long-anticipated visit to the opera, where he was the occasion of two severe disappointments—grieving the audience by appearing without his diamonds, and the artistes by neglecting to pay a visit behind the scenes. It really seems as if this latter omission has been felt more severely than the former, for everyone is commenting upon it. On Sunday his Majesty went to Longchamps to view the races specially got up in his honour by the Jockey Club. The day was dull, and at one time the weather looked threatening, but fortunately held up, so that the latter part of the programme could be successfully carried out. This consisted in a grand *fête de nuit* on such a scale as has not been attempted here for a long time. The illumination of the Trocadero and the Champs Elysées was in the same style as on bygone fifteenths of August, but, in addition to the attractions of an incalculable number of white and coloured lamps lavished in every direction over these localities, there was a general display of stars and laurel-wreaths on the façades of the different public buildings, and of fireworks on the river, and a *retraite aux flambeaux*, or torchlight procession of military bands All this was witnessed by the Shah from a pavilion erected on the summit of the Trocadero. On Monday his Majesty paid a visit to the Jardin des Plantes, the collection of which is still far from complete, and on Tuesday, after inspecting the Hôtel de la Monnaie, honoured Marshal MacMahon with his presence at a ball held at the Elysée. Yesterday, after holding a brief reception at the Palais Bourbon, he went to the Louvre, and has gone to-day to view the National Assembly.

The deputies, no doubt, will be on their best behaviour on this occasion; but it is almost to be regretted that his visit did not take place either on Saturday or Monday, on both of which days the sitting was of a character to have certainly astounded him. On the first of these occasions a bill for introducing trial by jury into the colonies led to a most stormy scene, which was only checked by the Vice-President leaving the chair, and was again enacted on the debate being resumed. On Wednesday M. Ernoul, the Minister of Justice, moved the prorogation of the Assembly on the 27th inst., and sought to introduce a bill giving to the Permanent Committee the power to institute immediate prosecutions for offences against the dignity of this body during the recess. The measure was ultimately carried, but not without the most strenuous opposition on the part of the Left and a very powerful speech from M. Gambetta, in which he paid some high compliments to the freedom of thought and speech enjoyed in England. The Shah's visit to Versailles to-day will probably be his last appearance in public here; for, as at present arranged, he starts for Vienna, viâ Geneva and Turin, to-morrow (Friday).

SPAIN.

Changes are about to take place in the personnel of the Spanish Government. On Wednesday the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Finance resigned their portfolios in order to facilitate the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet, and it is reported that a majority of the Cortes have demanded the formation of an energetic Ministry under Salmeron. At a secret meeting of the Cortes on Tuesday it was resolved to proceed with the discussion of the Federal Constitution immediately, and hold two sittings daily till the subject has been disposed of.

Meanwhile the Carlists are actively engaged in combining their forces. The Carlist chief Saballs, at the head of 4000 men, has surprised and defeated, near Ripoli, a column 1000 strong under General Cabrinety. It is stated that General Cabrinety was killed and the greater portion of his force taken prisoners. Don Carlos re-entered Spain on Tuesday night, and has issued a proclamation to the Carlist volunteers.

A reign of terror seems to prevail in many parts of Spain, and the telegrams report a number of most atrocious outrages. Alcoy, an important manufacturing town in the province of Alicante, has been the scene of terrible barbarities; and there have been riots at Malaga, in the course of which some of the municipal councillors were killed.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that Prince Arthur is expected to solicit the hand of Princess Thyra, the youngest daughter of the King of Denmark and sister of the Princess of Wales. The Princess is rather more than three years younger than Prince Arthur, and will complete her twentieth year on Sept. 29.

The *Dagblad* announces that the Gladau, of the Swedish expedition to the North Pole, which had been blocked by ice at Malinoe since Sept. 16, 1872, has arrived at Tromsoe.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Khiva, received at St. Petersburg, announce that the Khan has presented himself at the Russian camp, and declared himself a vassal of the Czar. General Kaufmann has restored the Khan to his position of ruler, but has appointed a council of administration for the period of the Russians' stay in the Khanate. As a mark of gratitude for the consideration shown him, the Khan, on June 24, promulgated a manifesto abolishing slavery for ever. General Kaufmann has sent a despatch to Persia requesting that preparations be made to receive the Persian slaves who have been set free.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Budget of the colony of Victoria was submitted to the Legislative Assembly on Thursday week. The revenue is estimeted at £4,205,878, and the expenditure at £4,171,688, including nearly £1,000,000 for education and public works. The Treasury proposes to borrow £1,000,000 for railway extensions.

By a telegram from Melbourne, of the 9th inst., we learn that New Zealand is quiet, and that the latest salmon-breeding experiments have proved successful.

CHINA.

The Japanese Ambassadors and the Foreign Ministers had an audience of the Emperor of China, at Pekin, on the morning of the 29th ult. The ceremonies were in the European style.

GREECE.

In the Chamber of Deputies a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, proposed by the Opposition, has been defeated by a majority of six votes in favour of the Government.

A communication has reached Vienna that the Sultan will be unable to visit the Exhibition there owing to his presence being required in Constantinople by important State affairs.

We learn by a telegram from Hong-Kong that the inquiry into the loss of the steamer Bokhara has terminated, and that the captain is exonerated from blame.

A New York telegram states that the Mormons have abandoned the intention of removing to Arizona, the pioneer of the expedition having returned dishearte ned.

A Berlin letter states that a party of German savans are about to start on an exedition to explore the Libyan desert, the expense of which (£4000) is to be borne by the Khedive of Egypt.

It was recently announced that the Turkish Government intended to send some war-vessels to Sumatra. This news is now declared to be incorrect, and the Constantinople paper which published it is to be suspended.

The Simoom has sailed from Portsmouth for the seat of war on the West Coast of Africa, with several detachments of troops and a number of mountain howitzers; and the mail-steamer Congo follows from the Mersey, with war material and stores.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. George Berkeley, late Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent and now Acting Administrator of Lagos, to be Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements.

The next mails for Australia and New Zealand will be dispatched from London as follow:—Viâ Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, July 31; viâ Brindisi, on the evening of Friday, Aug. 8.

A telegram has been received in Berlin announcing that the English steamer conveying the German exploring expedition to Congo has been wrecked off Sierra Leone, with the loss of all the effects and scientific instruments on board, but no lives.

The competition at the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts for the Grand Prix de Rome has resulted as follows:—The first prize was awarded to M. Puget, a pupil of M. Victor Massé; the second prize to M. Hillemacher, and "honourable mention" to M. Corbaz-Marmontel, pupils of M. François Bazin.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders in the Jersey Joint-Stock Bank was held yesterday week, at which a report was presented, showing liabilities to the extent of £135,000, with assets amounting to £100,000. A vote of censure on the directors was proposed, but was outvoted.

The Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope has passed a bill for the establishment of a university in that colony, and the Council has affirmed a resolution of the Assembly authorising the Government to spend £26,000 in promoting the immigration into the Cape of British artisans and labourers.

The expectation that the Inman steamer City of Washington might be got off the Gull Rock Bar, on which she had struck, has not been fulfilled. A telegram from Halifax announces that the vessel has broken in two. An inquiry has been opened at Halifax into the loss of the steamer.

A Zanzibar letter states that the Livingstone Search Expedition, under Lieutenant Cameron, was last heard of at Ugogo. Young Moffat, who accompanied the party, has fallen a victim to the dangers of African travel, which his distinguished relative has so long survived.

The young Maharajah of Joudhpore has offered the Cawnpore Memorial Church Committee to present them, from his quarries at Mahrana, with the whole of the white marble required to pave the chancel and apse of the church, and to convey it to Cawnpore ready to be placed. This princely gift, which is entirely spontaneous, is accompanied with an expression of his Highness's admiration of the "heroic gallantry and resignation of those who lost their lives at Cawnpore in the eventful year of 1857." The Maharajah's father was conspicuous at that time in putting himself in front of the movement which confirmed the chiefs of Rajpootana in their allegiance to the British Government.

On the despatch-vessel Helicon stopping, recently, at Chanak, in the Dardanelles, to inquire for letters, she received intelligence from Rhodes, dated June 16, that a volcanic eruption had occurred in the island of Niseros, one of the Sporades, on the site of an extinct volcano. About the 10th new craters burst forth, ejecting ashes, stones, and lava, and covering the ground to a considerable extent; but hitherto, happily, no loss of life had occurred. Numerous crevices had been formed in the sides of the mountain, from which hot water flowed. The island was daily being shaken by earthquakes, causing the greatest alarm to the inhabitants. The shocks did not extend to the surrounding islands; but the smoke from the crater was plainly seen from Rhodes, fifty miles distant.

The Devastation made her gunnery trials, on Wednesday, off Spithead, with the utmost success.

To commemorate the establishment of a new Liberal Club at Nottingham, a banquet was given, on Wednesday evening, in the Mechanics' Hall, at which the Duke of St. Albans presided over about 600 of the borough and county electors. There were present Lord Cowper, the Marquis of Hartington, and many influential members of the House of Commons.

A fatal accident has occurred at a school at Romsey to a child of the Prince and Princess de Vismes, similar to that which recently befell one of the Queen's grandchildren. The little boy, who was four years old, was looking out of an upstairs window when a protecting iron gave way, and he fell some twenty feet, and died a few hours after the accident.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank rate was on Thursday reduced from 5 per cent, to which it was lowered on the 10th inst., to 4½.

Sir A. Clarke, the Governor Elect of the Straits Settlements, has been entertained at the London Tavern by his friends.

Mr. Henry Graves, of Pall-mall, has presented to the Royal Caledonian Asylum a number of fine proof engravings, illustrating Scottish subjects, and worth more than 100 guineas.

The rewards given by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire were distributed, on Tuesday afternoon, by the Lord Mayor, in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall.

The annual meeting of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held, on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. There was a large attendance.

At a meeting, on Wednesday, of the shareholders of the London and Westminster Bank, the sum of £5025 16s. was appropriated as a gift to the clerks of that establishment.

The fourth flower show of the season at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens—being almost exclusively confined to pelargoniums—was held on Wednesday and Thursday.

Four additional wards of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic have been opened. All the rooms are fitted up with neatness, and indications of comfort are to be seen throughout the whole establishment.

Yesterday week the Lady Mayoress gave a ball at the Mansion House. The guests numbered about 800.——Her Majesty's Ministers have accepted invitations by the Lord Mayor to a dinner at the Mansion House on the 30th inst.

The Marquis of Lorne presided, yesterday week, at the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, and spoke with hearty admiration of its management and of the advantages offered to its members.

The Marquis of Bute lectured, on Monday night, on the "Shrines of the Holy Land." His Lordship avoided all controversial matter, and simply gave his experiences of Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Jerusalem.

The portraits of the late Earl of Derby and Lord Mayo, which were commissioned of Captain Mercier by the Committee of the Junior Carlton Club, are finished, and have received the approbation of the relatives and former colleagues of the deceased noblemen.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, in compliance with recommendations of the finance committee, has agreed to advance £7000 to the St. Pancras Vestry for paving works, and £37,000 to enable the Marylebone Vestry to effect an improvement in Little James-street and Charles-street, Lisson-grove.

The Dowager Marchioness of Westminster has paid in to the account of the Corps of Commissionaires, at their bankers, £4666, being the whole of the amount necessary to clear off the debt on the Burgoyne buildings. The noble donor had previously given £1000 to the fund.

Mr. Eaton, favourably known in connection with the recent explorations in Palestine, has been appointed secretary of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Pickersgill (a nephew of the R.A. of that name) keeper, in the room of Messrs. Knight and Landseer, who have retired on pensions equivalent to the salaries formerly received by them.

The Common Council of the City elected a Town Clerk on Thursday. The successful candidate was Mr. John Braddick Monckton, solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn-fields; the one nearest to him was Mr. Edward Besley, barrister, of the Central Criminal Court and Middlesex Sessions. There were several other candidates, of whom the only one that approached Mr. Besley and Mr. Monckton was Mr. Moir, likewise a barrister.

A tesselated pavement has been discovered, seven feet below the street level, on the site of some old buildings recently pulled down on the north side of Bishopsgate-street Within. Its proximity to the surface would indicate a period late in the Roman occupation. It has been seen by members of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, and a record of its existence will thus be preserved.

A commemoration festival of the London Orphan Asylum was held at the new institution at Watford, on Saturday, on the occasion of its completing the sixtieth year of its labours. On the same day was held the summer fête of the Home for Little Boys, at Farningham; while at Addlestone, where a village home has been founded under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck, the first stones of three additional cottages were laid.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, a letter from Mr. Gladstone was read, offering the honour of a baronetcy to the Lord Mayor in connection with the Shah's visit to the City and the splendid reception which was accorded to his Majesty. At the same time the honour of knighthood was tendered to Mr. Alderman White and Mr. Sheriff Perkins, the Sheriffs. The communications were received with loud cheers.

The first report of the Council of the Royal Albert Hall has been issued. The members are congratulated on the success which has attended the concerts of the Amateur Orchestral Society, and on the maintenance of the Sunday organ performances. The report expresses the belief of the council that a balance of £5726 against the capital account on the year's operations will be removed when the proceeds of the Shah's reception are placed to the credit of the revenue account.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 99,004; of whom 33,086 were in workhouses and 66,008 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3417, 21,575, and 28,517 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 491, of whom 326 were men, 140 women, and 25 children under sixteen.

The railing surrounding St. Paul's Cathedral is known to have been erected contrary to the opinion of Sir Christopher Wren, and its removal, as contemplated, will much improve the view of the beautiful exterior of the church. The proposal to throw the whole of the paved area before the western front into the public roadway seems, however, to be a mistake. To do so will be no advantage to the traffic at that point, and the space will certainly be appropriated in a way not calculated to maintain the dignity of the metropolitan cathedral.

Last Saturday one of seventy-three schools which the London School Board contemplate erecting for the accommodation of 102,000 children was opened, in the presence of most of the members of the board and many visitors. The new school occupies a central position in the densely-populated districts of Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, and Whitechapel. Addresses were delivered by Lord Lawrence, the chairman of the board; Mr. C. Reed, M.P., the vice-chairman and chairman of the committee of works; Mr. Morley, M.P.; and other gentlemen.

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The new east architectural court at the South Kensington Museum, which was begun some six years ago, when the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was Lord President, as part of a plan which provided for another court of equal height on the west side of the museum, has been opened. The court has cost £34,860, of which sum £32,000 was for the structure and £2890 for the decorations; and the collection is probably the finest ever brought together in any European city.

The Court of Common Council has received from one of its committees a report on the Emanuel Hospital scheme, as approved by her Majesty. After reciting the various failures before the Commission and in Parliament to obtain modifications of the scheme, it concluded by regretting that the Commissioners had thought fit to make so violent a change in the administration of Lady Dacre's charity. A special court will be called for the election of governors.

An influential meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, yesterday week, to take steps for recognising the public services of Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., on his retirement from the direction of the South Kensington Museum. The Marquis of Westminster presided, and amongst the speakers, in addition to the noble chairman, were the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Granville, Lord Houghton, Lord Clarence Paget, Sir M. D. Wyatt, Mr. George Godwin, Mr. Horsley, R.A., and Mr. C. Minton Campbell. An executive committee was appointed.

The conference held, on Monday, between the committee of master builders and deputations from the masons and carpenters, with the object of effecting a peaceful settlement of the existing dispute, unfortunately ended in failure.——At a meeting held in Westminster-chambers, on Wednesday—Mr. B. Hannen, the chairman of the Central Association of Master Builders, presiding—it was resolved to establish an association of employers in the building trade throughout the country for the general protection of its members.

The Wellington monument for St. Paul's continues to make very slow progress, judging by Mr. Lowe's answer to a question put by Mr. Goldsmid in the House of Commons. The special engagement of Mr. Coleman (in the place of Mr. Penrose) to look after the execution of the work by Mr. A. Stevens, the sculptor, does not appear to have been productive of any marked benefit. On June 7, the date of the last report, "Mr. Stevens was convalescent, and again at work on the monument"—an announcement which was received in the House with a laugh. "The whole marble work was now finished, but the sculpture had not made much progress." It was, however, reported last year that the architectural or marble work was then ready for erection, or nearly so, and the (bronze) sculpture would probably be completed this year. Now it is merely "hoped" that the monument will be finished by the end of 1874!

There were 2217 births and 1181 deaths registered in London last week, the former being 13 and the latter 320 below the average. The Registrar-General says:—"The fatality from diarrhœa is increasing; the deaths referred to this disease, which in the two previous weeks had been 22 and 68, further rose to 100 last week, which was, however, 75 below the corrected average number for the corresponding week in the last ten years. Of the hundred deaths from diarrhœa, 78 were of infants under one year of age. To simple cholera 6 deaths were referred, 3 of infants under one year and 3 of adults." There were 3 deaths from smallpox, 24 from measles, 6 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, and 20 from different forms of fever. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, measles, and scarlet fever were less numerous than in recent weeks. Seven deaths were caused by street accidents.

THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE MEETING.

Amongst the competition of Thursday week was the match between the Lords and the Commons. The representatives of the Peerage were the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Kingston, Earl Ducie, and Lord Cloncurry, with the Marquis of Lorne, who had been taken from the Commons' reserves in order to equalise the list. The members of the Lower House who shot in the match were Lord Bury, Mr. Arthur Vivian, Mr. Arthur Bass, Mr. Malcolm, and Mr. Fordyce. The Lords made 252 points and the Commons 262. The latter were thus victorious by ten points. The first stage of the Queen's prize was closely contested. The name of Corporal Willows, of the 4th Lincoln, heads the list, and he wins the silver medal and a purse of £60. He was closely run by Wace, of the Hon. Artillery Regiment, and Lister, of the Bradford Rifles.

One of the events of Friday was the decision of the Prince of Wales's prize, for which Private J. S. Hall, 18th Lincoln, and Private Boyd, of Ayr, tied with 69 points each. The first stage of the competition for the St. George's Challenge Vase was decided, and the vase and gold jewel, together with thirty dragon sovereigns, passed into the hands of Sergeant Tildesley, of the 1st Bedfordshire, who made the splendid score of 28 in seven shots at 500 yards; while Sergeant Aken, of Liverpool, and Captain Humphrys, a former Queen's prizeman, marked 27 each. In the course of the competition for the Curtis and Harvey prize, at 200 yards, Corporal Brooke, of the 1st Devon, made 28, the highest possible score. Private Elton, of the 12th Middlesex, had a similar success in the Eley prize; and Private Davies, 1st Salop, in the firing for the Snider Association Cup. The Martin's Challenge Cup competition was concluded. Private Dunlop, who is first, takes the challenge cup and £20. Lieutenant-Colonel Rimington, 2nd London, won the chief Alexandra prize.

Several leading events were decided on Saturday last. There was a large attendance of visitors, and among them were the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, and Lord Cairns. The chief attraction was the match for the International Snider Trophy. Colonel Peters, of the Canadian Rifles, who acted as umpire, declared the result as follows:—England, 1180; Scotland, 1168; Ireland, 1072. Major Waller, of the St. George's, made the highest score in the winning team—70 points—and also the highest in the match. The contest amongst the county teams for the China Cup resulted in a victory for Nottingham with 333 points. For the Belgian Challenge Cup, for volley-firing, the 26th Middlesex (the Customs and Docks corps) made 196 points, and were declared the winners. The ties in the St. George's Challenge Vase competition were shot off after some of the best scores had been disqualified, and the result is that Ingram (1st Lanark) takes the silver jewel and £25, in the first stage, and Corporal Hemery, of Cambridge University, the Dragon Cup, in the second stage. The first prize in the Secretary of State for War series was won by M'Creath, 5th Ayr (Beith), who made 26 points at 900 yards with a Henry rifle. The other rifles used which took prizes were the Swinburne-Henry, Martini-Henry-Metford, and the Snider. The first prize given by the National Arms Company was also taken by a Henry rifle by Burgess, of Newcastle, with 27 points in seven shots at 800 yards. Livesay (Sussex) and Humphry (Cambridge University) made like scores with the Martini-Henry. The Martin's Challenge Cup for marksmen went to Mr. Dunlop, C.B., London Scottish, who made 26 in seven shots at 600 yards with the Snider.

On Sunday morning religious services took place in the Umbrella Tent, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Macdougall, the Rector of Godmanchester, to the volunteers and a large congregation of the general public. Rain fell all day and reduced the camp to the condition of a swamp. In the afternoon a gale arose and blew down the Umbrella Tent, happily without inflicting any serious injury on the few persons underneath. The attendance of visitors was very small.

The camp rapidly recovered from the havoc effected by Sunday's storm, and Monday's firing proceeded steadily. Lieutenant Earl Waldegrave, of the London Brigade, secured the Rifle Oaks prize, with a score of 27, out of a possible 28. In the first stage of the Albert prize Lieutenant Menzies, of the 1st Edinburgh, and Mr. Gould Smith, of Bristol, made the same score at both ranges; and their aggregate of 70 was not repeated, though several 69s appear on the list. Captain Burt, Colonel Malcolm, M.P., Mr. J. Rigby, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Joyce were the winners of the ladies' prizes. The ties for the Snider Association Cup have been shot off. Sergeant Clark, Queen's Edinburgh; Colour-Sergeant Tildesley, 1st Bedfordshire; Private Davies, 1st Salop; Corporal Mullineux, 40th Lancashire; and Private Wilson, Queen's Westminster, shooting at a carton target at 200 yards, made a centre each the first round; the second round Clark and Tildesley obtained a carton each; the third Clark made a carton (which counts five), and took the prize. Tildesley only obtained a centre.

The final stage of the Queen's prize competition, on Tuesday, was much retarded by the heavy showers of rain which ominously inaugurated St. Swithin's Day. At the 800 yards Private Baker, of the 1st Gloucester, had the lead with a fine score of 25. At the 900 yards he was passed by Corporal Pullman, of the 2nd Middlesex, whose aggregate was 47, Baker's being 45, and Sergeant Archibald Menzies, of the 1st Edinburgh, making a good third with 43. At the 1000 yards Baker and Pullman tied with 59, and Menzies beat them by one, making the top score 60. The marking of Corporal Pullman's last two shots, both misses, occasioned some inquiry at the council tent. The Queen's prizeman was borne off to head-quarters on the shoulders of his "brither Scots." He is a brother of Captain Menzies, a well-known shot, and of two other gentlemen holding official rank in Glasgow and Edinburgh. Sergeant Archibald Menzies, who is now about twenty years of age, first appeared at a public rifle competition in the All-Comers' Association meeting in the Scottish capital last year. He is a law student. The match between the public schools for the beautiful Ashburton Challenge Shield was decided. The schools which sent elevens were Winchester, Harrow, Marlborough, Cheltenham, Eton, Rugby, and Derby. It was a bitter disappointment to the Harrow boys when their splendid shooting at the 500 yards failed of success, and the last two centres scored for Winchester made this school the winners for the third year. The Spencer Cup, which is shot for by the highest scorer in each team, was won for Eton by Sergeant Mellish. The grand aggregate prize has now been decided. It is taken by Colour-Sergeant Kirk, who was before this disqualified for an alleged wrong return in the Alexandra, a competition which enters into the calculations for the aggregate prize. Corporal Willows, of the 4th Lincoln, would, had the disqualification of Mr. Kirk been upheld, have taken the £50 awarded for the best aggregate. The Snider Wimbledon Cup, at 600 yards, 40 marks the highest possible score, has been gained by Mr. Cortis, 1st A.B. Sussex, with 33 points. The first stage of the Army and Navy Challenge Cup, with money prizes to the value of £155, was decided. At 500 yards Privates Harris, 34th Regiment, and Halloway, first battalion 7th, made 36 out of a possible 40, and gain £7 10s. each. In the course of the shooting for the Bass prizes, Mr. Dunlop, London Scottish, made, at 500 yards, 28, the highest possible score. Privates M. Verrall, 4th Sussex, and Wade, 1st Lancashire, made 27 each, at 500 yards, for the Licensed Victuallers' prize.

Though one of the pleasantest shooting days yet experienced at Wimbledon, Wednesday was dull enough at the targets. For the Irish International Challenge Trophy, Scotland's champion, Private W. Clark, of Edinburgh, scored 65; Private Hynes, for Ireland, 59; and Major Waller, for England, 59. The trophy therefore goes to Scotland this year. Private Harris, of the 34th Regiment, carried off the Army and Navy Challenge Cup; and Mr. Arthur, of Birmingham, the Arthur prize, with a score of 38. In the match between the two Universities for the Chancellor's Plate, the victory fell to the representatives of Oxford, who scored six points over their opponents. The Albert prize, second stage, £100, was gained by Private Sprott, 1st Lancashire; the Ladies' Snider prize, 500 yards, is taken by Corporal Mayfield. For the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup, at 1000 yards, Private Ward, of Cheshire, Quartermaster-Sergeant Cortis, 1st A. B. Sussex, and Ensign Smyth, 3rd Lanark, tied. For the Licensed Victuallers' prize, at 500 yards, excellent scores were made, Mr. Grundy, 1st Notts, and Mr. Arrowsmith, Bristol, heading the score with 28 each, and sharing £15 between them. There were eight who scored 27. General Eyre's prize of £100 was won this year by the Royal Marines, but the prize does not pass unless it is won again by the same corps. Meantime, Sergeants Keen and Whitehead take £5 each.

The competition for the Elcho Shield took place on Thursday (between eight men for each country, from England, Ireland, and Scotland), and was won by Ireland, with 1195 points—England scoring 1175 and Scotland 1128. The Rajah of Kolapore's Cup, for which eight of the Canadians competed, was also in the programme.

Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, will present the prizes this (Saturday) afternoon; and the review and march past will follow.

The annual meeting of the East of Scotland Artillery Association took place at Barry Links, near Monifieth, on Saturday last. The Dysart detachment gained the first prize.

Mr. Mechi's farm at Tiptree Hall, Essex, is open to inspection by those who are interested in agricultural production, and will remain so until harvest, which will commence early in August.

A monster fête was held on Tuesday, in Blenheim Park, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, in aid of the widows' and orphans' fund of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways' Provident Society.

Mr. Justice Blackburn began, on Tuesday, the hearing of the petition against the return of Mr. W. K. Wait for Gloucester. The specific charges laid include bribery, treating, undue influence, and impersonation.

The council of King's College, London, have elected Dr. John Curnow to the chair of anatomy, vacant by the death of the late Professor Partridge, F.R.S.——The distribution of the annual prizes at King's College School will take place on Tuesday, July 29, at two o'clock, when the Lord Mayor will take the chair.

NEW BOOKS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's celebrated but, no doubt, ironical phrase concerning the working classes does duty for the title of *Our New Masters*, by Thomas Wright, the "Journeyman Engineer" (Strahan and Co.). The author would like the public to know that, although nearly all, if not all, the contents of his volume have already appeared in the pages of certain periodicals, he nevertheless had, from the very first, contemplated a systematic book, and has not gathered together into a heterogeneous collection a quantity of disconnected articles, simply because there were enough of them to fill a certain number of pages. The author, struck by the ignorance generally exhibited as to what manner of men the working classes are by the other classes of society, thought it would be found useful if he, himself one of "our new masters," were to publish some information of a trustworthy sort, as being founded upon personal knowledge, "setting forth what manner of men they were, how their class was composed, what views they really did and what they did not entertain on the more prominent 'questions of the day,' and wherein lay their strength and weakness." Hence this volume, very creditable to a "working man" as a specimen of temperate feeling, sound judgment, practical views, and literary composition. A great many readers, however, will fail to see how "our new masters" are placed in any new and striking light, or how any pregnant facts, hitherto undreamed of, are revealed concerning them. Most people, one would say, are and have long been perfectly aware that the "working classes" are divided into dissentient and dissimilar sections; that they are used by political agitators as a mere stalking-horse; that their condition is not regarded by themselves as satisfactory or by others, unless, perhaps, by a few enthusiastic Conservatives after dinner, as reassuring in respect of the future; that their political power, overwhelming as it might and perhaps will some day be, is at present almost "chaotic and useless" for want of proper leaders and proper organisation; that they have some and morbidly invent and imagine other grievances; that they are for the most part inclined towards Republicanism through sheer discontent, just as they would, probably, under a Republican form of government, cry out, as the Israelites cried of old, "Nay, but we will have a king to reign over us;" that they have no truly representative organ amongst the newspapers, which, nevertheless, pretend to represent them; and that, in fine, the "Journeyman Engineer" has a great deal to say about them which is true rather than new, but which is sufficiently important to bear and even require to be constantly pressed, upon public attention, especially when the task is performed by so competent an authority as the "Journeyman Engineer." One of the most amusing, though at the same time shocking, articles is that which is entitled "The Press and the People," and in which plentiful examples are given of the coarse, vituperative, disloyal, and utterly abominable writing in the highest favour amongst "our new masters."

It is not our habit to notice books of theological or anti-theological controversy; but Dr. Strauss's recent essay, *The Old Faith and the New*, which has been skilfully translated into English by Miss Mathilde Blind (Messrs. Asher and Co.), was announced by Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Liverpool, the other day, as a work of some importance on the wrong side. We believe that this estimate of its polemical force is greatly exaggerated, and that nobody who has a fair acquaintance with the old stock arguments for and against Christianity will find anything new in Dr. Strauss's latest performance. Bishop Butler and Archdeacon Paley have, indeed, bequeathed to their countrymen a sufficient antidote for the distressing malady of rash denial which has afflicted so many German philosophers since the time of those sound-minded English divines. The most agreeable part of Dr. Strauss's book is the appendix, which consists of a dissertation on the poetry of Goethe and Schiller, and the music of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. But what has this to do with the grave questions, "Are we still Christians?" "Have we a Religion?" "What is our Conception of the Universe?" and "What is our Rule of Life?" We are rather at a loss to understand the motive of Dr. Strauss in attaching these criticisms of literary and artistic genius to his dry and dreary treatise of the Cosmic Evolution, which he prefers to a God. The great poets and composers of Germany never belonged to his ungenial sect, and he cannot pretend to claim a monopoly in the enjoyment of their noble works.

The copious *Life of John Sebastian Bach*, in two volumes, by Dr. C. H. Bitter, published in Germany a few years ago, has been turned to good account in an abridged English translation recently issued by Messrs. Houlston and Sons. The adaptation has been skilfully and carefully made by Miss Janet E. Kay-Shuttleworth. In this reduced shape the leading features in the career of the great contemporary of Handel are given with sufficient fulness for ordinary readers, and the volume is supplemented by a valuable catalogue, in detail, of the vast collection of Bach's works, most of which have only been made known within recent years, many of them largely through the exertions of the German Bach Society. The book is further rendered special by a preface contributed by Sir Julius Benedict, in which this distinguished musician expatiates on the bright example offered by the great master of the past, and concludes with the expression of a hope that it may inspire the young votaries of art with the desire of treading in his path.

Musical students, both professional and amateur, will find much valuable instruction in a comprehensive treatise on harmony, counterpoint, and composition, compiled by Mr. H. C. Banister, under the general title of *Music*, and published by Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co., of Cambridge. The compiler's object has been, as stated in his preface, "to supply the want, long expressed, of a compendious manual of musical knowledge for the use of candidates for middle-class examination in connection with the Universities, &c." The work consists of three principal divisions, each of which is subdivided into chapters treating in detail of the subjects of notation, time, rhythm, harmony, counterpoint, and composition. A supplemental glossary of terms used in music adds to the value of the book.

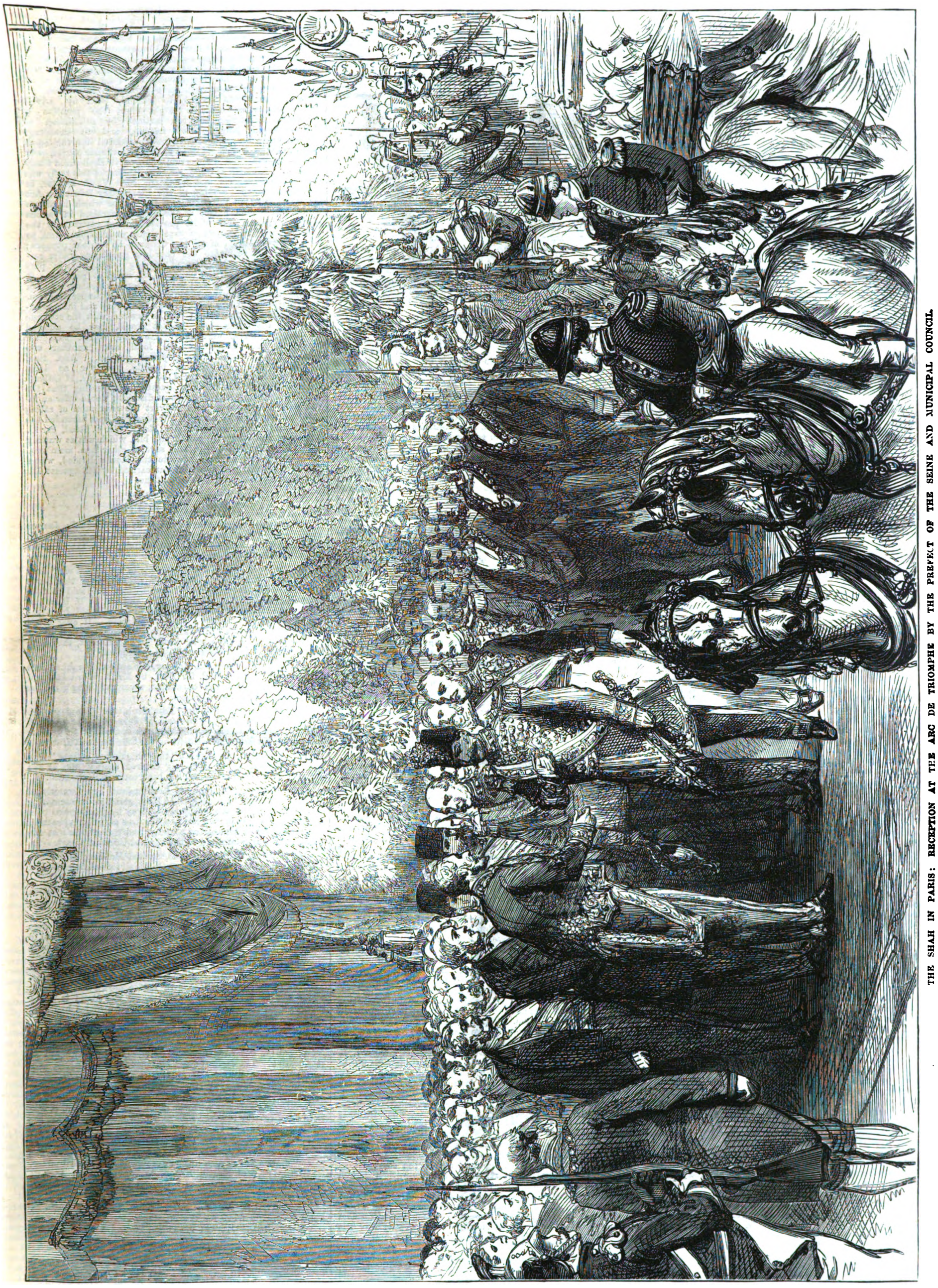
A book written with a purpose is *Adamantia: the Truth about the South African Diamond Fields*, by Captain Augustus F. Lindley (W. H. and L. Collingridge); and the purpose is "to inform the British Parliament and the British public how their Government has robbed the Orange Free State (one of the two South African Republics) of its diamond fields." It, therefore, belongs to the category of controversial books, towards which the most impartial justice is done when their existence merely is notified, so that those persons who have the time, the inclination, and the requisite amount of technical knowledge, may examine for themselves the points in dispute. The author seems to be haunted by a misgiving to the effect that the "plain terms" he has sometimes employed may not meet with general approval; but he defends himself on the ground that what he has said is true. There are several diagrams to assist the reader.

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NATIONS OF WESTERN ASIA: PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

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THE SHAH IN PARIS: RECEPTION AT THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE BY THE PREFECT OF THE SEINE AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It can hardly be said that the situation in the Legislature is wholly abnormal; for always in July there are heat and pressure and fluster, and horribly late sittings, and hopeless but resolute clinging to the idea by everyone that work enough to occupy two Sessions will be got through in three weeks. But this time there seems to be unusual worry and fuss. Private members deliberately go on endeavouring to have their motions aired at impossible hours of the night and morning; second readings of bills are moved as calmly as if they would ever be heard of again this year; and, worst of all, the Government does much the same thing. They, too, have important bills, which are sure to be the subject of fierce contest, only in their very earliest stages, and no symptoms are given of sacrificial intent with regard to them. But, worst of all, there have been nearly a party crisis and a collision between the two Houses of the Legislature. True, it has been averted, but in a manner which has covered the Prime Minister with confusion of face, has made Mr. Disraeli radiant, and Lord Cairns presumably jubilant.

To descend to particulars. The second stage of the dispute—if a set of proceedings which were, so to speak, founded on the anonymous (that is, in defiance of the rule which prescribes that each House knows nothing of the goings on of the other, except by means of the official papers which they interchange), can be so called—was interesting; for Mr. Gladstone came forward and made a very remarkable speech, the substance of which was that some authorities were of opinion that Lord Cairns was right in his assertion of a breach of the privileges of the Lords in the matter of the transfer of Scotch and Irish appeals to the new Appellate Court in the Judicature Bill. Nevertheless, he himself was constant in an opinion that it was an undue assumption. Of course everyone expected that, after this, a resolve to struggle and do battle would be announced. Quite the contrary. With many honeyed phrases about harmony and courtesy and conciliation, and sweet counsel between the two Houses, the Premier signified that he would assuage the wrath of Lord Cairns by sending back the bill merely with certain indications, well understood by the initiated, that their Lordships might do a gracious thing by enacting the change themselves. The cause of all the mischief, Mr. Bouverie, grimly smiling, agreed that the claim of privilege was naught, but held that the enactments which he himself had suggested should be thrown over for the year. Having watched the proceedings with intentness, not overt indeed, but careful, Mr. Disraeli struck in and gave forth one of his subtle speeches, in which he manages to damage and ridicule, without committing himself to anything, his position being ticklish, as he had to reconcile his co-operation with Lord Cairns with his own avowed reverence for the privileges of the House of Commons. It seemed as if Mr. Vernon Harcourt had foreseen the circumstances which had arisen, for he came out with a speech which was one of full preparedness, teeming with recondite illustrations and quotations, and which was a masterpiece of irony, in regard to the way in which he pretended to praise both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli for their faithful devotion to the maintenance of the privileges of the Commons, which was not exactly what they were doing.

However, the matter was not, as was supposed, settled yet. On a subsequent day the arrangement made by the Government cropped up, and there was hot talk, and Mr. Bouverie hovered in his stormy-petrel way over the discussion, and advised and suggested from a total yielding point of view; and Mr. Gladstone refined and used sophistical arguments, and endeavoured to conceal his real desire to do anything to get rid of the whole business, so that the Judicature bill was safe. At a critical moment Mr. Disraeli came in with a tremendous oration, which, in many parts laboured and long-drawn out, was in others brilliant and flashy, and all through subtle and crafty in a more eminent degree than his former address. Nothing could have been happier than his quizzing of Mr. Vernon Harcourt for some communications to a newspaper on the subject in hand, the effect not being spoiled by the fact that he was talking of the wrong man, as that was not known until the next day. At length, with a look of painful anxiety on his face, Mr. Gladstone signified that he had gathered the feeling of the House to be that the (to Lord Cairns) obnoxious clauses had better be foregone; that he would consult his colleaguess and tell the House his resolve next day. Everyone knew that the result was a foregone conclusion, so that on the following day, when the announcement was to be made, there was no great gathering of members, though some people believed that Mr. Gladstone would seize the opportunity to retort on Mr. Disraeli some of the many gibes and taunts and ridicule which he had showered on the leader of the House *eo nomine*. But, for once, discretion prevailed; and in the fewest possible sentences Mr. Gladstone told that he had given way, that the disputed provisions would disappear, and that he would take an incomplete Judicature Bill rather than risk the loss of a complete one; and so this doughty and exciting episode came to a close.

There have been some special features in the proceedings of the Commons. Notably the House has been sitting till four o'clock in the morning on more than one occasion. There is a conventional term in Parliament to the effect that nothing is so unimportant as a Turnpike Bill, and yet now even such a measure has caused a controversy so fierce that time, day and night and their alternations, have been disregarded, and the contest resolved itself into one of physical strength and endurance, for it is nothing else when the proceedings consist only of a long-continued series of divisions up to the hours when the sunlight streams fully into the chamber. Something of the effect of these protracted sittings is to be found in the difficulty of making Houses at twelve o'clock on Wednesdays—once, at least, that process not being completed until past one in the afternoon.

One day, as soon as the House had assembled, Mr. Mitchell-Henry rose, and, exercising a curious privilege appertaining to every individual member, said, using the technical Parliamentary phrase, "I spy strangers in the House." Instantly everyone included in that phrase was bundled out, and the doors were closed. Some who may be called benevolent Parliamentary fairies took the trouble to reveal what occurred during the continuance of the secret conclave, and it seems that Mr. Mitchell-Henry complained that the Irish members, and he in particular, were not adequately reported, and something must be done to correct an evil more growing every day. No doubt it must be trying to so painstaking and anxious a member as Mr. Mitchell-Henry to find that he appears before his constituents and the public only in little in the journals; but it must be understood that there are other considerations influencing those who have debates reported, besides the collection and dissemination of parliamentary eloquence; that it is possible that there may be matter abroad more interesting to the general public than discussions on local or personal grievances in the House; and that sometimes a column of advertisements has a prettier and at the same time a more solid look than the like quantity of speech which is not exactly oratory.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday, the 11th, Lord Halifax informed the Duke of Somerset that the Government intended to ask Parliament to vote a sum necessary to maintain the breakwater and other works at Alderney. After Lord Granville had answered a question as to the boundary between the Persian and Turkish territories, the House went into Committee on the Law Agents (Scotland) Bill. Lord Colonsay moved the insertion of a clause exempting Writers to the Signet from the necessity of passing the examination prescribed by the bill for admission to practice as law agents, on the ground that they had previously passed a higher examination. Although supported by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Cairns, the clause was negatived by 46 against 39 votes. Several amendments having been inserted, on the motion of Lord Colonsay, the bill passed through Committee. The Canada Loan Guarantee Bill was passed.

The subjects of the military situation at Cape Coast Castle, the confessional in the Established Church, and the Concession to Baron Reuter in Persia were discussed on Monday. The Public Schools (Eton College Property) Bill was read the second time; and the Tithe Commutation Acts Amendment Bill, the National Debt Commissioners (Annuities) Bill, and the Prison Officers' Superannuation (Ireland) Bill were passed.

On Tuesday the report of the Law Agents (Scotland) Bill was received; the subjects of the services of medical officers on the West Coast of Africa, and the importation of coolies to Cuba, were considered; the Public Works Loan Commissioners (School and Sanitary Loan) Bill and the Militia (Service, &c.) Bill were read the second time; and the Colonial Church Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Thursday the Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 3) Bill, the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland (Grand Juries) Bill, and the Public Works Loan Commissioners (School and Sanitary Loans) Bill passed through Committee. The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill was brought up, and the Commons' amendment to the Lords' amendments agreed to. The Law Agents (Scotland) Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An unusual incident took place on Friday, the 11th. Mr. Mitchell Henry drew the Speaker's attention to the presence of "strangers" in the House, and, in accordance with a standing rule, the House was cleared of all but members and officers. It is understood that Mr. Henry then complained of the manner in which many members, and especially Irish members, were systematically treated by the reporters, who either misreported or did not report their remarks at all, and thus made them appear ridiculous to their constituents. Mr. Bouverie objected to the purpose to which Mr. Henry had put the privilege of the House, as did also Mr. Gladstone in a mild way. Mr. Whalley was proceeding to complain of his own treatment, which he attributed to the religious creed of the reporters, when he was called to order by the Speaker, who gave it as his opinion that the House was in favour of the readmission of the strangers. The doors were accordingly reopened. Mr. Gladstone having assured Mr. Bouverie that Mr. O'Keeffe would receive the benefit of the new rule suggested by Lord Hartington and adopted by the Irish National Board of Education, the hon. member stated that he would not proceed with his motion on the Callan schools. The Judicature Bill was resumed in Committee at clause 75, which relates to the personal officers of future Judges. The whole clauses proper, up to 94, were passed, and the postponed clauses entered upon. An amendment of the Attorney-General on clause 31, by which the business of the Court of Bankruptcy would be transferred from the Court of Chancery to the Court of Exchequer, was discussed, divided upon, and carried by 114 to 70. At the evening sitting Colonel Lindsay called attention to the state of the volunteer force, and some discussion followed, in which Lord Elcho supported the conscription. The subject ultimately dropped. Mr. Macfie not being in his place to move his colonial waste lands proposal, Mr. Whalley proceeded to call attention to the "law relating to contempt of court," when the House was counted out.

The Judicature Bill was passed through Committee on Monday, and a long debate ensued as to whether the amendments relating to the transfer of Scotch and Irish appeals to the new Appellate Court should be persevered in, Mr. Gladstone promising to consider what course should be pursued. The report was fixed for Thursday. The Turnpike Trusts Continuance Bill was passed through Committee, Lord G. Cavendish having withdrawn the instruction for the compulsory adoption of the Highways Act. The Lords' amendments to the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill were considered, and the bill was ordered to be sent back to the Lords with a further amendment. The Exchequer Bonds (£1,600,000) Bill and the Regulation of Railways (Returns) Bill were read the second time.

At the afternoon sitting on Tuesday Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government had abandoned their intention of recommitting the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill with the view of transferring the Scotch and Irish appeals from the House of Lords to the new Court of Appeal. The Premier explained that this course had been adopted because the Government were sensible of the risks which the bill might have to encounter in the House of Lords, in consequence of the serious and probably lengthened debates to which it would there be subjected. The Rating (Valuation and Liability) Bill gave rise to a succession of sharp debates. Mr. Gladstone objected to the recommittal of the whole bill, which would be fatal to it for this Session, and again asserted that this measure was the basis of the whole Government scheme for the reform of local taxation. Eventually it was moved and agreed to that the bill should only be recommitted as regarded clauses 1, 3, and 19, and any new clauses relating to the subject matter of he three clauses specified; and the House then went into Committee on the bill, passed clause 1 with verbal amendments, and rejected clause 19. The new clause proposed by Mr. Stansfeld, defining the rateable value of land used as plantation, was under discussion when progress was reported. The Military Manœuvres Bill was read the third time and passed. The Exchequer Bonds (£1,600,000) Bill and the Treasury Chest Fund Bill were passed through Committee. The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to. At the evening sitting the subjects of the ecclesiastical policy of the Government in regard to the Established Church in the West Indies and the revenues of the Established Church in England were discussed; and attention was called, but without effect, to the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871.

The bill for giving certain powers to Scotch tenant-farmers to erect labourers' cottages at the expense of the landlords was again discussed on Wednesday, and finally disposed of by an adverse vote of 78 to 74. Mr. T. Collins's bill for applying the cumulative vote to the election of aldermen by town councillors was debated at some length, and talked out. The Public Health Act (1872) Amendment Bill was read the second time; and the Exchequer Bonds Bill, the Treasury Chest Fund Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, and the Revising Barristers Bill were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Ayrton, on Thursday, in reply to questions, intimated that the sculptures and models bequeathed by the late Mr. Gibson would be exhibited at the Royal Academy in May next; and said he thought it extremely probable that the houses standing between Parliament street and the new Colonial and Home Offices would be taken down before the meeting of Parliament. Lord Otho Fitzgerald brought up the reply of the Queen to the address praying her Majesty to take steps with a view to the establishment of a system of international arbitration. In reply, her Majesty said:—"I am sensible of the philanthropic motives which have dictated your address. I have at all times sought to extend, both by advice and example, as occasion might offer, the practice of closing controversies between nations by submission to the impartial judgment of friends, and to encourage the adoption of international rules intended for the equal benefit of all. I shall continue to pursue a similar course, with due regard to time and opportunity, when it shall seem likely to be attended with advantage." The reading of this reply was received with cheers and laughter. Mr. W. E. Forster, in moving the second reading of the Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment Bill, explained the course which Ministers contemplated in the face of the objections raised in various quarters against some of its provisions, and particularly the third clause. The object of that clause was twofold—first, to secure the education of all the children of outdoor paupers; secondly, to transfer to the poor-law guardians, under certain conditions, the onus of paying wholly or in part the school fees for the children of indigent parents. It was also proposed to extend the provisions of Denison's Act in making education compulsory in the case of pauper children. He admitted that this must cause a temporary and inconsiderable increase in the rates; but he trusted that the struggle between conscience and pocket would not be allowed to keep children untaught. He also added that for every sixpence found by the local rates another sixpence would come from Imperial sources. And this, he held, was as good a bargain, so far as local rates were concerned, as could be expected. Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens moved the previous question, contending that the measure would overtax the poorest districts, would offer an inducement to pauperism and convert the maximum of rating into the minimum of charge. Sir Massey Lopes seconded the amendment. Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Melly, Mr. C. Reed, Sir C. Adderley, and others supported the bill, which was as warmly opposed by Mr. Newdegate and several other hon. members. After a long and animated debate the House divided, when the second reading of the bill was carried by 343 against 72. The bill was then read the second time.

LAW AND POLICE.

In consequence of the detention in town of Mr. Justice Lush, one of the presiding Judges at the Tickborne trial, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., acts as Judge upon the Western Circuit, with Chief Baron Kelly.

At the conclusion of the arguments in the appeal of "Gray v. Lewis," which lasted the whole of Thursday, the Lords Justices delivered judgment. Lord Justice James said that the defendants, Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., and Mr. F. B. Henshaw (who alone appealed), were entitled to be relieved from the consequences of the Vice-Chancellor's decree. If ever a bill was demurrable, this bill was so, having been instituted by the wrong plaintiff in the wrong form. The bill must, therefore, be dismissed. Lord Justice Mellish concurred.

At Durham Assizes, on Monday, the action brought against Mr. George Leeman, M.P. for York, by Mr. R. Ward Jackson, M.P. for Hartlepool, was concluded, a verdict being given for the plaintiff, with 40s. damages.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, Mr. William Robert Bald, corn broker, Glasgow, was awarded £3500 as compensation for injuries received by him in October last at the Kirtlebridge accident on the Caledonian Railway.

Dr. Berrington, promoter of the "high-class college," has had a third charge of swindling entered against him at the Hampstead Police Court, and has been committed for trial.

John Wilson, a tinman, of Leather-lane, but formerly of Colney-hatch, has been charged at Hampstead with attempting to upset a train on the Midland Railway by placing iron bars on the line. When he had finished the first part of his practical joke he stationed himself on a bridge and threw stones at the train. He was committed to the Central Criminal Court.

Joseph Head, of Bramley, and Samuel Harding, of Bruton, Somersetshire, have been fined at Guildhall for sending diseased meat to the Metropolitan Meat Market.

William Brown, a City merchant, charged at the Mansion House with forging and uttering bills of exchange, has been committed for trial.

Edward Sainger, Jane Savage, and Edmund Hacker were charged at Lambeth, on Saturday last, with being concerned in obtaining money by representing a painted sparrow to be a canary. The prisoners were in Albany-road, Camberwell, and two women, one of whom was the prisoner Savage, told Mrs. Felton that their "Missus" had given them a canary. Mrs. Felton was induced to give half a crown for the bird, which was in a bag. On getting home she found it was a painted sparrow. It was shown that many persons had been duped by the prisoners, and they were committed for trial.

Benjamin Hudson, the young collier who murdered his wife last April, was tried at the Derby Assizes, on Tuesday, and found guilty, but recommended to mercy on the ground of provocation. The Judge passed sentence of death.

On Monday, before Mr. Justice Grove, Charles Doran, a fireman, was indicted, at Glamorgan, for the wilful murder of James Maguor, at Dowlais, in April last. After the evidence connecting the prisoner with the crime had been given, it was contended that he received sufficient provocation to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter, and he was therefore sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

At the Durham Assizes, on Saturday, sentence of death was passed upon a young man named Joseph Turnbull, coal-miner, for the murder of Martin Hagan, at Willington, on April 21 last. The crime arose out of a quarrel between English and Irish labourers.

At the Cowan Assizes, on Thursday, Lawrence Smith, a blind man, was tried for the murder of Patrick Lynch, a respectable farmer. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

Her Majesty has commanded that the 79th Regiment shall be styled the "79th (Queen's Own) Cameron Highlanders."

Mr. Kettle, as arbitrator between the Cleveland ironstone miners and their employers, has decided that the position of the men and the prospects of the iron trade do not warrant any addition to the large increase of wages which they obtained.

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MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This week commenced with a performance of "Don Giovanni," for the last time this season; on Tuesday "Les Diamans de la Couronne" was given, also for the last time. On Wednesday "Der Freischütz" was performed, and for Friday "L'Etoile du Nord" was announced—each for the first time this season—the former being promised a second time to-night (Saturday). The cast of "Der Freischütz" was similar to that of last year, with the exception of the substitution of Mdlle. d'Angeri for Madame Lucca as Agata. The lady first named, who made her début here on the opening night of the season, appeared to greater advantage in her recent performance than heretofore, particularly in the delivery of the great scena ("Softly sighs"), which was given with much feeling and dramatic power, and gained for her general applause. As already implied, other principal characters were as before—Annetta, Madame Sinico; Caspar, M. Faure; Max, Signor Bettini, &c. The overture and Caspar's drinking-song were encored. Signor Bevignani conducted on this occasion.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

There is little to record of this establishment beyond the fact of its close to-night (Saturday), somewhat sooner than was anticipated; another and greater surprise having been caused by the announcement that Balfe's unheard opera, "Il Talismano," will remain so until next season, its production having been postponed, as explained in recent advertisements.

Since our last notice "Le Nozze di Figaro" has been given (on Saturday), for the first time this season, with a cast similar in most respects to that of last year, including the important features of Mdlle. Titiens as the Countess and Signor Agnesi as Figaro, the principal change having been the appearance of Mdlle. Ostava Torriani as Susanna, in which character that lady appeared to more advantage than heretofore. Her fresh quality of voice and grace of style were advantageously displayed in various instances, particularly in the duet with the Count, "Crudel per ché;" in that with the Countess, "Sull' aria" (both encored); and, above all, in Susanna's important aria, "Deh vieni," in which latter the singer produced a highly favourable impression. In every respect Mdlle. Torriani's performance was characterised by much refinement. The Countess of Mdlle. Titiens has, for several seasons, been one of her favourite parts; and again her fine voice and earnest style were displayed in music worthy of them, her delivery of the cavatina "Porgi amor" and the aria "Dove sono" having been especially successful. Madame Trebelli-Bettini had not appeared in the character of Cherubino for three years previously. The music of the part suffers somewhat from the transposition of key necessary to bring it within the compass of this lady's voice. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, however, her fine singing gave great effect to the prominent passages for the Page—the aria "Non so più," and the canzone "Voi che sapete," which latter had to be repeated. Signor Rota, as the Count, sang well throughout. Signor Agnesi's Figaro was the same fine performance as heretofore, and the Bartolo of Signor Borella also presented all its former characteristics. Other parts were efficiently filled by Mdlle. Bauermeister and Signori Rinaldini, Casaboni, and Sinigaglia.

The performances for this, the closing, week announced were—"Semiramide" on Monday, "Faust" on Tuesday (for the benefit of Madame Nilsson), "Les Huguenots" on Thursday, "Marta" on Friday (for the benefit of Signor Campanini), and "Le Nozze di Figaro" on Saturday (for the benefit of Mdlle. Titiens).

The season of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury Lane Theatre commenced on April 15, and the proceedings throughout have offered nothing of positive novelty, with the exception of an unusually large number of first appearances. The names of several of the established favourites who reappeared this year are incidentally mentioned above. Others were Mdlles. Ilma de Murska and Marie Roze, and Signori Mongini, Fancelli, and Mendioroz. The new comers were Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, Torriani, and Macvitz, and Signori Aramburo, Cantini, Collini, Del Puente, Castelmary, Campobello, and Pro.

As to works, there is scarcely anything to be said, as no novelty whatever has been produced, unless a rehearing of "Mignon," with Madame Nilsson as the heroine, and the first performance under this management of "La Favorita," can be so considered—the unfulfilled promises being numerous, as is, more or less, the case with most operatic seasons, probably from causes which cannot be foreseen when the manager issues his prospectus.

Sir Michael Costa has continued his valuable aid as conductor and musical director; and here it may be proper to mention that an authoritative contradiction has been given to the rumour which was circulated as to Sir Michael's intended speedy retirement from professional duties.

NATIONAL MUSIC MEETINGS.

The second series of these annual competitions at the Crystal Palace closed on Saturday. The fourth and last of the trial performances took place on Thursday week, when the occasion possessed a special interest from the opposition offered to the South Wales Choral Union by the Tonic Sol-Fa Association.

Last year, it will be remembered, the first-named body gained the challenge prize cup (value £1000) unopposed, but fully justified by the exceptionally fine singing of the choristers. This year they were again awarded the prize (together with a purse of £100) under the more satisfactory condition of a powerful opposition. Both choirs sang Bach's motet, "I wrestle and pray," the "Hallelujah Chorus," from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives;" the chorus "See what love," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul;" and the fine choral movement, "Come with torches," from the same composer's "Walpurgis Night" music. Without any disparagement of the meritorious performances of the defeated body, it cannot be denied that those of the Welsh choristers were in every way far superior. In richness of tone, power without coarseness, energy, precision, and truth of intonation, the Cambrian singers fully maintained the high impression produced by their last year's performances, and justified the verdict pronounced in their favour by the judges—Sir J. Benedict, Sir. J. Goss, and Mr. Barnby—who awarded the second prize (a harmonium presented by Messrs. Alexandre, of Paris) to the Tonic Sol-Fa Association.

The other contest of the day was between three choirs of male singers—the Bristol Choral Union, the Liverpool Representative Choir, and Mr. Proudman's men's-voice choir. The judges in this case were Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Barnby; and they bestowed the first prize (a purse of £50) on the Liverpool choir, the second (a 10-guinea library of music, presented by Messrs. Chappell and Co.) on that of Bristol, and a certificate of merit to the other choir.

The proceedings closed on Saturday with the distribution of prizes, followed by a concert and other entertainments.

A new series of twelve performances of operas in English commenced at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, when a version of Auber's "Le Domino Noir" was very effectively given, the principal characters represented by Madame Florence Lancia (Angela) and Mr. J. Maas (Horace), other parts having been filled by Misses A. Goodall, A. Thirlwall, Messrs. H. Corri, E. Cotte, &c. The co-operation of the company's fine orchestra, conducted by Mr. Manns, is an important aid to the general effect. "Le Domino Noir" was repeated on Thursday; other first performances announced as forthcoming being those of "Satanella" and "Norma." The fourth concert of the Welsh Choral Union took place on Monday. The sixth and last but one of the summer concerts is announced for to-day (Saturday).

At the matinée of Mr. Frits Hartvigson, on Monday, his own fine pianoforte-playing was the principal feature. This was displayed in several solo pieces by Bach, Von Bülow, Chopin, and Liszt; and (in association with Herr Daubert) in Beethoven's sonata, with violoncello, in A; and, with the co-operation of Mr. Walter Bache, in Raff's chaconne for two pianos.

A military concert will take place at the Royal Albert Hall this (Saturday) afternoon at three o'clock, at which Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, Mdlle. Marie Roze, and Signor Campanini will assist.

The annual public concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday next.

Promenade concerts, under the experienced direction of M. Rivière, are to begin at Covent-Garden Theatre on Aug. 16.

THEATRES.

At the close of the season there is but little to record. It was not to be expected, however, that the visit of the Shah would be permitted to pass over without an attempt at its improvement. In addition to the slight piece at the Globe, called "Doing the Shah," a more important one, from the pen of Mr. Burnand, has been produced at the Opéra Comique. The latter is called "Kissi-Kissi; or, the Pa, the Ma, and the Padisha." This new Persian extravaganza is accompanied with Offenbach's music, and goes remarkably well. It has been splendidly got up as a spectacle, and altogether projected on a costly scale. Mr. Burnand has provided the dialogue with an abundance of puns, and the story, for a piece of this class, may be considered as really clever. The heroine, named Kissi-Kissi, is presented to us as the only daughter of the Grand Vizier Heerza Beeg Phul (Mr. Perrini), whose boyish predelictions are a great trouble to her parents. Besides this, the supposed hoyden is in love, Prince Kikki Wikki (Miss Almar Santon) being the object of her attachment, who waits, besides, to be first addressed. The mystery is ultimately explained. The girl has been brought up as a boy; the boy, as a girl. Such is the position of affairs when the Shah returns home from his travels and relates all he has seen in England. The portrait of this illustrious personage is a full-length, and the witty author has provided him with a series of humorous descriptions which are very amusing. Mr. Henry Corri makes up for the character in the most effective manner. He realises the man to the most minute details, not forgetting the spectacles. The Shah of the stage is deprived, however, of many of his gems, which have been pledged to his "uncle;" and in their stead wears round his neck the pawnbroker's tickets. We have next to speak of Miss Harriet Coveney, the Grand Vizier's only wife, named Ima Nussa, who suffers remorse for having disguised the sex of the children. The children themselves have by this time penetrated the secret. All that remains is to explain it to the Padisha; and here we think that the clever writer has shown some awkwardness. The revelation should come sooner than it does. Of the acting and the appointments we have only a good account to render. Seldom has an occasional piece been better performed on the first night or proved more successful.

On Saturday last Mr. Buckstone brought to its close the Haymarket season, rendered notable through the production of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Wicked World," by taking his annual benefit. The programme was various, two songs by Mr. Sims Reeves being added to the dramatic attractions. Mr. Buckstone's farewell speech, always regarded as one of the events of the theatrical year, was equal to the occasion.

The last of the Italian plays given by Madame Ristori at Drury Lane was represented on Friday week. The performance was diversified by the recitation in French of Joan of Arc's farewell apostrophe to her mother's cottage, and the social relations of life, when placing on her brow the typical helmet, thus showing her devotion to France. Full justice was done to the pathetic and spirit-stirring lines of M. Legouvé. The performance concluded with the famous scene from "Macbeth," which was rendered in the most impressive manner.

The favour with which the series of Opéras Bouffes, produced under the direction of M. Humbert at the St. James's, have been received by the London public is not in the least diminished. Last Saturday night "La Belle Hélène," with which everyone is familiar, was revived, and attracted a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

Madame Judic has appeared at the Princess's, and achieved an increasing popularity. The theme of most of her songs, however, is objectionable.

Mr. H. J. Irving's benefit will take place this evening at the Lyceum, when he will reappear in the part of Mathias in "The Bells," and in that of Charles I., he and Miss Isabel Bateman performing together in the last act.

The tenancy of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed is about to expire at the Gallery of Illustration, which, after the 31st inst., will cease to exist as a place of public entertainment. For many years Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, assisted by a small but talented company, have given "a local habitation and a name" to a class of entertainment distinguished by its refinement. Our readers will be glad to learn that they will not be permanently deprived of a favourite amusement, for Mrs. Reed will resume her entertainments next season. Meantime she will take a short tour in the provinces.

A public park, for the use of the inhabitants of Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and neighbourhood, was opened, last Saturday, by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. In the year 1858 the late Mr. S. Oldham left a bequest of £7000, the interest of which was to be appropriated for the purpose of keeping in repair and defraying the cost of management of a public park to be provided for the people. In June, 1871, the mansion and park, known as the Highfield estate, were sold, for a very low sum, to H. T. Darnton, Esq., who gave up his purchase to a committee. Lord Stamford, on the understanding that the people would subscribe £10,000, made a gift of thirty five acres, valued at over £12,000, to the park committee, thus making a beautiful place of recreation for the people, occupying over fifty acres of ground. The park, with a splendid mansion for a museum and library, and containing gymnasiums, bowling-green, large lakes, and waterfalls, was opened on Saturday, which was observed as a holiday.

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The interest just now felt in this subject, as shown by the public meeting last week in Exeter Hall, is heightened by the recent success of her Majesty's Government in negotiating with the Sultan of Zanzibar a treaty for the suppression of the horrid traffic in human beings, denounced by Dr. Livingstone from the far inland shores of Tanganyika, to which we called attention a twelvemonth ago. We gave last week some Illustrations of the different classes and races of people concerned in the East African slave trade, from sketches made by Mr. B. C. Frere, son of the Special Envoy, Sir Bartle Frere, during his diplomatic cruise in H.M.S. Enchantress between Muscat, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, Zanzibar, with the adjacent African mainland, the Comoro Isles, Madagascar, and the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique. Other gentlemen of the same expedition, Lieutenant A. M. R. Hamilton, R.N., and Captain Fairfax, naval attaché to the mission, have likewise furnished sketches, which will appear in this Journal. Meantime we have engraved for the present Number four views of Mozambique and the neighbouring territory, which were obligingly lent us by Sir William Parker, Bart., of Melford, Suffolk, having been drawn by him from slight sketches made on that coast a few years ago by his brother, the late Captain Hyde Parker, R.N. They represent—1. Part of the town and the fort of St. Sebastian, at Mozambique. 2. Mafamale Island, at the mouth of the river Angoxa, in the Mozambique Channel, about 150 miles south of Mozambique. (This sketch shows a slaver driven on shore by a man-of-war.) 3. The Lurio River, with the distant mountains of Picos Fragos, about one hundred miles north of Mozambique. 4. The Rovooma River, midway between Mozambique and Zanzibar. These little-known rivers are much frequented by the slavers. Sir William Parker writes the following more detailed account of the places shown in his drawings:—

"The town of Mozambique, which nearly covers the low sandy island of the same name, in lat. 15 deg. 3 min. S., long. 40 deg. 58 min. E., is the capital of the Portuguese possessions on the east coast of Africa, and the residence of the Governor. The island is a mile and three quarters long, and barely half a mile wide at the broadest part. The fine harbour to which this place owes all its importance is one of the few safe anchorages on the coast during all weathers. The building of the town was commenced shortly after Vasco de Gama touched here on his first voyage to India.

"The large fort of St. Sebastian, shown in the drawing, at the north-east end of the island, is a fine piece of old masonry, and was built at the commencement of the eighteenth century. Portuguese tradition says that it was completed within three years, but that its construction cost the lives of 60,000 negroes. It can mount eighty guns, and commands the bay and harbour; and, though now in a neglected state, like everything Portuguese on this coast, it is still a strong work. The town is irregular, with narrow streets; but the houses are generally well built, with tanks on the roofs for rain water, as all the well water on the island is brackish. It contains about 6000 inhabitants, of whom not 400 are free, and of these latter only some thirty are Portuguese; all the remaining free population being made up of half-castes, with Arabs and Banyans, who are the principal traders; and, though there is no actual slave trade here, the merchants are more or less interested in it. Some of the Portuguese have villas and gardens at Cabeceira Grande, on the mainland of the bay, while many of the Arabs and Mohammedans reside at Cabeceira Pequena. The climate is deadly, and the depravity of morals notorious; and Mozambique is now sinking rapidly into decay.

"About a hundred miles north of Mozambique are the bays of Almeida and Lurio, into the latter of which flows the river of the same name, a fine stream, which is in some places within the entrance two miles broad. Like most of the east-coast rivers, the Lurio has a bar across its mouth, with very little water on it in a dry season; but in the rains it pours down a great body of water of a reddish tint, which discolours the sea to a considerable distance. On the north bank, about three miles up, is a considerable village, with some large huts, which the natives say are stores for grain, beans, and other produce, sent to Mozambique for the food of the slaves there; but it is probable that they also serve the purpose, for which they are well adapted, of slave barracoons when so required. From Lurio Bay are visible the curious distant peaks, shown in the Engraving, which are called by the Portuguese Picos Fragos, and which are an excellent landmark for this part of the coast.

"To the north of Cape Delgado, in a bay about midway between Mozambique and Zanzibar, and within the territory claimed by the Imaum of Muscat, is the river Rovooma (spelt on some maps Lovouma). Near its entrance there is good anchorage; and though the left side of the river is full of sand-banks, there is a channel three fathoms deep, close to the right bank. The stream is always very strong, and in the rainy season an immense body of water is discharged. The water at the surface of the bay, as far out as the anchorage, is frequently quite drinkable. The banks of the river are wooded with some very fine trees. A few miles up, the country becomes hilly. The anchorage is resorted to by slavers while waiting for their cargoes, being very convenient from its facilities for wooding and watering. Some coasting slave trade to Zanzibar is also carried on from this place and neighbourhood.

"Southward of Mozambique is the Angoxa river, which has a dangerous bar at its entrance, with a depth of from 2½ fathoms to 3 fathoms at high water, on which the sea breaks heavily with southerly winds. It is, however, navigated by dhows, though not safe, except with a leading wind. The river banks are low and sandy, with some casuarina trees. The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs, blacks, and outcasts of all sorts. Their territory is nominally within the Portuguese dominions; but they are, in fact, perfectly independent, and under the rule of a Sultan. The entrance to the river is, to a certain extent, sheltered by an extensive coral reef surrounding Mafamale Island, on which in the Engraving a slaver is represented driven on shore by a man-of war cruiser. The island above water has diminished in size since many of its trees were cut down for firewood."

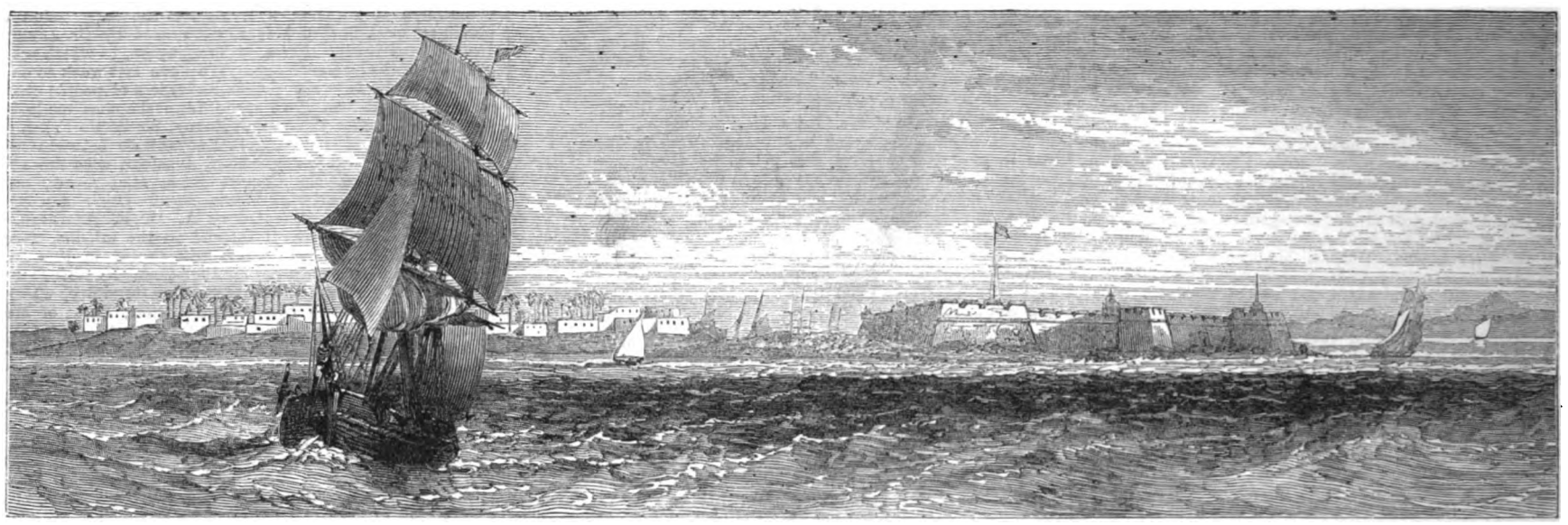
We may add that the newly-published book of Captain George Sulivan, R.N., entitled "Dhow-Chasing in Zanzibar Waters," to which we referred last week (published by Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle), contains much authentic information upon the facts of Portuguese connivance at the slave trade in the Mozambique Channel.

The appointment of the Duke of Roxburghe to be Lord Lieutenant of Berwickshire, vice Baron Marjoribanks, deceased, is officially announced in the *Gazette*.

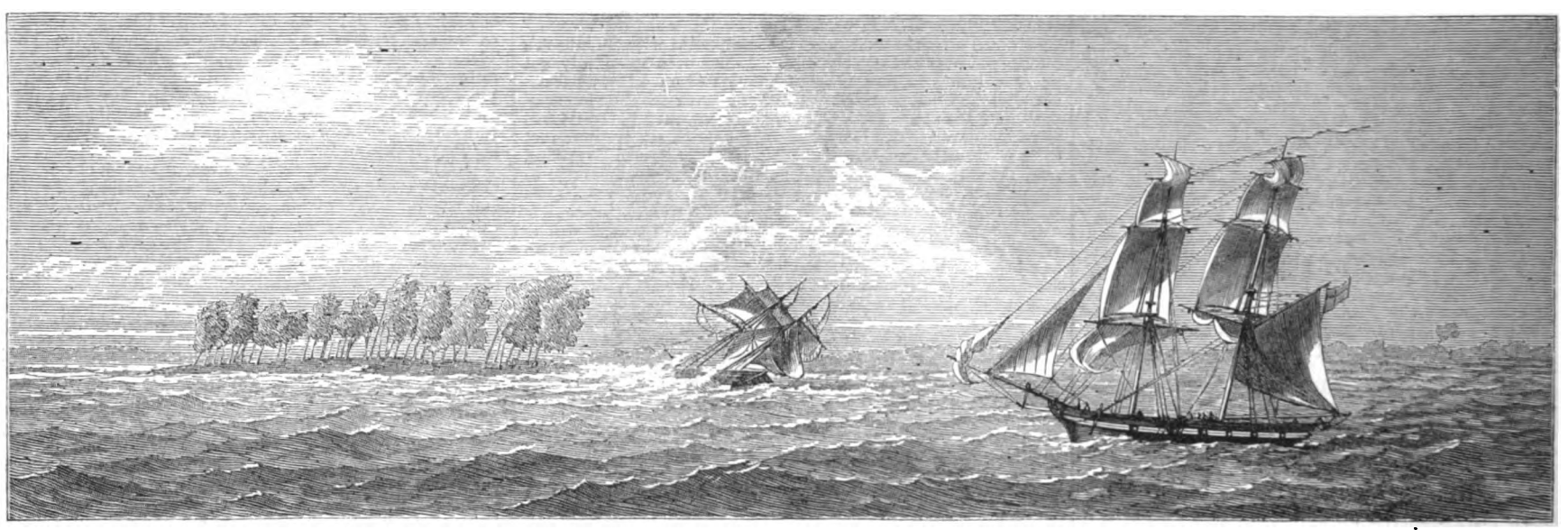
An Art-Treasures and Industrial Exhibition was opened in the Mechanics' Institution, Bradford, on Wednesday, by Mr. Thompson, the Mayor; the object being to raise funds for liquidating the debt of £5000 upon the new building of the institute. The exhibition comprises a fine collection of paintings, mostly by modern British artists, machinery in motion, objects from the South Kensington and Indian Museums, and armour from the Tower.

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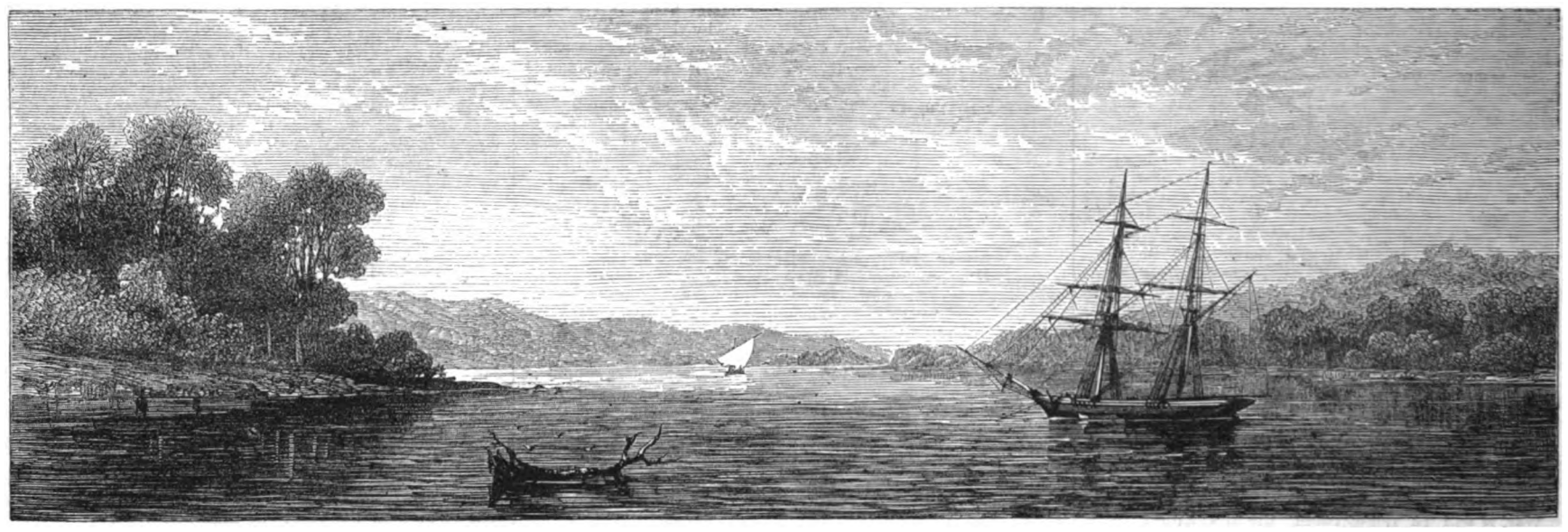
THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.



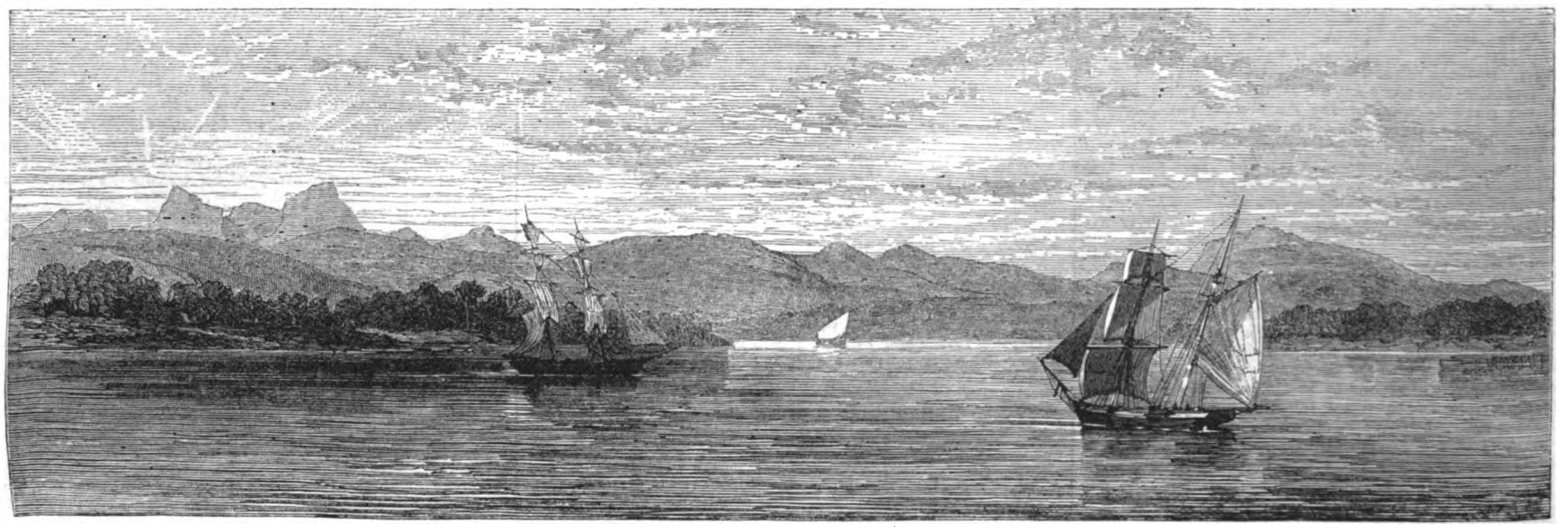
MOZAMBIQUE, WITH FORT ST. SEBASTIAN.



MAFAMALE ISLE, MOUTH OF THE ANGOXA.



ROVOOMA RIVER



LURIO RIVER, WITH THE PICOS FRAGOS.

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MDLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA.

This admirable artist—a native of Hungary—first appeared in London at Her Majesty's Theatre, where she made her début in 1865, as Lucia, a character which is still one of the most attractive among her many and varied representations. There are, however, other parts requiring an exceptionally high range of voice, which is possessed by very few singers to such extent as by Mdlle. de Muraka. She is one of the best representatives of such parts. The music for the Queen of Night, in Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte" ("Il Flauto Magico"), is an instance of this, having been written specially for a singer of the time who possessed a rare command of the highest soprano notes—the aria "Gl'angui" extending to F in alt. Not only in this opera, but also in various others, has the exceptional value of Mdlle. de Muraka been proved, here as well as abroad, and with a recent development of vocal and dramatic power that we have already commented on. The brilliancy of her voice and her facile execution of the most difficult bravura passages have been admirably displayed, not only in the characters already specified, but also as Dinorah, the Princess in "Roberto," the Queen in "Les Huguenots" and other parts.

Special mention is due to the performance by this accomplished artist of the character of Senta in "L'Olandese Dannato," (the Italian version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer"), which was brought out at the Drury Lane Opera during the temporary management of Mr. George Wood, in 1870. Those who had before only heard Mdlle. de Muraka as a bravura singer in operas of a lighter class here found occasion to recognise the dramatic power of the singer in a remarkable work that should have received frequent repetition, whereas it was heard but twice. It is to be hoped that Mdlle. de Murska's return next season may be coupled with a revival of Wagner's opera, and a renewal of her admirable performance therein.

We have Engraved the Portrait of this lady from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street, Portman-square.



MDLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA.

SIGNOR AGNESI.

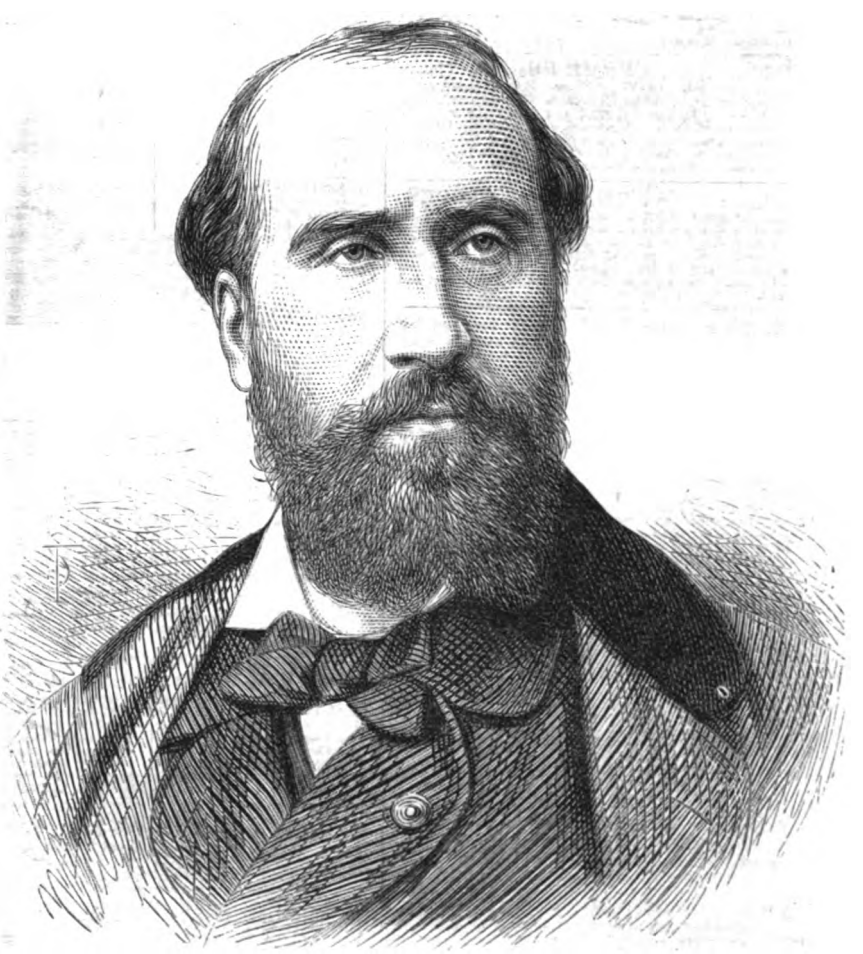
This eminent vocalist is a native of Belgium, and received his musical education at the Brussels Conservatoire, when under the direction of the late M. Fetis. Here Signor Agnesi acquired a thorough knowledge of his art, both practical and theoretical; having previously been, when a boy, a performer on the clarinet and bassoon. Soon after his entry at the Brussels institution he won the prizes for solfeggi, organ-playing, harmony, and composition. He shortly afterwards produced a grand opera in two acts entitled "Hermold le Norman," which met with considerable success at the Brussels Grand Opera. Subsequently the young composer put music to a comic opera by Scribe, the production of which was nearly prevented by the sudden illness of the baritone engaged. In this emergency Agnesi undertook the part, and was so successful in his double capacity of singer and composer that he was, it is said, called twenty-four times before the curtain. This event determined the career of Agnesi as an operatic singer. Rossini happened to be present on the occasion referred to, and by the influence of that great composer a Parisian career was opened to the artist. The counsels of the Italian maestro were of high benefit to Agnesi, who is now one of the best of the few thoroughly Rossinian singers of the day. Special proof of this has been afforded during the present season, as heretofore, by Signor Agnesi's fine performance as Assur, in "Semiramide," as given at the Drury-Lane Opera, with which establishment Signor Agnesi has been connected several years past. Not only by his stage performances, but as an oratorio and concert singer, has Signor Agnesi attained a high position in London. Besides his productions already referred to, he has, we believe, composed church music—motets, choruses, and orchestral symphonies. His portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle and London.

M. FAURE.

Jean-Baptiste Faure was born at Moulines in January, 1830. He was educated at the Conservatoire from 1843 to 1852, and made his début at the Opéra Comique in the last-mentioned year. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Singing at the Conservatoire. Thus it appears that, French by birth and Parisian by education, M. Faure early attained eminence in his own country. The thorough musical training given in the Paris Conservatoire has been exemplified by many great dramatic singers, but never more than in this instance. A vocalist trained for the stage in Paris is taught to act as well as to sing, and the result generally is that in either aspect the finished student may challenge severe criticism. M. Faure is a notable instance of this. The character in which he made the earliest impression in this country was Mephistopheles, in the production of Gounod's Faust at the Royal Italian Opera ten seasons ago. Merely as a piece of acting this was, and is, one of the most highly studied and perfectly executed representations ever seen, either on the opera stage or in performances of what is called the "regular drama." The minute care bestowed on every detail in action and gesture (modelled on the remarkable series of drawings illustrative of "Faust" made specially for the King of Bavaria) and the subtle by-play, sufficiently fiendish and malignant without ever approaching exaggeration, combine to make up a dramatic performance of sustained excellence. Added to this is a baritone voice of pure quality, used with all the skill and style of cultivated art and systematic study. Here we have a combination of merits such as has rarely been realised by a stage singer. Another fine performance of the same kind is one that was repeated this week, for the first time this season—that of Caspar in "Der Freischütz." Among the many high merits of M. Faure is undoubtedly that of versatility, both as a musical and a dramatic artist. In Italian opera, and in adaptations of that of Germany, he is equally admirable—for example, as Don Giovanni and Figaro. Perhaps the highest proof yet given by M. Faure of his histrionic power has been afforded by his fine performance as Hamlet in M. Thomas's opera. This and the Ophelia of Madame (then Mdlle.) Nilsson chiefly gained acceptance of the work on its production in Paris in 1868. The portrait of M. Faure is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street, Portman-square.



SIGNOR AGNESI.



M. FAURE.

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12 Dessert Spoons	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
2 Salt Spoons	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Mustard ditto	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 0
6 Egg ditto	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 9 6	0 10 6
1 Soup Ladle	0 9 6	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 16 6
1 Fish Knife	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 15 6	0 16 6
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740 Rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs ..	2s. 11d. ,,	5s. 6d.

10,000 dozen of Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, the marvel of cheapness, 1s. 6½d. per dozen; very cheap.
1000 Gentlemen's Pure Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 5s. 11d. to 31s. 6d. the dozen; half the usual price.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Chemises—Plain and frilled	1s. 11½d.	
Worked	2s. 11d.	
Insertion and frilled..	3s. 11d.	
Trimmed Lace..	4s. 11d. and	6s. 6d.
Night Dresses—Plain	2s. 11d.	
Trimmed frills	3s. 11d.	
Frills and insertion	4s. 6d.	
Elegantly trimmed and very fine, 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 21s.		
Camisoles—Trimmed	1s. 3½d.	
Trimmed insertion on lace, 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d.		
Handsomely trimmed fronts, 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d.		
Drawers—Plain 9½d.,	1s. 0½d., 1s. 3d.,	1s. 6d.
Trimmed work	1s. 11½d.	
Knickerbockers, work and insertion	3s. 11d. and	4s. 11d.

BAKER AND CRISP'S

GREAT ANNUAL SALE,
198, REGENT-STREET.
Patterns of Silks and Dress Goods post free.
Specimen Samples of all Goods free on remittance of stamps.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—NOW ON SALE,

at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
256, Regent-street, London.
BLACK SILKS, THE STOCK OF A SPITALFIELDS MANUFACTURER
(Retiring from Business),
Bought for cash at nearly half price.

ALSO A LARGE LOT of BLACK FRENCH SILKS

of the highest qualities, so advantageously bought that they will be offered at considerably less than they cost the Manufacturer.

During the Sale may be purchased
a good Black French Silk Dress for £3 10s. and upwards;
Viennese Black Silks, at 2s. 11½d. (excellent value);
Pretty Fancy Silks for Young Ladies, at 2s. 11½d. and upwards.
Bonnet and Cie.'s Rich Black Silks reduced in same proportion.

Also, the whole of the Made-up Goods, including
Rich Black and Fancy Silk Costumes,
Japanese and Material Costumes,
Black Grenadine and Material Costumes,
the Rich Stock of Elegant Mantles,
Choice Russian Seal Jackets,
Ball and Evening Dresses,
Millinery, Collars, Sunshades, and all
the Summer Fancy Stock.

Those Goods soiled during the rebuilding (the addition of another house) will be sold at nominal prices.
Observe the address,
Peter Robinson, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM."

MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, Regent-street, London.
Funerals Furnished on a moderate scale.

SUPERIOR CRAPE.—A Special Quality

that will not Spot with Rain.
PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,

IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, trimmed crape. } 25s. to 5 ga.

SALE of SEAMER'S SILK STOCK.

PETER ROBINSON, having bought by private treaty the STOCK of Mr. THOMAS SEAMER, the eminent Silk, Satin, and Moiré Antique Manufacturer, of Spitalfields and Milk-street, will OFFER the same for SALE during JULY at prices never before seen for these Dresses.
Moiré Antiques of the very richest qualities, at 5½ ga. the Dress.
Satins of extreme richness, specially adapted for Court Trains, from 6s. 9d. per yard.
Chêné, Brocade, and Rich Striped Silks, all at one price, 2½ ga. 14 yards.
These Goods are worth double.
A large collection of Plain and Striped Silks, at 3s. 3d. per yard.
Grisaille Silks, at 2s. 9d. per yard.
Sale of Seamer's Silk Stock.
Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

In immediate connection with the above beautiful Stock of Silk Goods, PETER ROBINSON will also Offer, on the same terms of Sale, his entire Stock of VELVET, SILK, CASHMERE, GRENADINE and Lace Mantles, Jackets, &c.; also Opera Mantles and House Jackets of all kinds; Real Seal Jackets, and Fur-trimmed Velvet Mantles of every description, Children's Jackets, Mantles, and Costumes; as well as the entire Stock of Shawls, including Indian, French, Paisley, and Cashmere Shawls; besides a large quantity of Fancy Shawls, suitable for every kind of wear.

RAILWAY and CARRIAGE RUGS in Fur and Wool.

DRESSES and COSTUMES.—Several Thousand made Costumes in every variety of new material and style, 21s. to 63s.
The "Leather make" of Yokohama Costumes, very elegant.
The entire Stock of made Polonaises, Casaques, &c., greatly reduced.
400 Richly-Trimmed Japanese Costumes, 42s. 6d. each.
350 Elegant Polonaises made of the beautiful Drap d' Utrecht, 35s. each.
Muslin Costumes, with Polonaise complete, 1 guinea.
All Tartatan and Grenadine Costumes much reduced.

DRESS MATERIALS.—The rich Dress

Fabrics, including Silks, Florence Cloths, Poils de Chèvre, Poplins, Diagonal Challis, Silk Alpacas, Tussores Anglais, Diamond Lustres, Silk and Wove Reps and Grenadines, from 7s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.
500 Pieces very best French Percales, at 6½d.
Rich Organdi and Jaconet Muslins, 5½d. to 9½d.
250 Pieces of Fringed Tussore Anglais, 10s. 6d. the Dress.
The Leather make of Yokohama Silk, 45 in. wide, will, during the Sale, be sold at 27s. 6d. to 42s. the Dress.
A Special Purchase of Yeddo All-Wool Poplin, amounting to several Thousand Pieces, will be sold at 16s. 6d. the Dress, well adapted for Travelling and Seaside wear.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

A large Purchase of Rich French Silk Pattern Jackets and Polonaise-Manties has just been concluded. These goods are added to the Stock now under sale, and will be offered at less than half their value.

PETER ROBINSON,

Silkmercer and Linendraper to her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of the German Empire,
103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

MADAME ELLIOT, 8, Great Portland-

street, Regent-street.—Elegant Bonnets and Hats, 19s. 6d. Stylish Costumes, from 2 ga. Pretty Evening Dresses, from 35s. Dresses fashionably made up, 9s. 6d. Style and Fit guaranteed.

SEWELL and CO.'S SALE of SURPLUS

SUMMER STOCK during JULY.—Silk Costumes, Polonaises, Fancy Silks, and Foulards, reduced below cost prices.
COSTUMES in Muslins, Grenadines, &c., for Fêtes and Garden Parties.
COSTUMES for Travelling and Seaside Wear, from 8s. 9d. to 35s. 6d.
CASHMERE, Grenadine, and Silk Capes and Mantelets, from 12s. 6d. to 3½ ga. SUMMER SHAWLS, Parasols, Remnants, and all Fancy Goods, at specially low prices. LINGERIE and Paris Lace Stock: the remainder will be sold very cheap.
Sewell and Co., Compton House, Old Compton-street, and Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

CHUDDAH SHAWLS.—SEWELL and

CO. have imported two fresh cases of RAMPOOR CHUDDAH SHAWLS, in plain fashionable colours.
S. and Co. strongly recommend these Shawls for evening wear, also to invalid ladies, as they possess much warmth and are very elegant.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

BUY JOHN LOCKITT'S BABY LINEN,

Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Robes, Bassinets, Baskets, &c. Every article at the Maker's price. Lists free.
58 and 59, Saint Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

FOR OUTFITS, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,

Children's Costumes, Frocks, Pelisses, Hats, &c., try JOHN LOCKITT'S, 58 and 59, Saint Paul's. Apply for Lists post-free.

WRITE for OUR PRINTED FLANNEL

DRESSING-GOWN. Only 19s. 9d. Patterns forwarded post-free.—JOHN LOCKITT and CO., 58 and 59, Saint Paul's, E.C.

SEND for PATTERNS of BLACK SILKS

(special lines), from £1 12s. 6d. to £2 9s. for 15 yards.
JOHN LOCKITT and CO., 58 and 59, Saint Paul's-churchyard.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—Thousands are

now offering at 2s. 11½d. the Dress, or 4½d. per yard. New Striped Tussores, at 5½d. per yard New Grenadines, 4½d. per yard. French Batistes, 3s. 11½d. the Dress. Patterns free.
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

SALE of NEW and FASHIONABLE

GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. hold their usual Half Yearly Sale this day, and continue the same daily for Thirty Days.
Ladies are invited to write for detailed Catalogue, which will be sent post-free.
Howell, James, and Co., 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

JAYS' PERIODICAL SALE.—A CARD.

Messrs. JAY request the honour of a visit from their numerous patronesses, as they have just made a most material reduction in the price of their elegant and fashionable Costumes, Dresses, &c., all of the present Season.
Rich French Silk Costumes, from 6½ ga. to 30 ga.
20,000 yards of Black Silk, by the yard.
French Fancy Silks, 20 yards for £2 18s. 6d.
Rich French Model Mantles, for all times of the year.
Sealskin Mantles, remarkably cheap and good.
Black Summer Textures, from 1s. per yard.
Incidental Millinery, Sets, Dressing-Gowns, &c.
Waterproof Costumes, in a variety of patterns.
Seaside, Travelling, and other Summer Dresses, from 1 guinea each.

JAYS',
the London General Mourning Warehouse,
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY are

always provided with experienced dressmakers and milliners, ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials, at 1s. per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse, in Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families.

JAYS',
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.—GREAT

SALE of SILKS, DRESSES, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, &c., for One Month, commencing MONDAY, JULY 21, 1873.

SILKS.

	Per yard.
Black Silks	1s. 11d.
Black Glacé	2s. 6d.
CHAPMAN'S Imperial make	4s. 6d.
Black Silks, Bonnet's	4s 6d.
Best Silks, rich Lyons	5s. 6d.
Coloured Silks, Rich Gros Grain	3s. 11d.
Coloured Silks, Rich Glacé	2s. 11d.
Japanese Silks, richest quality	1s. 11d.
Japanese Silks, striped, very rich	2s. 6d.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.
(Opposite Holland Park.)
Patterns free.

ALLISON and CO., 238, 240, 242,

Regent-street, and 26 and 27, Argyle-street. The SALE of FANCY GOODS, at Reduced Prices, is now taking place, and will continue throughout the month. Further reductions will be made upon all Stock remaining upon hand as the sale proceeds.

HENRY GLAVE'S

CHEAP SEASIDE DRESSES.
Washing Satteens,
Lawns and Linens,
Grenadines and Tussors,
Washing Alpacas,
Summer Serges,
Tinted Alpacas,
Imitation Japanese,
varying in price from 6½d. to 1s. 0½d. a yard.
20,000 yards excellent quality Piqués and Satin Stripes, 30 in. wide, at 8½d. a yard, in White, Buff, and Drab.
Patterns free.—535 to 537, New Oxford-street.

WATERPROOF MANTLES and

TRAVELLING CLOAKS, good qualities and large sizes; a large cheap, useful lot, from 5s. 11d. to half a guinea. A cheaper lot at 4s. 11d. each.
HENRY GLAVE,
535 to 537, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.
Costumes for Walking or Travelling,
Costumes for Balls and Fêtes,
Costumes for the Seaside,
Children's Washing Costumes,
in all sizes—first size, 3s. 6d. each.
A Fashionable Tussore Polonaise, well made and kilted, 8s. 11d. each, complete, in any Lady's size.
535 to 537, New Oxford-street.

THE GUINEA POLONAISE.

21s. In Black Cachmirette or in Pekin Tussore, elegant and distingué shape, tastefully made, the latter handsomely trimmed with Lace; sent to any part, carefully packed in a box, upon receipt of P.O. order for 21s.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!	From 5s. 11d.	the Full Dress.
GROS DES INDES	10s. 9d.	the Full Dress.
TOILE DE BURMAH	11s. 9d.	the Full Dress.
TRICOT DE PERSE	14s. 11d.	the Full Dress.
JAPANESE SILKS (New Colours)	1s. 11½d.	per yard
SILK-FINISHED ALPACAS ..	13s. 9d.	the Full Dress.
NAVAL GRENADINES	10s. 9d.	the Full Dress.
GRENADINES EXTRAORDINARY	7s. 11d.	for 12 yards.

Patterns of all free.
BURGESS'S COSTUME WARE-ROOMS and French Muslin Importer,
65, Oxford-street, London.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE, at Reduced

Prices.—KNIGHT and CO., Silkmercers, 217, Regent-street, respectfully announce that their Sale of SURPLUS STOCK will take place this day and during the week, at a great reduction from the original prices. Patterns post-free.
N.B.—Knight and Co. are offering the largest stock in London of QUILTED, KILTED, and FLOUNCED SATIN SKIRTS;
QUILTED, KILTED, and FLOUNCED SILK SKIKTS;
QUILTED, KILTED, and FLOUNCED CHINA and JAPANESE SILK SKIRTS.

JULY REDUCTIONS at Mrs. YOUNG'S.

CHEMISES, in Lots of Three, for 5s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 11s. 9d.
DRAWERS, in Lots of Three Pairs, for 5s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 11s 9d.
NIGHT DRESSES, in Lots of Three, for 11s. 9d., 14s 9d., 17s. 9d.
TUCKED PETTICOATS, in Lots of Three, for 8s. 11d., 11s. 9d., 14s. 9d. 128, 129, Oxford-street, London, W.

JULY REDUCTIONS at Mrs. YOUNG'S.

BABY LINEN, in Odd Lots, very cheap. Write for the "Yellow" List, which contains full particulars.
128, 129, Oxford-street, London, W.

GASK and GASK'S SALE of SURPLUS

STOCK.—Decided advantages are being offered. The whole of their Immense Surplus Stock of Rich Black and Coloured Lyons Silks, Silk Costumes, Train Silk Costumes, Mixed Fabric and Lawn Costumes, Fête and Travelling Costumes, Mantles, Polonaises, Dress Fabrics, Laces, Parasols, Soiled Table Linens and Sheetings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c., has been
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
All Goods marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.
53 to 63, Oxford-street; 1 to 5, Wells-street.

NEW MILLINERY and UNDER-

CLOTHING ROOMS, just opened by GASK and GASK with a large Collection of the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES, during their Sale, at Sale Prices.
53 to 63, Oxford-street; 1 to 5, Wells-street.

THE "SHAH'S" COURT DIAMOND SILK

SCARF. The flowers are lovely, with Persian silk fringe, 5 in. wide, 42 in. long. Post-free, 1s. 8d. Stamps or P.O. orders.
E. L. KELSEY, 248, Regent-street, London.

REAL SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS,

2 yards square, in all leading colours, post-free, 3s. 11d. Real Balbriggan Hose, Silk Clocks, two pairs, 2s. 6d.
P.O. or stamps.—E. L. KELSEY, 248, Regent-street, London, W.

BRUSSELS KID GLOVES, Two Buttons,

in every size and shade of colour, 1s. 9d. per pair; also in One Button, 1s. 3½d., post-free. P.O. or stamps.
E. L. KELSEY, 248, Regent-street, London, W.

LAWRANCE D. PHILLIPS and CO.,

MILITARY and COURT TAILORS,
13, George-street, Hanover-square, W.
A High-Class Fashionable Order Trade, conducted exclusively for cash payment.
Price lists on application.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS

are manufactured in every style of BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
Suit for a Boy 4 feet in height, C Class, 22s.; D Class, 30s. 6d., (price ascending or descending according to size).
Patterns and Guide to Self-measurement sent free.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette.
"MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Each packet is labelled
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
(the first established in England),
48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.
Works for Dietetic Preparations, Euston-road, London.
Agents in New York—Boericke and Tafel, 145, Grand-street.
Paris—Roberts, Place Vendôme; Delafosse, 64, Faubourg St. Honoré.

EFFERVESCING LOZENGES, OR SOLID

THIRST QUENCHERS,
effervesce immediately they are placed on the tongue, at once relieving thirst. They are harmless and agreeable, invaluable to all who suffer from thirst, and to Singers, Speakers, and Smokers.
Sold everywhere, and of the Patentee,
W. T. COOPER, 26, Oxford-street.
Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A Laxative, Refreshing,

and Medicated Fruit Lozenge—the immediate Relief and specific Cure of Constipation, Headache, Bile, Hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. 2s. 6d. per box; postage, 2d. extra.
E. GRILLON, 34, Coleman-street, E.C.

The Use of

THE GLENFIELD STARCH

Always Secures
The Delight of the Laundress,
The Admiration of the Beholder,
And the Comfort of the Wearer

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF

and IRRITATION OF THE HEAD.—Scurf is the most prolific cause of falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c. MAZET and CO.'S ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. It will supersede all pomades, is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, anti-scorbutic, and eradicates pimples. Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each; sent everywhere in Great Britain free, 3s. 6d., by Mazet and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street Within, City. Wholesale Agents:—Hovenden and Sons, 5, Marlborough-street, Regent-street, and City-road, E.C.; F. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street, E.C.

HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S

INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Package, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR

RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. Price 10s. 6d. Testimonials post-free.—HOVENDEN, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S

AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C., London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 21, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?

Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

THE RACES and FETES.—Ladies

exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR a most refreshing preparation for the Complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthful state of the skin. It eradicates eruptions, freckles, tan, and discolourations, and realises a healthy purity and delicacy of complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of Kalydor.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn,

London.—ALEX. ROSS'S "Depilatory" removes superfluous Hair from the face and arms, without effect to the skin. Price 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps. Sent abroad by pattern post.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn,

London.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR DYE produces a perfect light or dark colour immediately it is used. It is permanent, and perfectly natural in effect. Price 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in

ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces Whiskers and Thickens Hair. 3s. 6d.; sent by post for 54 stamps.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London.

A DELICATE and CLEAR COMPLEXION,

with a Delightful and Lasting Fragrance, by using the celebrated UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS. 4d. and 6d. each
Manufactured by
J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.
Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

DENTOCRETE, or Soluble Tooth Powder

Tablets. Agreeable, Charming, Convenient. Cannot spill the Dressing Case nor Toilet-Table. Prepared from a combination of ingredients of undoubted purity and efficacy. A trial is sufficient to recommend it. Price 2s. 6d. per box, of all Chemists and Perfumers.

WANT of REST at NIGHT may be

CURED by taking two or three of PAPE'S LIEBIG PILLS. They remove every uncomfortable sensation, and never fail to produce sound and refreshing sleep. May be had of any Chemist.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the

best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT

DESTROYING POWDER.—Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other insects destroyed by this powder, which is quite harmless to domestic animals. Sold in Packets, 1s.; Tins, 2s. 6d.—KEATING, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and all Chemists.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

This excellent Family Medicine is the most effectual remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver complaints, sick Headaches, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; or where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.
PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, accompanied sometimes with a flushed state of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, hysterics, giddiness, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy bloom to the complexion.
Sold by all Medicine Venders, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS,

for use before and after Accouchement.
Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS.—ELASTIC

SILK ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, of very superior make and perfection, for Debility, Corpulency, &c. Directions for Self-Measurement, and prices by post, free.—ELAM, 196, Oxford-street.

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THE PERSIAN QUADRILLE, on Persian Airs. By DAN GODFREY, Bandmaster Grenadier Guards. Performed at Buckingham Palace, and re-demanded by the Shah. Illustrated. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
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THE PERSIAN NATIONAL MARCH. Arranged for the Pianoforte by DAN GODFREY (Band Master, Grenadier Guards). Illustrated with a Portrait of the Shah. This march is to be played (by command) by all the military and other bands during the visit of the Shah to this country; care should, therefore, be taken to order "Dan Godfrey's" Persian March. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s. Military Band Parts, 5s. net.
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The Opera complete for the Pianoforte .. .. 6s.
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Lozenges: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEVEROOS, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY JULY 19, 1873.

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THE SHAH IN PARIS.

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BY THE WAY.

"There is only one flag, now, from the Gambia to Lagos," were, if we remember aright, the words of a Minister about a year and a half back, when he announced the cession to us of certain Dutch possessions on the north-west coast of Africa. Liberia hastened to protest against the statement, as her flag covered some 600 miles in the middle of the region thus claimed, and of course her objection was recognised. But we had a right to speak of a thousand miles of African coast as our own. With possessions come troubles, and the Ashantees, in the south of whose district stands Cape Coast Castle, have become our enemies; why, is not yet made very clear. But they leave no room for mistake as to their hostility, and the latest news is that they have made war upon us in great force. It seems to be imputed that we have not hitherto shown sufficient energy in dealing with the foe, and this is usually said of England at the beginning of any war. But our commanders have made amends, have burned Elmina, formerly St. George del Mina, a city of some 8000 inhabitants, by way of punishing its disaffection (which was shown by the explosion, under our fire, of numerous powder stores); and when the Ashantees came on to an attack—it is said 3000 strong—a comparative handful of Englishmen, armed with the snider, repulsed them with great slaughter. It is to be hoped the brave defenders will be able to hold their own until reinforcements arrive. We rejoice to read that heavy rains had fallen, as the failure of a water supply appeared to be the chief dread of our men. Elmina was founded by the Portuguese in 1481, but taken by the Dutch in 1637. It should be understood that this war is as just a one as we ever waged, the old hatred of the Ashantees against us arising from our hostility to the slave trade, in which they were most active, and we had great difficulty in dealing with them, on the same quarrel, fifty years ago. We suppose that England must now read them a final lesson in the humanities, and it may require a good deal of explanatory gunpowder.

The Oriental nature, if sluggish, is fierce in action when roused. The way in which the Sovereign of Persia has been received here has evidently wrought upon one of his subjects and inspired him with the conviction that the sooner he made war upon Russia the more he should please his master and those who have shown him hospitality. Wiser than Don Juan, he did not declare that the entire Russian army should repent his animosity, but he applied himself to an attack on the sinews of war. In other words, a Persian Colonel, whose first name is Mirza, had a vision unlike that of his famous namesake. He imagined that he had only to lay hold of some clever English engraver, and that he could get Russian bank notes fabricated to any amount. But as we are not at present at war with Russia, but, on the contrary, are about to be connected with her in a very delightful manner, the zealous Persian, instead of finding allies, found himself in a trap set for him by the solicitors for the Russian Consulate. The case is not concluded; but there can be no dispute as to the facts, and we may, perhaps, do the accused good, by suggesting that his action was not prompted by ordinary and sordid motives, but by a desire to carry out the idea of an Anglo-Persian alliance against Russia.

During the recess it is forbidden to libel the French Assembly. This has been the outcome of the stormy debates of the week, and of the tremendous disturbances which all parties—especially the Left—have been making at Versailles. The question was made one of liberty; and, heartily as England is abused, as a rule, when her institutions and policy are discussed on the Continent, there is no denying that, by some means or other, the Briton has attained more real liberty than any other person in the world. Therefore, when there was talk of repressing speech and printing, England could be referred to with eulogy, and a French Republican of nearly the most advanced type actually complimented the wise and enlightened aristocracy of this country who encourage the freedom of speech, because it means a safe method of ascertaining public opinion. It is so pleasant to find that, amid our eternal gloom of fogs, through which the sun never penetrates, and with all our hard, narrow, coarse island nature, which is incapable of large ideas or of refinement, we have attained to one result which Frenchmen can applaud, that we gratefully record the civility, and humbly await the next castigation which is to compensate France for having allowed us a merit.

Whether a collier ought or ought not to drink what he supposes—poor fellow!—to be champagne (though he has probably seen, with an unconscious eye, the hairy grapes growing from which his superb draught was to be brewed in the publican's copper), is an open question. We do not see why he has not as much right to be foolishly extravagant as anybody who gives a Greenwich dinner while he owes a year's rent. But Mrs. Collier has vinous ways that might be improved. We read in the report of an inquiry into the conduct of the Vicar of Hindley that Mrs. Tinsley, wife of a collier there, went to be "churched;" and, as the weather was cold, she found her way into the vestry, and in the vestry she found a bottle of wine. This liquor the lady and her friends consumed; then they filled the bottle with water, and then the grateful mother proceeded into the church to offer her thanks. We fear that all this indicated a spirit out of harmony with the rite with which Mrs. Tinsley was about to be fortified, but we could forgive a poor cold nursing woman everything but the filling up the bottle with water. However, she was not so bad as a miscreant servant of an officer (the case occurred some time back, but its atrocity keeps it fresh in the memory), who sold his master's golden sherry and filled the bottles with marsala. Mrs. Tinsley says that she looked at her proceeding as a joke at the time, "but she does not think it one now." Certainly, it was not a good one; and we hope that, in future, she will keep to champagne, and leave ecclesiastical tent alone.

There is no need to speak here of the brilliancy of the Eton and Harrow match. The sight on Friday was somewhere about the best thing, all points considered, that can be seen in England. But we confess that the "row" that is said to have followed the match on Saturday is a feature with which we hope our young friends will dispense in the future. We do not care to read that in the presence of thousands of the kindest and fairest ladies in the kingdom there commenced "a free fight;" that Etonians flew at the throats—or shall we say the cravats?—of Harrovians, and that Harrovians clutched fiercely at the blue ties of Etonians, that "police helmets were belaboured with cowardly blows," and that "cads"—that is to say, those who were undecorated with either colour—"were hustled and pummelled by both sides." The reporter of the *Telegraph* says that the affair "ended in a vulgar fight and therefore in conduct that was neither seemly nor gentlemanly." Making all allowance for young blood, heated by an exciting contest, we represent to "Etona" and to the "Domus" that the first will flourish as proudly, and that the fortune of the second will be as stable, if both will remember that we are all so proud of our great old schools because they are emphatically training-grounds for gentlemen

The Extra Supplement.

"THE SWOOPING TERROR OF THE DESERT."

The large drawing we have engraved is one of an extensive series of Oriental illustrations which Mr. Carl Haag has given to the art-world from his personal observation in the East, particularly from experience gained in a journey made about twelve years back, when he penetrated as far as Palmyra, the "Queen of the Desert." Many of the series have represented incidents of Arab life in the desert—incidents often graceful and tender, sometimes pathetic and terrible, but always picturesque and romantic. Several of such representations have, like the present work, worthily occupied places of honour in the Old Water-Colour Society's exhibitions.

We have heard much of the dangers of traversing the Asiatic and African deserts; and just now the subject is rendered prominent by the narratives of the sufferings of the Russian troops in crossing the steppes of Central Asia. But the particular danger indicated in this picture is probably less familiar, though it appears to be of not very unfrequent occurrence. In winging its flight over the arid waste of the desert, an eagle, pressed with hunger, will, without waiting for its rations from death, like the vulture or the carrion crow, sometimes attack living animals, and even man. Spying out its prey from an incredible distance, it will, like lightning, swoop down in ever-lessening circles, seize in its talons and carry far out of sight a good-sized sheep or goat; or, failing these, it will snatch away an infant or small child, if left for a moment unguarded. The appearance towards nightfall of such an enemy may well alarm these lonely travellers, unprovided, as they are, with any protection overhead. A single Bedawee usually travels without a tent, such shelter being generally provided by the Arabs only when they journey in company or encamp for a season. This poor Bedawee family are preparing to pass the night in mid-desert, near a kind of oasis. The sun's last ray is vanishing athwart the group; the moon has risen above the Eastern horizon. The man was about to draw from the saddle-bags the scanty provisions for their frugal meal; the wife had gone to some near pool or fountain for water, and is now returning with her antique-shaped jar balanced on her head after the fashion of her ancestresses of thousands of years ago; she has her children about her: a babe is on her arm, an elder boy toddles at her side. All around is silence and solitude—when suddenly is heard in the still air the clanging wings of the rightly-named "Swooping Terror of the Desert." Instantly, however, the father, ever ready as the champion of his wife and children against all comers, is on his knee by the side of his camel, so as to take steadier aim with his long gun at this aerial robber. Instinctively the mother pauses not to disturb his aim, and her babe clings closer to her neck; but the brave boy, confident in his father's prowess, is already elated in anticipation of seeing their dire enemy fall dead to the ground.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, Monday, July 14.

The past week has been marked by a couple of incidents connected with the Vienna Exhibition which can scarcely be passed by unnoticed. On Tuesday last the members of the international jury were invited to Schönbrunn to be presented, in turn, to the Emperor, in the grand gallery of the historic Palace, the entire suite of state apartments of which were thrown open for their reception. The jury, some of whom came in military and official uniforms, and the majority decorated with crosses and orders, after being divided into their respective groups, awaited for some time the arrival of the Emperor. It was about nine o'clock when he entered the gallery, accompanied by several of the Archdukes and attended by a few Court officials, and passed from group to group, addressing a few words of congratulation and welcome to the presidents, vice-presidents, and more prominent members, who were formally introduced. To pass before the six-and-twenty groups, comprising several hundred jurymen, necessarily occupied a considerable time; still, the members of each group were dismissed from the Imperial presence after having been presented, and proceeded to stroll through the suite of elegantly-decorated rooms, more or less fraught with memories of the times of the Empress Maria Theresa. Eventually, the grand balcony became the central point of attraction; there they could listen to the strains of the military bands, grouped in circles in the garden beneath, brilliantly illuminated by means of the electric light, which revealed the rows of white marble statues along the side walks, and the grand central groups comprising the Neptune fountain. The classic temple of La Gloriette, which, with belts of trees, bounded the horizon on the hill beyond, was thrown into deep shadow by the rising moon. Here people lingered till the band ceased playing, refreshments being continually handed round by scores of Imperial lacqueys. At half-past eleven o'clock the last guests were taking their departure.

On Saturday the members of the international jury, with the wives of those who were present in Vienna, and the representatives of the Viennese and foreign press, to the number of about 400, repaired to the Sudbahn railway station, where two special trains were in waiting to convey them along the famous Sömmering line of railway to Mürzzuschlag, where they were to be entertained at dinner by Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the energetic and indefatigable director of the Exhibition. The excursion, which had been planned with the view of showing them the imposing Austrian Alpine railway, one of the finest of its kind in Europe, proved a remarkably pleasant one, and everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The Sömmering line, which commences at Gloggnitz and extends as far as Mürzzuschlag, is twenty-five miles in length, and cost upwards of a million and a half sterling to complete. It is carried along the side of abrupt precipices for a long distance, the most grand and picturesque views being offered to the gaze of the spectators. Shortly after passing Gloggnitz the train begins to ascend to the old Schloss of Gloggnitz, perched on the summit of a wooded eminence, standing out boldly in the sunlight, with the limpid Schwarzau flowing in the verdant valley beneath, past the extensive paper manufactory of Schleglmühl, giving a welcome look of freshness to the picture. On the left rises the Sömmering, with its three peaks. The train crosses the valley of Leichenau by an imposing viaduct, 900 ft. in length, and then commences to ascend the mountain, soon reaching an eminence 540 ft. above the level of the sea. Several tunnels are passed; and eventually the train arrives in front of Klaum, chiefly noteworthy for its ruined castle, built on a rocky pinnacle, the property of Prince Leichtenstein, and once the key of Styria. The train next traverses a long gallery provided with apertures for light and supported by arches and a rocky bridge, followed by numerous tunnels, after which the Sömmering station, the culminating point of the line, is reached. Leaving this station, the line avoids a further ascent of 300 ft. by means of a straight tunnel 1500 yards in length, which penetrates the highest ridge of the Sömmering, the boundary between Austria and Styria. Beyond the tunnel the train begins to descend, and, after passing through several peaceful green dales, soon reaches Mürzzuschlag, our destination. At every station where the trains halted troops of little children came running up with baskets of wood strawberries, bouquets of Alpine flowers, and jugs full of fresh, cool water from the mountain springs, which, owing to the excessive heat of the day, was generally found especially grateful.

As the trains steamed into the station rockets were fired off, and a military band, stationed in readiness, struck up a lively air of welcome. At the repast which followed the greatest conviviality prevailed. Baron Schwartz proposed the health of the Emperor, which was drunk amid great applause, after which several jurymen of various nations represented proposed that of the director of the Exhibition himself, each fresh toast being received with renewed expressions of enthusiasm. An Italian Count, forgetting former national differences, drank to the prosperity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the health of the Empress Elizabeth was proposed by an American juryman; one of the representatives of the Spanish Republic, finally, calling upon the assembly to drink to "Universal peace, and the regeneration of mankind by work." During an interval in the repast a local choral society made its appearance in the banqueting-hall and sang a song in honour of the international jury, which was received with marked applause. At half-past six the entertainments, admirable in every respect, came to an end; the trains set out again for Vienna; the military band which had enlivened the intervals between the courses with some beautiful music, playing, as they steamed out of the station, that popular German air, "Gute Nacht, du mein herziges Kind."

Scattered about the park which surrounds the Vienna Industrial Palace are a number of restaurants, cafés, beer and wine saloons, which are got up in styles and fashions professing to represent the majority of European nationalties. Unlike the establishments of a similar character at the Paris exhibition of 1867, they rarely seek to delude their guests with any so-called national dishes or condiments peculiar to the country to which they claim to be affiliated. To compensate in a measure for this shortcoming the proprietors of these establishments make a point of dressing up their servants in picturesque attire—for instance, as Russian moujiks, Hungarian Magyars, Styrian chamois hunters, or Alsatian demoiselles, though some of them are born Viennese. Singularly enough, the visitors are quite ready, in general, to enter into this deception, as they take especial delight in being served with the conventional "schnitzel," or the habitual glass of beer, by these buxom damsels, in gay-coloured, if rather short, petticoats, neatly-fitting boots, elaborate head-gear, and a liberal display of cheap jewellery, the majority of whom have, in all probability, never once set foot in the countries to which they are supposed to belong.

In the case of the occupants of the various strange-looking houses, cottages, and huts which have been constructed and furnished after precise models, and chiefly by the Imperial Government itself, the system is very different. The attendants in these all really belong to the districts they profess to have come from, and are delighted with any guests who are able to address them in their own rude patois. This is especially the case with the milkmaids attached to the Austrian dairy, and the old woman and her two daughters who occupy the Styrian Alpine hut. Their characteristic features and costume are well delineated by our Artist. The Swiss eating-house, or "conditorei," and the Carinthian Hall, which has been erected as a temple for the German worship of the beery Bacchus, are shown in two other sketches.

THE SHAH IN PARIS.

Our Paris correspondent's weekly letter gives some account of what has been done there to entertain his Majesty Nasr-ood-Deen since the grand review in the Bois de Boulogne on Thursday week. His arrival at Paris, on Sunday week, by railway from Cherbourg, where he had landed the day before, after crossing the Channel from Portsmouth, was described in our last. He was met at the Passy station by Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, with General Ladmirault, and a large official and military staff. A Royal salute was fired by the batteries of Mont Valérien. The Shah and Marshal MacMahon, in an open carriage, with an escort of cavalry, followed by the attendants in other carriages, went on to the Arc de Triomphe, in the Champs Elysée. Here the Shah was met by the Prefect of the department of the Seine, with the Municipal Council of Paris, from whom he received an address of welcome. This scene is represented in our principal Illustration of his visit to Paris. The series of minor Engravings, which occupy together one page of our Supplement, relate mostly to the superb entertainment given at Versailles, on Tuesday week, in honour of the Shah. The banquet in the Galérie des Glaces of the Versailles palace; the mingled exhibition of waterworks and fireworks in the Bason of Neptune, with a figure of the Persian Lion, radiant aloft in pyrotechnic brilliancy; and the torchlight carriage-procession along the road back to Paris, are shown in these Illustrations.

It is stated by the *Times of India* that the Indian Government has issued a proclamation notifying that the regulations against keeping slaves will be strictly enforced.

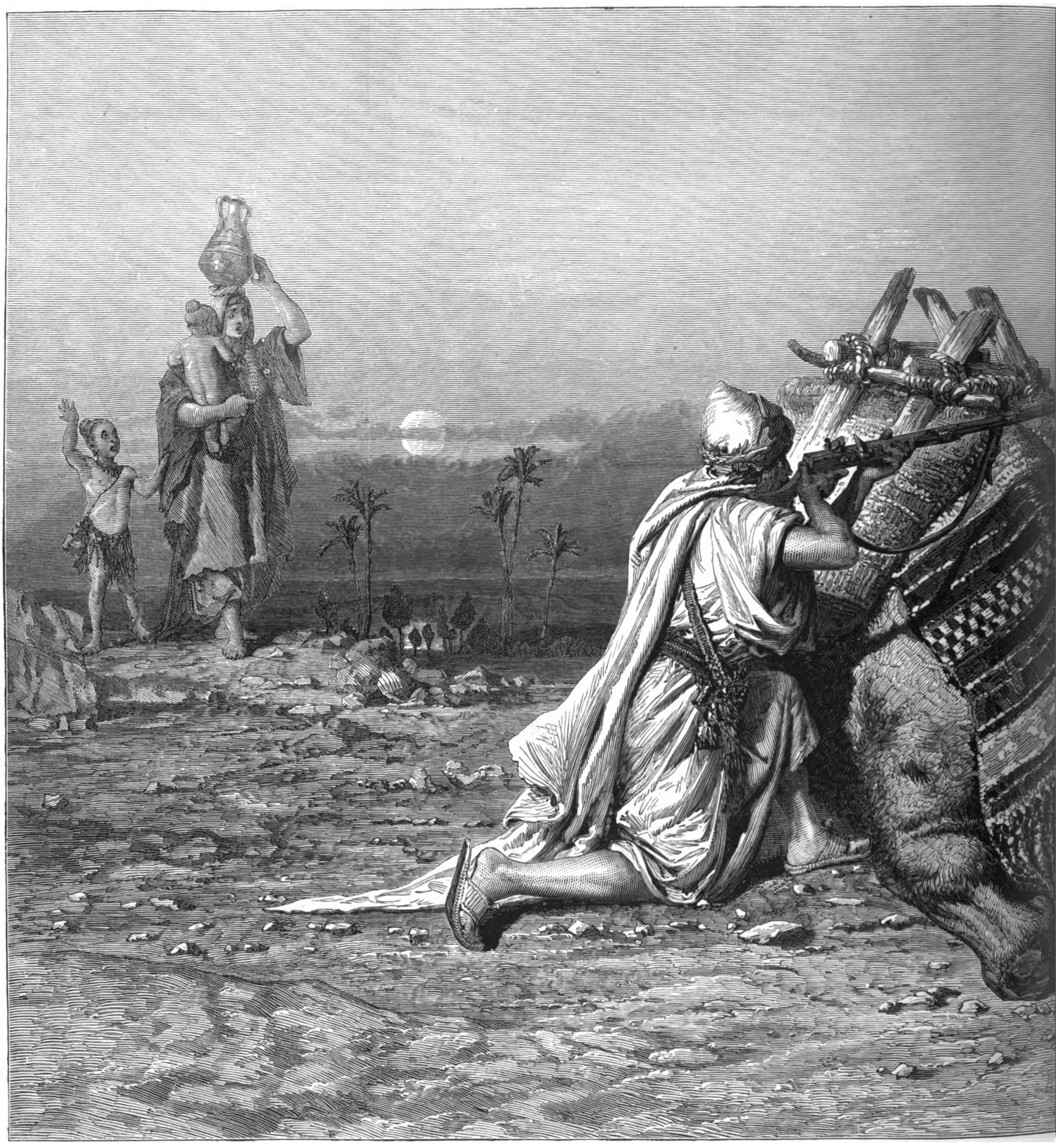
Archbishop Manning has issued a Latin citation calling on the Roman Catholic clergy to meet in synod in the hall of St. Edmund's College, at Ware, Herts, on the 22nd inst. These synods, which are intended to promote virtue and piety in the Church, have not sat for the past fourteen years.

The folly of playing with firearms has received another lamentable illustration. At Monk's Farm, Essex, two sisters, named Kate and Mary Dennis, lived with their brother. On Saturday morning they got hold of a loaded gun, and Mary, raising the piece to her shoulder, and presenting it, cried to her sister, "I'll shoot you." This she too surely did, killing Kate.

The Committee of Public Accounts have issued a second report on Post Office irregularities, in which they say that further investigation has confirmed the opinion they expressed in March last, that the expenditure by the department out of the balances, in anticipation of Parliamentary authority, has been both irregular and objectionable. The use made of savings banks deposits, although in no way compromising the security of depositors, is regarded as a serious misappropriation; and the Committee think that the National Debt Office should have called attention to the growing irregularity with which payments connected with that branch of Post Office business have been made for some years. On the whole, the financial operations in connection with the carrying out of the Telegraph Acts are declared to be destructive to all control by Parliament over public expenditure; but the Committee are of opinion that certain proposals which have been made by the Government will secure the requisite checks for the future.

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ER OF THE DESERT.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with five codicils, of James Haycroft, of Highbury-place, Islington, and of St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, was proved, on the 2nd inst., by William Revell Spicer, Thomas Alexander Johns, William Gage Spicer, and Henry Spicer, jun., the executors—the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to Mr. Johns £500; to his wife £500, a policy of assurance for £1000, his household furniture, and one fifth of the residue of his property; to his son Samuel and his (testator's) two daughters one fifth each of the said residue; and the remaining one fifth to the wife and children of his deceased son William.

The will of Mr. Charles Bowyer, formerly of No. 4, Cleveland-square, St. James's, but late of No. 2, Eaton-square, was proved, on the 27th ult., by George Sclater-Booth, M.P., the nephew, and Frederick Mowbray Berkeley Calcott, the surviving executors—the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to his executors £100 each, free of duty; to his servant, Elizabeth Page, £100; and legacies to his sisters, son-in-law, and other members of his family; the residue of his estate, real and personal, he leaves upon trust for his grandson, Charles Pleydell Calley.

The will of Mr. Frederick Ayrton, who died at his residence, No. 4, Arundel-gardens, Notting-hill, on the 20th ult., was proved, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. George Percy Badger, Anne Ayrton, the relict, and Edward Lambert, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his daughter, Mrs. Hicks, £22,000; and among the other legacies one of £1000 to his brother Acton Smee Ayrton; the residue of his property he leaves to his widow. The testator bequeaths all his caligraphic writing, in Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, to the trustees of the British Museum (and he states that in his opinion they are worth £1200), conditionally on their setting apart a room for them, and appointing Assaad Effendi Mazher to prepare a catalogue, which would, he considers, take three or four years, and for which, he thinks, £100 per annum would not be too much to pay him.

The will of Jacob Waley, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and No. 20, Wimpole-street, was proved, on the 9th inst., by Matilda Waley, the relict, and Simon Waley Waley, the brother, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to the United Synagogue, Great Portland-street; £50 to the Jews' Orphan Asylum; £50 to the Jewish board of guardians; and £100 to be distributed in charity (public or private), as his wife shall think fit. There are also many other legacies to members of his family, friends, and servants; the residue he gives to his wife for life, and at her death it is to go, as she shall appoint, among his issue. The testator, in giving directions to his executors as to dealing with his copyright in "Davidson's Precedents in Conveyancing," requests them to pay the utmost deference to Mr. Davidson's views, as he considers it has been both honourable and advantageous to him to have been associated with that work.

The will of Killingworth Hedges, formerly of Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, but late of Thames Villa, Sunbury, solicitor, was proved on the 25th ult., by Mary Hedges, the relict, Richard Hedges, the son, and the Rev. Richard Utten Todd, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his widow his household furniture and a legacy of £300 absolutely, and his residence at Sunbury and £600 per annum for life. Subject to a few legacies, testator leaves the residue of his real and personal property to his children.

The will of Mr. Michael James Whitty, of Windermere-terrace, Princes Park, Liverpool, was proved at the Liverpool district registry, on the 27th ult., by Richard Muspratt, William Hargreaves Manifold, and Miss Anna Whitty, the daughter, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The provisions of the will are in favour of testator's children and two of his grand-daughters.

The confirmation, under seal of the Commissary Court of Berwick, of Major the Hon. Robert Baillie Hamilton and Captain the Hon. Henry Baillie Hamilton, R.N., as the executors of the trust disposition and settlement, with a codicil thereto, of Georgina Markham, Countess of Haddington, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 4th inst. The personal effects in Scotland and England are under £9000.

The *City Press* says that the salaries of the City Police have been revised by the police committee, the result being that a general increase has been decided upon, and special gratuities have also been voted to all the officers.

The judging of the cattle at the Royal Agricultural Show at Hull took place on Monday. The entries amounted to 1145; of these 281 represent horses, 308 cattle, 365 sheep, and 191 pigs. The shorthorn bulls above three years old are a capital class. When they were led out to be judged, the judges were an hour and a half coming to a decision. The difficulty lay between the Marquis of Exeter's Telemachus and Lord Linton's Lord Irwin. A veterinary surgeon was called in, and upon his report Telemachus received the first and Lord Irwin the second prize. The cows are probably the best collection ever brought together. For cows above three years old the first prize was taken by Mr. Outhwaite, of Catterick. A pretty little red heifer, the property of Mr. O. Viveash, of Swindon, received a first prize. The Herefords are not half so numerous as the shorthorns, but they are of the highest quality. The prize for aged bulls was taken by Mr. P. Turner, of Leominster. The Queen exhibited in the yearling-bull class two handsome animals. For a white-faced animal, named the Marquis of Lorne, her Majesty received a third prize; but his companion, Alexander, received no official notice. Both of the bulls were bred at the Flemish Farm, Windsor. There were five splendid Hereford cows, the first prize being taken by Mr. Peren, of South Petherton, Somerset. The Devons numbered 31—again a small number, but again of the best quality. Lord Falmonth's Jonquil received the first prize for aged bulls. The best young bull was adjudged to be that exhibited by the executrix of the late Mr. Davy, of North Molton. A Buckinghamshire exhibitor, Mr. Trevor Lee, took the first prize for cows above three years old. The Scotch cattle were few. Mr. John Graham, of Cumberland, was first, with his Galloway bull. Lord Sondes exhibited the only Norfolk polls in the show, and took two prizes with them. Sheep are a fair average as to quantity, and something more as to quality. Nothing could compete with Mr. Brown's Marham Hall Farm flock of fleecy Cotswolds. Nothing could have been better than the Southdowns. Mr. Rigden's sheep took the best prizes.——At the annual meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. Holland was elected president of the society for the ensuing year, succeeding Earl Cathcart. The secretary read the awards for the farm prize. The judges allotted the prize of £100 to Mr. W. B. Wallgate, of West Hill, Aldborough, near Hull; and they highly commended for general good management, especially for excellence in gates and fences, Mr. Charles Lambert, of Sunk Island, Hull; Mr. Peter Dunn, of Sibblesthorn, near Hull; and Mr. G. England, of Coniston, in Holderness. The Mayor of Hull entertained at luncheon on Tuesday about 300 gentlemen.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. K., Hackney.—How is it possible to say, without seeing the position?

ALLAMAND, A. LAWRENCE.—It is admissible, as we have said hundreds of times, for a player to have three or more Knights or three or more Queens upon the board at once. Why do not beginners buy a rudimentary treatise on the game and learn these matters, instead of writing to a newspaper?

EDA H., Walworth.—We believe there is a Mechanics' Chess Club on the Surrey side of the Thames, but cannot give you the address.

JUVENILE.—There is no mistake in Problem No. 1531.

M. P. B.—You must find the reply yourself.

ALEXANDRINE, Moscow.—The solution you have sent of Problem No. 1530 is perfectly correct.

J. G. F.—They shall be duly examined.

G. H. D. G.—The last games received we have not had time to consider. They shall not be forgotten. By-the-way, why do you not divide your games into slips of about twenty moves each, instead of sending long sheets of eighty or ninety moves? Moderate lengths of slips can be easily folded and inclosed; such slips as yours are very troublesome.

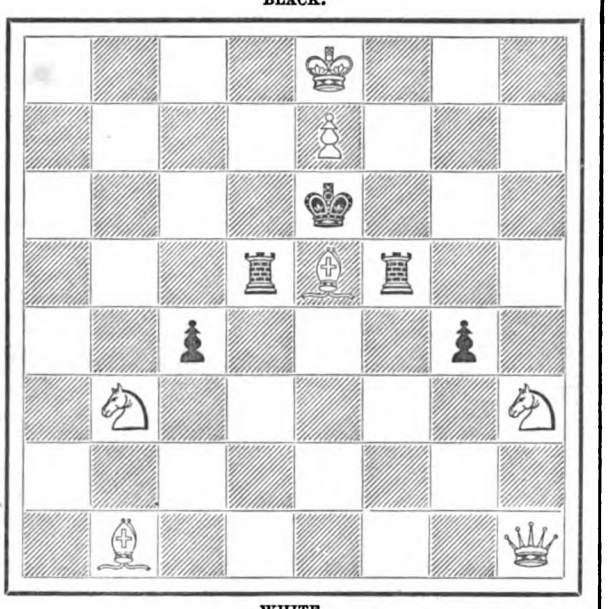
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1532 has been received from R. S.—E. B. M.—D. C. L.—Felix—Tom—H. D. P.—Manfred and Man Friday—A. A.—J. A. Manning—J. Sowden—E. Frau of Lyons—W. M. Curtis—St. Clair—Les Amateurs du Cafe Serin Angers—M. P.—W. B. E.—Sergeants' Mess—R. M. G.—J. Janion—W. K. O.—F. A. S.—Brutus—Holm Kirk—Locrine—G. P. G.—Cheam—Woolwich Infant—S. S.—Ebony—W. G. E.—Fergus—Box and Cox—W. Airey—Rifleman—G. B.—Marine—Volunteer—Jones and Robinson—Wimbledon—Harry Harkaway—P. B. G.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—T. W. Morris—Fire-Away—Charley Moore—T. W. of Canterbury—F. R. S.—W. V. G. D.—Geraldine and Ralph—J. Allaire—Sam and Tommy—Q. Peon—Try-Again—Q. Bishop—Long Tom—Civis—Babil and Bijou—W. D. E.—Presis—Andrew—R. B. B.—W. P.

PROBLEM No. 1534.

By Mr. R. H. RAMSAY, of Ontario.

This position was one of the set which won the first prize in the late Canadian Problem Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to give mate in two moves.

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

A smart little Skirmish between Mr. NEPVUE D'AMEYDEE and Mr. A. MODDERMAN.—(*King's Gambit evaded.*)

WHITE (Mr. d'A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
This is neither so good a mode of evading the Gambit as P to Q 4th, nor as B to Q B 4th.	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd
5. Castles	B to K Kt 5th
6. P to K R 3rd	B to K R 4th
7. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
Black is evidently a young practitioner.	
8. P takes P	Q to K B 5th
This is as censurable as his preceding move. He should have played the Queen to K Kt 3rd.	
9. P to Q 4th	Q to K Kt 6th
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B takes Kt
His only chance of escape, and that a very forlorn one, was by castling.	
11. R takes B	Q to K 8th (ch)
12. R to K B sq	Q takes K P
13. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
14. Q takes P	R to Q B sq
15. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd

White gave mate, by force, in seven moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of this association for 1873 will be held at the Academy of Arts, Clifton, Bristol, during the week beginning Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton. Prizes will be offered for competition as follow:—

Class I.—Open to all provincial amateurs on becoming members of the association, by a subscription of at least £1 1s. The first prize will be of the value of £15; the second, £5, if not less than eight entries; the third, £2, if there are ten entries; the fourth, £1, if twelve entries or more.

Should the entries in any class be, in the opinion of the committee, too numerous, it will be divided into sections A and B. The players to be divided by lot; each player to play one game with everyone else in his own section, and afterwards the two winners of the two sections to contend together for the first and second prizes, and the two having the next highest score for the third and fourth. In such case it is hoped that there may be a fifth and sixth prize added.

A challenge prize will be given to the person who first wins, *three* times, the association's first prize in class 1. The present guaranteed value, £25, to be raised to £40 (funds permitting), the winner (if the prize is of full value) to give £10, the value of the annual class prize, towards the funds for a new challenge cup.

Classes 2 and 3.—Open to all provincial amateurs on becoming members of the association, by a subscription of at least 10s. 6d.

Class 2.—Open to members who are not strong enough for class 1. The first prize £5; the second, if eight entries, £2; the third, if ten entries, £1; the fourth 10s., if twelve entries.

Class 3.—Open to members not strong enough for class 2. First prize, £3; second, third, and fourth prizes, if there are a sufficient number of entries.

There will be a general handicap arranged during the early part of the meeting, of eight, sixteen, or thirty-two players. Two, four, or six prizes, according to number of entries. The first prize, £10, if thirty-two players. On Saturday, the 9th, it is hoped to have consultation games and a blindfold performance. On Friday there will be a public luncheon.

The committee will not guarantee prizes for more than eight players in the handicap, unless the names have been entered by Monday, Aug. 4, before six o'clock p.m. No player can commence play in any of the classes after Tuesday morning. All provincial amateurs can become members of the association by an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. No prize will be given in any class in which there are not at least four entries. All disputed points to be settled by the committee, and its decision in all cases to be final. Play will commence at seven o'clock on the Monday evening, and be continued each day during the week from ten o'clock till three o'clock, and from seven p.m. till half-past eleven.

Tickets of admission for the week—to visitors 5s. each—may be obtained from the honorary secretaries. A ticket for one day, 2s. 6d. The honorary secretary will be happy to make special arrangements for families.

A vice-president subscribing £2 2s., or anyone subscribing £1 1s., may obtain free-admission tickets for the members of his family. After the meeting a printed statement of accounts will be sent to each subscriber of 5s. and upwards.

The local hon. secretary (T. Castle, Esq., Academy of Arts) will be happy to give any information respecting hotels and lodgings.

No entries in any of the three classes will be received after Aug. 2.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The second Chess Congress of Canadian players took place a few weeks ago at Toronto, and is said to have been completely successful. The meeting was opened by an address from the president, after which the officials for next year were chosen. Among other business transacted was the final adoption of the constitution provisionally set out at the first congress, in Hamilton, and a few alterations in the code of rules regulating telegraphic matches. Preliminaries were then entered into for organising the tournament. Twenty competitors presenting themselves were paired, as usual, by lot. The contest lasted above three days. At the termination the first prize was adjudged to Mr. Ensor, of Montreal; the second to Mr. Jackson, of Seaforth; and the third to Mr. White, of Montreal. The committee then sat to determine the place of meeting for the third congress, and they selected Montreal. We publish above one of the positions in the set which carried off the first prize in the Problem Tourney, and hope shortly to present some of the best games played on this interesting occasion.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Views of Cape Coast Castle and the Castle of Elmina, on the west coast of Africa, were given in this Journal six weeks ago, with some account of the formidable invasion of the neighbouring Fantees' country, which is under a British protectorate, by the large army of Ashantee. It will be recollected that the native population of Elmina, while the European commercial factory and fortress there belonged to the Dutch, used to pay tribute to the King of Ashantee; but since the late transfer of Elmina Castle to the British Government this custom has been refused. The Ashantees, 40,000 or 50,000 in number, have therefore come down from the interior of the country and soon defeated the Fantees, the Braffoos, the Inkoosookooms, the Abrahs, the Annamabos, the Denkiras and Assins, confederate tribes of the coast, in more than one great battle, taking possession of the native towns of Yankumassie, Quadagna, and Dunkwa, and driving the poor people into Cape Coast Castle. The enemy, hereupon, directly threatening an attack on the British settlement, approached within a few miles of Cape Coast Castle. The acting Governor, Colonel Harley, using the small force of different military corps at his disposal, with the aid of boats and men from the naval squadron, has caused a severe punishment to be inflicted not only upon the invading Ashantees, but also upon the disaffected people of Elmina, whose town has been utterly destroyed. It is situated but eight miles from the town of Cape Coast Castle. We are favoured by Sub-Lieutenant Archibald Clark Kennedy, of the Druid; Sub-Lieutenant Conyers Lang, of the Barracouta; and Mr. W. Read, engineer, of the Decoy, with sketches of this affair. The two engraved show the bombardment of the town, on the 13th ult., by the guns of Fort St. George and boats of the squadron, which had moved up the river; secondly, the fight which took place later in the same day, when the Ashantees, some three thousand strong, who attacked the British position at Elmina, were repulsed with heavy loss by our marines and sailors, West India negro troops, and Houssas, or African fighting men, employed as a local military police by the British Government.

The following narrative is supplied by another hand. It is confirmed by the official despatches published on Wednesday:—

"It having come to the knowledge of the British authorities that the people of Elmina had been harbouring Ashantees and supplying them with ammunition and provisions, while they were also suspected of having fought against the Fantees in the late encounters, it was decided that they should be disarmed, quietly if possible, but that in case of resistance the town should be destroyed. The plan of operations was this:—A detachment of marines, Houssas, West India troops, and volunteers, about 300 in number, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., were to march to Elmina on the night of June 12, and surround the hostile portion of the town on the land side, while the boats of the fleet should occupy a river which divides that portion of the town from the friendly part, with the exception of two boats, which should guard the coast line and mouth of the river.

"At 2.30 a.m. on the 13th the gun-boat Decoy started for Elmina, having in tow nine boats from the ships Barracouta and Seagull, containing 120 officers and men, commanded by Lieutenants Wells and Marrack. On arriving at Elmina, at 4.15 a.m., the landing party was reinforced by the boats of the ships Druid and Argus, commanded by Lieutenants Bourke and Young, and those of the Decoy by Lieutenant Commander Hext—the whole body consisting of twenty-one boats, containing about 300 officers and men, being under the command of Captain Fremantle. Having formed in double line, the post of honour was given to Lieutenant Commander Hext, in consequence of his intimate knowledge of the intricate entrance to the river. By daybreak every one of the boats was moored in her proper station inside the bar without a mishap of any kind, except the accidental discharge of a revolver, which wounded a midshipman in the left shoulder and a man in the left thigh—neither seriously. Martial law was immediately proclaimed, and promise made that no harm should be done if the arms were yielded quietly, but to no purpose; and, having given a few hours for the women, children, and unarmed men to clear out in, at noon precisely a perfect hail of shot, shell, and rockets was poured into the town from the castle, boats' guns, and rocket-tubes. In ten minutes the town was on fire in as many places, and the enemy were obliged to evacuate it and take to the bush. A small party being left in charge of the boats, the main body of the forces, both naval and military, pursued the Elmina men, while Lieutenants Hext and Young, with a few men, having at great risk to themselves penetrated to the seashore, which was the windward side of the town, applied torches to the roofs of every house along the beach. A strong breeze favoured the conflagration, and in half an hour the whole town was in flames. In the mean time sharp skirmishing was going on outside the town, but there never was a doubt as to the result, the Elminas giving way as our men advanced, keeping up a hot but ill-directed fire as they retreated. Whenever they attempted a stand the rockets from the steam-pinnace of the Barracouta and those from the cutter of the Decoy speedily caused them to disperse again. After they had been driven some miles through the bush, and had disappeared, our men returned to their boats, and some had even come on board the ships, when a rumour spread that 600 Ashantees had attacked, and were about to burn, the friendly part of the town. The marines and Houssas promptly attacked them, while the Barracouta's contingent, hearing the firing, marched with all speed in that direction, and, getting on their flank under cover of a garden wall, poured in such a deadly fire at a very short range—some fifty yards—that the Ashantees had to retreat, and, after one more stand for a few minutes, fled into the thicker portion of the bush. It was now nearly six p.m., and the men, having been under arms since one o'clock in the morning, were much exhausted: the pursuit was given up, and the naval party returned to their respective ships. The casualties in this very decisive day's work were on our side few—one marine belonging to the Barracouta and two volunteers killed and seven or eight wounded, none very severely. This small loss is a good deal attributable to their custom of firing from the hip. The enemy's loss was very heavy, considering the nature of the ground—180 bodies have already been buried (16th), and many more are reported to be lying in the swamps. They carried their wounded off with them, and only half a dozen prisoners were made."

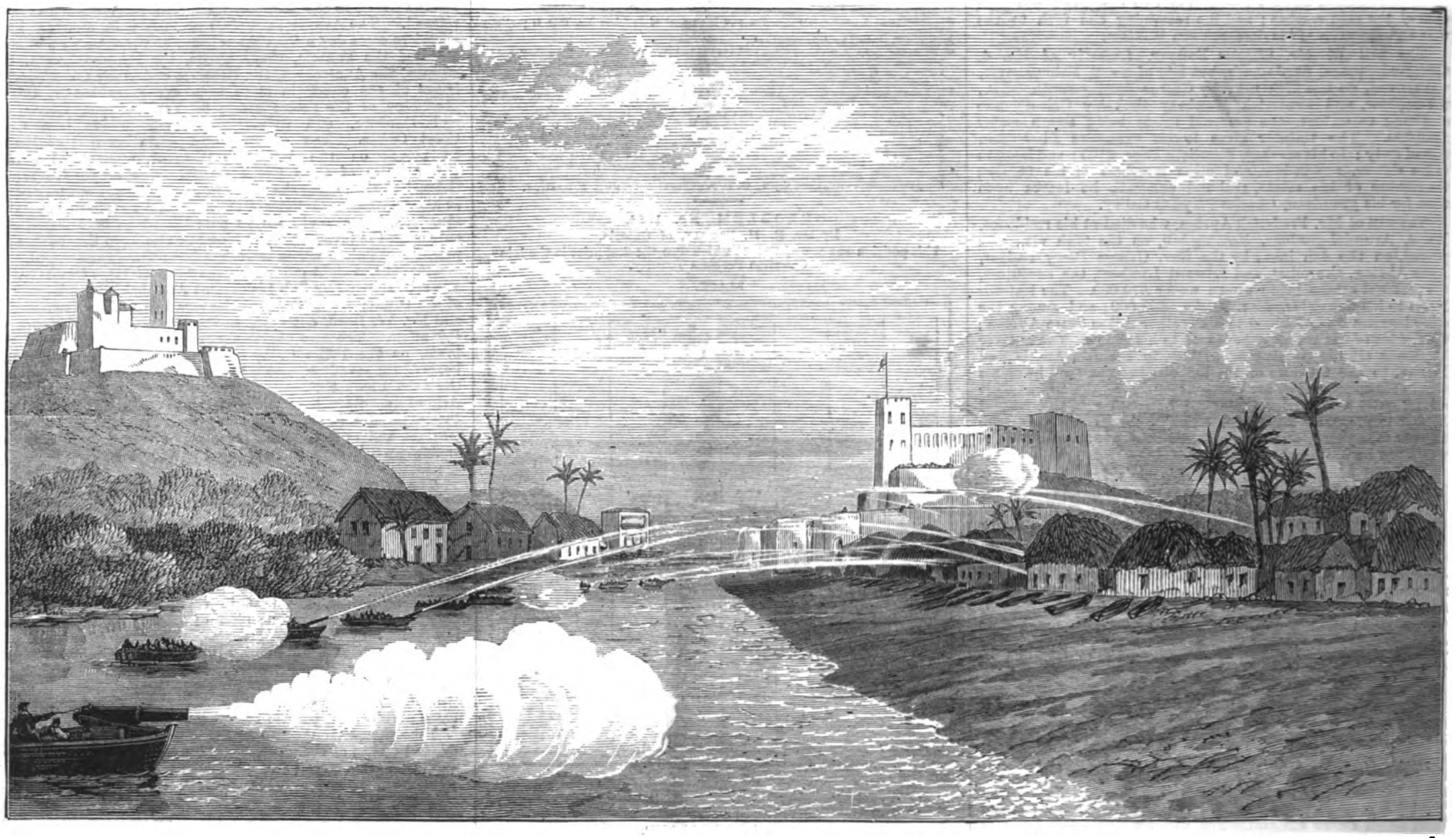
We shall give some more Illustrations next week.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open.

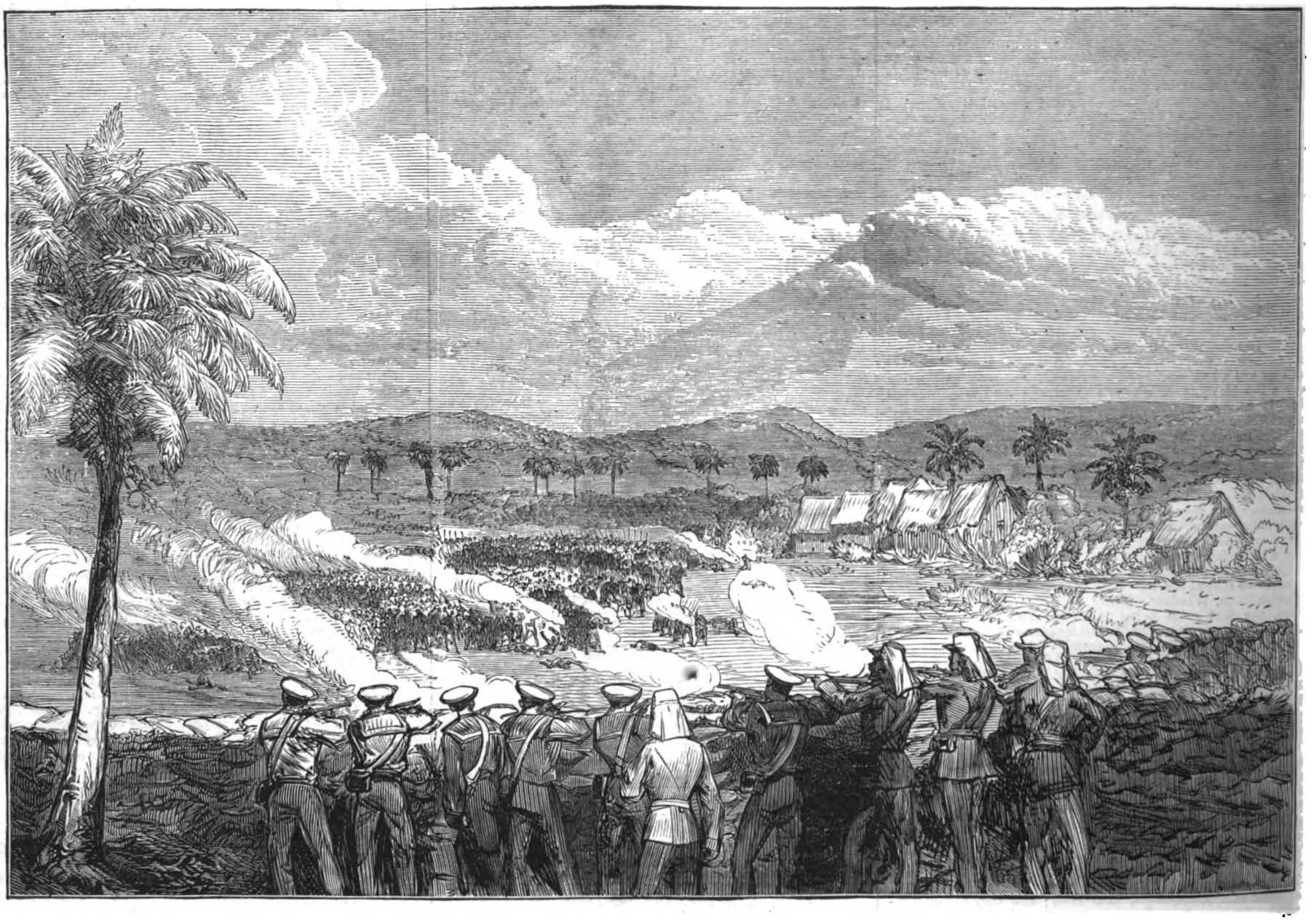
The Orange demonstration in the north of Ireland passed off quietly on Saturday last. At Londonderry a few flags were hoisted on the cathedral and Walker's Pillar. At Belfast the authorities had concentrated a large force of military and police to prevent processions marching through the borough, and perfect order was maintained. The Orangemen formed a great procession at Holywood, marched to "Orange" tunes, and displayed party colours, but no collision between the rival factions occurred. In this country also the anniversary was celebrated by meetings and speeches.

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THE ASHANTEE WAR.



BOMBARDMENT OF THE TOWN OF ELMINA.



REPULSE OF THE ASHANTEES AT ELMINA BY THE BRITISH SAILORS AND MARINES.

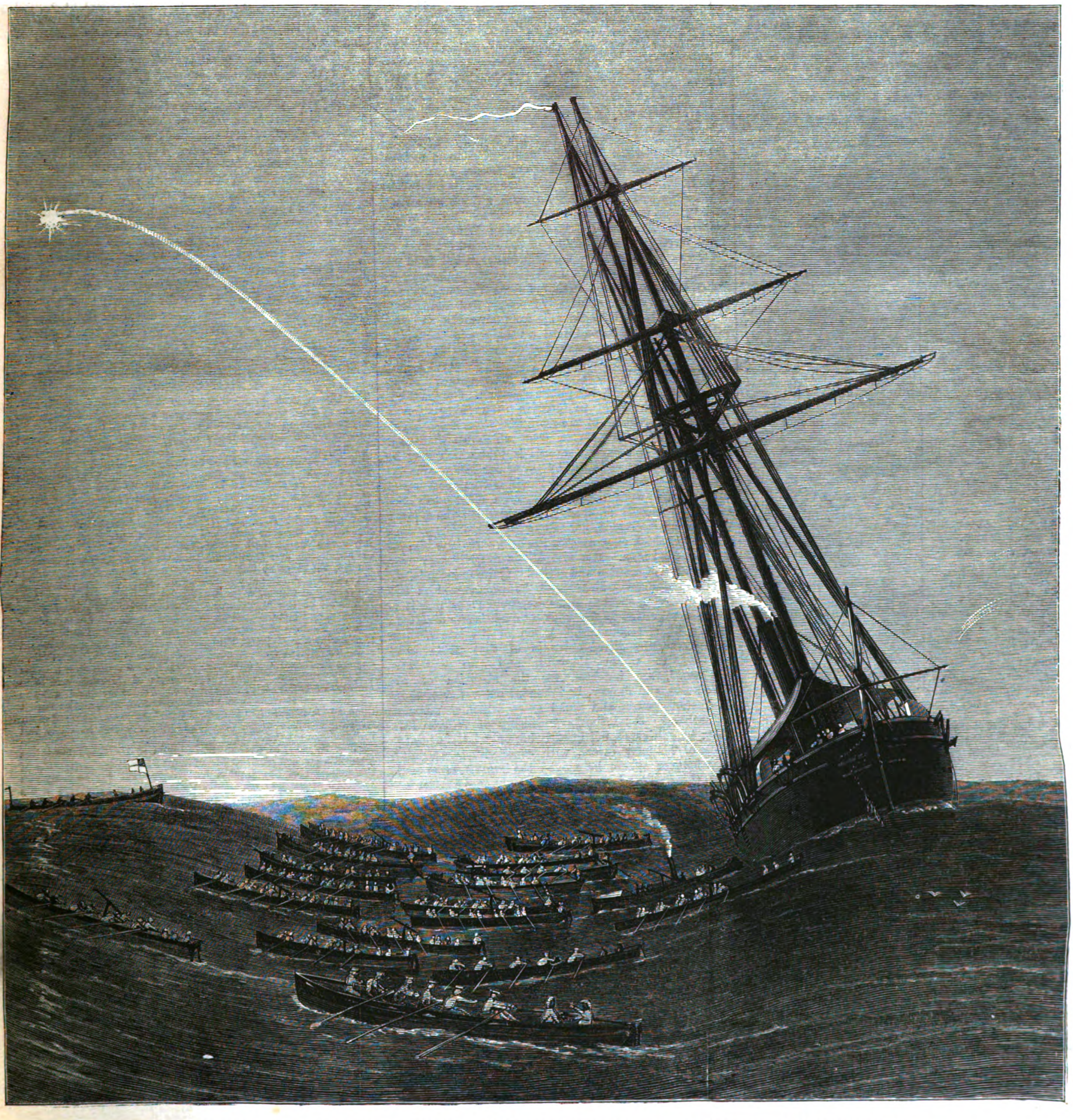
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1769.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE DECOY GIVING THE SIGNAL FOR THE BOATS TO START FOR THE ATTACK ON ELMINA.

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BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Wheathampstead House, Herts, Viscountess Knebworth, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at Elmley House, Wimbledon, Countess Beauchamp, of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Monte Video, the wife of Edward Cooper, Esq., of a son.

On the 21st ult., at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, the wife of Charles Le Brun, Esq., of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Fitzwilliam House, Brooklands-road, Cambridge, the wife of Mr. William Alford Norman, of Downing College, late Royal Navy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Surbiton-hill, Arthur Douglas, youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral and Lady Selina Dent, to Helen Katharine, only daughter of the late Charles Edward Holdsworth, Esq., of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

On the 17th inst., at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, after banns, by the Rev. J. Isherwood, M.A., William Buchan Murdoch, of Cannon-street, City, to Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Robert Chalmers. No cards.

On the 17th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, South Dulwich, by the Rev. J. Meek Clark, Henry Milnes Rait, Esq., Glasgow, to Christine, eldest daughter of Henry S. Bicknell, Esq., J.P., Cavendish House, Clapham. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at his residence, White House, Woolton, near Liverpool, John Richmond Cuthbert, late of Greenock.

On the 17th inst., at No. 9, Regency-square, Brighton, Edward James Smith, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, in his 83rd year.

On the 20th inst., at Torquay, Laura Sarah, wife of Arthur E. Dupuis, Commander Royal Navy, and youngest daughter of the late William McCay, Esq., of Dublin.

On the 22nd ult., at Oporto, Sarah Teresa, wife of A. J. da Silva Lima, Esq., and daughter of the late Herbert O'Donnell, Esq., J.P., of Coolemore, Millstreet, Ireland.

On the 7th ult., at Faizabad, East Indies, Madeleine Cecile, daughter of William Sibbald, Esq., 51st L.I., late 59th Regiment.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, Vaindre Hall, near Cardiff, William Allen, Esq., aged 45. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 15th inst., at Bramfield House, Suffolk, very suddenly, Helen Tatlock, of 16, Park-square, Regent's Park, widow of Paul Tatlock, of Upper Gower-street, London, and only child of the late Peter De Wint, in her 63rd year.

On the 22nd inst., at his residence, Thames Bank, Great Marlow, William Wright, Esq., in the 76th year of his age. Deeply regretted.

On May 16, at the Diamond Fields, George Insole Gower, only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Gower, Cradock.

On the 13th inst., at 18, Abbotsford-place, Glasgow, Janet Lorimer, wife of William Logan, editor of "Words of Comfort for Bereaved Parents," aged 54.

On the 22nd inst., at 33, Regent's Park-road, N.W., Elizabeth Jane, wife of Henry C. James, Esq., aged 68. Friends will please accept this intimation.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2.

SUNDAY, JULY 27.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary H. W. Burrows; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. S. Ireland Jones, Missionary in Ceylon.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth, D.D.; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, the Dean; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Selwyn, M.A.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the House of Commons and of the Savoy; 7 p.m., the Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D., Head Master of King's College School.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 8 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

Royal Archæological Institute, annual meeting at Exeter (seven days). Reception-room at the Guildhall opened at 10 a.m.
Crystal Palace, swimming fête and great fountain display.
Chelsea Hospital for Women, general meeting, 3 p.m.
London Academy of Music, concert at St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Goodwood races begin.
Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter, public reception, address by the Mayor.
Leicestershire Agricultural Society, Annual exhibition at Leicester (two days).
Royal Naval School, New-cross, distribution of prizes by the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. G. J. Goschen), 1 p.m.
City of London Freemen's Orphan School, election at Guildhall, 2 p.m.
King's College School, 2 p.m., distribution of prizes—the Lord Mayor in the chair.
Gravesend Town Regatta.
Crystal Palace, opera, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Goodwood Races.
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Derby Amateur Regatta.
Banquet to the Cabinet Ministers at the Mansion House.
Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter. Sections meet 10 a.m. Excursions, conversazione (address by Mr. G. Scharf).

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Goodwood Races.
Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter: Visit to the cathedral; reception by the Bishop, 8 p.m.
Royal Welsh Yacht Club, annual regatta at Carnarvon.
Bedford Horticultural and Poultry Shows.
Haslingden Agricultural Annual Show.
Crystal Palace, opera, 3 p.m.; great firework display.
The Dean of Westminster's Evening Party to meet the choir of the abbey.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.

Lammas.
Goodwood Races.
Doggett's Rowing-Match on the Thames.
Moon's first quarter, 2.29 p.m.
Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter: excursions to Dartmoor, &c.
Gloucestershire Agricultural Society, annual exhibition at Bristol.
Cleveland Agricultural Society, Yarm meeting.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter, excursions.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
International Pigeon-Shooting at Brighton.
Leeds Athletic Club Sports and Races.
Crystal Palace, opera, 3 p.m.
Kingston Amateur Regatta.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 16	30·084	60·1	46·1	·62	5	51·3	71·9	WSW. W.	208	·000
17	30·047	63·0	58·8	·87	9	55·8	72·2	SSW. SW.	339	·025
18	29·915	61·5	50·4	·69	6	59·6	69·4	SSW. WSW.	219	·015
19	30·154	58·5	44·4	·62	5	47·7	69·7	WSW. W.	210	·000
20	30·146	65·4	59·2	·82	2	53·5	80·1	WSW. SW.	118	·000
21	30·120	70·2	60·2	·72	0	56·1	85·0	SSW. SE.	203	·000
22	29·943	75·9	64·1	·68	0	62·5	87·3	SE. S.	170	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·045	30·075	29·882	30·169	30·138	30·163	29·990
Temperature of Air	62·7°	64·4°	65·0°	61·9°	66·2°	72·2	79·4
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·3°	61·6°	58·0°	52·1°	61·5°	64·2	71·6°
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	W.	W.	SW.	S.	SSE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
3 15	4 10	4 28	4 43	5 0	5 17	5 31	5 51	6 8	6 25	6 45	7 5	7 26	7 52

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LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD, the great American Lecturer, will unroll his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER the PACIFIC RAILWAY to CALIFORNIA, on MONDAYS, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three; and Every Evening at Eight. Previous to its being unrolled, a long Painting, 40 ft. by 8 ft., stretched on a wire, is shown. It is a physical Map—a bird's-eye view of the country. A Fifteen Minutes' Lecture is delivered from it; it is a Key to the Panorama, which contains Thirty-six Views, all painted from photographs. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s., Unreserved, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price.—Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S Entertainment.—Last Representations at the GALLERY on THURSDAY NEXT, Afternoon at Three, Evening at Eight, MILDRED'S WELL, OUR GARDEN PARTY, and VERY CATCHING. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

£450.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—A SECOND-TIER BOX, in an exceptionally good situation, close to the Royal Box, which cost the original Subscriber £500—to be SOLD for £450, cash.—For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN ANDREWS, 5, New-inn, Strand, London.

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ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION, including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, AUG. 2. 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

On Saturday and Sunday last the country sustained a double loss by the hand of Death. Two men, each of them connected with the House of Lords, each, in his profession, above all rivals, each honoured and loved by a wide circle of friends, have passed away from earthly society to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns." Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Westbury, ex-Chancellor of the Realm, are no more. In the case of the Bishop of Winchester, a fall from his horse, while riding with Lord Granville, unhappily resulted in instant death. In that of Lord Westbury, the end of his mortal career was clearly foreseen, and more gently approached. But both are gone from our midst, and each of them has left behind him a void, the full extent of which can only be appreciated after considerable lapse of time. They were men whom England reckoned among her foremost—men whose minds shed lustre upon every topic to which they chose to call public attention. The grave has seldom closed within so brief an intervening space of time over the remains of two more illustrious Englishmen.

The only point of view from which we shall contemplate these mournful events is that which may be occupied without prejudice by any of our fellow-countrymen. Of Bishop Wilberforce it will not be necessary to utter a single word that need occasion offence to either of those "schools of thought" into which the Church of England is divided, nor to any member of the various Churches which exist outside her pale. He was himself a many-sided man. His sympathies ranged freely over a wide area of opinion and action. Quite independently of that judgment which might be pronounced on the substantial soundness of what he thought or did, it is possible to estimate the eminent qualities he displayed by the highest standard. A son of the late William Wilberforce, the gifted chieftain of that noble band of men to whom England, and, we may say, the world, are indebted for the abolition of the slave trade, and slavery, he inherited not a few of those intellectual powers and social graces which commended his father to the intimate friendship of William Pitt. These he cultivated, not in early life only, but during the whole of his busy career, with conscientious assiduity. In whatever sphere he moved the impression he made upon those with whom he was brought into contact was always pleasing, sometimes deep and permanent. No man more thoroughly enjoyed or more felicitously adorned social life. Genial in his disposition, almost fastidious in his tastes, a brilliant wit, copious and precise in his information, of the stores of which he was always ready to impart to others, and a perfect gentleman in his manner, it is not surprising that he easily won, and retained to the end, a first place in society. This, however, was not the highest mark of his ambition. He could discharge the onerous duties of his office with a masterly ability, a skill, and a success even more than equal with the ease with which he was able to charm the social circles of the high born, the erudite, and the cultured. Whether as a village curate or as a prelate, he threw his whole soul into the work he undertook. His eloquence, whether in pulpit or platform oratory, whether in Convocation or in Parliament, was of a high order, and was singularly persuasive. As an administrator of the ecclesiastical affairs of his diocese, he showed the best qualities of a man of business. Altogether, he has left his mark upon the Church and upon the world. He inherited a great name, which he has further illustrated by his personal career. The country regarded him while living with pride, and now that he is dead it will cherish his memory with affectionate veneration.

The late Lord Westbury was a man of a somewhat different stamp. His course through life took a different turn to that of Dr. Wilberforce. By the sheer force of his abilities he achieved the highest distinction in an arena where competition is most severe. He combined indefatigable diligence with singular breadth of view and with complete mastery of the minute and conflicting details. His was the eloquence of exposition. No one, perhaps, ever excelled him in marshalling reasons and arguments, or in leading them, without a single check or trip, over the most rugged ground, to a triumphant conclusion. As an equity lawyer and Judge he may fairly be said to have been peerless. There was no intricacy which he could not unravel. There was no main principle of law bearing upon the case he might have in hand, the application of which he could not luminously exhibit. His judgments have borne the most searching tests unshaken. He, too, was a man of wit, sometimes exquisitely keen and biting; but those who knew him best have testified that it was not used as a weapon of malice. His services as arbitrator in the affairs of the European Assurance Society and its numerous affiliated companies brought out into high relief some of the best characteristics of his mind. To borrow the language of Mr. Montague Cookson, "The strong impression of extraordinary judicial aptitude that he created during his recent labours was due to his possessing four characteristics in a high degree—rapidity of apprehension, logical acumen, lucidity of exposition, and (last but not least) uniform courtesy of manner."

The loss of these great men brings vividly before the mind the high privilege enjoyed by this country in the general character and qualifications of those whom it employs in the management of its public affairs. Of course, it is not to be expected that all who devote themselves to a professional career in the service, whether of the Church or of the State, should rise to equal eminence. But the consolatory reflection may be permitted us that there yet remains to us, and that there are rising up amongst us, not a few whose names have already cast lustre upon our national reputation, or promise to do so in due course of events. We are, perhaps, too apt to take for granted that as our great men, one after another, die off, they leave behind them no successors worthy of their fame. Nevertheless, every generation produces its intellectual heroes; and it is certainly not at this time (and the day, we trust, is yet far distant) that we can rightly complain of having lost by death all possibility of witnessing among our living fellow-countrymen worthy competitors of those who have gone before.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. The Queen held a Council on Thursday week, to signify her Majesty's assent to the contract of marriage between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia. Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Halifax, and the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce were present at the Council. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. Lord Odo Russell, Ambassador at Berlin; the Hon. Sir Charles Murray, K.C.B., Minister at Lisbon; and the Right Hon. A. H. Layard, Minister at Madrid, arrived at Osborne and had audiences of her Majesty. After the Queen had declared the betrothal of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, the ships at Cowes and Spithead fired salutes, and in the evening the Royal yachts and her Majesty's ship Ariadne, guard-ship at Cowes, were illuminated and discharged rockets in honour of the happy event. Earl Granville dined with her Majesty, and left Osborne on the following day. On Saturday last the Duchess of Sutherland arrived on a visit to the Queen. On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. T. Macnamara officiated. On Monday Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Osborne. Prince Leopold met the Princess and the Marquis at Southampton, and accompanied them to Osborne in her Majesty's yacht Alberta. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Ryde and to other places in the Isle of Wight.

Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, has granted a pension of £100 per annum to Professor Long, one of the founders of the London University, and for many years Professor of Latin at University College, in consideration of his eminent services to learning and literature.

Mr. W. B. Thelwall has had the honour of submitting to the Queen's inspection his drawings and sketches in Norway.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited Lady Holland on Thursday week, at Holland House, Kensington. On the following day their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere at Bridgewater House. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at St. James's Palace. The Grand Duke Cesarewitch returned to Marlborough House from Darmstadt. On Sunday their Royal and Imperial Highnesses attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince presided at Marlborough House, at a conference for the purpose of furthering the cause of technical education. The Princess and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited the Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School; the House of Charity, Greek-street; the Mission House and Orphanage, Rose-street, Soho; and All Saints' Home, Margaret-street. The Prince and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch were present at the debate in the House of Lords. In the

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evening their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present at a ball given in honour of the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, at the conservatory of the Horticultural Gardens. Prince Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were also present. The approaches to the quadrant leading to the conservatory were carpeted with scarlet baize, and there were some thousands of flowering plants arranged on each side, in addition to the usual exotics which adorn the entrance to the Horticultural Gardens. The conservatory had been prepared for the ball-room, the floor being covered with canvas. The terrace and gardens were beautifully illuminated. In the colonnades of the conservatory supper-tables were provided for the Royal party, and in the quadrant there was a buffet. The ball-room was lighted by jets of gas from the roof. The company were about a thousand in number. On Tuesday the Grand Duke Cesarewitch visited the museum of the Hunterian Society, Finsbury-circus, the International Exhibition, and the South Kensington Museum. The Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, Park-lane. The Princess and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna have driven out daily.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh is sojourning at a villa which his Royal Highness has hired in Darmstadt. The residence is decorated with flags and festoons of evergreens. The Russian Imperial family remain at the castle of Jugenheim, near Darmstadt. It is contemplated that the marriage of the Duke and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia will take place in March next, at St. Petersburg.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur is about to make a prolonged visit to the King and Queen of Denmark at Copenhagen. Great preparations are in progress for the reception of his Royal Highness, and Court festivities will be given in his honour.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will leave Frogmore for the Hague, on Aug. 2, on a visit to the Queen of Holland.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador has left town for Darmstadt.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare and the Ladies Fitzgerald have left town for Cliveden, the seat of the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster.

The Marchioness of Waterford has left town for Curraghmore, Waterford.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough have left town for Cadland, Southampton.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Torquay in their yacht, the Sylph.

The Countess of Kenmare and family have left Grosvenor-gardens for the family seat, Killarney, Ireland. The Earl of Kenmare remains in town.

Viscountess (Selina) Milton and the Misses Foljambe have left Carlton House-terrace for her Ladyship's seat in Northamptonshire.

The Earl of Clonmell has left town for Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Newport have left town.

Lord and Lady Headley have left Ennismore-gardens for their seat, Aghadoe House, Killarney.

Lord and Lady Dynevor have left Claridge's Hotel for Eastbourne, Sussex.

Lord and Lady Muncaster have left town for Muncaster Castle, Cumberland.

Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, C.B., has arrived at St. James's Palace from Malta.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baillie Hamilton have left Claridge's Hotel for Clifton.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Airy, Basil Reginald, to be Vicar of Whitwell.
Andrews, W. B. ; Rector of Teffont Ewyas, Wilts.
Ball, Thomas Guppy ; Vicar of Hythe.
Boys, J. ; Minor Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Chavasse, Francis James ; Vicar of St. Paul's, Upper Holloway.
Clemenson, J., Vicar of Shiplake ; Surrogate of the diocese of Oxford.
Coxster, William Augustine ; Vicar of Bearley, Warwickshire.
Curteis, Thomas Spencer ; Rector of Brampton, Suffolk.
Darby, J. L. ; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Dixson, John Hulke ; Curate of Leeds-cum-Bromfield, Kent.
Espinasse, R. ; Chaplain to the Otter Memorial College, Chichester.
Fox, H. E. ; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Broadway, Westminster.
Gorham, H. S., Curate (sole charge) of Rusper ; Vicar of Shipley, Sussex.
Harte, Joseph William ; Minister of St. Mark's, Victoria Park.
Hindly, W. T. ; Vicar of Pulloxhill, Bedfordshire.
Hoare, J. R., Curate of Ladock ; Vicar of Warmington.
Hooke, D. ; Vicar of Beckingham, Notts.
Kaye, Venerable Archdeacon ; Rural Dean of Lawress No. 1.
Laidman, S. L. ; Curate of Weaverham, Northwich, Cheshire.
Lambe, G. F. ; Rector of Broseley, Salop.
Lawrence, Charles ; Rector of Croft, York.
Lobb, S. B. ; Rector of Kenardington, Kent.
Monypenny, Phillips Hayward ; Vicar of Hadlow.
Nicholl, D. ; Rector of Edwin Loach, Herefordshire.
Oldfield, George Biscoe ; Rector of Berwick St. Leonard-cum-Sedgehill.
Phinn, C. P. ; Rural Dean of the second portion of Pimperne.
Stott, Edward Nicholson ; Vicar of St. John's, Cubitt Town.
Stroud, J. ; Rector of South Perrott-cum-Mosterton, Dorset.
Sutton, Meyrick J. ; Chaplain to the Mercers' Company, London.
Warner, Arthur George ; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Tothill-fields.
Welsh, William ; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Beckenham.
Whittemore, W. M. ; Rector of St. Catherine Cree with St. James's, City.

The Bishop of Salisbury began the visitation of his diocese on Tuesday.

Another City church is doomed. The condemnation of St. Martin's, Outwich, is to be carried into effect at once.

The Duke of Bedford has expressed his intention of restoring the parish church of North Petherin, near Launceston.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has approved the nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Lean, D.D., to the Bishopric of Saskatchewan.

Cholesbury parish church, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, has been restored, and was reopened, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Duke of Devonshire, as the surviving trustee of the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, has, upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London, appointed the Rev. Henry Wace, M.A., Assistant Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, to be "Boyle Lecturer," in succession to the Rev. Dr. Hessey.

At a recent church anniversary in the parish of Northfleet the Vicar (the Rev. F. Southgate) was presented with an address of sympathy and confidence, together with a purse of £150, towards defraying the costs of an action brought against him by a late churchwarden for church expenses. The address was signed by the present churchwardens and between 200 and 300 parishioners and friends.

The Old Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible finished their eighteenth session yesterday week. The revision of the Psalms was continued as far as the end of Psalm 59.

In consideration of the former connection of the Bishop of Winchester with the abbey, and in conformity with a generally-expressed wish, the offer was made to the family that he should be buried in the grave of his illustrious father in Westminster Abbey. The family declined the offer, on the ground that the Bishop had always expressed a wish to be buried by the side of his wife at Lavington.

Last Sunday Archdeacon Groome preached in the parish church of St. Mary, Bedinfield, on the occasion of its being reopened after undergoing a careful restoration. The chancel has been also restored by the Rector. In it are three painted windows, the subjects of which are St. John and St. James, the Raising of the Daughter of Jairus, and the Good Centurion, erected to the memory of the family of Bedingfield.

A magnificent piece of massive gold plate, studded with jewels, resembling a gigantic covered cup, twenty-two inches high, of the time of Henry VII., has been presented to the Venerable Edward Trollope, Archdeacon of Stow, for his extraordinary liberality, his constant courtesy, and labour in assisting the counsels of the laity, 1873. To this vase was added a superb ring of plain solid gold, set with a lovely pointed oval amethyst, surrounded by brilliants, as a mark of the donors' personal regard.

In the Upper House of Convocation, on Wednesday, tributes to the memory of the late Bishop of Winchester were expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Bath and Wells, and Gloucester and Bristol. In the Upper House the report of the committee on confession was presented ; and in the Lower House the lengthy and exhaustive debates in committee on the rubrics were closed.——The Rev. H. Rudge Hayward has been elected Proctor to represent the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol in the Lower House of Convocation, in the room of Archdeacon Randall.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present session on Monday, at the society's house, Whitehall, the Bishop of Chichester in the chair. The following resolution was passed at the commencement of the meeting :—"That the Incorporated Society, gratefully remembering the long and valuable services which the Bishop of Winchester rendered to the society, wishes to express its deep regret at the irreparable loss which, in common with the Church at large, it has sustained in his sudden and lamented death." Grants of money amounting to £2140 were made in aid of the following objects, viz. :—Building new churches at Ashley-green, in the parish of Chesham, Bucks ; Burton, in the parish of Christ Church, Hants ; Dudley, St. Luke's, East Stonehouse, near Plymouth ; Ford St. Mark, near Devonport ; and Sandal Magna, St. Catherine, near Wakefield. Rebuilding the churches at Swinefleet, near Goole ; Temple Sowerby, near Penrith ; and Topsham, Devon. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Ash Priors, near Taunton ; Balscott, near Banbury ; Bere Regis, near Blandford ; Brackley, Northants ; Brecon, St. John's ; Eastwood, near Rochford ; Haslingfield, near Cambridge ; Hollingbourne, near Maidstone ; Southwark, St. Michael, Surrey ; Maker, near Devonport ; Somersal Herbert, Derby ; St. Winnow, near Lostwithiel ; Warfield, near Bracknell, Berks ; Windrush, near Burford ; and Kelvedon Hatch, near Brentwood. The grant formerly made towards enlarging the church at Hatfield Peverell, near Chelmsford, was increased. Grants were also made from the School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school churches at Featherstone, near Haltwhistle, Durham ; and Flint-common, near Flint. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for the Church of St. John, Bognor. During the session just concluded the sum voted by the society in aid of the various works brought before them has been £13,483, while the amount of receipts in the same time has been £12,093, leaving a deficiency of £1390.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, Mr. J. Nutton (bass), from York Cathedral, has been elected out of twenty-four candidates to a lay clerkship at Magdalen. The Rev. E. T. Stevens, Worcester, Curate of Sandford, and the Rev. W. S. Leonard, Christ Church, have been elected chaplains at New. At Magdalen "Gaudy" has been postponed, owing to the death of the Bishop of Winchester, the Visitor of the College.

The following is a classified list of candidates who passed the late examination for matriculation with honours at the University of London :—

Donald M'Alister, exhibition of £30 per annum for two years, Liverpool Institute.
Thomas Pearson Walker, exhibition of £20 per annum for two years, Woodhouse-grove, S., and Wesley College.
Dairok'u Yasuyuki Kikuchi, exhibition of £15 per annum for two years, University College School and private tuition.
John Skelton Downes, prize of £10, Amersham-hall School.
Arthur Oldham Jennings, prize of £5 University College and School, and private tuition.
George Hogden, prize of £5, University School, Nottingham, University College, and private study.
Alfred Stone obtained number of marks qualifying for a prize, King's and Owen's Colleges and private tuition.
Charles Frederic Marshall, obtained number of marks qualifying for a prize, Monument House, Driffield, and Wesley College.
Frederic Tebbitt, obtained number of marks qualifying for a prize, Cranbrook Grammar School.
Augustus Hayter Walker, obtained number of marks qualifying for a prize Camden School, Brighton.
Frederick Barritt, Oliver's-Mount School, Scarborough.
Theodore Godlee, Grove House, Tottenham.
John Joseph Lough, private study and tuition.
Richard Gill, Royal Institute School, Liverpool, and private study.
George Hamilton Fenner, Croom's Hill and King's College Schools.
Walter John New, Amersham Hall School.
Eldred John Brook-Smith, Cheltenham College.
John Kent Crow, Chesterfield Grammar School.
William Edward Powell, Owens College and private study.
Arthur Francis du Moulin, St. Mary's College, Oscott, and Alfred John Smith, Hawthorn Hall and Owens College, equal.
James Aloysius Scully, Stonyhurst College.
John Jeffery Beer, Totnes Grammar School.
Edmund Jesse Dobell, West-hill House, Hastings, and Great Yarmouth College, and Samuel Linton, Denmark-hill Grammar School and University College, equal.
William Samuel Tuke, Messrs. Sharp's School and Grove House, Tottenham.
Francis Littleboy, Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough.

Mr. R. C. Childers, the Pali scholar, and author of a Pali dictionary, has been appointed to a chair of Pali and Buddhist Literature which has been instituted in University College.

In consequence of the death of the Bishop of Winchester, neither the Domum nor Domum ball will take place this year at Winchester.

The following are the results of the examination for the Tenline Prizes at Eton College :—Hayes, prizeman ; Spring-Rice, K.S., Russell prizeman ; Tuck, K.S. ; Binney, K.S. ; Cole ; Hussey, ma. ; Nugee, ma. ; Reade, K.S. Assistant-Master's Prizes—Goodhart, K.S., and Macleane, K.S., aeq., prizemen. Lower Boys—Haskett Smith, mi., prizeman. The History Prizes have been awarded to—1, Holloway, K.S. ; 2, Mr. Lyttelton, mi. ; 3, Macmillan, K.S. Owing to the death of the Bishop of Winchester, who is "Visitor" to the college, the breaking-up (on the 22nd inst.) of Magdalen College School was conducted as quietly as possible. The president, as usual, distributed the prizes, after the report of the examination had been read by W. Moore, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, who, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Ogle, kindly examined the whole school. Dr. Bulley congratulated Dr. Hill upon the very satisfactory state of the school. Only one hearty cheer was given, and that for the president.

The following University and other honours have been gained by past and present Grecians at Christ's Hospital since Speech Day, 1872 : 1, Oxford—John Seymour Sharkey, Jesus College, Radcliffe, Travelling Fellowship ; Reginald Heber Rose, Balliol College, first class in final Mathematical School ; Arthur Lionel Smith, Balliol College, Jenkins Scholarship and first class in final Classical School ; Alfred Joshua Butler, Trinity College, Gaisford University prize poem for Greek Verse, and proxime (third time) for Ireland Scholarship ; Alfred Francklin Winter, Pembroke College, first class in Classical Moderations ; Edward Macleane Field, Trinity College, first class in Classical Moderations and honourably mentioned for the Hertford University Scholarship ; Henry Francis Tatum, Balliol College, proxime for the Gaisford University prize poem ; James Colam Salter, Mathematical Scholarship at Pembroke College. 2, Cambridge—William Burnside, Foundation Scholarship at Pembroke College ; Charles Nicholas Murton, Mathematical Minor Scholarship at St. John's College ; Nelson Frederick A. Cobbald, Mathematical Scholarship at Sidney Sussex College. 3, Walter Arthur Macleane, second in Indian Civil Service Examination.

The Governors of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, have appointed Messrs. Edward Arthur Irons, B.A., and Charles Edward Cooper, B.A., as Assistant Masters in the above school, out of thirty-five who were candidates for the appointments.

The annual prize-giving and recitations in connection with the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen at Worcester took place on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Bishop.

The Lord Chancellor has signified his intention of appointing the Rev. Arthur Forster Rutty, Second Master of Reading Grammar School, to the Chaplaincy of the Holy Ghost Chapel and Head Mastership of Basingstoke School, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. H. P. Owen Smith, of All Saints' School, Bloxham, has been selected for a vacant mastership at Rossall.

The annual commemoration was held at Trinity College, Glenalmond, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. In the Theological Department the Licence in Theology was given to Mr. Matheson, M.A., the Jamison Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Morison, and the Bell prize to Mr. Low, M.A. In the school department the Examiner, the Rev. E. Hatch, spoke favourably of the teaching of the school and the results of the examination. The Buccleuch Medal for Classics was awarded to Blatch, the Trower Medal for Mathematics to Farquhar, jun. ; and many other prizes for various subjects were given, a large share of which were gained by Penney, Robertson, and Scott, jun. The school meets again on Sept. 9.

The election to school scholarships in the Upper School at Dulwich College has terminated in favour of H. A. Watson, W. H. Fricker, R. D. Hodgson, E. J. Martin, R. H. Fawcett, F. E. Nichol, G. B. Doughty, A. F. Steinberg, and W. P. Phillips. Proxime accesserunt—Lingeman, Eales, and Robinson. There were fifty-seven candidates.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was present, yesterday week, at the Lambeth Schools, on the occasion of the presentation of several testimonials to Mr. Heller, the master, who is leaving the school in order to accept the appointment of secretary to the Schoolmasters' Union of England.

The Manchester Grammar School has received in the past few years a great development. There are 250 boys on the foundation, but now the school numbers over 600 in all, owing to the successful working of the new scheme obtained some years ago by the trustees. The school has achieved a very high reputation, under Mr. F. W. Walker, M.A., the present High Master, and its University honours have been equal to those of the chief public schools of the kingdom. The honours of the last year include seven open scholarships and a sizarship, two first classes and seven seconds at Oxford, two proxime accesserunts for University scholarships, one cadetship at Woolwich, 150 prizes and 560 certificates in the Government science examination, sixty-seven prizes and 289 certificates in the second and higher grades in the Government art examinations.

The interment of Lord Westbury took place on Thursday, at the Great Northern Cemetery, Colney-hatch.

The next annual meeting of the British Association will be held at Bradford in the week beginning Sept. 17.

The resolution agreed to by the Select Committee on the Zanzibar Mail Contract recommends that the contract of May 8 be not confirmed, but that the Union Steam Company be allowed the opportunity of retaining the service on fair and reasonable terms.

At a large meeting held recently at Cramond, near Edinburgh—Mr. C. Halkett Inglis presiding—Miss Colvin, a daughter of Dr. Colvin, was presented with a beautiful gold watch, chain, brooch, and silver card-case, in acknowledgment of the musical taste and talent which she had displayed as organist in the church.

At a quarterly court of governors of the Marine Society held recently at the offices in Bishopsgate-street, the report of the committee, read by Mr. S. W. Sadler, Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N., stated that during the last three months twenty-one boys had been sent from the Warspite into the Royal Navy and fifty to the merchant service. It was with deep satisfaction that returns had been received through the kindness of commanding officers of her Majesty's ships, showing that out of 141 Warspite boys serving under their command 131 were marked as to character "Very good," the remaining ten as "Good." The fifty boys sent into the merchant service had obtained first-class ships on foreign voyages.

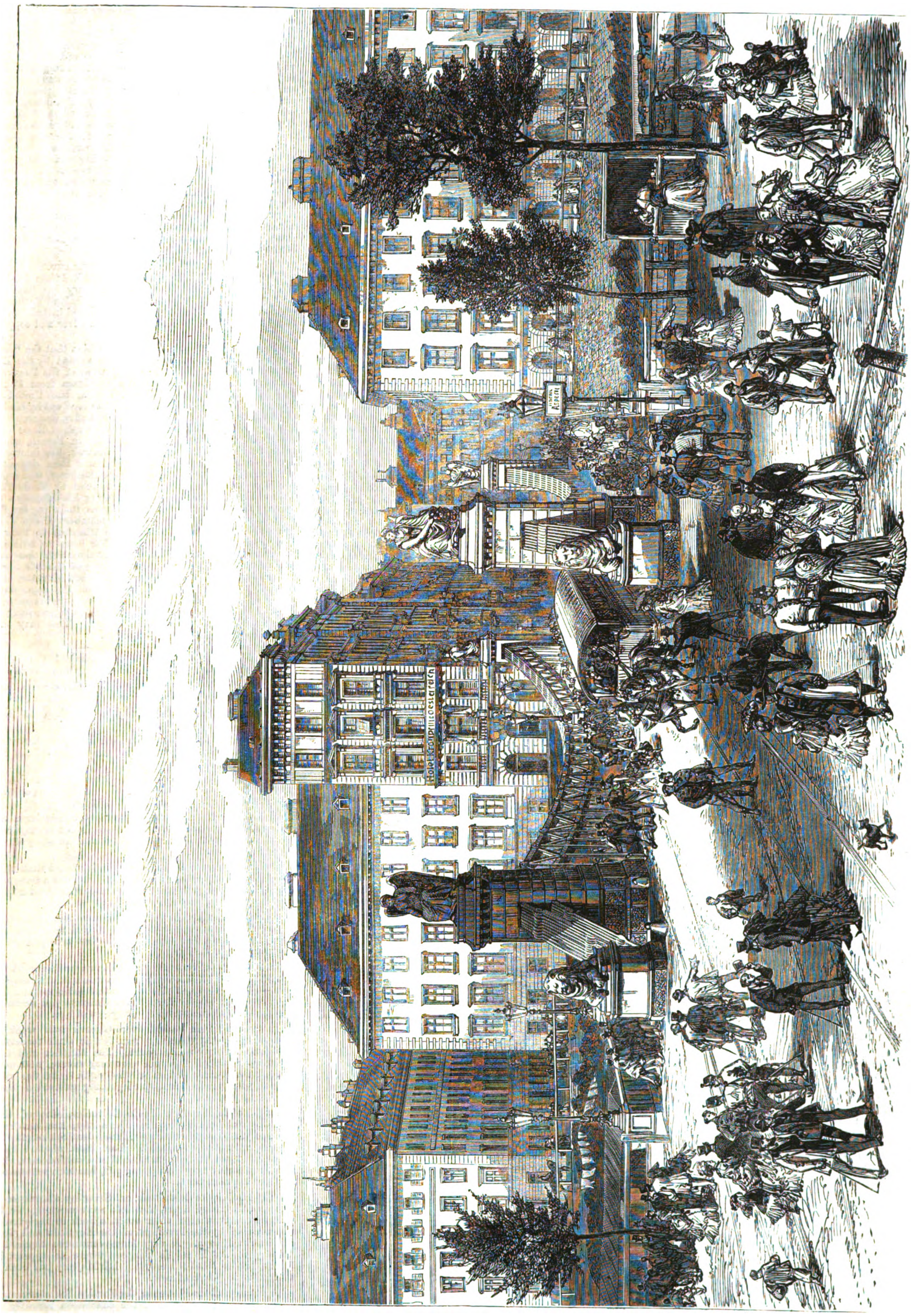
A meeting was held, on Thursday week, at the residence of the Marquis of Westminster, for the purpose of establishing a National Training-School of Cookery. Many ladies were present, including Princess Louise, the Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Franklin, and Mrs. Gladstone. The Marquis of Westminster presided, and resolutions were passed to the effect that a National Training-School of Cookery should be established in alliance with the school boards and training-schools throughout the country ; that the object of the school should be to teach the best methods of cooking articles of food in general consumption among all classes ; that an association should be formed, with the view of making the school supporting ; that a capital, say, of £5000 should be raised by donations or by a guarantee fund, it being estimated that £1000 would be required to fit up suitable premises. A committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions.

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SKETCHES IN VIENNA: TYPES OF VIENNESE PEOPLE

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SKETCHES IN VIENNA: THE ASPERN BRIDGE.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 24.

The Shah has left us, and by this time is completely forgotten by all, save the few fortunate recipients of the order of the Lion and the Sun. After his visit to the Assembly on Thursday last, he returned to Paris, and was present in the evening at a fête given in his honour at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was received on his arrival by Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie, and was by them conducted through several richly-ornamented saloons to the gardens, which had been lit up in the most dazzling manner, and where a display of fireworks took place. The company—which, of course, included all the leading members of the Corps Diplomatique—was numerous and brilliant in the extreme, and presented a coup-d'œil recalling the festivities of the Empire. Indeed, this gathering added its unit of testimony to a fact that is now becoming patent to all—viz., that the Spartan severity which prevailed at the social réunions presided over by M. Thiers has become a thing of the past, and that extravagance and profusion are once more the order of the day. The Shah on leaving, shortly before midnight, expressed himself highly pleased with the entertainments provided, amongst which figured a performance of military music, executed by an amalgamation of regimental bands, in front of the Ministry. But, however well pleased he may have been with this entertainment, there is no doubt but that he enjoyed himself infinitely more on his second visit to the Circus in the Champs Elysées, which took place the following evening. By all accounts, nothing he has yet beheld seemed to excite in him half the interest he displayed on this occasion. Saturday was the day finally fixed, after several postponements, for his departure, which took place, at one in the afternoon, from the Lyons Railway station, whither he proceeded, by way of the Boulevards, in an open carriage shared by Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie. The behaviour of the crowd that lined the route was orderly in the extreme, but exceedingly apathetic. The Municipality of Paris were in attendance at the station, which was elegantly decorated with flowers, flags, and evergreens; and, after taking leave of these gentlemen with an expression of the gratification he had experienced during his visit, the Shah was shown to his carriage by the President of the Republic and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in a few minutes was en route for Switzerland.

A cloud has disappeared from the Ministerial horizon in the shape of the long-projected interpellation of M. Jules Favre on the home policy of the Government. Great agitation was caused when this interpellation was first announced, and people looked forward to one of the most striking contests of oratory that have as yet taken place in the arena of the Versailles theatre. The mountain, however, as is generally the case, merely produced a mouse. After having been successively abandoned, and then again taken up by the Left, the interpellation was at length brought forward by M. Favre on Monday, and, as already mentioned, the debate fell far short of prevailing anticipation. The orator was received at first with an attentive silence quite unusual in the Assembly, which lasted till he began to attack the Bonapartists, whom he described as being under the protection of a Government that was only nominally Republican, and even then the scene that followed was of a comparatively mild character when contrasted with many that have taken place. He wound up by calling upon the Government to state whether it would disavow its protection of the three Monarchical parties existing in France. M. de Broglie, who rose to reply, was brief and to the point. He flatly refused to answer M. Favre's questions; but declared that what the Government meant to do was to check Communistic principles and ideas. He snubbed the Left severely, and wound up with the somewhat hackneyed remark that the great object of those at present in power was to maintain social order. After a few words from M. Louis Blanc, who had to submit to incessant interruptions, the voting took place, and resulted in a large majority for the Government. Yesterday they were equally fortunate with M. Ernoul's bill for enabling the Permanent Committee to authorise prosecutions for attacks upon the dignity of the Assembly during the recess, which on Saturday it was decided should last from the 27th inst. to Nov. 5.

The evacuation of French territory by the Germans is rapidly progressing. They still, however, occupy Nancy, where a grand banquet is to be given on the occasion of the departure, to which M. Thiers has been specially invited. The veteran statesman has, however, been compelled to decline the proffered hospitality of the Mayor of Nancy on the plea of ill-health. At Valenciennes, last week, he was very warmly received by the populace.

ITALY.

A commission which has been appointed by the Italian Government for the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property in Rome held its first sitting in that city on Wednesday.

The Pope gave an audience on Monday to the Rev. Karl Jenig, Rector of the German College in Rome, who presented an address to his Holiness, signed by 200 German artists, thanking him for his patronage of the fine arts.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial crisis is over. Pi y Margall, to whom the Cortes have given a vote of thanks, has been succeeded by Senor Salmeron, who presented his new Cabinet to the Cortes on Saturday. The new Ministry, composed of members of the Right, has been well received by the populace of Madrid. Senor Salmeron was elected President of the Council by 119 votes against 93 votes given for Senor Pi y Margall. General Gonzales, the new War Minister, received the congratulations of the officers and men of the garrison of the capital last Saturday evening, and was waited upon by several members of the Cortes and several Generals.

Energetic measures are promised by the new Government, as by that which preceded it. At a Council of Ministers held on Saturday night it was resolved to raise the strength of the Civic Guard to 40,000.

In the Cortes on Monday a motion that the decree declaring rebel vessels pirates should be abrogated was rejected by 110 votes against 90.

There has been a severe engagement between the Carlists under General Saballs and the troops at Igualada. The garrison resisted bravely for thirty-six hours, but was ultimately compelled to yield to the Carlists, who sacked and burned the town. In consequence of this event the authorities at Barcelona have constituted a committee of public safety, and decreed compulsory military service on the whole male population between twenty and forty years of age.

According to Carlist advices, the insurgents at Carthagena have seized the squadron at anchor in the port, and given the command of it to one of their leaders. The squadron was composed of four frigates, three of which were ironclads and three steamers. Meanwhile a regiment dispatched against Carthagena has mutinied and joined the insurgents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

On Tuesday the British section of the Vienna Exhibition was visited by the Emperor. His Majesty was received by the British Ambassador as Royal Commissioner, and by the secretary and the British jurors, at eleven o'clock. Having concluded his visit by an examination of the Indian and Colonial Department, the Emperor invited the British Ambassador and the Secretary to lunch, and expressed to them the great satisfaction he had experienced.

The Archduke Albrecht has left for Warsaw to greet the Czar in that city on his return from Ems.

The *Presse* announces that the Emperor Francis Joseph will undertake a journey to St. Petersburg in the autumn—namely, at the end of September or the beginning of October.

A letter from Vienna states that the health of that city is now in a satisfactory state. From the 4th to the 9th inst. the cases of summer cholera amounted to sixty-six, the population being 800,000. Since then the heat had diminished, and there had been a falling off in the number of cases. Meanwhile every attention was being paid to the sanitary condition of the city.

GERMANY.

The medical advisers of the Emperor William report that his Majesty has derived great benefit from his stay at Ems. The Emperor has given as his motive for his visit to Jugenheim a wish to congratulate the two illustrious betrothed, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie.

The Emperor has granted 25,000 thalers to the German Society for the Exploration of Africa.

The suit which the Bishop of Ermeland brought against the German Government for the payment of the temporalities which had been retained since October, 1872, in consequence of his contumacy, has been dismissed by the superior tribunal.

The Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Falck, has summoned a conference of educational men of note to meet at Berlin, in October next, in order to assist him in draughting an education bill, to be laid before Parliament next Session.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King Oscar and Queen Sophia were crowned yesterday week, by the Bishop of Drontheim, as King and Queen of Norway. A brilliant procession walked to the cathedral, including Prince Arthur of England and Prince Waldemar of Denmark. The ceremony was favoured by splendid weather. Salutes were fired by the German and British fleets in the roads. An immense crowd thronged the streets, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

RUSSIA.

Prince Baratinsky has been appointed successor of the late Count Schouvaloff, as Chief Court Marshal. The Governor-General of Moscow, Prince Dolgorouky, has been appointed Lord Chamberlain, and will be succeeded in his former post by Prince Galitzin.

General Kaufmann's despatches, giving details of the march on Khiva, the fall of the town, and the triumphal entry of the Russian troops, have reached St. Petersburg. The capitulation took place on May 29, or, according to our calendar, on June 10. General Werewkin was wounded in the head by a ball. Apart from this casualty, the Russians had only two soldiers killed, and five officers and forty-five soldiers wounded.

Private advices received at St. Petersburg from Taschkend state that the Orenburg and Mangischlak detachments will remain in Khiva as an army of occupation until the first conditions of peace proposed by Russia have been fulfilled. The Turkestan detachment returns to Taschkend.

AMERICA.

Jesse R. Grant, the father of President Grant, died at Covington, Kentucky, on the evening of June 29, aged seventy-nine. On the afternoon of the 28th President Grant, then at Long Branch, on the New Jersey coast, near New York, received a telegram announcing his father's rapid decline. A special train was at once engaged, and the President was taken at high speed through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, to Cincinnati, and across the Ohio River to Covington, but he did not arrive until after his father's death.

The female-suffrage advocates have succeeded in getting an amendment engrafted upon the new State Constitution for Ohio, providing that women may hold all "appointive" offices—that is, they may be Government clerks, &c.; and they may also be school commissioners, superintendents, trustees, and directors of charitable institutions, &c. The Convention has been overwhelmed with petitions asking for female suffrage, and that important question has been referred to a special committee.

On June 30 the franking privilege ceased, and henceforth postage has to be paid upon all matter carried by the United States mails. The privilege of franking was enjoyed by members of Congress, the clerks of the Houses, the President and Cabinet Ministers, by the widows of ex-Presidents, by postmasters, and by a considerable number of other officials.

The boat-race between the American Universities was rowed at Springfield last week. Yale College came in first, the Wesleyan College second, and Harvard College third.

Mr. Watson has been re-elected chairman of the Erie Railway Company.

It is stated in a New York telegram that cholera is raging in Northern Missouri, and the disease is reported to be virulent in South Indiana.

CANADA.

Sir George Cartier, Minister of Militia and Defence, having died in England during his tenure of office, and being a prominent Canadian statesman, it was proposed in the Dominion Parliament, and decided—not without some difference of opinion—to award him the honour of a burial at the public expense. His remains arrived out on Sunday, June 8, by the steamer Prussia. That vessel, on approaching Quebec, was met by the Government steamer Druid, which had been specially prepared for the reception of the body by the erection on the after-deck of a small chapel draped in black and silver, containing the catafalque and altar. Two priests were in attendance, and remained all night in the chapel, which was brilliantly lighted up. Early in the morning mass was said there, and during the day several thousand persons came on board to visit the remains. In the evening the body was conveyed in procession to the cathedral, where a solemn service was held. All shops were closed and business suspended in the streets as the cortége passed by. Guns were fired from the citadel, bells tolled from the church steeples, and colours displayed at half-mast from all the vessels in the harbour. After the ceremony in the cathedral the coffin was replaced on its car and carried again to the chapel on the deck of the Druid.

The steamer then left Quebec en route for Montreal. As she passed up the river she was saluted at the various villages on the banks by people desirous of testifying their respect for the deceased, and on arrival at Three Rivers another procession was formed; the body was landed again, and, having been conveyed to the church, a service was held similar to that which had been performed at Quebec. Afterwards the Druid, with the body on board, left for Montreal. Here there was a final ceremony.

A correspondent of the *Post* says:—"The funeral cortége passed through the principal streets at a slow pace until it reached the French cathedral of Notre Dame, which was draped in mourning, the escutcheon of the deceased hanging over the chief entrance. The corpse was met at the entrance of the church by Father Bayle, superior of the seminary, by whom the solemn service of the *levée du corps* was performed, and when it had been deposited in the catafalque mass was celebrated by Monsignor Fabre, coadjutor Bishop, assisted by two deacons of the cathedral. As the choir joined in singing the 'Requiem' and the 'Dies Iræ,' the scene was most impressive. The galleries were one sea of heads, while below the plain dresses of the civilians contrasted with the rich uniforms of the military. In front of the congregation, before the altar and to the right, were the mourners; the Premier and the members of Government were accommodated on the left. The corporation, civic officials, and military officers, of whom there was a brilliant assemblage, filled the front range of pews, while all the available space in the body of the church was filled with the rest of the procession. In the central aisle the catafalque was all a glow with blazing candles, while each one of the choir before the altar, numbering some 250 priests and acolytes, held in his hand a lighted taper. The organ was used and supplemented by a full orchestra and chorus of 200 trained voices from the Jesuits' and central seminaries. At the close of the service the funeral procession re-formed and slowly marched off, traversing the principal streets on its way to the cemetery, witnessed by thousands of spectators who came from far and near to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the great statesman."

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Telegrams of Tuesday's date are published from Adelaide and Melbourne. At Adelaide a new Ministry has been formed, with Mr. Blyth as Premier. The New Zealand Parliament has been opened, and the measures announced include an Education Bill and a bill for the creation of a silver and copper mint.

CHINA.

It was recently announced from China that the "audience question" in that country had been settled by the Emperor consenting to receive the representatives of the Powers in the ordinary European manner. We now learn from Pekin that the Ministers of Great Britain, Russia, the United States, France, and the Netherlands were thus received by his Majesty on the 29th ult. The Japanese Ambassador was received first, and separately. At the more general reception M. de Vlangali, the Minister of Russia, read an address in French, which was translated into Chinese by Herr Bismarck, the interpreter of the German Legation. Each Minister then deposited his credentials on a table in front of the Emperor, who replied in the Manchu language to the address read by M. de Vlangali, Prince Kung, on his knees, interpreting his Majesty's answer into Chinese. Eight hundred mandarins, including the Princes, were present at the audience. The members of the Tsung-Li-Yamen (Foreign Board) escorted the Ministers to their chairs. The streets were crowded. There has been no notice of the ceremony in the *Pekin Gazette*. Great dissatisfaction has been expressed by Europeans at the wording of the edict granting the audience. M. de Geoffroy, the French Minister, at a subsequent interview with the Emperor on the same day, presented a letter on the subject of the Tien-Tsin massacre.

St. Petersburg advices state that China is preparing an expedition for the recovery of Kashgar. This may make it unpleasant for Mr. Forsyth's mission.

Mr. Gladstone has, by letter, thanked the Hungarian Academy of Science, at Pesth, for electing him a member.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that Mr. George Smith has returned from his successful labours in Assyria in good health.

From Calcutta we learn that a telegraph line has been opened to Native Burmah.

The court of inquiry at New York into the cause of the loss of the City of Washington steamer has suspended the captain's certificate for one year.

An international corn and seed market is to be held at Vienna, on Aug. 5 and 6, under the management of the board of directors of the Vienna Corn Exchange.

In the neighbourhood of Brussels intense alarm has been occasioned by the escape of four lions from a menagerie. The beasts were eventually captured by some infantry troops who were sent in pursuit.

A Constantinople despatch says it is stated that the Latin and Greek priests who originated the late disturbances at the holy places have removed from Jerusalem, and that the whole question has in this manner been finally settled.

A hundred and sixty-three Russian female students are pursuing their studies at Strasburg. Till now they have not visited the public University lectures, but take private instruction from the professors.

M. Philarète Charles, the well-known professor at the College of France, died recently, at Venice, in his seventy-fifth year.——The death of the celebrated geologist and mineralogist, Professor Gustav Rose, of the University of Berlin, is also announced. He was seventy-five years of age.

A violent storm passed over Geneva last week, lasting several hours. At times the rain fell in such torrents as to transform the streets into rivers. The thunder and lightning which accompanied the rain were very severe, and continued through the greater portion of the night. In the village of Aarwangen, Canton Berne, the lightning entered a house and killed four persons.

At Munich, Fraulein Adele Spitzeder, one of the most notable pseudo-pious swindlers of the day, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for fraudulent bankruptcy, in connection with the so-called Dachau Bank started by her in Munich. Rosa Ehinger, her friend and confederate, described as a remarkably beautiful young girl, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The Shah, who left Paris on Saturday afternoon, slept at Dijon on Saturday night, and left next morning for Geneva, where he arrived soon after seven o'clock in the evening, and was received by the President of the Republic and the Swiss Minister in France. A very large concourse cheered him on his way to the Hôtel de Bergues, where he appeared on the balcony and saluted the crowd. His Majesty has been making excursions to places of note.

A correspondence between the Foreign Secretary and Baron de Reuter, on the subject of the concession recently made to this enterprising gentleman by the Shah of Persia, has been published. Disclaiming the desire to ask for a subsidy, or any material support, the Baron asks that, in the event of any difference arising between the Persian Government and himself, he may be assured of recognition in England for the validity of his scheme, and protection of his rights as a British subject. In reply, Earl Granville says that her Majesty's Government will view with satisfaction all efforts to increase the resources of Persia; but cannot bind themselves officially to protect Baron de Reuter's interests in carrying out his engagements.

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The Extra Supplement.

"OUR FATHER WHICH ART IN HEAVEN."

We do not claim any startling originality for the subject of the picture by Mr. Holyoake, which we have engraved from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy; but we trust that its familiar, simple pathos will not be deemed less acceptable on that account. It is the privilege of the painter to engage our sympathies, more directly, perhaps, than the author, for the lowly and helpless. There are countless human waifs and strays among our teeming population, whose mere existence cannot be brought under our notice, without at the same time addressing a forcible, if mute, appeal to our compassion. And how much more are we moved to pity when one such is placed so vividly before us as here! We see by her costume that this little maiden is being reared by charity. The dress, we understand, is that of the "Bloomsbury Charity." The medal she wears suspended round her neck has a portrait on the obverse with the inscription, "Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter," and upon the reverse side the following inscription:—"To commemorate that Glorious Event the publication of the First English Bible of Miles Coverdale, 1535; and the third century of the Protestant Reformation." By-the-way, the antiquated, and therefore now ridiculous, costumes retained in charity schools generally strikes us always as a cruel anachronism. If charity is deserved at all, it surely should not be proclaimed to all the world by a habit which seems to mark at once the ostentation of the giver and the slavish obligation of the receiver. The custom can hardly be reconciled with the injunction that in giving alms we should not let our left hand know what our right hand doeth. It can scarcely have been the intention of the founders, nor can it be the wish of many of the supporters of charity schools. We have, then (returning from this digression), before us a poor girl who is possibly in reality, or, what is still more painful to conceive, virtually, an orphan. She may never have known a father to guide and protect, or a mother to teach her to bend the knee and lisp the Lord's Prayer. A parental institution has, however, done much to compensate for the loss of those inestimable advantages. As a child she is trained up in the way she should go; and she is now praying to Him, in His own appointed words, who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Major Dugald Campbell, late Madras Staff Corps, has been unanimously elected for the office of City Marshal, vacant by the death of Mr. F. Browne.

Lord and Lady Elcho distributed prizes last week to the successful competitors in a flower-show and industrial exhibition held in the inclosure of Myddelton-square, Clerkenwell.

The Company of Grocers has given £100 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath, and 100 guineas to the funds of St. George's Hospital.

A fête on behalf of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College took place, yesterday week, at the Crystal Palace. The entertainments were of a varied and attractive character.

The annual meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society was held on Monday evening at University College—Mr. J. Hall, honorary treasurer, in the chair.

The postmen and their supporters in a movement for increase of pay met, on Wednesday, in the Great Hall of the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, when resolutions were passed in accordance with the objects of the meeting.

A meeting of shareholders in various submarine telegraph companies, held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel, passed resolutions in favour of the scheme of the Globe Telegraph and Trust Company.

The friends and admirers of Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., have opened a subscription, with a view of having his portrait painted by an artist of eminence. The work, when completed, will be offered to the Council of the College of Surgeons.

At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works attention was drawn to the fact that several lives had been lost through the unprotected state of Whitehall stairs, on the Victoria Embankment, and it was resolved that railings should be placed round them.

Out of 400 candidates for the office of assistant secretary to the new Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, Colonel J. S. Davenport, formerly of the Commissariat Department, a brother-in-law of Lord Bury, the president of the society, has been elected.

The remains of Sir David Salomons, Bart., were on Wednesday interred in the family vault at West Ham, in Essex; and, in addition to the relatives and friends of the deceased, the group of mourners included the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and civic officials, and several members of Parliament.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board a recommendation of the finance committee to ask the Public Works Loan Commissioners for a second quarter of a million to provide accommodation for 102,600 more children was agreed to. The actual margin to be provided for was stated in another report to be 97,803 children.

There is no foundation for a paragraph, which has appeared in some of our contemporaries, to the effect that when the pictures and objects of art exhibited by Sir Richard Wallace at Bethnal-green were removed to Hertford House Manchester-square, the public would be admitted to see them on Sundays. No such intention was ever entertained.

Newport Market Refuge was on Monday visited by the Princess of Wales and her sister, the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, More than an hour was passed by the Princesses in the school, and they afterwards inspected the workshops and dormitories. On leaving, both ladies expressed their unqualified gratification with the cleanliness and order apparent throughout.

Tricks of the bird trade have been disclosed in the evidence of an old bird-catcher, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the protection of wild fowl. Hen birds are painted up as cocks, and sold in the street to lovers of bargains. Greenfinches are constantly sold as linnets. The same witness bore testimony to the great diminution in the number of goldfinches and linnets within the last twelve years.

For the purpose of discussing the subject of technical education, a conference was held on Monday at Marlborough House—the Prince of Wales presiding. His Royal Highness, having received the representatives of different City companies, opened the proceedings with a few words. In addition to his Royal Highness, the speakers were the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Mayor, Alderman Stone, and Mr. Henry Cole. A resolution, cordially sympathising with the objects for which the conference had been called, and promising the support and co-operation of the City companies, was carried.

The bank rate has been reduced from 4½ per cent, to which it was lowered on the 17th inst., to 4 per cent.

The Zoological Society has received a valuable present from his Excellency Sir Henry Ord, Governor of the Straits Settlements, in the shape of two hens of the Argus pheasant (*Argus giganteus*). Two cocks of the same bird having been previously received from Mr. J. G. Fanshawe, the society have now two pairs of this magnificent bird in their aviaries. The only other pair of Argus pheasants in Europe is believed to be that in the gardens of the Zoological Society of Antwerp.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Coulthurst (senior partner in Coutts's bank) have, says the *Hour*, each contributed the munificent sum of £15,000 towards the formation of a widows' and orphans' fund for the benefit of the employés of that establishment.——The Baroness has presented to the Forest Fund a further donation of £50, to assist the work of preserving Epping Forest as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the people of London.

The *City Press* states that there will be a grand gathering at the Mansion House on Tuesday, the 5th proximo, when the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will receive the members of the British Medical Association. The reception will take place in the saloon, and in the Egyptian Hall there will be an exhibition of works of art, scientific instruments, &c., the drawing-rooms being reserved for such objects as are likely to interest ladies. There will also be a concert.

The total number of paupers last week in the metropolitan district was 98,672, of whom 32,955 were in workhouses, and 65,717 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3661, 21,706, and 28,642 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 483, of whom 292 were men, 149 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

An inquest was held on Tuesday night on the body of Mrs. Jane White, aged fifty, of Earl's-court-road, Kensington. The deceased trod upon and ignited a match which by some mischance had been left on the floor of her drawing-room. Directly afterwards her clothes were in a blaze. A gentleman extinguished the flames by wrapping bed-clothes round her, but she died in a short time. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Important changes have been made in the Westminster Hospital Medical School to meet the present requirements for clinical and scientific training. Special lectureships on clinical medicine and surgery have been established, and have been filled by the appointment of Dr. Basham and Mr. Holthouse. Mr. Pearse and Mr. Cowell have been appointed to the chair of surgery, and Mr. Davy has succeeded to that of anatomy. Mr. Cowell is the new dean of the school, and will deliver the introductory address on Oct. 1.

Mr. Miall, M.P., was, yesterday week, entertained at luncheon by a party of gentlemen, at the Crystal Palace, and was presented with a purse of 10,000 gs., as a practical expression of regard and gratitude on the part of some of those who appreciate his labours as editor of the *Nonconformist*, and as representing in Parliament the principle of religious equality. Mr. H. Lee, J.P., of Manchester, presided, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Richard, M.P., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., Mr. B. Armitage, Mr. Isaac Holden, Mr. W. Baines, Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and Mr. J. Cook.

On Tuesday the annual fête in connection with the National Temperance League took place at the Crystal Palace, and, as the official returns show, more than 53,000 persons were present. At eleven o'clock there was a conference in the opera theatre, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Bowley, when papers were read by Major-General F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., F.R.S.; Mr. William Hoyle, the Rev. G. W. Olver, and others. At one o'clock a great meeting was held in the central transept, Mr. Tweedie presiding. A variety of amusements was provided, and the day passed most pleasantly.

The eighth parochial flower show of window-grown plants, in St. Andrew's, Wells-street, was held on Tuesday, in the garden of the Adult Orphan Institution in St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park. The prizes were given away by the Marchioness of Waterford, one of the lady patronesses. The band of the E division of police attended, and the exhibitors, about 500 in number, many of them being children, escaped for the afternoon from the crowded alleys and courts in which they live, amused themselves with dances and games under the welcome shade of the pretty garden, placed so kindly at the vicar's disposal. To each prize-winner Mr. J. T. Peacock, a parishioner, gave a cactus, to be reared through the coming winter, and to be exhibited next year.

Lord Bury presided on Monday at a dinner given at the new Queen's Hotel, Richmond, by members of the Royal Colonial Institute and others, to the team of riflemen from Canada who came over to compete at Wimbledon. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and Sir Richard Graves M'Donnell occupied vice-chairmen's seats, and there were also present, among others, Mr. Otway, M.P., Major Arbuthnot, M.P., Mr. Macfie, M.P., Captain Bedford Pim, together with the Canadian team, and their officers, Colonel Peters and Major Otter. Colonel Peters, in returning thanks for a toast, said that the Queen had not in any part of her great empire more loyal subjects than the inhabitants of Canada. The Rifle Association in the Dominion of Canada was formed on the model of that of England, and the officers of the association and the riflemen of Canada esteemed it the highest prize which they could bestow upon marksmen to send them to England. He was happy to say that the representatives of the Dominion that year had done themselves and the colony credit, and one of them was among the first sixty for the Queen's prize.

During the week ending last Saturday 2242 births and 1381 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 31 above and the latter 269 below the average. One person died from smallpox, 31 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 1 from diphtheria, 64 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 205 from diarrhœa. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 334 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 129 to 194 in the four preceding weeks. To different forms of violence 56 deaths were referred; 44 were the result of negligence or accident, including 25 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 8 from drowning, and 6 from suffocation. Eleven cases of suicide and one of murder were registered during the week. Four of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 59·4 deg. and 2·8 deg. below the average for the corresponding week in fifty years. Nearly an inch and a quarter of rain fell during the week. Attention is directed by the Registrar-General to the fact that the fatality from diarrhœa continues to increase rapidly.——Last week 4976 births and 3142 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 1834. The mortality from all causes in these towns was at the rate of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living.

A meeting of the council of the Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund was held, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. The total result of the collections made on Sunday, June 15, was £27,403; of which £24,571 had been allotted to hospitals, £967 to dispensaries, and £881 to convalescent homes and kindred institutions. A small balance was thus left in hand for any incidental expenses connected with the distribution of the fund. The report was adopted, and it was left for the council which is to be elected in October to select a day for the Hospital Sunday of 1874. The report of the sub-committee stated that of the total amount received £25,511 was collected in 1060 places of worship; the remaining £1859 odd being composed of subscriptions among workmen, at schools, and of donations paid direct to the fund at the Mansion House. The congregational collections were as follow:—582 Church of England, £17,837; sixty-six Baptist, £924; 105 Congregationalists, £2011; two Free Christians, £45; twelve Friends, £213; six German Lutheran, £84; one Greek Church, £198; two Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, £25; twenty-one Jews, £1324; one Latter-Day Saints, 8s.; fifty-eight Methodist, £131; ten Mission Churches, £19; one Moravian, £20; twenty-five Presbyterian, £634; sixty-six Roman Catholic, £593; five Swedenborgian, £55; eleven Unitarian, £188; six unsectarian, £188; sixty-five Wesleyans, £849; and sixteen other denominations, £334. A conversation followed, in which the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, Dr. Glover, the Rev. Canon Miller, Dr. Allon, Dr. Jabez Hogg, Mr. Few, Sir A. de Rothschild, the Rev. Mr. Kitto, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the Lord Mayor took part, chiefly relating to the difference in the amounts awarded to hospitals as compared with dispensaries.

BREAKING IN POINTERS AND SETTERS.

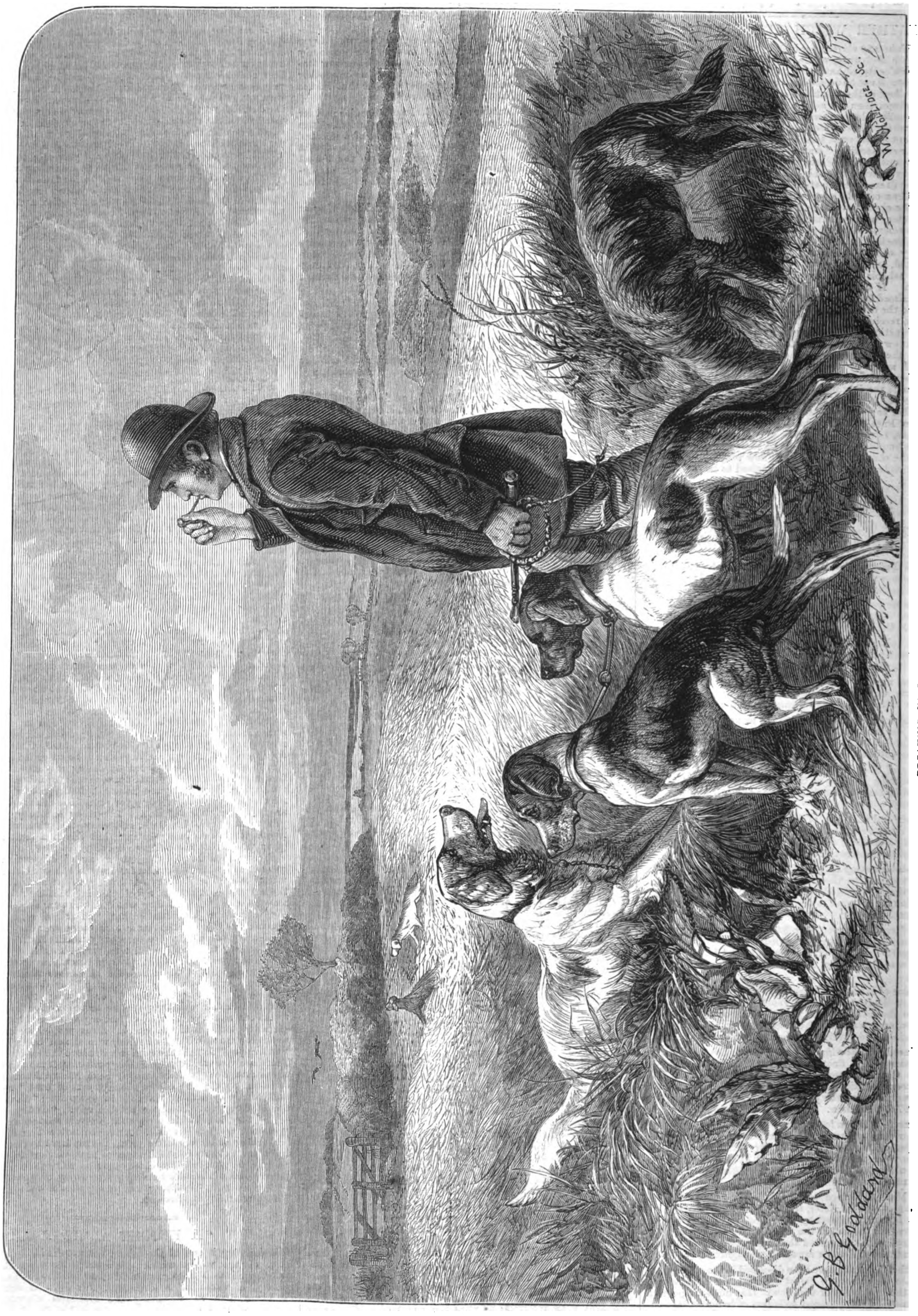
Next to this month of July comes August, and the next month to that is September; at least, it used to be so, and we may presume that it will yet be so, although, as a poet remarks, "the old order changeth, giving place to new." Sporting chroniclers begin already to tell us of the grouse prospects on the Scottish moors, the stock of young partridges in English stubbles, and the disease which has made sad havoc in some pheasant preserves. It is not, therefore, too early for us to think of the gunwork to be done in September and October with the aid of these well-bred pointers and setters, whose field-training is the subject of Mr. Goddard's drawing engraved this week. There is a chapter in that comprehensive treatise on "The Dog, in Health and Disease," by "Stonehenge," which is specially devoted to the art of "breaking and entering" that useful animal for the sportsman's autumnal service. Puppies, we are told, must be taught first instant obedience to every order, and to put a restraint on their appetites when so commanded. They must learn to come to their master's heel and to keep there, but to run forward at his bidding, or to lie down and keep down. "Ware fence!" should be understood to forbid their breaking bounds, and "Ware chase!" to stop their pursuit of cats, poultry, sheep, or hares. "Soho!" is what they must take as a prohibition to touch food placed near them, or to run in upon birds. They are to mind what is said to them, be it the word "Heel!" or "Down!" or "Hold up!" and we can only say that, if they do all this, we know very few children of the human race half so well taught. When so far morally instructed, they are to be taken a daily walk in the fields, and sometimes to hear the noise of a gun or pistol. Then comes the most difficult part, says "Stonehenge," that of teaching the dogs to range. A brace of dogs should be accustomed to cover a space of ground by diagonal advancing movements, crossing from side to side, and intersecting each other's path in the middle several times before they reach the end. In the process of training for this manœuvre, the puppy or young one is accompanied by an old and experienced dog. The young one may recklessly put up the birds he finds, and chase the game without any notion of standing and pointing; but this is a fault to be forgiven while he learns to range or hunt.

This lesson requires great nicety of adaptation to the ground, and to the direction from which the wind conveys the "body-scent," so as to avoid driving all the birds too soon off the allotted beat, and to avoid puzzling the dog with useless movements. "A good dog who has a master as good as himself," says our judicious author, "should always wait for orders; but there is some excuse for very clever dogs becoming headstrong when they are constantly misdirected." Does not this remark, too, apply with equal truth to the discipline of human services? We might quote, in like manner, what is said in the same book of the correction of various faults; hunting too low, or too wide; "pottering," or dwelling on the foot-scent; and "blinking," or leaving the game as soon as found, which are practices analogous to the faults we observe in many politicians, official or professional men, and in the social business of our world. Some people, we know, of a prying or groping habit of mind, who should be fitted with a "puzzle-peg" to hold their noses well above the tainted ground. There are vices and crimes among ourselves, it must be owned, to our shame and sorrow, which have seldom been cured on earth but by the use of "sixpennyworth of cord" round the neck, if not by making "a hole in the water;" that is when the monitory whip has been tried in vain. "Is thy servant a dog?" may be asked in reply to this severe sentence; but it is uttered in no cynical spirit. After the instruction of pointers and setters in beating their ground, they have to learn how to point, or to set, or to stand; how to back another dog when he is standing, and, in some cases, how to retrieve or fetch the game. All this should be a very interesting occupation to one who is fond of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," or how to attend upon shooters.

"A KNIGHT ARMING."

This drawing is one of the minor, but not the least characteristic, of the works which Sir John Gilbert, A.R.A., has contributed to the current exhibition of the Water-Colour Society, of which he is President. Sir John is never more at home than in depicting the medieval warrior in his harness of mail or plate. For the handsome and stalwart figure before us he has chosen the period when plate armour had almost entirely superseded chain-mail. The young page is buckling on the last vestige of what once (as the hauberk) was a complete body-covering of chain-mail. This office being performed, the knight has only to replace his barret-cap with the helmet and to draw on his gauntlets to be armed cap-à-pie. Is it for friendly tourney or combat *à outrance*—is it against Christian foe or infidel paynim—that the good knight is arming? The question is not easy to determine: the scarf round the knight's left arm was, however, doubtless given by fair hands, and as a lady's champion the knight is about to enter the lists, or maybe to engage in more serious contest.

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BREAKING IN POINTERS AND SETTERS.

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"A KNIGHT ARMING," BY SIR JOHN GILBERT, A.R.A.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

There is often much growling and grumbling in the House of Commons about the tendency of the Government to encroach on the rights of private members, and therefore it was not a little surprising to find a gentleman who is an independent member, though one of the Opposition, rise in his place and inquire why, at this period of the Session, Ministers did not appropriate Wednesdays to themselves, instead of letting them be wasted on the airing of crotchets and half puerilities akin to those of a debating society. Possibly this gentleman was desirous of shortening the time during which the Legislature has to sit; and if so it may be suggested to him that if he and a hundred like him were, instead of lingering in town and helping to keep up discussions perfunctorily, to take themselves off, and leave, say, sixty members to make and keep a House, the Government would finish the Session in four or five days. But as it is, though the general "ruck" of members has been considerably reduced, yet there are some two hundred of them left, who come to the House every day, go in and out continually, but stay and are ready to stay until any hour every morning. The effect is rather curious, inasmuch as one can observe the same faces at all times standing out sharply from the same places, there being no general crowd to tone them down. It may be mentioned that the suggestion about Wednesdays above alluded to was adroitly utilised by Mr. Gladstone, who immediately took the opportunity of saying that, though he would not venture to do so unhallowed a thing as to take any but the last Wednesday in the Session, he would, on the part of the Government, absorb the whole of Tuesdays thenceforth; thus obtaining the evening as well as the morning sittings on that day. Nothing could have been more peremptory than the way in which he said (the day of so speaking being last Friday, the 18th inst.) that he had no idea that the Session would endure three weeks longer. Instantly after, however, he enumerated a list of measures which the Government intended to persevere in, which would have sounded formidable in March.

Nevertheless, performance has already gone far towards redeeming that promise. The Judicature Bill took its flight to the Upper House one day this week, and was followed rapidly by the Rating Bill, while the Education Act Amendment Bill and the Endowed Schools Bill have been advanced wonderfully; and if a few very restless members, and a great many useless lumbering ones, who stay only for the purpose, apparently, of enabling certain of their leaders to get up respectable divisions, would, as suggested above, be gone, it is probable that the Prime Minister's prediction about the three weeks would be fulfilled.

Notwithstanding adverse circumstances, there have been some remarkable debates. Thus, when the Education Bill was in play, Mr. Forster presented that superhuman faculty of conducting a measure single-handed which he possesses, with unabated steadiness, and sometimes with ardour. To him Mr. Dixon, who is the Parliamentary representative of the Education League, presents a sad contrast. He has been so overborne by Mr. Forster's force, quadrupled by the fact that on this Education matter he has the bulk of the Opposition at his back, that Mr. Dixon has fallen into "doleful dumps," and makes his protests, and urges what may literally be called his plaints in subdued and almost lachrymose tones; and, indeed, seems most pitiable. It was notable in one of these debates that Mr. Richard was particularly irate, very bitter, and specially he downright abused Mr. Forster, almost personally. He seemed to insinuate that he and a good many like him were tired of hearing Mr. Forster spoken of something after the manner of "Aristides the Just;" and if he did not use the word he quite insinuated that the Minister for Education, on becoming an official, had gone far towards becoming a traitor. Possibly Mr. Richard's spleen may have been roused by the circumstance that, on that evening, a reply had been sent to the House to the address, which the member for Merthyr Tydvil had carried against the Ministry, praying the Queen to give directions for the setting up of a tribunal of international arbitration, which very coolly passed Mr. Richard by, and in effect told him that he was, in this matter, an impracticable visionary. It was a snub direct, and must have been most irritating to so superb and important a personage as he.

It is curious that, although everyone is groaning over detention in the legislatorial prison-house, there is a tendency to attempt and sometimes to effect "counts out," each one of which that is successful might, to a certain extent, prolong the Session; though, of course, the theory is that, whereas a certain number of motions are fixed for certain nights, if the House could be counted on those nights those motions would inevitably disappear. For the second time this year, an effort was made this week to count-out in the middle of the sitting on a Wednesday—a most futile proceeding. This, however, was part of a general plan devised by the Opposition to sap and undermine a bill for giving the franchise to agricultural labourers (a thing most monstrous, doubtless, to the aristocratic bucolic idea), which was propounded by Mr. Trevelyan in one of those glib, sliding, gliding, artistic speeches for which he is famous. The design of out-talking the measure began to show itself in about half an hour after Mr. Collins had spoken. This gentleman is possessed of a faculty of garrulity when it answers his purpose, which contrasts singularly with the sharp, pointed, and business-like way in which he speaks when he is in earnest and really means to be suggestive. He went on, not without sequence and some show of matter for, it is believed, about two hours, thus exhibiting his hand a little too plainly. For those who supported the bill, even Mr. Forster and Mr. Bruce, took care to be brief, and Mr. Fawcett himself kept within compass. But the opposition was equal to the occasion; they exhumed and galvanised some usually reticent back benchers, of whom Mr. Bramston Beach was a notable type, and the discussion was made to dribble on until close upon half-past five—the rule of the House that on Wednesday any disputations must close at a quarter to six being inexorable. At that moment several memberlets on the Opposition side sprang up, who by violent forcing of themselves might have divided the remaining quarter of an hour between them; but, vehemently backed up by the Liberal side, Mr. Trevelyan succeeded in getting in his reply, and in five minutes briskly and effectively answered most of the criticisms which had been bestowed on his measure. In ordinary circumstances, a reply is presumed to finish a debate; but this was not to be the case now. Up rose Mr. James Lowther, who, in appearance, demeanour, and mode of speech, powerfully suggests that phase of British character which is embodied in the saying, that Englishmen never know when they are beaten. He placed himself in an attitude firm and erect, and he began with the utmost deliberation with the beginning of the principle involved. In general, he is a brief, sharp, cutting speaker; but now he dropped his words out one by one, was parenthetic, and precise, and dull and dreary to perfection. He evidently felt the process through which he was going, to be a trying one, as "talking out" is quite out of his way, and his furtive glances at the clock were frequent. Within three minutes of a quarter to six he seemed to have run down, and there was a burst of cheering from the Liberals because there was a bare possibility of the division being called before the fated hour, and if it was begun it would have gone on, the stopping rule not interfering with that. At the sound of triumph Mr. Lowther drew himself up to his full height and commenced a new sentence in tones which might have been used by a lecturer who began his address with "At the creation of the world;" and he held his own till the loud boom of the three quarters was heard, when the Speaker intervened, and, amidst immense laughter and cheering, the County Franchise Bill lapsed into the limbo of next Session.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday, the 18th inst., the Bishop of Bangor moved an address praying her Majesty to withhold her consent from the scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners for the management of the Free Grammar School and of the Bluecoat School at Denbigh. Lord Lyttelton opposed and Lord Salisbury supported the motion. After some remarks from Lord Ripon and Lord Cairns, the Bishop of Bangor's motion was carried, on a division, by 68 to 46 votes. Lord Salisbury moved an address praying her Majesty to refuse her assent to another scheme relative to the Free Grammar Schools at Heath, in Halifax. Lord Ripon opposed the motion, which was put and negatived without a division. On the third reading of the Gas and Waterworks Facilities Bill, Lord Redesdale proposed an amendment prohibiting the gas companies to increase their charges unless they could prove that, notwithstanding the exercise of careful economy in the manufacture of gas, loss would at present accrue. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 13 to 9 votes. The bill was then read the third time and passed. The House went into Committee on the Conveyancing (Scotland) Bill, and a number of amendments were introduced on the motion of Lord Colonsay. The bill was ordered for third reading. The Highland Schools (Scotland) Bill also passed through Committee.

There was an unusually full assemblage on Monday, and apparently a general expectation prevailed that some special reference would be made to the deaths of the Bishop of Oxford and Lord Westbury. Earl Granville, who was dressed in deep mourning, entered a few minutes after five o'clock, but he made no sign when the public business was called on; and the Duke of Richmond, rising in due order, briefly referred to the removal from their midst of "one whose overwhelming talent and great eloquence had raised him to the highest office to which a layman might aspire," and of "a prelate whose genial social qualities would leave a gap among a large number of sorrowing friends." The House responded by impressive cries of "Hear, hear." After a pause, the noble Duke proceeded to move for a Royal Commission to inquire into alleged grievances arising out of the abolition of purchase in the Army. After a prolonged debate the motion was carried against Ministers by 129 to 46. The same noble Duke brought forward some observations made by the Duke of St. Albans at a recent dinner at Nottingham to the effect that the Queen had been instructed in politics by Lord Melbourne, and had never forgotten his teaching. There was a full discussion, but no action by way of motion was taken.

On the assembling of the House on Tuesday, Earl Bessborough, Lord Steward of the Household, announced her Majesty's consent to the address praying her to withhold her assent from the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of the Denbigh Grammar and Bluecoat School. Earl Granville, after noticing that general surprise had been expressed at the scant reference made on the previous night to the deaths of Lord Westbury and Bishop Wilberforce, spoke of the keenness of the wit and geniality of temper of the former, and of the kindly and conciliatory disposition of the latter. The Lord Chancellor bore testimony to the brilliancy of Lord Westbury's natural powers, and the comprehensive grasp he had acquired of the principles of jurisprudence, mentioning incidentally that it was to Lord Westbury's kindness that he himself was indebted for his earliest advancement in the public service. The Archbishop of Canterbury thanked Earl Granville for recurring to the losses the House had sustained, and proceeded to speak of the kindliness of manner and disposition uniformly displayed by the late Bishop of Winchester. The Earl of Carnarvon also extolled the late Bishop, and Lord Cairns pronounced an eloquent and warm eulogy on Lord Westbury. Lord Hatherley bore testimony to Lord Westbury's extreme kindness of heart, and vindicated his memory from the aspersions that were cast upon him in connection with his retirement from office. A motion by the Earl of Leitrim for certain returns connected with the operation of the Irish Land Act was agreed to after a long speech from the noble Lord. The Petition of Right (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee. The Highland Schools (Scotland) Bill was read the third time and passed; and the Military Manœuvres Bill was read the second time.

The principal business on Thursday was the consideration of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill as amended by the Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting on Friday, the 18th inst., the Mid-Lothian Water Bill was ordered to be read the third time. The Lords' amendments to several Scotch railway bills were agreed to. Mr. Gladstone humorously assured Mr. Whalley that Canterbury Cathedral had not, so far as he had been able to ascertain, been invaded by Roman Catholic pilgrims to the shrine of Thomas à Beckett, but that it had been visited by a party of pleasure-seekers at a time when it was open to the public. In reply to Mr. Hermon, Mr. Gladstone said the Government intended to take the use of Tuesday evenings for their pressing business, so that the Session might terminate within three weeks. The House then went into Committee on the Rating Bill. Among the amendments proposed was one by Mr. Collins to exempt all public elementary schools from paying rates, but this was rejected by 130 votes against 91. The whole of the clauses having been disposed of, the bill was ordered for the third reading. The Valuation Bill was withdrawn. At the evening sitting, while Mr. Cowper-Temple was calling attention to the expediency of compelling all passenger-ships to carry refuge-boats or rafts, the House was counted out.

On Monday the Judicature Bill passed the stage of report; the Rating Bill was passed; and the second reading given to the Crown Private Estates Property Bill, which enables the Queen to leave certain estates, her private property, to the Prince of Wales without their eventually becoming public Crown property. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill (from the House of Lords) was passed through Committee; but the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill (also from the Lords) was withdrawn. The Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill was, after a brief discussion, read the second time, committed pro formâ for the introduction of amendments, and ordered to be reprinted. The second reading of the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill was opposed by Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Illingworth; and supported by Mr. F. Powell, Mr. Goldney, and Sir C. Adderley. Mr. Forster defended the bill; and after a few words from Mr. Newdegate, who intimated that he should oppose the bill on its next stage, the second reading was agreed to by 84 to 70.

At the early sitting on Tuesday Mr. Dixon met the motion for going into Committee on the Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment Bill with an amendment proposing to make the attendance of children at school and the formation of school boards compulsory, and to abolish the twenty-fifth clause of the Education Act. After some discussion, Mr. Dixon's amendment was rejected by a majority of 129 against 45. In Committee another attempt was made to obtain the repeal of the twenty-fifth clause; but an amendment having that object was, after a spirited debate, defeated by a majority of 165, against 55. Clause 3 was agreed to before progress. The Slave Trade (African Courts) Bill and the Slave Trade (Consolidation) Bill, both of which had passed the Lords, were read the second time. At the evening sitting the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill was read the third time and passed. A motion in favour of extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to Scotland and Ireland, which was brought forward by Sir D. Wedderburn, was withdrawn on Mr. Gladstone promising that he would next year bring in a bill to remedy the defect referred to in the motion. The House next resumed in Committee the consideration of the Elementary Education Amendment Bill. Mr. Salt moved a proviso to the tenth clause, to withhold the consent of the Education Department to any scheme for additional school accomodation unless proof be given that such works are absolutely necessary; but the proposition was negatived by 116 to 71. Various amendments were proposed to the remaining clauses of the bill, but they were either withdrawn or rejected on a division, and the bill was ordered to be reported. On the motion of Mr. Bruce the order for the second reading of the Municipal Corporation Borough Funds) Bill was discharged.

The second reading of the Household Franchise (Counties) Bill was moved, on Wednesday, by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan; and in the course of the debate that followed on this subject, Mr. W. E. Forster, who supported the bill as an individual member, and not as a member of the Government, announced that he was authorised to state that the Prime Minister regretted that the bill should have been delayed to so late a period of the session, and that he (Mr. Gladstone) believed that the extension of household franchise to counties was both just and politic, and could not be long delayed. Lord John Manners expressed an opinion that the Prime Minister's announcement had an electioneering purpose; and Mr. Talbot referred to it as a presidential message. The Home Secretary followed Mr. Forster's example, and intimated that he supported the measure as an individual member. Although Mr. Trevelyan was enabled to reply on the discussion, Mr. J. Lowther spoke on the subject of proportional representation until the hour for the adjournment of the debate arrived. The Burials Bill was withdrawn, on the motion of its author, Mr. O. Morgan. Mr. Dodson laid upon the table the report of the Committee on the Cape of Good Hope and Zanzibar mail contracts.

On Thursday, in reply to Lord H. Lennox, Mr. Goschen said he could only make a general statement as to the proposed addition to our ironclad navy. The principle on which the Admiralty proposed to proceed with regard to the new ship was that it would be more than a match for any ship which they knew to be in course of construction, or designed and intended to be constructed, especially as regarded thickness of armour and power of guns. In reply to Mr. Whitwell, Lord Enfield said that a treaty was signed yesterday at Paris, the main provision of which was a renewal of the Treaty of Commerce of 1860. The House then went into Committee on the Endowed Schools Act (1869) Amendment Bill.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Judges, jury, and counsel in the Tichborne case reassembled in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday morning, when it had been arranged that the trial of the Claimant for perjury should be resumed. The Court had not, however, long been sitting before a juryman was taken unwell, and the consequence was an adjournment.

The trial was resumed on Tuesday, the juryman who was taken ill on the previous day having recovered. After putting two objections, which were overruled by the Court, Dr. Kenealy began his speech for the defence by an attack on the plaintiffs' counsel, characterising Mr. Hawkins as a Queen's jester in the guise of a Queen's counsel. Dr. Kenealy recalled the fact that the Attorney-General had called the Claimant a conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, a liar, and a felon; and suggested that such language could only have been used with the view of prejudicing the minds of the jury. The real Roger Tichborne, as depicted by Dr. Kenealy, was a miserable, weak-headed boy, badly brought up at home, and thoroughly demoralised at Stonyhurst. "One of the specimens of the system whom this institution sent out," said the learned counsel, "was Lord Bellew; another specimen was Roger Tichborne." In the course of his address Dr. Kenealy intimated that there were hundreds of witnesses to call for the defence. When the Court rose the learned counsel was expatiating on the maternal instinct which had enabled Lady Tichborne to recognise her son, and to confide in him with perfect assurance to the last.

When the court was opened on Wednesday it was found that since it rose on the previous day the system of ventilation in use in the House of Parliament had been introduced, and under this, while free currents of fresh air were admitted, all the vitiated air was expelled. Dr. Kenealy was emphatic on the subject of the tattoo marks, and denounced this part of the case for the prosecution as an afterthought. Reference was made to the marks admitted to have been on the person of Roger Tichborne, Dr. Kenealy contending that the marks on the defendant went strongly to prove his identity. Alluding to the South American and Australian commissions, the learned counsel said that nothing could be more absurd or foolish, considering the diseases under which the defendant laboured and his sickness, than that he should appear before them, although he was perfectly sincere in his intention to go. He next commented on the letters of the defendant, to show there was a great similarity in the style and expression between them and Roger's. During the course of the day Dr. Kenealy had the misfortune to be more than once interrupted, both by the Bench and the jury, on some matter of fact on which he appeared to have been slightly in error.

On Thursday Dr. Kenealy called attention to the evidence of the Abbé Toursel, who had an interview with Lady Tichborne shortly before her death. She told the Abbé she was not satisfied with the defendant's conduct, and, on his expressing surprise at her supporting him, replied, "I think he is Roger." A remarkable fact might be said to stamp the identity of Roger with the defendant. One of the masters of Winchester College, to whom Roger went to arrange for lessons previous to entering the Army, said Roger worked out his sums in a peculiar way, which he attributed to his French education. Dr. Kenealy then produced a French arithmetic book, in which the divisor was placed where we place the quotient, and

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endeavoured to point out that the sums in the defendant's pocket-book were worked out in the same way. The learned counsel next occupied the Court a considerable time in going over the instances of Roger's bad spelling. He quoted extensively from the memorandum-book of Roger, and submitted it showed that he was a wild, reckless, harum-scarum sort of fellow, with vicious and depraved tastes. Alluding to the Jesuit system of Stonyhurst, he asserted, advisedly, that it was calculated to corrupt and pollute the mind of every young lad who came under it. This assertion called forth a rebuke from the Lord Chief Justice. Dr. Kenealy was about to quote passages from Paul de Kock and other works, when, on the suggestion of the Lord Chief Justice, it was arranged that this part of the speech should be delayed until the following morning, when women and children might be excluded. Then he passed to the correspondence with Gosford, to show Roger's coarse mind, and said he should demonstrate, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Roger had no more love for Miss Doughty than he (Dr. Kenealy) had for the desk on which his hand rested.

The hearing of the Gloucester election petition terminated yesterday week, when Mr. Wait, the sitting member, was declared duly elected, and the petitioners were ordered to pay the costs.

Lord Mackenzie on Monday issued his judgment in the action at the instance of Mr. Padwick against Sir Archibald Douglas Steuart to have it declared that the minute of sale to him by the late Sir William Steuart of the estates of Grandtully, Murthly, and Strathbraan, for the sum of £350,000, was a valid and effectual contract of sale, on the ground that the entail of the estates was a bad one. His Lordship finds that the entail is a good entail, and he therefore in effect decides against the claim of Mr. Padwick, and in favour of Sir Archibald Douglas Steuart.

At Lambeth, Robert Bush has been prosecuted under the Betting Act, and fined £20 and costs.

Yesterday week, at the Aylesbury Assizes, Henry Evans, thirty-two years of age, was convicted of the wilful murder of his wife, Annie Seabrook Evans, and was sentenced to death.

We regret to announce the death of George Carr Glyn, Lord Wolverton, which occurred on Thursday morning, at his residence in Upper Eccleston-street. His Lordship was in his seventy-seventh year.

The Dutch squadron for blockading Acheen is to be composed of ten vessels, with sixty-four cannon, and to be increased afterwards by five more vessels. Six battalions, of 1250 men each, are to undertake the new expedition to Acheen.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the appointment of Mr. H. C. Rothery, Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, to be her Majesty's agent to attend the Commission appointed to meet at Halifax, under articles 22 and 23 of the Treaty of Washington.

Admiral Milne distributed some prizes to the boys in Greenwich Royal Hospital School on Tuesday. The proceedings began at noon with the manning of the new ship, to be known henceforth as "The Fame."

Mr. G. G. Adams, the sculptor, who it may be remembered had the honour of a sitting from the Shah, has since produced a bust of his Majesty, which is about to be executed in marble for dispatch to Persia. The cast may for a short time be seen at Mr. Adams's studio, in Sloane-street.

The *Listok*, a St. Petersburg journal, says that the English custom of bringing actions for "break of promise" is being introduced into Russia. A young woman has sued a young man for breach, claiming 300 roubles, and has obtained a decree for a somewhat less amount. The defendant has appealed to a higher tribunal.

By the mail steamer which has arrived at Southampton, we have advices from the Cape to the 25th ult. The bill for the Reform of the Legislative Council, which passed the Assembly by a large majority, was rejected in the House to be reformed by the casting vote of the President. Diamonds are still being found at the diggings, but many of the miners have been tempted away to the Transvaal gold-fields.

The annual exhibition of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society was opened at Gainsborough on Wednesday. The society was formed in 1869 by the union of the North and South Agricultural Associations, which had previously enjoyed a long and successful career. Later in the day, a regatta took place on the River Trent, the prizes at the close being distributed by Miss Clements. A military concert was held in the evening.

Thunderstorms are reported from various parts of the country. In several cases the storms have caused fatal accidents and much destruction of property. A party of children was struck at Bolton, and two of them were killed. A young woman walking on the banks of the Ribble, near Preston, was blinded by the lightning for a short time. A man and two horses were killed by lightning at a stable-door in Hutton, near Preston; and in Grimsargh, a neighbouring township, three men were struck dead as they were returning from a hayfield in a cart. The same fate befell a man in Fullwood, who was walking on the highway. In Leeds a servant-girl was struck dead on the stair of a house; and in the same town an old man died, it is believed, from fright excited by the storm. A fishing coble belonging to Buckhaven, Scotland, was struck by lightning when off the Tyne, and one of the crew, named John Thompson, was killed, and others were severely injured. In Glasgow a house in Canning-place was set on fire by the lightning and damaged to the extent of £300. A monument at Coldstream, erected to the memory of Charles Marjoribanks, M.P., a brother of the late Lord Marjoribanks, has been shattered to pieces by lightning. A two-story villa at Blantyre was burned to the ground. Five milch cows were killed in a byre near Lenzie, and two cattle in a field at Cadder. Oswald school spire, Kirkintilloch, was also struck. At Gilmoss near Liverpool, a barn on the farm of Mr. Wright, on the Croxteth estate, was struck by a thunderbolt and burned out, though the roof was of slate. At Bath there was a thunderstorm of unusual violence. Rain fell in torrents, sand and stones being washed into the city in large quantities from the surrounding hills. The lightning was exceedingly vivid, and almost unintermittent. The hills around the city were visible for several miles. Trees were smashed and several houses injured by the lightning. Deaths from sunstroke are reported from Shrewsbury, Blackburn, Grimsargh, Denton, and Fifeshire, and serious injuries have been inflicted on persons in other districts throughout the kingdom from the same cause.——A thunderstorm of great severity passed over the Shetland Islands last week, and much damage was done. Rain fell in torrents, and large quantities of soil were washed from the steep sides of the islands. At one point in the parish of Dingwall, not far from Lerwick, a waterspout burst on the top of a hill, and carried before it an immense mass of stones, earth, and turf into the sea.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

The renewed atrocities of the Spanish war of factions has recalled the news-reading public mind to the distracted state of that country. But in the city of Granada, which yields two subjects for our Special Artist's sketches, furnishing the Illustrations of "The Gipsies' Quarter" and "The Fish-market," misery is the chronic condition of the Spanish populace. Mr. J. B. Stone, author of the last-published book of Peninsular travel, called "A Tour with Cook through Spain" (Sampson Low and Co.), declares that Granada is the most poverty-stricken of all the poor Spanish cities; but that the colony of gitanos, or gipsies, there dwelling, far exceeds in wretchedness the lowest of the Spaniards. The number of this degraded race in Granada is reckoned at 5000, living all the year round in deep caverns, forming chambers and galleries cut out in the rocks, on the side of a steep hill overlooking the city, or in some of the most squalid and ruinous houses. They are a people of nasty and dirty habits, but the women are said to be chaste, though nobody suspects the men of being honest. They are considered to belong to the Roman Catholic religion; they keep the crucifix, and a picture of the Virgin Mary, in every dwelling; and many of them attend the mass and confess to the priest; but they nevertheless profess the gainful arts of sorcery and soothsaying. Mr. Stone describes a gipsy dance at Granada, like that shown in our Illustration; the fandango, the bolero, and the romalis, or proper gipsy dance, being severally performed to the music of a guitar, for the amusement of Cook's party of tourists. Four such travelling Englishmen seem about to give money, in payment for the exertions of the dancers, in the scene which our Artist has drawn. The other view in Granada is that of the Fishmarket, where such kinds of food are sold and bought with a money of reals (a real is a groat, worth twopence-halfpenny) and smaller coins of copper, both circular and square; there is also a silver piece, the peseta, between a franc and a shilling, and there is the well-known Spanish dollar.

THE LATE BISHOP WILBERFORCE.

The death of this eminent Prelate of the Church of England, who was killed, on Saturday evening, by a fall from his horse while riding, with Earl Granville, over the Surrey Downs, between Leatherhead and Holmbury, near Dorking, is a subject of general condolence. His Lordship, as Bishop of Oxford from 1845 to 1869, and during the last four years as Bishop of Winchester, was one of the most active and influential members of the highest ecclesiastical order in this kingdom. The dates of some chief events in his private and public life are recorded in our column of obituary notices for this week. He was endowed by nature, above most other men of his age and country, with the great social talent of persuasive talking, whether in the pulpit, on the platform, in the House of Lords, or in ordinary conversation. As a courtier and diplomatist, in the fair and good sense of those names, it is scarcely too much to say that Dr. Samuel Wilberforce was among the ablest of his time; while his efforts as a preacher and a Parliamentary orator were nearly equal to those of highest renown. He was also distinguished by skill, tact, and diligence in administrative business, which added much to the usefulness of his clerical and episcopal labours, during a career of forty-five years since he took orders and office in the Established Church. This is not the place to describe or to discuss his part in theological and ecclesiastical controversies of his day, even with a view to their political relations. Those who could not upon every occasion agree with him now bear witness to the valuable qualities of his character, the amiable generosity of his temper, and the charming grace of his manners, which often won the esteem of his political opponents. These merits are not always found in persons animated with a more romantic or evangelical ardour for the cause of truth and the welfare of souls. Whatever Bishop Wilberforce was, he was not a "graceless zealot," or a bitter bigot, like too many famous Churchmen; and his example rather tended to conciliate, than to alarm and overawe, the enemies of the Christian faith.

A Portrait of the lamented Bishop, which was engraved and published in this Journal at the beginning of the year 1870 (about the time of his translation from the see of Oxford to the see of Winchester), is now reprinted for the present occasion. It is copied from the photograph by Mr. John Watkin.

DERBY FREE SWIMMING-BATHS.

By the gift of Mr. Michael Bass, M.P., the town of Derby now enjoys the comfort of free public baths, which were opened on the 14th ult., with a ceremony of presentation and of acceptance by the Mayor on behalf of the town. There are two baths, which are both swimming-baths—one for men and the other for boys. They are constructed in the Recreation Ground, at the south-east point of the Holmes, at the junction of the Mill Fleam and the river Derwent. The baths are each 100 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, the depth of the men's bath being 4 ft. at the shallow end, and graduating to 5 ft. 6 in. at its deepest end; the boys' bath being 3 ft. at the shallow end, and graduating to 4 ft. 6 in. at the deepest end. Attached to the men's bath are fifty-seven covered dressing-boxes, made partly to close, and other offices and conveniences, each box being fitted with seats and peg-rails. The boys' bath has covered bathing-sheds to accommodate seventy-two boys, fitted with seats and peg-rails, and the customary offices. The whole of the bathing-sheds and dressing-boxes are of cast iron, panelled, with the monogram M.T.B. (the initials of Mr. Bass's names) on each panel. The baths are entirely separated from each other. The attendant's office is at the north-west end, and commands a view of both baths from windows looking on to each. The building and the entrances and walls in the front are constructed of coloured bricks in an ornamental manner. There will be two mural drinking-fountains at the entrance to each bath, and a clock with two dials (one facing the playground and the other the new baths) will be fixed in the attendant's office. The swimming-baths are each lined with white glazed bricks set in Portland cement, and the bottoms are laid with Seyssel asphalte. A foundation of concrete is laid under the whole of the baths and buildings. The margins round the baths are 8 ft. 6 in. wide, and are laid with tooled York stone. The original scheme for water supply was to take the water from the "basin" at the Long Bridge by a 9-in. conduit through a filter into the baths, which are built at such a level that the water would run in at one end at the bottom and out of the opposite end at the top, thus ensuring a constant supply and change of water; but, owing to the intervention of the Canal Company, who considered their interests would be affected, the scheme was abandoned, and each bath is now filled once a week with clean filtered water, which the Derby Waterworks Company, owing to the extension of their works at Little Eaton, are enabled to do at a mere nominal rate. The two baths hold, together, about 260,000 gallons. The works have been designed by Mr. George Thompson, the borough engineer and surveyor, and carried out under his superintendence, the entire cost being about £2500. Mr. Robert Bridgart, of Derby, was contractor for the whole, except the ironwork, which was done by Messrs. Stacey, Davis, and Co., of the Phœnix Foundry, Derby. When will the Corporation of London give us those promised Floating Baths on the Thames?

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is a melancholy coincidence that within two days of the sale of all Sir Joseph Hawley's horses John Wells, the great jockey, who was so inseparably connected with the "cherry, black cap," should have died quite suddenly. Wells was born on a Christmas Day, we believe, in the year 1834, and at a very early age was apprenticed to Mr. Flintoff, at Hednesford, who gave him his first mount in public at Northampton, in 1848, when he finished second for the Trial Stakes on Ribaldry. At this time he was always known as "Tiny" Wells, a nickname which must have appeared very inapt to those who only saw him after he had developed into one of the biggest and most powerful jockeys on the turf. In the autumn of 1848 he scored his first win, in the Birmingham Stakes, on Ribaldry; but the "tide" which "led on to fortune" did not reach its "flood" till 1852, when he carried off the Goodwood Stakes and Cesarewitch on Weathergage. He was out of his indentures in the following year, and shortly afterwards accepted a retainer from old John Day, and became first jockey to Mr. Howard. Some of his greatest successes were achieved in 1854, when he and that wonderful mare Virago swept off the City and Suburban and the Great Metropolitan—which at that time were run on the same afternoon—the Great Northern and Dutchman's Handicap, the One Thousand, and Goodwood and Doncaster Cups. Next year he won the St. Leger on Saucebox; and in '58 came the first of his great successes in Sir Joseph Hawley's colours, for he secured both Guineas and Derby on Fitz Roland and Beadsman respectively, following this up with another Derby victory on Musjid in the succeeding year. We have not space to go into details of his numerous successes in his beloved "cherry and black," as, between 1858 and 1870, nearly every great stake in the calendar fell to him; but we must record his Derby victory on Blue Gown in 1868, and his St. Leger triumph on Pero Gomez in the following year. With the "double-first" which he took with Rosicrucian in the Ascot Stakes and Alexandra Plate in 1871, he may be said to have closed his career on the Turf, which extended over about twenty-three years, during which time he maintained an unblemished character for integrity and uprightness. Wells was more remarkable for his wonderfully resolute style of riding than for any great elegance or finish, and he was never quite the same man after his terrible fall in the Dee Stakes at Chester in 1859. He was buried at Kingsclere on Wednesday.

The melancholy death of Mr. Gallon, who was drowned, last week, in the river Lugar, while hunting his otter-hounds, will be much regretted by northern sporting men, with whom he was very popular.

Middle Park was once more the scene of a great sale on Saturday afternoon last, when, in addition to the dispersal of Sir Joseph Hawley's stud, there were Mr. William Blenkiron's thirty-one yearlings to attract purchasers. The latter gentleman is treading in the footsteps of his father; and as there are now upwards of seventy brood mares in the new Eltham stud, it is easy to see that the glories of Middle Park will not be allowed to fade. The yearlings sold on Saturday were rather a scratch lot, many having been purchased, and not bred, by Mr. Blenkiron; so that the average of about 127 gs. was not a bad one. Far different were Sir Joseph Hawley's eleven, which were all of the choicest blood, and made 5330 gs., or an average of 484½ gs. Three of them were bought by "Mr. Elliott," on behalf of a new stud company which has been formed; and his purchases included the beautiful own sister to Rosicrucian (1760 gs.), who was prima donna of the company. Mr. Houldsworth took the own brother to Pero Gomez (1300 gs.); and M. André, who, it will be remembered, bought Blue Gown from Sir Joseph for 5000 gs., now gave 1200 gs. for his own brother. Four horses in training only realised low prices; but there was very strong competition for the brood mares, which were a most magnificent lot, the sixteen averaging 683 gs. "Mr. Elliott" was again the chief buyer, and secured six, among which were Salamanca, (dam of Pero Gomez), 700 gs., and Mrs. Quickly (dam of Green Sleeve), 620 gs. The Cobham Stud Company purchased Madame Eglentine (dam of Rosicrucian, The Palmer, &c.), for 1000 gs.; while Mr. Blenkiron obtained Bas Bleu (dam of Blue Gown), and M. Lefevre took Green Sleeve, at exactly the same price. The greatest competition of all was for Morna (1750 gs.), who was eventually knocked down to Mr. Oldaker. It was said that the foreigners meant to have Rosicrucian at any cost; but they did not bid for him at all, and he fell to Mr. Chaplin's nod for 6200 gs., which seems a very long price for an untried sire.

Of late, when the Gentlemen have met the Players at cricket, they have almost invariably proved successful, and last week's match at Prince's proved no exception to the rule, for the professionals were beaten in a single innings with 54 runs to spare. This hollow result was due to the fine play of Messrs. W. G. and C. F. Grace and Hornby. Mr. W. G. Grace made 70 runs and took five wickets, his brother scored 63 runs and bowled six of the Players, and Mr. Hornby put together 104 in fine style. Poor Surrey has suffered many reverses of late, and in her last match has had to succumb to Notts by 119 runs. Martin M'Intyre's bowling was the great feature of the play, as in the second innings of Surrey he took eight wickets at the trivial expense of 55 runs. Sussex made a capital fight with Yorkshire, the "big county" only winning by three wickets. Mr. Sharp (42), Fillery (53), and Mr. C. H. Smith (35) did best for Sussex; while, on the other side, Greenwood made 36 and (not out) 43, and Rowbotham played a fine not-out innings of 50. The Canadian Eleven v. Fifteen of the M.C.C. was a very curious game. The Canadians ran up the gigantic score of 491, to which result Mr. W. G. Grace (152), Mr. C. J. Ottaway (52), and Mr. C. K. Francis (53) were the chief contributors. This was well answered by a total of 339, made principally by Mr. G. Bird (not out, 116), and Mr. F. Tillard (82). The second innings of each side was comparatively short, and the Canadians finally won by 24 runs, thanks chiefly to the fine bowling of Mr. A. Appleby, which secured sixteen wickets. A match between the gentlemen of Staffordshire and Warwickshire was won by the latter in a single innings.

Owing to the fine weather, harvest operations have commenced in the home counties.

By the death of Lord Westbury the number of ex-Chancellors is reduced to four—viz., Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford, Cairns, and Hatherley.

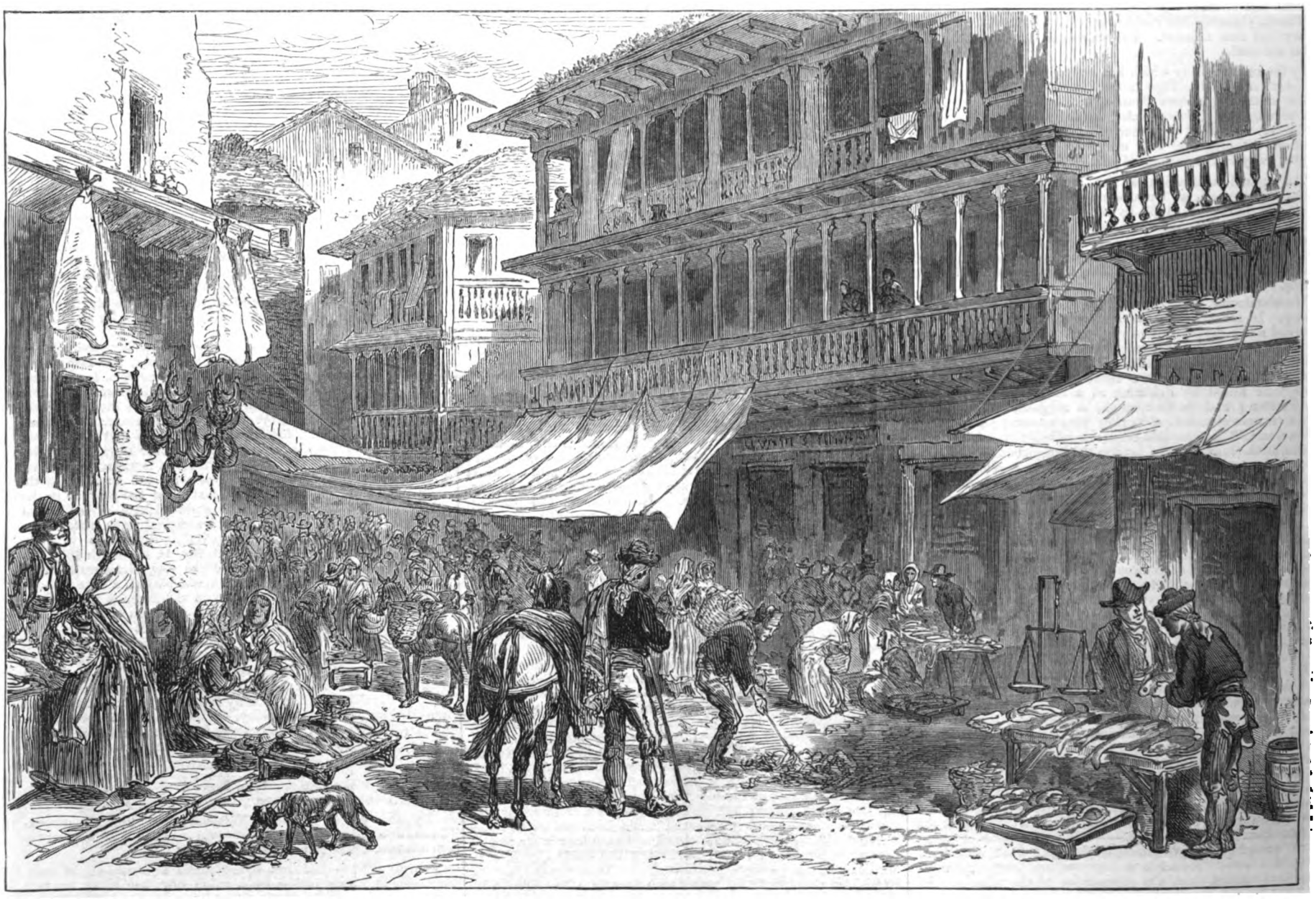
A little girl has died from hydrophobia at Stockton, in consequence of being bitten by a rabid dog, the same animal having also caused the death of two horses. A veterinary surgeon, likewise injured, cauterised the wounds, and has not suffered from them.

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SKETCHES IN SPAIN.



THE GIPSIES' QUARTER, GRANADA.

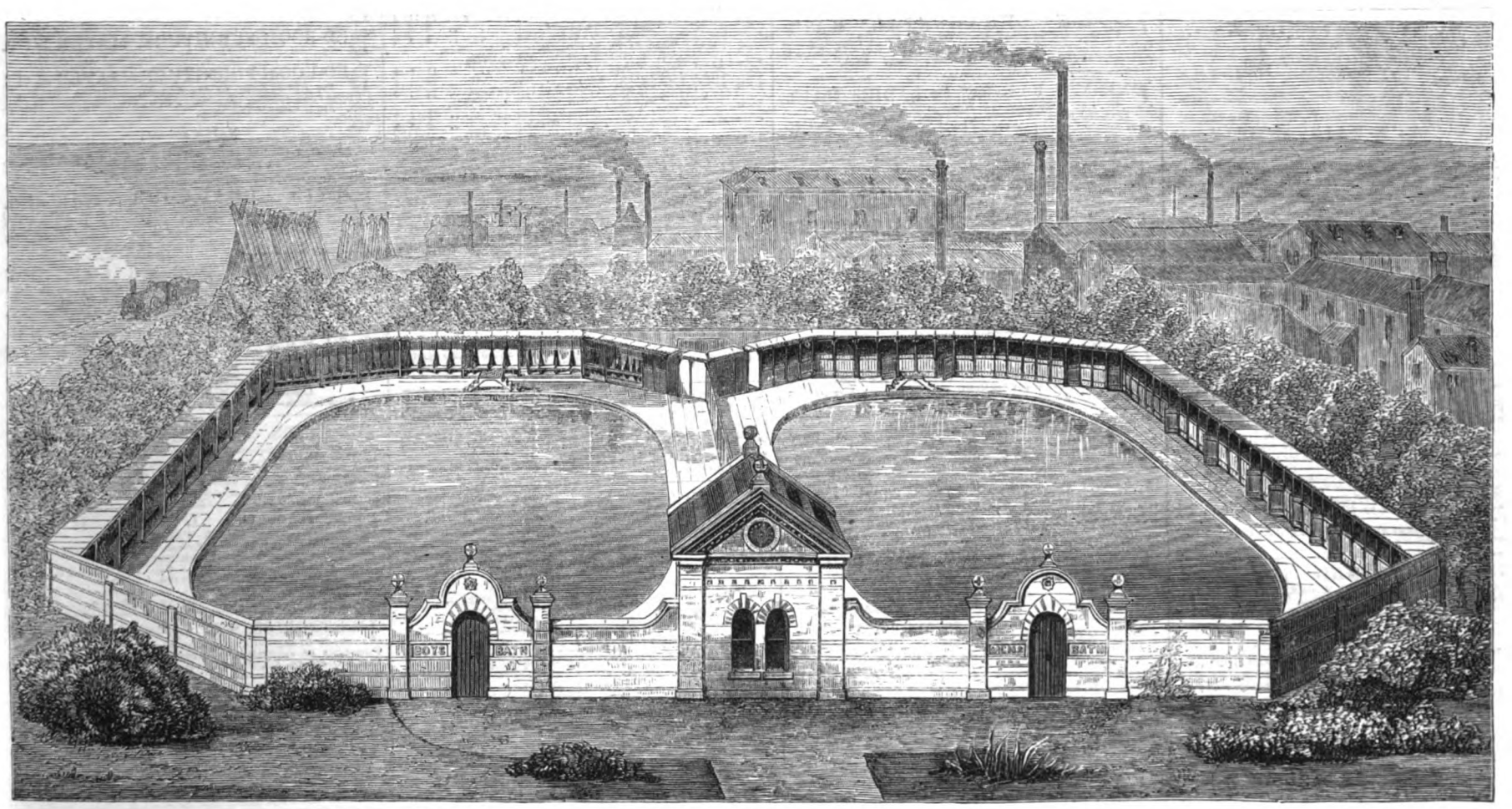


FISH MARKET, GRANADA.

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Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablecloths, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.
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MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and LAYETTES.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE, Ready-made Linen Warehousemen and Hosiers to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 22, Wigmore-street, W.

JAYS' PERIODICAL SALE.—A CARD.
Messrs. JAY request the honour of a visit from their numerous patronesses, as they have just made a most material reduction in the price of their elegant and fashionable Costumes, Dresses, &c., all of the present Season.
Rich French Silk Costumes, from 6½ gs. to 50 gs.
20,000 yards of Black Silk, by the yard.
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Sealskin Mantles, remarkably cheap and good.
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Incidental Millinery, Sets, Dressing-Gowns, &c.
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COOL COSTUMES in LINEN, CAMBRIC, and BATISTE.
Messrs. JAY and CO. are now disposing of these seasonable Costumes at remarkably cheap prices.
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DRAPERY SALE at
HENRY GLAVE'S,
535 to 537, New Oxford-street.
To commence MONDAY, JULY 28.
We have bought by public tender, at 54½ per cent discount off the cost price,
The ENTIRE STOCK OF
Mr. ROBERT WILSON, of 30, London-street, Greenwich.
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Black Silks	Household Linens
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Tourists' and Travelling Outfitting of every description.
1000 Odd Lots, in Boxes, Baskets, and Bundles.
Open at Nine. Close at Eight.
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GREAT ANNUAL
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
At BAKER and CRISP'S,
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NOTICE.
On MONDAY, JULY 7,
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GREAT SALE AT
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.
CATALOGUE FREE.

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£35,000 worth of SUMMER GOODS, on MONDAY and Following Days, at extraordinary reductions,

VIZ.:—
MUSLINS (Finest Make),
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RICHEST SILKS, BLACK, WHITE, and COLOURED,
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GREAT SALE OF ODDS END ENDS (in Bundles) for One Month, 50 yards for 21s.
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GASK and GASK,
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GASK and GASK'S SALE of SURPLUS STOCK.—Decided advantages are being offered. The whole of their Immense Surplus Stock of Rich Black and Coloured Lyons Silks, Silk Costumes, Train Silk Costumes, Mixed Fabric and Lawn Costumes, Fête and Travelling Costumes, Mantles, Polonaises, Dress Fabrics, Laces, Parasols, Soiled Table Linens and Sheetings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c., has been
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
All Goods marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.
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Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Robes, Bassinets, Baskets, &c. Every article at the Maker's price. Lists free.
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Elastic or Button, beautifully made, 21s. and 25s.
Soft House Boots, 5s. 6d.
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Silkmercers and Drapers, Wholesale, Retail, and Export.
SALE of SURPLUS and SUMMER STOCK
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will be continued throughout the month of July.
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COSTUMES in Muslins, Grenadines, &c., for Fetes and Garden Parties.
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Manufacturers of Irish Lace to her Majesty the Queen.
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are manufactured in every style of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
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Suit for a Boy 4 ft. in height, C Class, 25s.; Class D, 30s. 6d.
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Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

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MR. MENZIES,

THE WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

Sergeant Robert Menzies, of the Queen's Edinburgh, is a student in the office of his brother, a solicitor in the Supreme Court of Scotland. We learn from the *Scotsman* that Sergeant Menzies is a Strath Rannoch man, and that the Queen's prize has thus for the third time gone to a Highland strath. Like his compatriot, Angus Cameron, when he shot in the second stage of the Queen's prize for the first time and won the coveted honour, Sergeant Menzies never before Tuesday fired with a small-bore rifle, and the credit of securing the highest marksman's distinction is consequently all the greater to the young man. Sergeant Menzies never before attended the Wimbledon gathering, and on the present occasion he had not intended to join in the national competitions. It is understood that he had not even entered for the various matches, but that, having registered both at the West of Scotland and Edinburgh meetings excellent scores, he was induced to take his brother's place in the contests at Wimbledon.

Tuesday week, when the final stage of the Queen's Prize was decided, was St. Swithin's Day, and the alternations of sunshine and rain throughout the morning made the shooting very anxious work. The sudden changes from bright sunlight to deep gloom, combined with a constantly-shifting wind, were extremely perplexing, and it required the greatest possible watchfulness to prevent mistakes. The close of the contest for the Queen's Prize was most exciting. Three men stood well for the gold medal. Corporal Pullman, South Middlesex, had made 24 at 800 yards and 23 at 900 yards, and he began at 1000 yards as the best man. Private Baker, of Bristol, a well-known small-bore shot, made 25 at the first and 20 at the second range, while Sergeant Menzies, of the 1st Edinburgh, had made 24 and 19. The shooting got so close towards the finish of the contest that Pullman only wanted to get one of his last two shots on the target to be declared the winner, being at this stage 59 to Mr. Menzies' full score of 60. But, to the surprise of everybody, and, to the great disappointment of Middlesex, both these shots missed the target. Sergeant Menzies was carried to the council tent, where the badge of the winner was pinned upon his arm, and thence to the camp of the London Scottish. Here the three pipers received him with musical honours.

Sergeant Menzies received a great ovation on his arrival in Edinburgh on Monday night. He was met at the Waverly station by the Highland companies of the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade, and was carried by them shoulder high to the drill-hall, where congratulatory speeches were delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, and others; and Sergeant Menzies' health was pledged in a flowing bumper.

Our portrait of Sergeant Menzies is from a photograph by Messrs. Herbert Watkins and Haigh, 213, Regent-street. Mr. Herbert Watkins has photographed all the Queen's Prize winners of fourteen years in succession, ever since this yearly competition began.



SERGEANT ROBERT MENZIES, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

TUSKS OF THE MAMMOTH.

In a remote period of geological history, termed the Post-Pliocene Age of the Neozoic or Tertiary Epoch of creation for this earth we inhabit, there still lived many huge mammals, the offspring of those still more gigantic and terrible beasts which had thriven in the warm climate of the Miocene Age. But the conditions of animal life were greatly altered, in the latitudes of the best known countries in Europe and Asia, by a visitation of extremely cold and long winters, alternating with fiercely hot summers, which continued several thousand years in succession, and which was probably due to astronomical variations in the declination of the earth's polar axis from the axis of the ecliptic or apparent circle of the sun's oblique path round the earth. Whatever may have been the cause of this amazing series of events, usually called the Glacial Epoch, which covered our part of the world, as we can see by the plainest marks, with sliding glaciers and floating icebergs, big enough to remove mountains and to scoop out basins for lakes, or valleys for the flow of rivers, cutting and grinding the hardest primeval rocks, there is reason to believe that a few species of the larger beasts survived the stern ordeal, fitting themselves with a good thick hairy or woolly coat to endure the more than Arctic rigours of its awful climate.

"Immense numbers of teeth and tusks of the mammoth," says Jukes's "Manual of Geology," "are found in Siberia, and complete beds of them in Escholtz Bay, on the north



SIBERIAN MAMMOTH TUSKS ON THE IVORY FLOOR AT THE LONDON DOCKS.

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coast of America. The whole carcass of the animal has actually been recovered from a frozen cliff in Siberia, and was found to be coated with long coarse hair, forming a shaggy mane about the neck, underneath which was a woolly coat, evidently a defence against the severity of a cold climate, and showing that, unlike our modern elephants, the animal was not tropical, but Arctic. Its tusks are largely exported from Siberia to be used as ivory, and some found in England have been thus used. They were longer and more incurved than those of either of the existing elephants, some of the tusks measuring ten feet in length; while the transverse plates of the teeth were closer and narrower than in the Asiatic elephant, and very different, therefore, from the African, in which the plates of enamel form lozenges on the upper surface. At Escholtz Bay the cliffs are said to be either ice, or coated with ice; and on the top of them, embedded in, and partly covered by, the boggy or sandy soil, are numberless bones that have lost but little of their animal matter, hair being dug up with them, and the whole island having a charnel-house smell." It is said that in Siberia, not many years ago, the partly-decomposed flesh of a mammoth, which had lain many thousands of years imbedded in the ice, supplied a dinner to some half-starved and half-savage men of that forlorn country; but we doubt the truth of this story.

A quantity of Siberian mammoth tusks, imported by the ship Durham, from Revel, in the Baltic, has been on view during the last fortnight, upon the floor of the ivory store-house at the London Docks; and we have thought this curiosity worthy of a sketch, and of the Illustration here engraved. The largest tusk weighs 201 lb., its length being 10 ft. 6 in.; but it has evidently been longer. The diameter of the tusks at their base is 6 in. to 8 in. on the average. Their ivory is not equal in quality to that of the elephant, and some of it is much decayed by time. The best tusks, however, should be worth £60 or £70 per cwt., and the whole lot is valued at £50,000 to £60,000. There was a sale of seventeen tons of it on Tuesday, by public auction.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The MOON is near Mars on the 1st; she is to the right of Saturn during the night of the 6th, and to the left on the night of the 7th. She is near Venus during the morning hours of the 19th, and near Mercury on the 21st; in the vicinity of Jupiter on the 23rd; and on the 30th in the evening the Moon follows and is situated to the left of Mars. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the	1st	at 29 minutes	after 2h.	in the afternoon.
Full Moon	,,	8th	,, 52	,, 1	,, afternoon.
Last Quarter	,,	15th	,, 41	,, 4	,, morning.
New Moon	,,	23rd	,, 30	,, 1	,, morning.
First Quarter	,,	31st	,, 48	,, 3	,, morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 9th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 24th.

MERCURY at the beginning of the month sets a little after the Sun, and then in daylight till the end of the month. He rises after the Sun at the beginning of the month, and before him from about the middle of the month. On the morning of the 18th he rises at 4h. 18m., or little more than 30m. before the Sun; on the 23rd at 3h. 46m., or nearly 1h. 15m. preceding the Sun; and on the 28th at 3h. 29m., or 1h. 38m. before sunrise. The planet is therefore favourably situated for observation before sunrise towards the end of the month. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, in conjunction with the Moon on the 21st, stationary among the stars on the 22nd, at his greatest western elongation (18 deg. 8 min.) on the same day, and in his ascending node on the 31st.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at about 1h. a.m.; on the 17th at 1h. 6m., or 3h. 43m. before the Sun; and on the last day at 1h. 27m. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 19th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 5th at 10h. 20m. p.m., or 2h. 40m. after sunset; this interval decreases day by day; on the 20th he sets at 9h. 41m. p.m., or 2h. 30m. after the Sun; and on the 30th at 9h. 16m. p.m., or 2h. 25m. after the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 1st and 30th. He is due south on the 15th at 5h. 38m. p.m.

JUPITER sets on the 2nd at 8h. 42m. p.m.; on the 17th at 7h. 49m. p.m.; on the 27th at 7h. 13m. p.m., or 16m. after sunset; and on the last day at 6h. 59m. p.m., or 11m. after the Sun. He is therefore badly situated for observation. He is due south at 1h. 37m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 0h. 13m. p.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 23rd.

SATURN sets on the 1st day at 3h. 35m. a.m.; on the 11th at 2h. 52m. a.m., or 1h. 49m. before the Sun rises, which interval rapidly increases to 2h. 45m. by the 21st, and to 3h. 50m. by the last day, the planet rising on this day at 1h. 27m. a.m.; and the planet is visible throughout the night till these times; and passes the meridian, or is due south, at 10h. 43m. p.m. on the 10th, at 10h. 1m. p.m. on the 20th, and at 9h. 15m. p.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 7th.

On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Power was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, in succession to the late Dr. O'Brien.

The annual report of the receipts and expenditure of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, from Midsummer Day, 1872, to Midsummer Day, 1873, has been issued, from which it appears that the income of the college from all sources during the year was £13,311; the disbursements over the same period was £12,276.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland has been issued. From this it appears that, on Dec. 31, 1871, there were 6914 schools in operation, which had on their rolls, for the year then ended, 1,021,700 children, with an average daily attendance, for the same period, of 363,850. At the close of the year 1872, the number of schools in operation was 7050. The total number of children on the rolls within the year was 1,010,148, and the average daily attendance of children for the year was 355,821. There has been, therefore, a decrease of 11,552 on the rolls, and of 8029 in the average daily attendance. There were forty vested schools opened during the year, towards the erection of which grants have been made. There was also one suspended school reopened, and three struck-off schools were restored to our roll. These are included in the 7050 schools in operation on Dec. 31, 1872. The number of applications for grants to new schools in the year 1871 was 264. To 182 of these was promised the required assistance, either for building or for salaries and requisites. At the termination of the year 1872 the Commissioners had on their list, vested either in trustees or in the board or secured by bond, 1344 school-houses, containing 2044 rooms, accommodating distinct schools. The number of these schools vested in trustees was 1145, the number vested in the board in its corporate capacity (including 146 assigned) was 804, the number for which they held bonds for the observance of rules was ninety-five.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Vienna, Monday, July 21.

The Indian Gallery ranks deservedly as one of the principal curiosities of the Vienna Exhibition. Many of the objects displayed may be familiar to those who have visited our London Indian Museum; but, as they form only an insignificant proportion of the thousands who daily frequent the Palace in the Prater, to the great majority the sight is both novel and strange. Right at the end of the British department, and separating it from its neighbour, France, stands a cunningly-devised trophy, formed of tall masts tipped with gold, from which hang Indian carpets of wonderful harmony of colour and design. Within several glass cases are disposed, in the centre one of which (somewhat inappropriately ornamented with slender Grecian columns) is the figure of a rajah belonging to one of the North-West Provinces, clad in cloth of gold, and seated, cross-legged, on a magnificent green velvet gold-embroidered carpet, with the mouthpiece of a superb hookah between his lips. Behind him are a couple of elaborate fans, made of peacocks' feathers, and arranged around are some quaint-looking chairs and a wonderful couch, the elaborate carved woodwork of the back of which is most delicately executed. On surrounding glass stands, the numerous boxes, writing-desks, and caskets of ivory and sandal-wood, and rare articles of virtù from our great Asiatic empire are displayed. At each corner of this central case, around which gaping Bohemian and Hungarian peasants continually crowd, are small glass kiosks ornamented in the Indian style, two of which contain specimens of textile fabrics—cotton, woollen, and silk; the others being reserved for a splendid show of ancient Indian weapons of almost every description. Here are swords, daggers, and shields from the Punjaub, scimitars from Kutch, battle-axes from Dharwar and Khond, Moplah knives from Calicut, spearheads from Arnachellam, bows and arrows, such as are used by the Bheels, from Indore; together with a suite of chain-armour such as the warlike followers of the Great Moguls were accustomed to wear in days of old. In another glass case, half hidden by the drooping carpets, which throw a pleasant and not inappropriate shadow over all these varied curiosities, the antiquary will find an interesting collection of primitive stone implements, found in the valley of the Malparta, in the South Mahratta country. Right round this trophy outside hang photographs of the antiquities and scenery of India, exhibited by Captain Ross Thomson; and on the left-hand side are ranged various Græco-Buddhistic, Indo-Scythic, and ancient Hindoo statues and fragments, contributed by Dr. Leitner, and including a very fine bronze statue of Buddha.

One of the most curious and novel displays in the adjoining transverse gallery is that of Colonel Michael, who exhibits a collection of hunting trophies accumulated by him during many years' residence in India, and including a gigantic elephant's tusk, a footstool formed of an elephant's foot, the splendid skin of a ferocious "man-eater" killed by the Colonel as long ago as 1856, and a letter-box made of the skull of the same animal, who is condemned henceforth to limit his appetite to note-paper and envelopes. There are, besides, a tiger-skull ink-stand, various skulls and horns mounted on shields, and some very pretty jungle-fowl hand-screens.

Scattered around are cases containing specimens of the textile fabrics of India, including silken turban cloths from Madura and Benares, saris and cholis from Tanjore, kummer-bunds and goolbaddans from Azimgurh, with various silk scarfs and handkerchiefs from Central Asia, of which Dr. Leitner, of Lahore, is the exhibitor. Then there are shawls and rare cloths of pashm and woollen thread from the half-mythical land of Cashmere, hearth-rugs from Lahore, chintz from Nynsook, and dhotis, packadis, and muslin from Coimbatore and Madura. Next come mats, baskets, punkahs, and cheap fans of palm-leaf, straw, and reed, from Ganjam, Palghaut, and Midnapore; and then one arrives in front of the cases where the gold and silver cloths and embroideries are displayed. Some of the articles of apparel exhibited here are of the most fantastical shapes, and all of them—sadees, mushroos, kemroos, khuns, veils, and caps alike—are most profusely ornamented. As for the tablecloths and cushion-covers exhibited by the Rao of Kutch and other potentates, the original material is scarcely discernible beneath the mass of silk and gold and silver embroidery. The Thakoor of Bhownuggur exhibits some native saddles ornamented in admirable taste, the shapes of which remind one of those used by Arab horsemen. Embroidered girdles, head-dresses, sandals, and shoes, moreover abound.

The jewellery and general gold and silver smith's work are remarkably fine. In these, as in embroidery, the Indian craftsmen invariably excel. Nothing, for instance, could be more delicate and at the same time more rich than the steel card-trays, jewel caskets, candlesticks, and paper-knives, inlaid with gold, which are exhibited by several towns of the Punjaub. This inlaying, known as koft-gari work, has also been applied to weapons, such as swords, daggers, scimetars, and shields, and, although exceedingly difficult, is most successfully executed by the Indian workmen. Among the articles of jewellery exhibited are a superb gold armlet set with diamonds, some beautiful head ornaments from Dharwar, a very fine sathlasha formed of pearls and brilliants, and a Urupsee necklet composed of sixty-eight very large pear-shaped pearls of the most exquisite colour. Then there is a most beautiful necklace of diamonds, pearls, and rubies, formerly the property of the celebrated Runjeet Singh, and a crystal looking-glass, the gold frame and back of which are set with jade and rubies, also the property of that prince, to whom it was presented by one of the Ameers of Cabul. Next there are several sets of ornaments such as are worn by the natives of Bengal, and contributed to the Vienna Exhibition by the late Baron Dowleans; also numerous earrings, and forehead and nose ornaments, from different parts of our Indian empire. Dr. Leitner, too, shows some splendid hookahs of gold and silver, beautifully chased, and sometimes adorned with precious stones. The few articles of cutlery that are exhibited are of a very low order of merit; but some of the brass drinking and cooking vessels have a very original appearance. As for the various carved and inlaid articles of ivory, horn, and sandal-wood, they have reached the highest possible point of perfection. The designs are, at the same time, of the most tasteful and most elaborate description, and the execution is surpassingly delicate. The European workman could with difficulty attain to such a high standard of excellence. The great majority of these articles—which comprise desks, paper-knives and weights, card-cases and workboxes of buffalo-horn, ivory, and sandal-wood, from Vizagapatam, Travancore, Shemoga, and Canara—have been sold. There are also some charming inlaid rosewood caskets from Mysore, a curious sandal-wood necklet from Madras, an elaborate pipe-stem of Yarkandi jade, and a chousar or diceboard made of beads, with the nineteen fantastical pieces used in playing the popular Hindoo game of Pasa.

Turning away from subjects of this class to examine the toys and models, one is agreeably surprised at the skilfully and minutely executed figures of natives at work, animals, bullock-carriages, and palanquins sent from Nursapore, Belgaum, Poonah, &c. The different castes and races are represented in miniature, it is true, but with striking fidelity, enabling the visitor to form a correct idea of the personal appearance of our Asiatic brethren. Some of the most curious of these little manikins are from Baroda, and are ingeniously made of glazed horn. The Chennapatam toys are primitive and fantastical, as are the playing-cards exhibited from Kurnool and Sawuntwaree. The Prince of Travancore has an interesting show of ancient surgical instruments, which, it is said, throw considerable light upon the history of surgery in India; and he also displays some curious musical instruments from his own province. Then there are Cashmere guitars, Yarkandi flutes, Mysore "vinés," and various instruments used by the Bheels at their grand religious festivals. Dr. Leitner, of Lahore, who is a very extensive exhibitor, displays close at hand a superb and instructive collection of ancient Hindoo coins, which comprises not less than a thousand specimens.

Ranged against the wall, on the left-hand side, will be found all manner of raw produce, mineral ores and metals, salt, sulphur, and chalk, flax, hemp, and various native fibres, raw silk and cocoons, hides, feathers, and wool. Then there are samples of tea, coffee, and rice, spices, condiments, dried fruits, &c., from almost every province. The Government of Bombay contributes the valuable collection relating to the production and manufacture of cotton in India which figured in the London Exhibition of 1872, and which has been sent to Vienna at the request of the Austrian Government, preferred through Baron Max Kubeck. Chemical and pharmaceutical products follow, and then come samples of flour, sugar, spirits, vinegars, preserves, extracts, and tobacco.

Round the gallery and over some of the lower stalls will be found a series of sketches of the craftsmen of North-Western India, and of cotton cultivation in Western India, executed by J. S. Kipling, and belonging to the India Museum. The same establishment contributes a selection of 132 photographs from the work entitled "The People of India," prepared by Dr. Forbes Watson and Sir John Kaye, and some primitive paintings in oil and water colours, illustrating certain of the native festivals, and depicting different trades and conveyances. A large number of photographs of Indian scenery are hung in various parts of the gallery.

SKETCHES IN VIENNA.

A topographical description of the city and suburbs was given with our panoramic view, which appeared at the time of opening the Universal Exhibition there in May; and it has been followed by one or two Illustrations of street scenes and public buildings. We now present one of the Aspernbrücke, the bridge named after the battle-field of Aspern, not far from Wagram in the Marzfeld, on the other side of the Danube, where a conflict took place, in the wars of the first Napoleon, between the French and Austrian armies. This bridge stands over the Danube canal, an artificial arm of the Danube, which separates the inner or central town of Vienna from the suburb of Leopoldstadt; at the inner city end it abuts on the Franz Josef's Quay, at the extremity of the Stuben-Ring, one of the series of Boulevards which form, with the Quay above-named, a complete belt, two or three miles in circumference, around the inner city. There are statues on the bridge, of no great merit, by the sculptor Melnitzky. We must here commend to English tourists, who may intend to visit the Austrian capital during the Exhibition of this year, a little "Handy-book to Vienna," by Bucher and Weiss, which Mr. Griffin has translated from the German; it is published at Vienna by Messrs. Faesy and Frick, and by Messrs. Longman and Co. in London. The English is rather queer, but the information seems to be correct and well arranged.

A variety of types of the Viennese population and social life is represented in the sketches on another page. From its proximity to the East, Vienna, perhaps, offers to the gaze of a stranger a greater variety of singular costumes than any of the more western European capitals. Of these, one of the most picturesque is unquestionably that of the Bohemian nursemaid, who, short of stature and of full figure, invariably exhibits herself in high riding-boots, and displays a strong partiality for gay colours in her attire. Her long clean white apron is generally bordered with lace, and one end of the gorgeous kerchief that is wound round her head, turban fashion, hangs in a point half way down her back. Other strange-looking individuals are the Slovaks, hulking fellows in coarse white flannel overcoats with large capes, usually with wallets slung at their backs, and some bit of cheap finery commonly entwined round their billycock hats. These, with the women, appear to do most of the rough work of the city. One specialty of theirs is the cleaning of the streets, a task which they accomplish, like all the rest of their work, in a provoking leisurely fashion, each appearing to vie with the other as to who shall perform the least amount of labour in the longest space of time.

Vienna is overrun with an army of commissionaires, expresses, Stadt-couriers, and Dienstmann-tragers, groups of whom, stylishly attired in buff or gray, with bright scarlet or orange collars, shoulder-straps, and cuffs, and with bright metal bands, buttons, and badges, are to be encountered at every street corner, usually lolling against the wall, smoking, and discussing the news of the day, as though their lives were passed in enforced idleness. These men carry burdens, run on errands, and deliver letters for a fee of from 10 to 50 kreutzers, according to weight and distance. On being engaged they are bound to furnish their employer with a ticket bearing the same number as their badge, together with the amount received for the job they have been hired to perform. The Vienna policeman, with his cutlass swinging at his side, has quite a soldierly air, and looks uncommonly smart in his green and claret coloured uniform, with his number on a bright brass crescent-shaped badge, which he wears, like some heraldic collar, round his neck. On gala days and other important occasions he exchanges the kepi he commonly wears for a low Alpine hat, ornamented with a gold cord and tassel, which gives him a still more magnificent appearance, and it would excite the envy of Policeman X to contemplate his Vienna confrère on such occasions.

On these same gala days, which are somewhat numerous in the Austrian capital, the number of private coachmen which one observes decked out in the gayest of liveries, heavily weighted with gold lace, is really quite remarkable. It is not the same, however, with the Fiacker-kutscher, whose personal appearance is ordinarily about on a par with that of our own cabmen. There are, however, degrees among them, and the better class dress quite as well as the drivers of hired London broughams. Their vehicles are the best of their kind in Europe—light and clean, provided with indiarubber whistles, with which to signal to the driver, and with tiny mirrors, enabling the Viennese belles to arrange their accroche-cœurs and the beaus to give the requisite killing twirl to their moustaches; added to which the pair-horse vehicles go at a pace that the most reckless hansom-cab driver rarely exceeds. The Vienna tramways are a distinctive feature of the Austrian capital, and, encircling the inner city as they do, form a convenient means of communication between one suburb and another. There is no limit, however, to overcrowding, and when the seats are all occupied people stand wherever they can find a few inches' space or secure a footing, and pack themselves as

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closely as sardines in a box. The street in Vienna is always either mud or dust—there is no medium—so that when the weather is dry the tramway-driver is constrained to protect his eyes, when driving in face of a strong wind, with goggles, which, however advantageous they may be, scarcely improve his personal appearance. A distinctive Viennese type is the small waiter, usually an urchin of ten or twelve, in a long-tail coat, who exhibits an amount of proficiency in balancing many mugs of beer, and managing to entwine his fingers round all the handles, that would do credit to a professional juggler.

The universal style of head-dress prevalent among the poorer class of women in Vienna is either a handkerchief or else a shawl, the snow-white cap which the poorest Parisienne prides herself upon being never by any chance seen; besides which, bare legs and feet are by no means rare among the softer sex in the Austrian capital. Monks and friars, not scantily clad and barefooted, as of old, but comfortably shod, well-covered, and provided with warm capes and umbrellas, are by no means rare in the streets of Vienna. Like the majority of Austrian officials, the letter-carrier has a marked military look about him; while, as for the drivers of the mail-carts, they recall in a measure the postilion of the last century, which the melo-drama and comic opera of the French stage have rendered familiar to mind. The Hausmeister, or porter, who lets you in when you return to roost after St. Stephen's has tolled ten, at which hour all the doors of private houses are double-locked, exacts from you a fee varying from 10 to 15 kreutzers, according to the hour at which you have broken his rest and the nature of your own disposition.

The Viennese shop-girl is generally piquantly, if not stylishly, attired, and commonly wears a pretty scalloped apron, with a chignon surpassing in size any ever seen either in Paris or London. Dealers in false hair drive a prosperous trade in Vienna, where the commonest servant-girl would not think of putting her head out of window unless she could display an abundant chignon with curls and ringlets en suite to the passers-by. On the other hand, she thinks nothing of walking about without stockings, and not unfrequently with perfectly bare feet. The Jewish lady with the bandeau is an exception to this rule. She has just arrived from Galicia, and wears the coiffure generally adopted by the Jewesses of that province. By the side of the important-looking tall Suisse who is to be found in full livery standing of an afternoon and evening under the portes-cochères of the great mansions on the Ring, there is one of her compatriots, with his long coat and corkscrew ringlets, the like of whom is frequently to be met hovering round the Bourse. Within a month after his first appearance in Vienna he will have cut his beard, combed out his ringlets, and put on civilised attire; and in another six weeks will most likely be driving down the Haupt-allée in his carriage and pair, director of a new bubble company. The young lady at the Trinkhalle affords another striking instance of the great development of the trade in false hair in Vienna. That chignon, *mein Fraulein*, has, undoubtedly, been bought of the *Haarkräusler* round the corner, who announces *Frisir und Rasir* for *Damen und Herren* in large gold letters. Observe, too, the coquettish way in which the front hair is cut and allowed to droop over the forehead, and the piquant manner in which the dainty fichu is arranged. These Trinkhalles are almost all situated on the Ring, and in this hot summer weather are, doubtless, a great boon to promenaders, who object to be perpetually imbibing Pilsner or lager beer, and resort to the refreshing syrups which this young lady dispenses. In the group above we have specimens of the Viennese carter and his steed, the latter wearing a picturesque but weighty leather collar, bedecked with brass ornaments with Oriental profusion. Then there is the cavalry officer in spectacles, with protruding under lip and moustache, and whiskers *à la* Franz Joseph—a type of the Austrian military man, although just now the mutton-chop shaped cheek appendage is in some degree superseded in the service by a short beard, cut so as not to hide the gold or silver stars worked in the collar, which indicate the military rank.

But few dogs are to be seen running about in the Vienna streets, for, like the pig once observed on the banks of the Danube, they are kept in harness all day long, being employed in drawing about little, but often very heavily-laden, carts. It is a common thing to see one of these large, sturdy animals harnessed on one side of the shaft, while on the other is a lad, and not unfrequently a woman—the pair toiling along with a load quite as heavy as many a Viennese horse has to draw. The subject of the little children going to school speaks for itself; so we will pass at once to the dandy, who is to be met in perfection, unless he has gone for carriage exercise to the Prater, sauntering up and down the Graben or the Kärnthner Ring, while many a smart uniform and many a jaunty little bonnet pass to and fro. He fondly imagines himself to be dressed out in the "Englische mode," and, escorted by his dog, whom he shears in the fashionable style, with a gigantic meerschaum pipe between his lips, and with a cane, which he carries handle downwards in his yellow-gloved hand, passes along with as conceited an air as if he were the Lord of Creation.

The ambulating Jewish hawkers constitute one of the greatest nuisances of Vienna. They principally frequent the hotels, cafés, and restaurants of the Praterstrasse and Tabor-strasse, but do not at times disdain those of the Ring. These descendants of Abraham offer cheap jewellery, purses, knives, pipes, and cigar-holders to the customers thronging these establishments, and pester them to purchase one or another of their wares. They generally have a bland but cunning smile upon their features, and pay but little attention to the epithets to which bothered customers give vent when, one after another, they exhibit them their wares and importune them to buy such "a nice black necktie" or such "charming sleeve-links" for the trifle of fifty kreutzers.

A movement has been set on foot among the mayors of England for entertaining the Lord Mayor of London in the Guildhall at York, as a recognition of his Lordship's hospitality and generally high character.

The Scotch Fishery Board has issued its report for 1872. The number of boats employed during the year is stated to have been 15,232, manned by 46,178 fishermen, and the value of the total catch £997,293. The east-coast fisheries generally show expansion and development, while there was a falling off in those of the west coast in 1872.

The regulation respecting letters containing coin is extended by an order of the Postmaster-General—which will take effect on Aug. 1—to all inland letters and packets, not duly tendered for registration, which unquestionably contain bank-notes, postage stamps, jewellery, or watches. Any such letters will therefore be subject to a double registration-fee of 8d.

Numerous candidates aspire to the representation of Greenwich. Sir John Bennett has issued his address as an Independent Liberal. —— A meeting was held at Lichfield, yesterday week, at which Mr. S. C. Allsopp, of Burton-on-Trent, was selected as the Conservative candidate for East Staffordshire. Mr. Jaffray, the Liberal candidate, has issued his address.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The first performance this season of "L'Etoile du Nord," yesterday (Friday) week, occurred too late for notice until now. The cast was, in all essential respects, the same as that of last year, including the all-important features of Madame Patti's Caterina and M. Faure's Pietro, each of which was characterised by all the excellence of past occasions. Again the prima donna was seen and heard in one of her best characters. The charm and brilliancy of her singing have probably never been more admirably manifested than on this occasion; among the many instances of which may be cited her exquisite delivery of the quaint couplets "Il Cappel" and the characteristic gipsy rondo, the pathos with which the prayer at the close of the first act was given, the alternate vivacity and despair in the music of the camp-scene, and the dazzling climax afforded by the wondrous execution of the final bravura with two flutes obbligati. M. Faure's Peter was another repetition of an excellent performance, both in singing and acting, particularly in the tent-scene, in which the drinking-song was a special feature, another having been the delivery of the romance "O licti di" in the last act. The cast was almost identical in other respects with that of former occasions—having included Madame Sinico as Prascovia, Signor Bettini as Danilowitz, Signor Ciampi as Gritzenko; other parts having been filled by Mdlle. Sassi, Madame Démeric-Lablache, and Signori Edardi, Capponi, Tagliafico, Raguer, Manfredi, and Rossi.

The scenic and stage arrangements, especially in the camp-scene, were again characterised by that elaborate splendour which is peculiar to this theatre; and the performance throughout was one of the most complete and satisfactory of the season.

The performances of this week, with which the season terminates, have consisted of "Les Huguenots," on Monday; "Un Ballo in Maschera," on Tuesday; a miscellaneous evening concert, on Wednesday; "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," on Thursday; "Lucia di Lammermoor" having been announced for last night, and "L'Etoile du Nord" for to-night (Saturday).

The opera of Tuesday brought forward another of the new singers promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus, Mdlle. Pezzotta, whose performance as Amelia displayed considerable musical intelligence and dramatic perception, especially in the scena at the commencement of the third act, in which the lady was much and deservedly applauded. Some excess of tremolo was doubtless owing to the nervousness of a first appearance. The cast of the opera in other respects was the same as that of a recent occasion.

It was on April 1 that Mr. Gye commenced his season of 1873, which has not been a very eventful one as regards the production of works, and is chiefly remarkable for having brought forward a larger number of new singers than usual. Of these, several will doubtless be heard here again, with a renewal of the success which they deservedly obtained, Signor Pavani and M. Maurel being among the most important of recent acquisitions. Others, of more or less merit, who joined the company this year, whose names are not incidentally mentioned above, were Madame Paoli, Mdlles. D'Angeri, Fossa, and Trisolini, and Signori Montanaro and Nannetti.

Most of the established favourites of past seasons have reappeared. Some are named in the preceding portion of this notice; others are Mdlles. Albani and Scalchi, Madame Monbelli, and Signori Nicolini, Cotogni, Graziani, and Bagagiolo. The débutantes of last year, Mesdames Saar and Smeroschi, were also heard again, as were (in subordinate characters) several who have been longer associated with the establishment—Mdlle. Corsi, Madame Dell' Anese, and Signori Marino and Fallar.

One great artist and popular favourite, however—Madame Lucca—whose name appears in the prospectus, did not return, and her absence was occasionally felt as a loss in romantic and tragic opera.

As at the Drury-Lane establishment, several works promised have not been produced, owing, doubtless, here, as there, to contingencies which were not evident when the prospectus was issued. Neither the production of Punchielli's new opera, "I Promessi Sposi," nor the revival of Verdi's "Louisa Miller" and Rossini's "Mosé" has taken place. Against this, however, we have to set the facts of the fulfilment of the promised performances of Verdi's "Ernani," and of a version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne," both for the first time in the Royal Italian opera-house.

Signor Viancsi has fulfilled the larger share of the duties of conductor and musical director, Signor Bevignani having occasionally officiated in those capacities. The scenic and stage arrangements have continued to display that exceptional splendour and completeness which were owing to the long supervision of the late Mr. Augustus Harris, whose death, a few weeks after the opening night, attaches a melancholy remembrance to the season of 1873.

Italian opera at both our London establishments is now over for a while; and the next prominent musical event will be the commencement of promenade concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, on Aug. 16, under the direction of M. Rivière.

This year's summer concerts at the Crystal Palace—suspended during the continuance of the national music meetings there—were resumed on Saturday last, when the sixth of the series took place, and included various interesting, although familiar, performances by some of the principal artists of her Majesty's Opera and the Crystal Palace band and choir, conducted by Mr. Manns.

Of the annual concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music—held to-day (Saturday)—we must speak next week.

The detailed programme of the Hereford festival (just issued) shows that the performances will commence on Sept. 9, with "Elijah;" the next morning's performance being devoted to Handel's "Jephthah" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," also to be given in the cathedral; where, on the same evening, "St. Paul" is to be performed. On Thursday morning Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley's new oratorio, "Hagar," is to be produced, followed by a portion of Spohr's symphony, "Die Weihe der Tone," the same composer's cantata, "The Christian's Prayer," and Handel's Chandos Anthem, "O praise the Lord with one consent." Friday morning will be, as usual, devoted to a performance of "The Messiah." Miscellaneous evening concerts, with orchestra, will be given in the Shirehall on Tuesday and Thursday, and a supplemental chamber concert on Friday evening. The principal singers engaged are Mdlles. Titiens and Bartkowska, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Misses E. Wynne and Enriquez, Mr. Cummings, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Santley, and Signor Agnesi. Mr. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral, will conduct, as usual.

At a meeting of the committee of the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival, held at the Midland Institute, on Tuesday, a report of the Orchestral Committee was presented, in which it was stated that the arrangements for the forthcoming festival were progressing favourably, and that the following artists had been engaged:—Soprani, Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, and Mdlle. Albani; contralti, Madame Patey and Madame Trebelli-Bettini; tenori, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. W. H. Cummings; bassi, Mr. Santley and Signor Foli.

THEATRES.

The benefit on Saturday at the Lyceum of Mr. Henry Irving was such as to show the estimation in which that gentleman is held by the theatrical public. The house was a bumper, and his reappearance as Mathias in "The Bells" was hailed with acclamation. Nor was his reception as Charles I. less demonstrative. Such, indeed, was the enthusiam that the favourite actor was summoned seven times before the curtain. At last, he had to address the audience, which he did in a brief and appropriate speech. We may now regard the reputation of Mr. Irving as fixed, and we hope that it may be used for the elevation of the drama as well as for his own profit.

Having entered upon a second lease of Drury-lane Theatre, Mr. F. B. Chatterton has resolved to open the season on Sept. 20, when "Antony and Cleopatra" will be produced, in an abridged form, as a grand spectacular play. The magnificent scenes with which it is his purpose to illustrate the play will employ the pencil of that eminent artist Mr. William Beverley, and will comprise a View of Ancient Rome, with a grand celebration in honour of Antony and Octavia; the Naval Battle of Actium, between the Roman and Egyptian Galleys; the Temple of Isis; and a realisation of the gorgeous spectacle of Cleopatra in her Barge.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, was held, last Saturday, in the saloon of the theatre—Mr. Arden in the chair. Mr. Fladgate, the secretary, read the report of the committee, which stated that, the old lease granted to Mr. Chatterton having expired, the covenants in the lease had been revised, and a new lease had been granted to him for a period of five years, at an annual rental of £6500. The total income for the past year, including the balance of £1170 and £5000 for rent, had been £8583 2s.; and the total expenditure, including the payment of £2600 to the trustees of the new renters and £1366 for four quarters' rent to the Duke of Bedford, amounted to £7055. Mr. Marsh Nelson, architect of the theatre, then read his report, which, having reference to the generally satisfactory condition of the building, detailed at some length the precautions which had been taken against fire. Sir George Armytage moved the adoption of the reports, and Captain Thorpe seconded the resolution, which, after some remarks in support from Sir Mordaunt Wells, was unanimously adopted. Sir G. Armytage, Mr. Lawrie, Sir E. Taylor, Mr. Pyefinch, Sir Mordaunt Wells, and Mr. Hicks were then elected as members of the general committee.

Mr. Tom Taylor has constructed a new play on the story of Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, which has been acted at Leeds and Manchester with success. The accounts which have reached us of its merits are highly favourable.

We can speak well of "the *great* American lecturer," as Mr. Hardy Gillard delights to call himself, who is now exhibiting a remarkable panorama at the St. James's *Great* Hall, representing the *Great* Pacific Railway from New York to California. These three greatnesses have each specialties which might furnish our readers with an extra column, had we space to dilate on their characteristics and their history. The railway, we may mention, is a really wonderful work, and one which will exercise much influence on the traffic with China and Japan. It takes the traveller through an immense variety of regions, and surmounts innumerable perils; through places where there are eternal snows, exceeding high mountains, terrible precipices, and extinct volcanoes; including colossal tunnels and the Falls of Niagara, together with an enormous suspension bridge, where the trains are only permitted to travel at the rate of two miles an hour. The grandeur of the scenes passes description. It starts from New York and reaches beyond the gold districts of the Sierra Nevada. The railway has been the product of two companies, and owes much of its success to the late President Lincoln. The lecturer is an able expositor of the mighty work which he exhibits and of the route through which it leads. Both are astounding, and calculated to enlarge the ideas of the spectator.

The Philharmonic is, it appears, to be placed under the direction of Mr. Shepherd, late of the Surrey. It will be re-opened at the latter end of September, previous to which it will be redecorated and the arrangements for the convenience of the public improved.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels are doing well at the Standard, where early in August Miss Bancroft and her company commence a short engagement.

The foundation-stone of an archæological hall for Alloa, Scotland, was laid on Thursday week.

The Right Hon. G. W. Hunt, M.P., on Thursday week, took part in the ceremony of opening a new cattle market and leather exhibition at Northampton.

The Select Committee on locomotives on roads has reported generally in favour of allowing locomotives to be used on roads, and of relaxing the existing restrictions upon their employment.

Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, preached twice on Sunday at the opening of a new Wesleyan chapel at Devonshire Park, Buxton.

A supplementary Civil Service Estimate for £386,000 has been issued. Amongst the items is a sum of £7000 which is required to meet a portion of the expenses incurred in connection with the visit of the Shah of Persia.

Yesterday week the troops at Aldershott paraded for a sham fight. The attacking force was under the command of Sir Hope Grant, while the defending force was commanded by Major-General Herbert.

The *Gazette* notifies the approval of M. Lenglet as French Consul-General in London; M. Bellaigue de Burgas as French Consul at Newcastle; and Mr. William H. Shortt as American Consul at Cardiff.

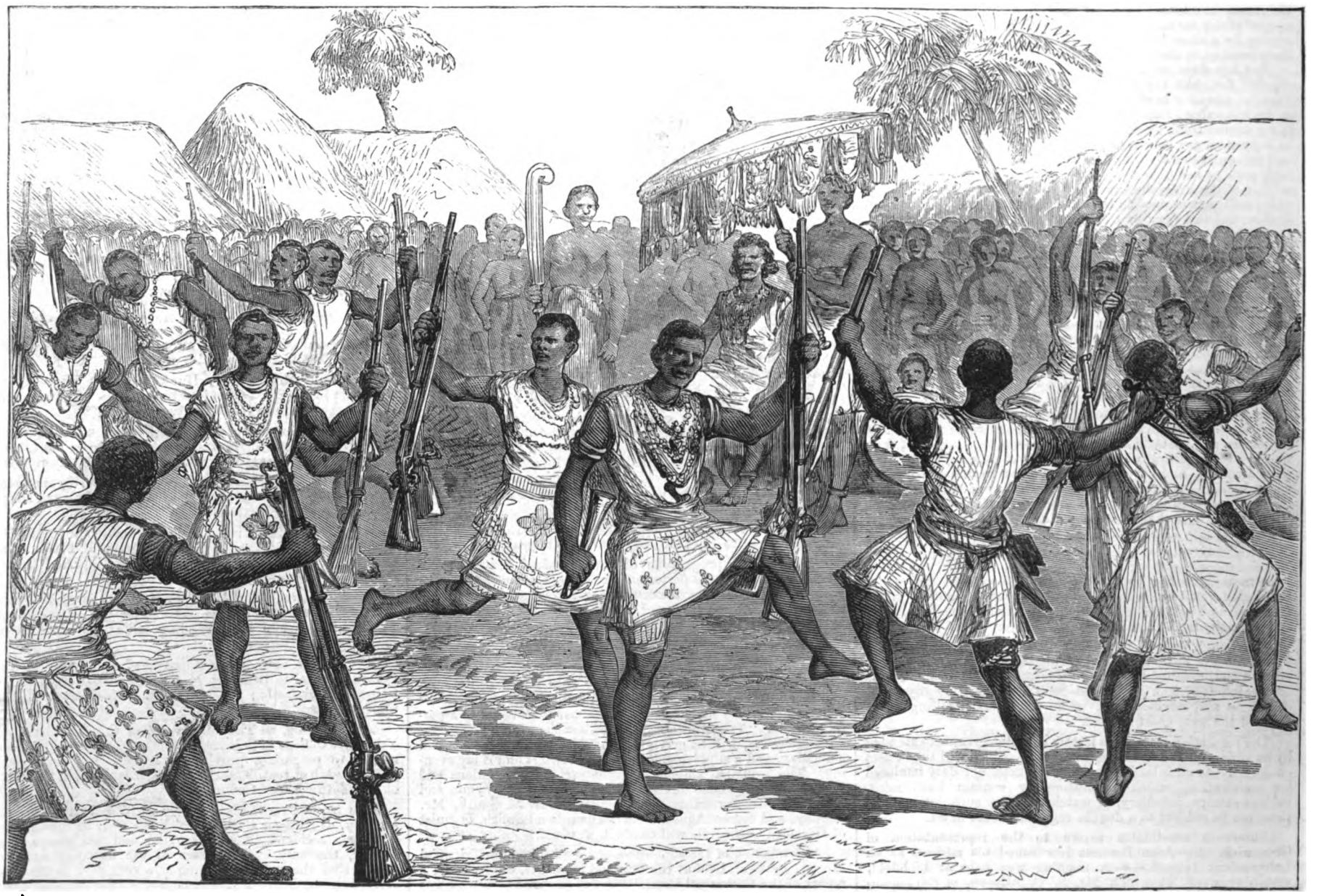
At a meeting, on Thursday week, of the committee of the Yorkshire College of Science, it was resolved to appoint a committee to prepare a provisional scheme for establishing a professorship of textile fabrics, in accordance with the proposal of the Clothworkers' Company.

The inquest on the late Bishop of Winchester was held on Monday, at Abinger Hall, to which the body had been removed after the accident. Lord Granville and his groom, George Sheard, the only eye-witnesses of the unhappy occurrence, stated that the horse was going at a very slow canter—six or seven miles an hour—and that he had never stumbled before. Mr. Furnivall, the surgeon who had been called in on Saturday night, deposed that the cause of death was dislocation of the neck. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

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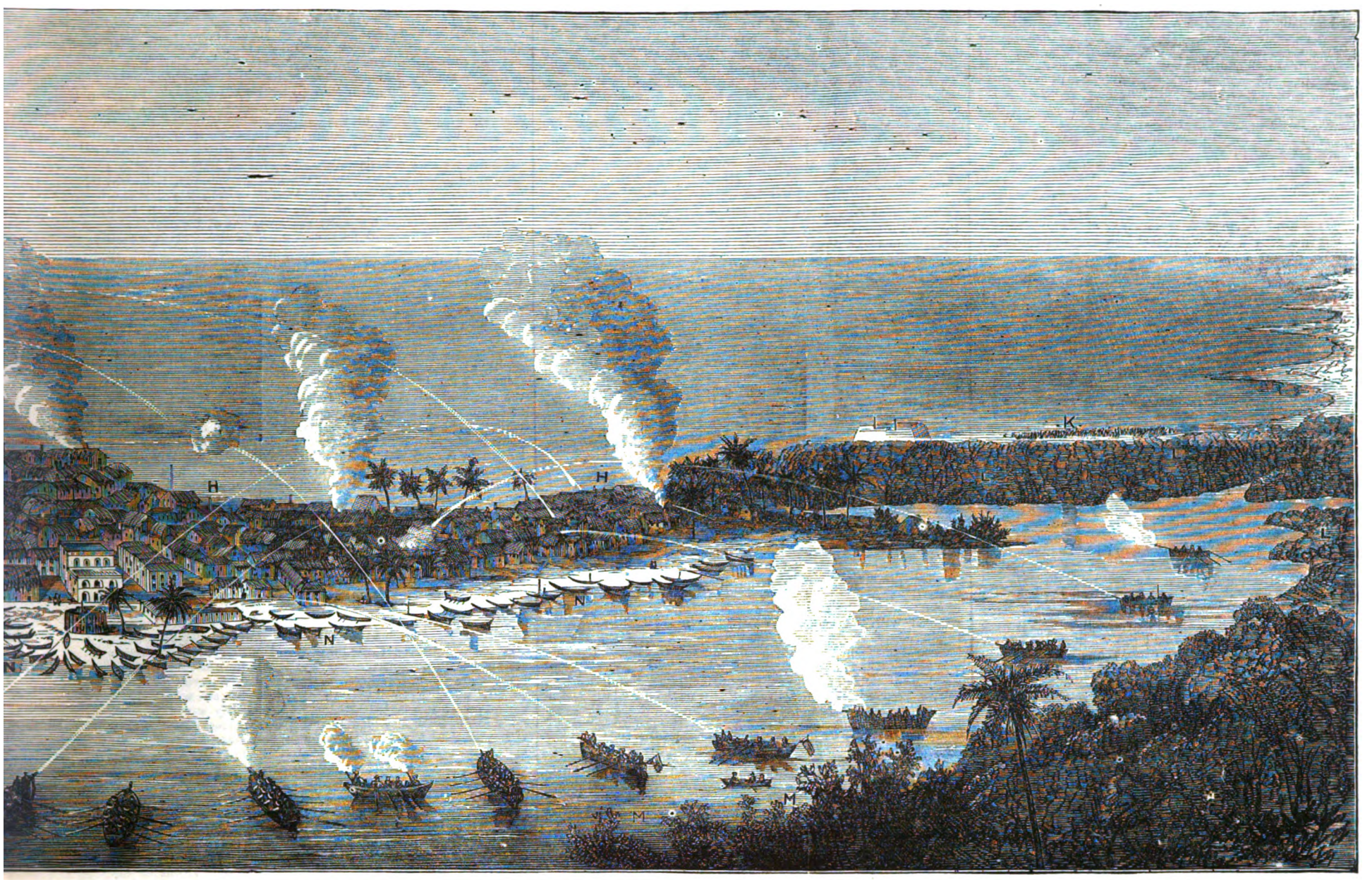
A. Entrance to River Beyah. B. Castle of Elmina. C. H.M.S. Druid. D. Argus. E. Decoy. F. Fishermen's Village. G.

THE ASHANTEE WAR: PLAN



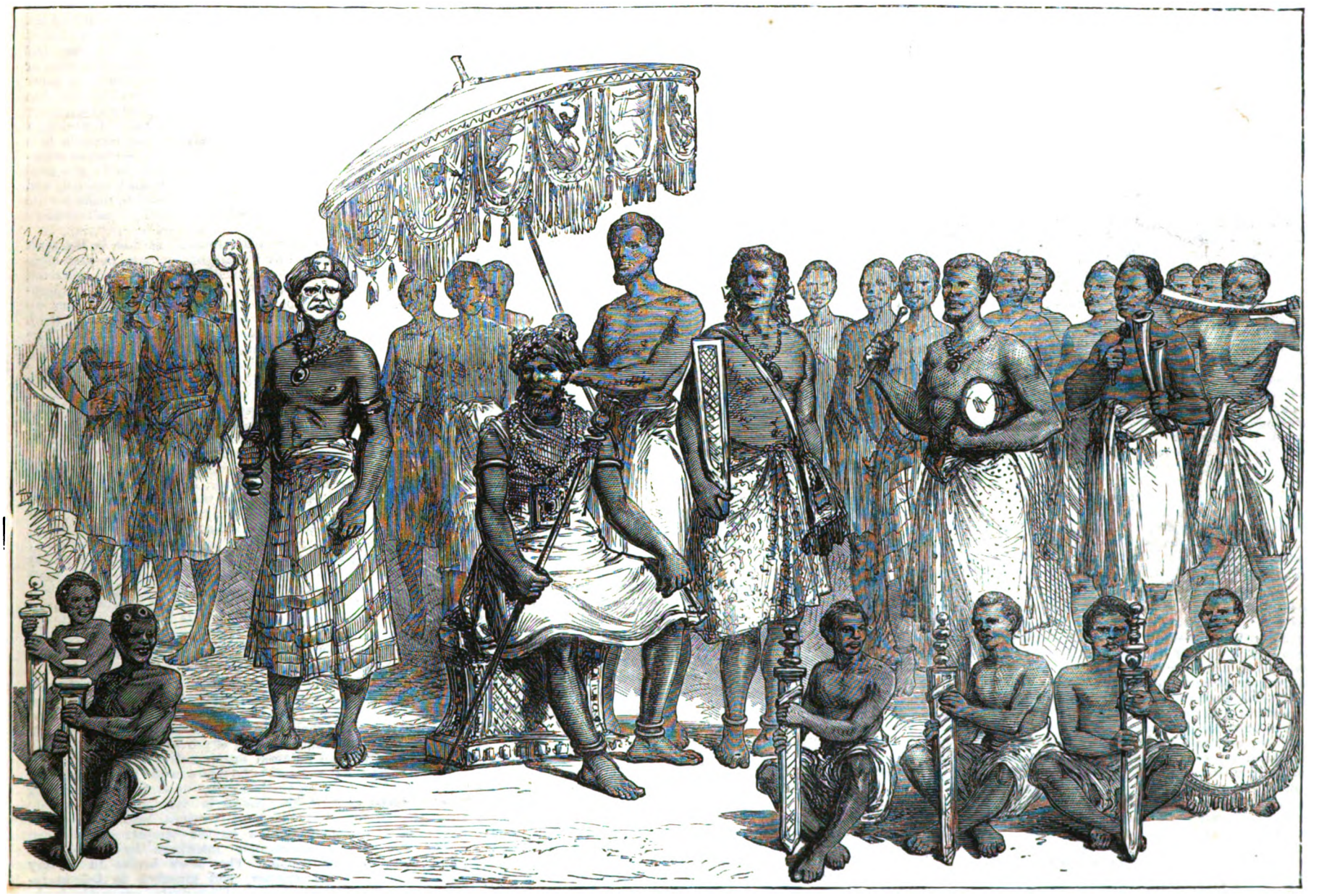
ASHANTEE WAR-DANCE.

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Town of Elmina. H. King's Town (hostile). I. Redoubt. K. Place where Natives Escaped. L. Mangroves. M. Fetish Grove.

THE ATTACK ON ELMINA.



THE KING OF ASHANTEE AND HIS EXECUTIONERS.

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BY THE WAY.

Summer has come upon us with a panther bound, and it is difficult to say whether those who are prostrated are more to be envied than those who are irritated. Happiest is the man who owes no duties to anybody but himself, and discharges his single obligation *sub tegmine fagi* with a book dull enough to allow him to take study mildly, and, it may be, with some cooled creature-comfort within reach. But such ease is allotted to but few. London, as yet, is by no means "a place where it is always afternoon" for the Lotophagi. Society sternly summonses its votaries to the hot dinner and the crowded "evening." But the end is at hand, Mr. Gladstone permits us to count the remaining days of the Session, and to-night is the last opera performance. Visions of weed-hung rocks come upon the mind, and the sea-splash is heard in dreams. The weather is too hot for any particular display of gushing philanthropy, but in a general way we all feel good-naturedly towards one another, except when any sort of exertion is required; and we are ready to hope, without taking much pains to express our hope, that the season has been reasonably satisfactory to everybody in whom we profess any interest. Government have not done anything exciting, for which we tender them sincere thanks. Politics have been very gentle, like Horace Walpole's earthquake, that was so tame it might be stroked. Theologians have been uncomfortable, and must be dealt with when the weather permits. The Fine Arts have been stagnant, and we have had no pictures and no music to make talk; and the single great statue of the year is going to India. As for poetry, it is not made now, and no book has come out since "Middlemarch." But the world has gone on very well, and the lists of marriages suggest an enormous quantity of possible domestic happiness. But whether people have succeeded or failed in their social campaign, it is over. "To-morrow to fresh fields and pastures new."

Monsignor Capel is one of the ablest of Catholic divines; and therefore, when he addresses to his hearers an argument which can be called so only by an extraordinary stretch of courtesy, we may assume that he knows his audience, and remembers a text about pearls. In advocating Confession, the other day, he urged that it was practised in England by men of whom we were proud, and that confession had been in use when the Great Charter was extorted from King John. No doubt; and when a good many other things were done which Monsignor Capel would not so highly approve. For instance, it was in use when certain knights were performing a sacrifice in Canterbury Cathedral, one about which Mr. Whalley desires to lecture. It was in use when we lost Normandy, and when we were defeated at Bannockburn, and when we were deprived of all our French conquests, and all through the wars of the Roses, and when a King, who had, no doubt, confessed the same day, sold the sovereignty of France. So that the "noble rite" by no means kept us out of crimes or disgraces. In fact, confession implies that there has been something wrong, for people who are what Donna Julia asserted herself to Don Alfonso to be have small need of confession. There may be arguments in its favour, but we do not think that such an argument as that of Monsignor Capel will add many to the friends of the 480 of Lord Shaftesbury's "priests of Baal" who have asked the Primates to introduce the rite into the Protestant Church.

The Ashantee question may remind "readers of books"—of whom there are, perhaps, fewer than is supposed—that in 1819 Sydney Smith contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* an interesting, and of course a witty, article on the mission to Ashantee. The paper contains a great deal of information about the country and its inhabitants. The superstition and cruelty of the latter are revolting, and an account which the reviewer extracts of a great funeral at which human sacrifices were offered would be considered almost sensational in an American paper. On the death of the then King's mother he butchered not fewer than 3000 victims, and on his own death the number would be doubled. The funeral rites of a great captain were repeated weekly for three months, and 200 persons were slain each time, or 2400 in all. The mode in which death is inflicted is ghastly, but somewhat more merciful than could be expected. The King was a great fighter, and the clergyman characteristically sums up to this effect:—"Nothing in this world is created in vain. Lions, tigers, conquerors, have their use. A common interest must be created among tribes, and this can only be the result of order, which must be accomplished by a conqueror. We sympathise, therefore, with the victims of the King of Ashantee, and feel ourselves, for the first time, in love with military glory. The ex-Emperor of the French (Napoleon I.) would in Ashantee be an eminent benefactor to the human race."

While we are thinking of our own holidays, we may afford to spare a minute, and perhaps something else, towards the holidays of those whose few enjoyments depend solely on the will and the good nature of others—we mean the poor children of the low neighbourhoods. We believe that there has been a good deal of doubt on the part of the charitable as to whether the right sort of little persons benefit by the subscriptions given for children's holidays. We have reason to assert that such doubt is needless, and that the "day in the fields" is in almost every case afforded to those who would have no earthly chance of breathing fresh air but for their benefactors. We believe, also, that the work is done as frugally as possible, and that thus the greatest number of poor children get their "out." Without urging that any more good is done in this way than the giving extraordinary, almost superhuman, delight to masses of children, we may submit that in a utilitarian age this negation should be a sort of recommendation to folk who desire that children should be children as long as possible. The moral is that a score of appeals are in every day's newspaper, and nobody can go wrong, let him send his sovereign to whichever fund he happens to notice first.

The inferior classes of Dundee seem objectionable. It was only the other day that the servant-girls there were on strike, or something like it, because Scottish mistresses' ideas as to their domestics' duty are a little more rigid than the latter like. Later, we heard that there was a cab strike at Dundee because the authorities insisted on the vehicles bearing a number. That English cab-folk have submitted to this frightful and feudal tyranny without a murmur shows the inferiority of our race and its fitness to be vassals and serfs; but perhaps the Scotch lesson will shame our cabmen into resistance. We own that we do not in the least comprehend the Dundee objection to the numbering, which is the only chance a "fare" has of identifying a carriage whose driver has insulted or cheated him. We cannot suppose that it is desired to remove such a remedy; nor can we suppose that a Scotch cabowner has such a delicate taste in æsthetics that his refined eye revolts against the imaginary spectacle of a number-plate on the back of his cab. In fact, we are wholly in the dark as to the real cause of the revolt; and we are not greatly concerned on the subject. Let Scotland mind her own cabs, which are for the most part far superior to our own. We have plenty to do to keep our London drivers in any sort of order; nor do we wholly succeed. The other night a hansom cab drew up at a club-door, and a gentleman got in. Another hansom-driver fancied that the call had been to him, and he cut across in front of the first, hurting the horse and using foul language. But the traveller was in haste, and drove on. The ruffian followed the first vehicle up Regent-street, still using bad words and occasionally slashing at his rival's horse. Then, when the enraged "fare" suddenly caused a stoppage, and sprang out to take the enemy's number, he lashed his own horse violently and escaped. Had there been largely-painted figures on his cab, he would now be in prison. But perhaps all the drivers in Dundee are virtuous, self-restraining, pious men.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Our last week's Paper contained two Illustrations, from sketches by naval officers on the spot, of the smart action at Elmina, near Cape Coast Castle, on the 13th ult., when the hostile portion of the town, being in league with the invading Ashantee army, was bombarded and destroyed by the British forces, and the attack of the Ashantees on a position held by some of our Royal Marines, sailors, and negro troops or armed police, was repelled with severe loss to the assailants. We now present an Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. W. Read, engineer of the gun-boat Decoy, showing the boats of the combined squadron off Elmina starting to go up the river Beyah to the town, at half-past four in the morning, under the command of Captain Freemantle, of H.M.S. Barracouta, who shared with Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, of the Royal Marine Artillery, the conduct of this action. The boat flotilla was piloted through the surf of the shore and up the river by an officer who has an accurate knowledge of this coast, Lieutenant-Commander Hext, of the Decoy. It consisted of four paddle-box boats, armed with 20-pounder breech-loading guns on swivels; eight cutters with rocket apparatus, and one cutter with a 7-pounder gun; two pinnaces, with rocket apparatus; five whale-boats, to serve as despatch-boats; and one jolly-boat. The starting signal was given by firing a rocket from the Decoy, as represented in the sketch engraved.

Another Illustration now put before our readers affords a general view of the entire locality, from the sea outside the mouth of the Beyah, up that river beyond the disloyal "King's Quarter" of the town, to the mangrove swamps into which the fugitives escaped, with the boats in the river, opposite the town, throwing in plenty of shot, shell, and rockets. The three vessels anchored outside, which appear behind and to the left hand in this view, are the gun-boat Decoy, the Argus, and the Druid. The Castle of St. George of Elmina, an old Dutch fortress lately ceded to Great Britain, is seen with the Union Jack on its lofty tower flagstaff, upon the shore between the town and the open sea. A few fishermen's huts and canoes lie upon the beach, under the walls of the castle. In the foreground, on a small piece of land joined to the castle and main town of Elmina by a causeway, are the houses of the commercial and friendly part of Elmina, which, of course, did not suffer by the bombardment. The so-called "King's Quarter," or rebellious native town, whose chiefs, it was thought, had traitorously seceded to the King of Ashantee, covers the long strip of ground that extends across the middle of this view, as far as the small redoubt shown behind to the right hand. In the front foreground, on the near side of the water, are the tops of some trees belonging to a sacred fetish-grove. We have to thank Commander Luxmoore, of H.M.S. Argus, for the sketch he has sent us. It shows the commencement of the brief bombardment, at half-past twelve at noon.

The native population of Elmina, the Fantees, and others dwelling on this part of the Gold Coast, are of kindred race with the Ashantee nation, whose formidable kingdom is situated forty or fifty miles inland. Dahomey is the bordering kingdom westward. Some types of this negro race are represented in the two groups of figures drawn from photographs by Mr. J. P. Decker, with which we have been furnished by Mr. J. A. Sketchly, of Whydah. The King of Ashantee sits with the headsman at his right hand and the official poisoner at his left; the former has his face whitened to look terrible; the latter bears a bag of deadly drugs. Whether the Fantees and neighbouring tribes should be reckoned as belonging to Ashantee is precisely the question at issue in the present war. The Dutch, till very recently possessing the Castle of Elmina, compromised this question by paying a yearly tribute of £50 to the Ashantee King, as suzerain of that territory, which the British Government has refused to continue; hence the Ashantee invasion of the seaward country, supposed to be more or less under British protection. It is not the first or the second time that a similar conflict has broken out, as it did in 1807, at Annamaboe; again, repeatedly, from 1819 to 1826, including a severe defeat of the British forces under Sir Charles M'Carthy, in 1824; and latterly, in 1863, when our troops, sent into the interior by Governor Richard Pine, were forced by the climate and disease to retreat. The kingdom of Ashantee is, perhaps, nearly as large as England and Wales, but much of it is a thick forest, and the eastern part is hilly. Its capital city, the large town of Coomassie, with a population of 60,000, is built on a rocky hill, surrounded by a marsh, or half-stagnant stream, fifty or a hundred yards wide, so that it must be a place of some natural strength. The native houses in this part of Africa have their walls formed of stakes and wattles filled up with clay, and their roofs thatched with palm-leaves; but they are neatly ornamented with carved woodwork and painted plaster. Mohammedan artisans have brought among the Ashantee people a knowledge of many useful practices—weaving cloth, working in gold, iron, and other metals, and making pottery. The Moslem faith, introduced from the northern countries of Africa, seems also to be making progress amidst the heathen of this sequestered land.

The Countess of Loudoun has purchased the estates of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, offered for sale last week, and comprising the lordships of Breedon, Wilton, and Tonge, with the manorial rights, advowsons, &c. The purchase-money was £167,000, exclusive of timber covering about 300 acres, which her Ladyship takes by valuation. These estates adjoin those of the late Marquis of Hastings, at Donnington, to which the Countess succeeded on his death, in 1868.

The annual regatta of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club opened in Belfast Lough, on Friday, the 18th. In the race for the Bangor Challenge Cup, value 100 gs., presented by the Earl of Dufferin, Lord Bangor, and R. E. Ward, of Bangor Castle, the Iona cutter, 62 tons, Mr. James Ashbury, H.Y.C., took first place, and accordingly won the cup, together with a purse of 50 sovs. added. The cup is to become the property of any vessel winning it twice in succession; and last year it was carried off by the Vanguard cutter, 60 tons, Mr. W. P. Mullar. In the race for yachts exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 tons, the Myosotis cutter, 39 tons, T. G. Erke, carried off the first prize; and the Britannia cutter, 40 tons, Captain Hartwell, the second. A 20-ton race was won by the Lizzie cutter, Mr. E. Stokes; and a 10-ton race by the Naiad cutter, Mr. T. Littledale.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE NOVELISTS.

The quiet and steady progress of Miss Thackeray's "Old Kensington" story, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, was frequently noticed with repeated acknowledgments of the pleasure it was giving to many readers of that periodical. Its republication in one volume (by Smith, Elder, and Co.) is welcome to all readers of pure taste who like a novel that is true to the ends and aims as well as to the ordinary ways of sober English domestic life, cheered and hallowed by the spirit of womanly kindness, but lighted up by such fine broad gleams of humorous sagacity, that we are constantly reminded of Miss Thackeray's father. Indeed, we shall never think of Kensington, "the Old Court Suburb," as it was some twenty or thirty years ago, without being reminded of him; so that, in common with thousands who cherish equally the creations of his genius and the influence of his frank manliness upon this generation, we are gratified by his daughter's graceful token of filial regard, in choosing for the title of her last story the name of that place where he loved to dwell. Change has latterly been too busy with the old familiar features of Kensington, as with other suburbs of London; and we should look in vain for the Church House, in which Lady Sarah Francis received her little niece, Dolly Vanborough, on her arrival from India; but we could still find the house of Mr. Morgan, the curate, if not in Old-street, at least in Young-street, where the authoress herself lived as a child. But the persons are far more interesting than the places of this story; and Dolly Vanborough, a perfect study of feminine character, is one whose acquaintance it is worth while to make. Her good aunt, Lady Sarah, deserves the next place in our regard; but all the female parts are skilfully and truthfully presented. Rhoda is naturally selfish and shy; Mrs. Palmer, the mother of George and Dolly Vanborough, usurping the rights of her sister-in-law, and tyrannising over those who pity her affected sorrows, is just such a woman as we have all known. The men of the story, Frank Raban, George Vanborough, and Robert Henley, are not so altogether real and substantial; and Raban, who is meant to be the strongest and deepest character, is the least impressive. But there is enough merit in "Old Kensington" to sustain Miss Thackeray's high reputation.

A curious picture of life is exhibited in *He Cometh Not She Said*, by Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip), published by Chapman and Hall. How a woman's head may be completely turned by the attention of a handsome scamp has, through the assistance of the novelists, long been known; but hitherto it had probably never occurred to any novelist to illustrate the fact by so wholesale a collection of infatuated women. For nearly every woman, no matter what her age may be, who comes near the contemptible Adonis is represented as acknowledging his influence, melting in his presence as wax before the fire, and being quite ready, if she be unmarried, to place herself and her fortune at his disposal. The general run of novels, if they contain a handsome scamp and an infatuated woman at all, are usually so arranged that the infatuation is confined to one victim, who has gone so far that retreat, before her eyes are opened, is impossible, and who, consequently, arouses the commiseration both of the reader and of such characters in the novel as have discovered the beautiful demon's cloven hoof; but in the story under consideration there is absolutely no excuse, except a want of common-sense and a moth-like helplessness, for the chief victim, whilst the other subordinate and temporary victims are apparently considered to have done only what was to be expected of them, both when they succumb to the conquering hero's physical charms, and when they express the mildest possible disapprobation of such a handsome darling's dishonourable practices. One would say that the novel is a satire upon women; and that the satire is the more severe because it is so subtly concealed that a simple soul might not suspect any snake in the grass, but read on in the ingenuous belief of reading what is a true, or is intended by the writer to be a true, reproduction upon paper of living, moving, ordinary society. The plot is of the simplest kind: there are two Philips, cousins, one good and the other evil; the evil personates the good, for the sake of winning a very nice girl with two thousand a year, and succeeds to a certain extent; but, before things have gone too far, in comes poetical justice and prevents irreparable mischief; the good Philip is rewarded with the hand of the wealthy maiden, and the evil one marries a woman who is calculated to make his life a burden. So far so good, but the "victim" is ruthlessly drowned.

The "evil, fascinating, reckless man," hard as is the work he has done for countless writers of romance, is once more pressed into service as the hero of *Willing to Die*, by J. Sheridan Le Fanu (Hurst and Blackett). Moreover, Jesuits or quasi-Jesuits appear upon the scene; and whenever such gentry are so artistically handled as they are in the present instance, there is always good sport, and amazing interest is created. The incidents, too, are of the exciting sort: there are a shipwreck, a duel (without seconds), a suicide, a clandestine marriage, a murder attempted by a young lady with a dagger, an example of the way in which Mother Church, by means of her Jesuitical priests, robs her daughters upon their deathbeds, and a case of a will purloined and burnt. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the biter is bit, or, rather, that the burner is burned, not literally, but figuratively. It is hardly necessary to mention, when the author's name has been given, that surprises are frequent and ingeniously contrived; or that readers must not expect affairs to be conducted with the strictest regard for probability and conventionality. Nearly every character has points sufficient to attract and to fix the attention, if not the sympathies; and the three volumes are, from beginning to end, eminently readable. It is to be regretted that the heroine should be left at the last in a state of spinsterhood at more than forty years of age; but, as she may, for all that appears to the contrary, be still living, fortune-hunting bachelors and widowers, begging-letter impostors, advertising supplicants for subscriptions, and all persons of that description, will perhaps be glad to be informed that she has come in for a large sum of money, which she hardly knows what to do with.

A man with eyes like "wet violets"—such, perhaps, as Roger Tichborne's were when he joined the Carabiniers—is the hero of *Hidden Perils*, by Mary Cecil Hay (Hurst and Blackett); and the ocular peculiarity is so often obtruded upon the reader's notice that a feeling of provocation is not unlikely to be aroused, and followed by an ardent desire that some one amongst the personages who figure in the novel would try the effect of a little pugilistic science upon those aggravating eyes. And, indeed, the desire is very nearly gratified; for the possessor of the eyes receives, before his career is over, a tremendous blow on the temple, administered with the most philanthropic intentions by his dearest and most devoted friend. The story begins in a very pretty and original manner, and promises to be, in respect both of characters and of incidents, unusually fresh, bold, exhilarating, and attractive. Nor is the promise altogether unfulfilled; although, by reason of the disproportionate space

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allotted to subordinate characters, to mere trifles, and to by-play, and for want of compact construction, the attention has a tendency to flag. The novel is most remarkable for an almost total absence of moral perception. The characters whom we are evidently intended to love and esteem are afflicted with a distressing moral obliquity. They do not break the seventh commandment, or anything of that kind, for there is nothing like vulgar immorality (unless it be just faintly insinuated in one case) throughout the tale; but they behave in a manner which shows an ingenuous ignorance or disregard of the principles whereon social security depends. The peerless hero is engaged to one of two sisters, makes love to the other, and, being affectionately declined rather than sternly rebuked, marries the former, soon loses her by death, and, at the risk of "cutting out" his own best friend, again "proposes" to the surviving sister, and suggests, without success but without severe reproof, that they shall defy a law which they cannot get repealed. The peerless hero, again, commits downright murder; and his affectionate friends are represented as behaving rather commendably than otherwise when they become accessories after the fact and save him from justice by what is scarcely distinguishable from sheer perjury. As for the clergyman who shows his disapproval of a fair accessory's behaviour by refusing her the sacrament, it is plain that, if he knew enough to take so extreme a measure, he, too, most heinously neglected his duty towards the community: and he might with advantage have been left out of the business; for the little piece of religion of which he is the centre will shock some readers' sense of propriety, and present an appearance of having been pitchforked in for an unworthy purpose. It is much to be regretted that a story with so many charming characters, charmingly sketched, up to a certain point, should seem to propound, without implied dissent, a questionable system of ethics, and should, so far as the tragic element is concerned, culminate in a clumsily contrived and ludicrous catastrophe; for it is impossible not to laugh when the ingenious doctor conceives the happy idea of stunning his dear friend with one amicable but terrific blow on the temple.

Upon an old and tolerably well known anecdote, relating how an old curmudgeon, not having, or not caring to know that he had, any near kinsfolk, was struck with the unexpected kindness shown to him on a journey by a young man, a total stranger, and was moved to inquire who and what the young man was, and to leave that young man a large fortune, is founded the former and longer of two stories entitled *Oliver Beaumont and Lord Latimer*, by Lady Emily Ponsonby (Hurst and Blackett). It is a good, plain, straightforward, sufficiently well written story; and it is so very unexceptionable in tone and so highly moral, nay religious, in tendency, that it is quite fit to be read by the most straight-laced persons, on a Sunday. The old curmudgeon's heir leaves a will which, even if it would legally stand (of which the writer herself expresses some doubt), is foolish to the superlative degree; but one cannot find fault with the foolishness of the will, seeing that a very pleasant and readable tale hangs thereby. The young ladies to whom the reader is introduced are, almost one and all, of such a description that, if they were only to be met with in real life, they would make "a little heaven below;" and the gentlemen, both old and young, are nearly all such as Diogenes, when he went about with his lantern, would have been agreeably surprised to encounter. The latter of the two stories might be called "a study of a noble lord." The "noble lord" has been so brought up from his very childhood that he at a very early age, to use a somewhat vulgar but very expressive phrase, "considers himself everybody;" and, what is more, nine persons out of ten who come in contact with him appear to appraise him as highly as he appraises himself. In fact, to adopt the language used by the writer of the story, there was a "conspiracy to ruin an immortal soul;" and, at any rate, the conspiracy produced a mortal man of a kind scarcely tolerable in a free and independent country. The way in which he chooses a wife reminds one rather of the traffic carried on in certain Oriental markets than of the customs supposed to prevail amongst the proud Britons, who never will be slaves; and the easy manner in which a sweet young lady of seventeen, whose prophetic soul is probably full of diamonds, allows herself, with only a few days' notice, to be added to the noble lord's other furniture, is enough to make one's blood boil. He puts her under discipline, and the consequence is that, when she sees a great deal of a really natural young man, made of real flesh and blood and unspoilt by any "conspiracy," she finds that she, too, is flesh and blood, and—— well, no harm comes of it, beyond a brain fever, which is followed by the happiest results, including a complete transformation of the "noble lord." The story is told in excellent style and at appropriately and considerately moderate length.

Almost as liberally as cayenne pepper is sprinkled over devilled whitebait, particles of "foreign lingo" are scattered over the pages of *Wild Georgie*, by Jean Middlemass (Hurst and Blackett), which is a lively, well-written, somewhat highly-seasoned novel, having for its heroine a "girl of the period." The heroine, who is quite an extreme case of the "girl of the period," is, in many respects, attractive and lovable; she is pretty, clever, and, at bottom, innocent, ingenuous, and affectionate, though she is flippant, rude, and fast. She has a heart, and she, unfortunately, bestows it upon a man who is only redeemed from perfect scoundrelism by the fact that he tells her he is a scoundrel, and warns her against taking him for her husband; but she is deaf to his admonitions, and, when he convinces her that he has not committed murder, the only little irregularity to which she appears to have any strong objection, she is quite anxious to become his wife, and to share the vicissitudes to which a swindler, as she well knows him to be—and a thorough rascal, as she might reasonably conclude him to be—is, even in the imperfectly moral condition of our modern society, daily exposed. The great plague of her life is a diabolical but fascinating woman, of a type not unknown to readers of novels, who is a cardsharper by vocation, and the fact of whose being half French and half English, and of her having a faithful French servant, created a little in the likeness of the famous Dagobert in the "Wandering Jew" (bar the high sense of honour), accounts for the intersprinkling, already alluded to, of French phrases. An old German is introduced, chiefly, it would seem, for the purpose of giving a Teutonic colour to certain portions of the dialogue. As for the extremely worthy gentleman, possessed of rank and riches, upon whom the heroine, left a widow through a duel fought without seconds, is ultimately foisted, he certainly deserved a better fate; for a swindler's widow, however sprightly and beautiful—it being borne in mind that she knowingly and wilfully became a swindler's wife—was totally unworthy of Sir Henry Wilbraham. There is a very pleasant, fresh, idyllic episode relating to the married life of an Arcadian young couple; and, whatever may be thought about the profit to be derived from the perusal of such a novel, it is certainly brisk enough, clever enough, exciting enough, and amusing enough, to give no little pleasure.

Whoever enters into affectionate competition with any departed relative illustrious in literature has so much expectation to satisfy and so much prejudice to encounter that there are long odds against any but a gradually, stubbornly, and laboriously attained success; still it cannot be denied that considerable promise is shown in *Bressant*, by Julian Hawthorne (Henry S. King and Co.). One great charm of the book for English readers is the new world revealed to them. No doubt Transatlantic life, what with the increase of travelling and the multiplication of printed works, has become, so far especially as the two extremes, the great civilised cities and the wild prairies, are concerned, tolerably familiar to most of us; but there can be only a few to whom Professor Valeyon and his two daughters and the theological student, gigantic but deaf, and the mysterious Abbie, and the village in which Abbie keeps boarders, and the habits, manners, and customs of that village, to say nothing of the natural features of the surrounding country, will not appear in the interesting guise of refreshing novelty. And then the author treats those human passions and that never-to-be-exhausted story, which are as old as the hills, in a decidedly original if not an altogether unexceptionable manner. Anything prettier than the earlier sketches of the Professor and his two daughters has seldom been done with pen and paper; and anything more strange and grotesque than the way in which the deaf giant woos and wins both Cornelia, with her physical beauty, and Sophie, with her spiritual loveliness, has seldom been imagined since one-eyed Polyphemus told his gruff tale of heartache to Galatea. There is the stamp of a true Hawthorne in the quiet humour, the pre-Raphaelite minuteness of description, and the analysis of physiological and psychological properties; and, if only the second volume had been up to the mark of the first, the transmission of hereditary talent would have been in one more instance remarkably confirmed.

Patchwork is not necessarily uninteresting, as is proved by *Residence at the Court of London*, by Richard Rush, Third Edition, Edited, with Occasional Notes, by his Son, Benjamin Rush, &c. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.); but that the volume deserves in some degree to be called patchwork may be demonstrated by the statement of a few facts. First of all there is a letter addressed by Mr. Benjamin Rush to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, late Minister of the United States at the Court of London; then there is a "preface to the third edition;" afterwards comes an "addendum to preface to third edition;" this is succeeded by some remarks offered by Mr. Richard Rush "to the reader;" at length there is an actual commencement of the narrative relating to "Residence at the Court of London;" that narrative, ceasing at the 361st page, is followed by an appendix, some thirty pages long; after the appendix are subjoined about a hundred pages of entirely new matter, entitled "A Glance at the Court and Government of Louis Philippe and the French Revolution of 1848;" next to this is an extract, referring to the "character of Mr. Canning," from one of Mr. Richard Rush's "occasional productions;" then comes a "biographical memoir of the author"—i.e., of Mr. Richard Rush; and the whole is wound up with "an alphabetical index." Thus the number of more than six hundred pages is fulfilled, and a volume, formidable in size and embellished by a portrait of Mr. Richard Rush, who has the appearance of a shrewd, urbane, gentlemanlike, unmistakable American, is made ready for the application of the paper-knife. Let it be borne in mind, however, that there are more or less sound reasons, which it would be tedious to minutely set forth here, and which a perusal of the volume itself will make perfectly clear, why the form of patchwork should have been adopted, and that the term is used not disparagingly or reproachfully, but merely descriptively, so that readers may have due notice of the style of fare provided for them. Mr. Richard Rush's "Residence at the Court of London" had long been out of print, and had often been inquired after, says the editor, when the idea was conceived of publishing this third edition; and the opportunity was taken of adding the narrative, "published now for the first time on this side of the Atlantic," which refers to "the author's residence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Louis Philippe, with a glance at the French Revolution of 1848, and a subsequent residence in the same capacity at the Government of the Prince President." It has been said by one who was likely to know that "the life of Richard Rush must be nearly the history of his country for half a century," and that "the most continuous portion, however, of Mr. Rush's public life was his representation of America as her Minister in England and France;" and, if so, there can be no doubt about its being worth while to read what impression was made upon such a man, able, discreet, observant, and cultivated as he is described to have been, during his English mission, or such portion of it as is referred to in the volume under consideration, and during his French mission, which allowed him to study France in the momentous days of 1847, 1848, and 1849. Some of the notes which it has seemed good to the editor to furnish—as, for instance, when he repeats (at page 244) the trite story of the unexceptionable manner in which Queen Victoria acquitted herself upon the delivery of her first speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament—are likely to appear gratuitous, to say the least of it, and to excite a feeling of impatience; but others there are of a more acceptable kind.

It is commendable to rescue from oblivion the names and ensamples of such excellent men and women as have from time to time acted in the spirit of him who said, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord," and have given up rank, and riches, and luxury in order to minister to the sick and needy; and for that reason a good word must be said for *Anna, Countess zu Stolberg Wernigerode*, translated from the German of Arnold Wellmer by D. M. P. (Strahan and Co.); otherwise, the style of the volume, somewhat theatrical, pretentious, and fulsome, would be likely to repel quite as many readers as it would attract. The high-born Anna left, at an early age, her ancestral home, and became, first of all, a "sister," and then the "mother," of the "Bethany" at Berlin. She was, in fact, a sort of Prussian Florence Nightingale; though the German lady seems to have been invested with something more of the official character than we are accustomed to associate with our idea of the English lady and her noble services. Countess Anna was born in 1819, and died in 1868; and, so universal was the gratitude she had inspired amongst all families, from the King's to the beggar's, that it was found impossible to comply with her dying wishes, and permit her funeral to be "quite so quiet and unnoticed as she in her humility had desired."

A savour of old jokes and an echo of old songs seem to hang about *Captain O'Shaughnessy's Sporting Career:* an autobiography (Chapman and Hall); but the two volumes are light, dashing, and amusing. The rollicking spirit, of course, predominates, but it is tempered by that sentimentality which is more or less noticeable in all sportsmen, and more in sportsmen of real or fictitious Hibernian origin. Nor is tragedy unrepresented; for there is an account of a fatal duel, and it is wonderfully like other accounts of other fatal duels. It is pleasant to relate that the gallant captain, whose autobiography is recorded, and who did not himself fight the fatal duel, ends his "sporting career" with a honeymoon.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The confirmation under seal of the commissariat of Banff of Robert John Abercromby, the son, David James Abercromby, the brother, and William Cosmo Gordon, the executors nominate of Sir George Samuel Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog and Forglen, has just been sealed at the principal registry, London. The personal effects in England, Scotland, and Ireland amount to over £140,000.

The will and codicil of Mr. Samuel Dean, late of No. 18, Camomile-street, City, merchant, and of Cleveland-gardens, were proved, on the 14th inst., by Arthur John Cribb, Rosser Samuel Dean, and Frederick John Dean (the sons), and Charles Frederick Hodson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to each of his daughters, Ann Bardswell and Jessie Dean, £22,000; to each of his sons, Rosser Samuel Dean and Frederick John Dean, £12,000; to his son Charles Percy Dean certain freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates and £4000. After payment of some legacies, he gives the residue to his said sons Rosser and Frederick.

The will of the Hon. Mary Windsor Clive, who died, at No. 28, Chapel-street, Park-lane, on June 16, was proved, on the 14th inst., by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Herbert Windsor Windsor-Clive, the brother, the sole executor—the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix bequeaths £7000, free of duty, upon trust for her nephew, William Clive Hussey; and £7000, also free of duty, upon trust, to invest the same and apply the income for the more efficient nursing and tending sick persons at Ludlow, Shropshire, in continuation of the work carried on by her in conjunction with the Rector, the Rev. Edward Ffarington Clayton, under the name of the "Parish Nurses Fund," in order that the same may become a permanent institution. The residue of her property testatrix leaves to her sister, the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina Windsor-Clive.

The will, with two codicils, of the Hon. Caroline Martha Berkeley (wife of the Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley) has been proved by James Mason, the sole executor; the personal estate, over which she had a power of appointment under the will of her mother, Mary Frances Benfield, being sworn under £12,000. Testatrix has exercised the power of appointment in favour of her son, Edward Stratton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, and his children; and there are numerous legacies, both pecuniary and specific, given by the codicils.

The will of Major-General Charles Steuart, C.B., Colonel of the 11th Hussars, was proved, on the 2nd inst., by Archibald Steuart, the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £70,000. Subject to the payment of legacies, including one of £3000 to his sister, Anne Pole, testator gives his property to his said brother.

The will of Mary Anne, Marquise de Mervé (formerly Mackenzie), late of Dinan, in France, has been proved in London by Henri Bazin, sen., the sole executor.

The will of the late James Thomas Benedictus Notley, Esq., of Combe Sydenham Hall, Somerset, was, on the 11th inst., proved in the district registry at Taunton, by Mrs. Notley, his mother and sole executrix. The personal estate was sworn under £40,000; and the testator gives the whole of it, as well as all his real estates (subject to an annuity of £12 a year to one of his servants), to his mother absolutely.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY MUSGRAVE.

Charlotte Lady Musgrave, who died on the 26th ult., was the widow of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, in the county of Cumberland, to whom she was married June 26, 1828, and who died on Dec. 29 last year. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late Sir James Graham, first Baronet, of Netherby, by Lady Catherine Stewart, his wife, eldest daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway. She leaves three daughters, all of whom are married, and one son, the present Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, Bart.

COLONEL LOCKHART ROSS.

Colonel Robert Lockhart Ross, C.B., died recently. The son of Colonel Robert Ross, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, he entered the 93rd Highlanders in 1840, and served first in Canada. In 1854 he proceeded to the Crimea, was present at Alma and Balaklava, and shortly afterwards was appointed by Lord Raglan Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. Subsequently, he was actively engaged during the Indian Mutiny and the war in China, and from 1866 to 1868 held a staff appointment in Egypt. Colonel Lockhart Ross had received the Crimean, Indian Mutiny, and China medals, with clasps, the Order of the Medjidie, and Turkish and Sardinian medals.

MR. M'CLEAN, M.P.

John Robinson M'Clean, Esq., M.P. for East Staffordshire, died at Stonehouse, near Ramsgate, on the 13th inst. He was born in 1813, the son of the late Francis M'Clean, Esq., of Belfast, and was educated at Tillicoultrie, N.B., at the Belfast Institution, and at Glasgow University. He adopted the profession of civil engineer, and was at one time President of the London Institution. Mr. M'Clean, who was a Fellow of the Astronomical, Geographical, and other scientific societies, sat for the eastern division of Staffordshire from 1868 till his death. He married, in 1835, the second daughter of W. Newsam, Esq.

M. WINTERHALTER.

M. Franz Xavier Winterhalter, the favourite Court painter of her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, who died recently at Frankfort, was born at St. Blasien, in Baden, in 1806. He pursued his professional studies in the Munich Academy of Art, and afterwards in the galleries of Italy. Early in his career he received commissions from Louis Philippe, and also from some of the Kings and Princes of the various States of Germany; and this led to his employment by the Queen, for whom he executed many portraits of herself, the Prince Consort (one of which is now in the National Portrait Gallery), the Royal children, &c. A portrait group of her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children was, in 1848, exhibited by special command to the public in Buckingham Palace. It has since been engraved by Cousins—the publisher, Mr. Moon, giving the painter 1000 gs. for the copyright, and the engraver the large sum of 3000 gs. For her Majesty Winterhalter also executed a group of Wellington and Peel (1850), which has likewise been engraved. Among other Court portraits by him were those of the Empress Eugénie, and many French, Russian, and Polish ladies. One of his most important subject-pictures — viz., "Florinda: Roderick the Goth sees Florinda for the first time, as she and her companions are about to bathe in the Tagus"—was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852, and is now in the Royal collection. This graceful composition conveys the impression of greater talent than the painter's portraits, which, though tasteful enough, are often superficial and conventional. The want of power is especially evident in his male portraits.

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LORD WESTBURY.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Bethell, first Baron Westbury, of Westbury, in the county of Wilts, P.C., D.C.L., died, on the 20th inst., at his residence, Lancaster-gate. This very eminent lawyer and statesman was born June 30, 1800, the eldest son of Richard Bethell, M.D., of Bristol, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he obtained a first class in classics and a second class in mathematics; and was elected a Fellow of his college and made, in 1860, D.C.L. He was called to the Bar, by the Middle Temple, in 1823, and attained the very highest distinction during a long practice in the Courts of Equity. In 1840 he was made Q.C., in 1852 became Solicitor-General, and in 1853 received the honour of knighthood. He was for some time Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster and Counsel to the University of Oxford; and, after having been thrice Attorney-General, he was constituted, in June, 1861, Lord High Chancellor, and raised to the Peerage at the same time. The high office of Lord Chancellor he resigned in 1865. His Lordship married, first, Nov. 19, 1825, Ellinor Mary, eldest daughter of the late Robert Abraham, Esq.; and, secondly, Jan. 25, 1873, Eleanor Margaret, third daughter of the late Henry Tennant, Esq. By the former (who died March 17, 1863) he leaves three surviving sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Richard Augustus, born March 11, 1830, and married, July 5, 1851, to Mary Florence, daughter of the Rev. A. Fownes-Luttrell, succeeds his father as second Lord Westbury. The nobleman whose decease we record sat for some time in the House of Commons, first for Aylesbury, and afterwards for Wolverhampton.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

The Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, M.A., D.D., F.R.S., F.A.S., F.G.S., Bishop of Winchester, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and late Lord High Almoner to the Queen, died, on the 19th inst., in consequence of being thrown from his horse. His Lordship, one of the foremost orators of his time, and an accomplished writer besides, was born Sept. 7, 1805, the third son of William Wilberforce, M.P., the philanthropist, by Barbara, his wife, eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq., of Elmdon Hall, Warwickshire. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1826, and proceeded M.A. 1829; he was subsequently Rector of Brightstone, Isle of Wight, 1830, and of Alverstoke, 1841; Archdeacon of Surrey, Canon of Winchester, Dean of Westminster, and Chaplain to the late Prince Consort. In 1845 he was consecrated Bishop of Oxford, and in 1869 was translated to the see of Winchester. He married, June 11, 1828, Emily, eldest daughter and coheiress of the Rev. John Sargent, Rector of Wool Lavington, Sussex, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of Abel Smith, eldest brother of the first Lord Carrington, and by her (who died 1841) he had four sons and one daughter, Emily Charlotte, wife of Henry John Pye, of Clifton Campville Hall, Staffordshire. The Bishop's eldest son, Herbert William, Lieutenant R.N., died, in 1856, from over-exertion in the Baltic campaign.

SIR DAVID SALOMONS, BART.

Sir David Salomons, Bart., of Broomhill, Tunbridge, Kent, M.P. for Greenwich, J.P. and D.L. for Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex, an Alderman of London, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, died at his town residence, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, on the 18th inst. He was born Nov. 22, 1797, the second son of Levy Salomons, merchant and underwriter, of London, by his wife, Matilda de Metz, of Leyden. He passed the earlier perod of his life in mercantile pursuits, but was called to the Bar in 1849; and, after having unsuccessfully contested Shoreham, Maidstone, and Greenwich, in 1837, 1841, and 1847, was returned to Parliament for the last-named borough in 1851. He was re-elected in 1859, 1865, and 1868. In 1869 he was created a Baronet, with limitation, in default of male issue, to his nephew, the present Sir David Lionel Salomons, second Baronet. In 1835-6 Sir David served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex; in 1839-40 was High Sheriff of Kent; and in 1856-7 filled the civic chair of the city of London. He had been elected previously, in 1835, Alderman of Aldgate Ward; in 1844, of Portsoken Ward; and, in 1847, of Cordwainers' Ward. In politics the deceased Baronet was a consistent Liberal. He was the author of works on "the Corn Laws," "Banking," "English and Foreign Railways," &c. He married, first, April 18, 1825, Jeanette, daughter of Salmon Cohen, Esq., of Canonbury House, Middlesex; and, secondly, Sept. 23, 1872, Cecilia, widow of P. J. Salomons, Esq., of Upper Wimpole-street. He leaves no issue.

THE HON. SUSAN TOUCHET.

The Hon. Susan Touchet died on the 14th inst., at Sandgate, Kent. She was born July 19, 1826, the youngest child of George John, nineteenth Lord Audley, by Anne Jane, his wife, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Ross Donelly, K.C.B.

MRS. CLIVE.

The distinguished lady, Caroline Clive, the authoress of "Paul Ferroll," whose lamentable death by an accident from fire occurred on the 12th inst., at Whitfield, Herefordshire, was the second daughter and coheir of Edmund Meysey Wigley, Esq., of Shakenhurst, in the county of Worcester, and was born in 1801. In 1840 she was married to the Rev. Archer Clive, of Whitfield, J.P. and D.L., who was formerly Rector of Solihull, Warwickshire, and is now Chancellor and Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral. Besides "Paul Ferroll," Mrs. Clive was authoress of "Paul Ferroll's Wife," and a volume of poems, published under the signature of "V." Mrs. Clive leaves one son, Charles Meysey Bolton Clive, and one daughter, Alice, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilberforce Greathed, C.B.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

A. DEMONCHY.—The chess-playing public in this country have a distaste for "suicidal" problems. It is merely wasting the Examiners' time, therefore, to submit such compositions to their scrutiny. Be good enough, in future, to send us ordinary mates, and no more "inverse."

J. H., Tipton.—Received, with thanks.

H. T. T., Cambridge.—The No. XII., by an inadvertence, was not given, or, rather, it was misnumbered XIII.

H. N., Eastbourne.—We remember the story referred to, but cannot at the moment call to mind wherein it appeared.

J. J. SCOTT.—You had better not attempt the solution of chess problems until you have acquired some knowledge of the game. At present you evidently know nothing of the principles of their construction.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1533 has been received by B. A.—Trial—Harry—J. Allaire—M, P.—Sigma—D. D.—Victorine—Manfred and Man Friday—J. W. Norris—W. Airey—R. W. D.—T. W., Canterbury—A. A. Drury—F. R. S.—P. W. B.—Medicus—J. Janiou—R. W. B.—Cosmos—Mabel and Geraldine—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Sam—Box and Cox—Ferdinand and Miranda—Frederica—S. M.—A. Demonchy—Raby—Felix—Try-Again—G. W.—Fianchetto—R. W. C.—W. C.—R. D. B.—J. G. B.—Locrine—Caroline and Ruth—Ben.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1533.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 5th	B to Kt 2nd *	3. B to Kt 4th (ch)	K moves
2. B takes P	Kt takes Q	4. B takes Kt.	Mate.

*1. Kt to B 5th or Kt 6th — 2. Q takes B — K to B 2nd (best)
Kt to Q 6th (ch) — K moves
3. Kt to Q 6th (ch)
4. Q mates.

Black may also play B to Kt 3rd. The reply is 2. Kt to Q 6th, &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1534.

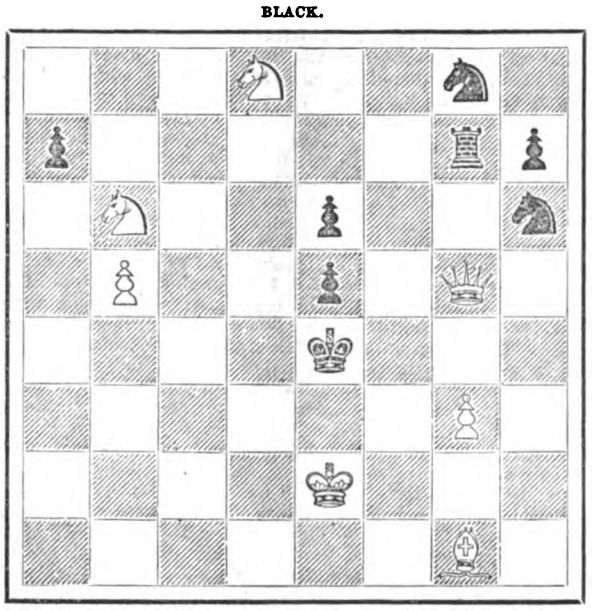
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Q to K 4th	Either Rook gives ch *	2. P takes R, becoming a Kt and giving mate.	

* 1. Either Rook takes B † — 2. Q to Kt 6th or Q B 6th, Mate.
† 1. Either Pawn takes Kt — 2. Q takes R. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1535.

By C. W. of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. 16.

BLACK.

erri	amau	ordu	llshe	ibo	arte	wnfo	erc
s the	'smul	ucht	unqu	rami	anfa	resd	napa
divis	blen	npa	niaff	nunc	ellt	nnev	dra
tumi	nle	egon	ewsa	itai	lesim	ebuo	hevi
spres	rvoam	nebr	ustg	dusew	letu	sei 'm	nsee
tnat	ocum	tthi	mall	smyse	ngag	usan	inco
atchf	entt	e and	ombi	sami	rdae	nuse	onfu
mart	ionsc	or the	empu	comi	nsesc	cijo	tman

WHITE.

A solution is invited.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game in the second Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.
(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 3rd	P to K B 4th	A good reply, for if now 21.	B takes R,
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	22. *Q takes Q P*	
3. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd	gives the first player a manifest superiority.	
4. B to K Kt 2nd	P to Q 4th	21.	B to K 4th, taking B
5. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	22. B to Q 3rd, taking B	B to Q 5th
6. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. B to K 2nd	R to K 2nd
7. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	24. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P (ch)
8. B to Q Kt 2nd	B to Q R 3rd	25. K to B sq	P to Q B 5th
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to Q B sq	26. Q takes Q P	B to K Kt 8th
It is obvious, at least to experienced players, that if—		27. Q to Q R 8th (ch)	
9.	P takes Q B P	This was a lucky resource.	
10. Q Kt P takes P	B takes P,	27.	K to B 2nd
11. *Q to Q R 4th*		28. Q to Q 5th (ch)	R to K 3rd
would have placed the second player at a serious disadvantage.		29. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to K sq
10. P takes Q P	Kt to Q Kt 5th	30. B to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
11. Castles	K P takes P	31. R to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q B 6th
12. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 6th	32. R to K Kt 2nd	B to K 6th
13. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 5th	33. Q to Q 5th	B to Q 7th
14. Kt takes Kt	K B P takes Kt	34. K R takes B	P takes R
15. P takes Q B P	P takes P	35. R takes P	P to K 6th
16. K R to Q sq	Q to Q Kt 3rd	36. R to Q sq	Q to Q B 3rd
17. Q R to Q Kt sq	R to Q B 2nd	37. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
18. Kt to K B 4th	Kt takes Kt	38. R to Q 7th (ch), and wins.	
19. K P takes Kt	B to Q 6th		
20. B to K 5th	B to Q 3rd		
21. B to K B sq			

CLOSE OF THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.

Last Saturday the meeting was brought to a close, in the usual manner, by the presentation of prizes, followed by a cavalry and volunteer review, under the command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge.

Princess Mary Adelaide presented he prizes. Before three o'clock the Royal standard indicated the arrival of the Princess at The Cottage, where she honoured the president of the association at luncheon. In the meantime the portable tent and Royal dais had been erected immediately under the flagstaff fronting the grand stand, with the principal prizes displayed on tables covered with blue cloth. The prizemen were drawn up on the right, and in the rear was a guard of honour composed of the London Rifle Brigade under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hayter, with its band. Earl Ducie and Captain Mildmay, with Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M.P., awaited the arrival of the Princess at the tent. At four o'clock the fire of a gun announced that her Royal Highness had left The Cottage. The 1st Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the 3rd Dragoons, and the 7th Hussars, which had been detached to take part in the forthcoming review, with two batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, entered the inclosure about this time, and took up their position on the opposite side of the common. In a few minutes Princess Mary Adelaide, who was accompanied by the Duke of Teck, who wore his uniform as Colonel of the 1st Surrey Artillery, and by her daughter, Princess Victoria, drove up to the tent, amidst much cheering, the band playing the National Anthem. On alighting her Royal Highness was received by Earl Ducie and Captain Mildmay, and conducted to the dais, the only speech made being simply a request by Earl Ducie that her Royal Highness would do the National Rifle Association the honour of presenting the prizes, to which the Princess Mary Adelaide, smiling, bowed her acquiescence.

The prizes were then presented in the following order by her Royal Highness—the prize-takers being applauded according to their respective degrees of popularity:—

The 1st Warwickshire Yeomanry prize of £50, presented by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. For this novel competition, which came off on Friday, representatives from several corps of mounted volunteers and yeomanry contested on horseback and on foot in rifle-firing and in rapid field practice, including two jumps over hurdles.

Private Lowe, Queen's Westminsters, first prize in the extra prizes; Assistant Surgeon Vail, second extra prize.

Sergeant Bird, South Middlesex, and Major Waller, St. George's, first prizes of £20 each in any-rifle cartons at 500 yards.

Private Bird, South Middlesex, first prize of £20, any-rifle cartons at 800 yards.

Sergeant Menzies, Queen's Edinburgh, Albert first stage of £25; Captain Starke, Queen's Westminsters, Mr. Joyce, Belfast, R. M'Kerrell, London Scottish, second prizes, £17 10s. each; Private Mott, 1st Lancashire, second stage, £10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Remington, 2nd London, Alexandra, £50.

Corporal Brooks, 1st Devon, £35.

Captain Starke, Queen's Westminsters, Windmill prize, £17 10s.

Captain Humphrey, Cambridge University, National Arms and Ammunition, second prize, £11 13s. 4d.

Captain Ratcliffe, South Middlesex, Graphic first prize, £52 10s.

Lieutenant Hooper, Queen's Westminsters, Hauston and Scott's prize of £20.

Corporal Brooks, 1st Devon, Abingdon Works prize of £20.

R. M'Kerrell, London Scottish, Secretary of State for War's first prize, £9 15s.

Sergeant Reeves and Sergeant Whitehead, Royal Marines, General Eyre's prize and £5.

Private Baker, Bristol Rifles, Any Rifle Association Cup.

Private Clark, 2nd Edinburgh, Any Rifle Association Cup.

Quartermaster Curtis, 1st A. B. Sussex, Snider Wimbledon Cup.

Captain Eddison, Leeds Rifles, Olympic prize, £52 10s.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fenton, 40th Lancashire, Dudley prize of £50.

29th Middlesex, the Belgian Cup and £30.

Nottingham, the China Cup and £25.

Sergeant Tildesley, 1st Beds, the St. George's Vase, the gold jewel, and £30.

Armourer-Sergeant Ingram, 1st Lanark, the silver jewel and £25.

Corporal Hemery, Cambridge University, the Dragon Cup.

Winchester School, the Ashburton Challenge Shield.

Sergeant Mellish, Eton, the Spencer Cup, arising out of the same competition.

Oxford University, the Chancellor's Challenge Cup.

The Mother-Country Team, the Kolapore Cup and £40.

The Canadian Team in same competition, £80.

Private Clarke, Scotland, the Irish International Trophy and £5.

The English Twenty, the International Challenge Trophy, Ireland.

The Irish Eight, the Elcho Challenge Shield.

Private E. Ross, the Duke of Cambridge's prize of £50.

Sergeant Hall, 18th Lincoln, and Private Boyd, 2nd Ayrshire, Prince of Wales's prize, £52 10s. each.

Corporal Willows, 4th Lincoln, Queen's first-stage Badge, medal and £60; and the following with the badge and £12 each, viz.:—Private Gilbert, 41st Middlesex; Colour-Sergeant Brookes, 12th Middlesex; Lieutenant Mortimer, London Scottish; Private Worthem, London Rifle Brigade; Private Sprott, 1st Lancashire; Private Clarke, Edinburgh Rifle Brigade; Corporal Gilliver, Robin Hoods; Armoury-Sergeant Ingram, 1st Lanark; Lieutenant Ross, 1st Lanark; Sergeant Menzies, Queen's Edinburgh; and Private Young, 11th Worcester.

Sergeant Menzies, Queen's Edinburgh, winner of the gold medal, gold badge, and the Queen's prize of £250, in the great competition of the meeting.

With Sergeant Menzies the work was done, the band played the National Anthem, and the Princess joined Lady Ducie in the Royal box above the principal entrance to the grand stand.

THE REVIEW.

Immediately after the distribution of prizes all eyes were turned towards the targets, and the cavalry were observed to be massed at the extremity of the plateau on the left side of the grand stand, while at right angles with that line, and along the edge of the inclosure, were ranged two batteries of the Horse Artillery. In the middle of the plain stood the Duke of Cambridge and his staff. Among the officers on the ground acting in various capacities were Sir James Lindsay, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Major-General Parke. The Duke of Teck also rode with the Duke of Cambridge's staff. There were two brigades of cavalry—the heavy brigade, including the 1st Life Guards and the Blues; and the light brigade, comprising the 3rd Dragoon Guards and the 7th Hussars. Two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery and four weak brigades of volunteers made up the force. The only artillery volunteers present drilled as infantry. The review began with an inspection of the four regiments of cavalry, which were drawn up in line facing the grand stand. The 7th Hussars then covered the front with skirmishers, and began firing on horseback. A change of front followed, and the artillery was brought into play with fine effect, and after two or three brilliant but somewhat slow charges, the enemy withdrew behind the butts and the infantry took up the fighting. The Queen's (Westminsters) covered an advance with skirmishers very steadily, and, being withdrawn, the lines advanced and fired some volleys, many of which were much more like file-firing. This was repeated, with variations, till half-past six, when the march past commenced. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, General Lindsay, and the staff took post beneath the Royal standard, and the defile began with the artillery, who went past at the trot to the music of the band of the Life Guards. Great applause greeted the cavalry, whose dressing and general appearance were superb. The volunteers followed in two divisions, commanded by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and General Parke.

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"Our Father Which Art in Heaven."

BY W. HOLYOAKE.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1770.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



EVERSHED'S ROUGH, NEAR DORKING, WITH THE CROSS CUT IN THE TURF WHERE BISHOP WILBERFORCE LOST HIS LIFE.

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at 227, Wilton-terrace, Cheetham, Manchester, the wife of George Thomas, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th ult., at 10, Newton-road, Bayswater, the wife of the Rev. C. G. E. Dunbar, of Northfield, of a daughter.

On the 14th ult., at Messina, Sicily, the wife of Edward J. Eaton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Fyfield Hall, Ongar, Essex, the wife of R. W. Patmore, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church of Meole Brace, Salop, by the Rev. Henry F. Bather, Charles Vincent Godby, M.A., of Bute House, Petersham, Surrey, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William John Godby, Esq., of Kingsland, Shrewsbury. No cards

On April 12, at St. Francisco, California, Howard T. S. Campion, to Sarah Marie, widow of the late Judge James Coggins.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Acklam Hall, Middlesborough, suddenly, Charlotte Frances Eliza, for fifty-one years the beloved wife of Thomas Hustler, Esq., aged 72.

On the 27th ult., the Rev. E. C. Adams, Rector of Hawkchurch, aged 60.

On the 28th ult., at the Rectory, Welnetham, Suffolk, the Rev. H. G. Phillips, Vicar of Mildenhall, and Rector of Great Welnetham, aged 80.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3.

Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William Fynes Webber, Vicar of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Bulstrode.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. Troutbeck, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., Right Rev. Dr. C. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the House of Commons and to her Majesty.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple. (The church closed during August and September.)
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

Bank Holiday.
Royal Academy Exhibition (last day).
Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, Cowes.
Art-Union of London Exhibition opens.
Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter, excursions.
Royal Liverpool Golf Club, summer meeting.
International Pigeon-Shooting at Brighton.
Regattas at Oxford, Staines, Ely, Bath, Burton-on-Trent, and Lowestoft.
Mersey and Irwell Regatta.
Athletic Sports at Northampton and Olney.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, her Majesty's Cup.
Welsh Eisteddfodd at Mold.
Brighton Races.
Oxford City and Tewkesbury Regattas.
Highland Agricultural Society, and Stirling Horticultural Society, annual show at Stirling (four days).
British Medical Association, annual meeting at King's College, London (five days).
Royal Archæological Institute, meeting of sections. Concluding meeting.
Yorkshire Agricultural Society Show of horses, &c., at Harrogate (three days).

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.

The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
Royal Yacht Club Squadron Regatta, Town Cup. Annual dinner.
Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. (show of petunias, &c.).
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
North Wales Dog and Poultry Show, at Bala.
Orm-kirk and Southport Agricultural Show.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.

Royal Yacht Club Regatta, the Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup.
Brighton Club Races.
Knutsford Races (two days).
Hereford Annual Regatta.
Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club Regatta, Oulton.
Neath Flower, Dog, and Poultry Show (two days).
Hospital for Consumption, quarterly court, 4.45 p.m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.

Full moon, 1.52 p.m.
Lewes Races.
Royal Yacht Club Squadron Regatta, the club prizes.
Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, half-yearly election at London Tavern, 11 a.m.
Lyme Regis Regatta.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Alexandra Palace Athletic Sports.
Haslingden Athletic Sports.
Wakefield Agricultural Society, annual show.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July 22	29·915	71·4	62·0	·73	3	63·2	79·8	WSW. W.	229	·000
24	30·021	64·4	52·2	·67	5	54·1	75·7	WSW. SW.	223	·000
25	29·970	68·0	55·0	·65	6	58·5	79·1	S. SSW.	176	·015
26	29·924	62·5	53·1	·73	7	60·4	74·1	WSW. W. SW.	187	·000
27	29·953	61·4	50·5	·69	0	53·9	71·9	SW. SSW.	250	·060
28	29·975	61·0	50·8	·71	5	52·1	73·3	SW. SSW.	143	·000
29	29·998	64·5	53·9	·70	7	45·4	77·7	SW. SE.	177	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·876	30·020	30·009	29·906	29·964	29·997	29·973
Temperature of Air	77·5°	66·7°	72·4	64·6	64·2	64·2°	68·9
Temperature of Evaporation	69·7	59·9	62·7	59·9°	57·6	58·5°	60·1
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SW.	S.	WSW.	SW.	SW.	ESE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
8 20	8 55	9 30	10 8	10 45	11 20	11 57	—	0 31	1 0	1 29	1 55	2 19	2 45

PRINCESS'S THEATRE ROYAL.—BANK HOLIDAY. SPECIAL PERFORMANCES, MORNING and EVENING, MONDAY, AUG. 4, 1873, for the FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. T. C. KING, prior to his departure for America, on which occasion he will be supported by some of the principal members of the Dramatic Profession. The Morning Performance will commence at Two, with the DEAL BOATMAN, in which Mr. George Belmore will sustain his original character; and closes with the celebrated Princess's Drama, as originally produced by Mr. Charles Kean, entitled PAULINE; or, a Night of Terrors. Count Horace de Beuzeval, Mr. T. C. King. In the Evening, at Seven o'Clock, the late Lord Lytton's play of RICHELIEU. Richelieu, Mr. T. C. King. To conclude with the DEAL BOATMAN. The Box-office, under the superintendence of Mr. F. H. Smith, open from Ten till Five daily.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. MONDAY, AUG. 4, and following Evenings at Eight o'Clock, T. W. Robertson's Comedy, CASTE, supported by the original artists from the Prince of Wales's Theatre—Mrs. Marie Wilton, Messrs. Coghlan, Hare, George Honey, Bancroft, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Lydia Foote.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD, the great American Lecturer, will unroll his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER the PACIFIC RAILWAY to CALIFORNIA, on MONDAYS, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three; and Every Evening at Eight. Previous to its being unrolled, a large Painting, 40 ft. by 8 ft., stretched on a wire, is shown. It is a physical Map—a bird's-eye view of the country. A Fifteen Minutes' Lecture is delivered from it: it is a Key to the Panorama, which contains Thirty-six Views, from photographs. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Lady's Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price. Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

BANK HOLIDAY.—Take your Children, on MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, to the ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL, to see the great American Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY TO CALIFORNIA, 3500 miles

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. The world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, every Night at Eight, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD, having been presented at this Hall for EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON, an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES. LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

BANK HOLIDAY.—MONDAY, AUG. 4.—Monday Afternoon at Three, Monday Night at Eight, the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give two Grand Holiday Performances at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, when a new and most attractive Programme will be presented. Reappearance of Mr. G. W. Moore, Messrs. Sully, Harry Templeton, Hasberry Howard, Du Cane, Drew Dean, Sidney Herbert, and Little Willie. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

On Tuesday last the French Assembly was prorogued to Nov. 5. The English people have reason to congratulate themselves upon the fact that the prorogation did not take place until after the adoption by the Assembly of the Treaties of Commerce with England and Belgium. It is encouraging to observe that France has yielded at last to "the inexorable logic of facts." Under the crushing weight of the fine imposed upon her by Germany at the close of the late war, she indicated a desire amounting to determination to saddle upon foreign nations a portion, at least, of the immense addition to her debt which she had incurred by her rash and unsuccessful contest with her next-door neighbour. M. Thiers, however great the obligation he laid upon his country by his skilful administration of her domestic affairs, and by the almost magical success with which he overruled, in the Assembly, the bitter faction fights of political parties, never appeared to understand that the laws which regulate the commerce of nations are not subject to the controlling hand of the most self-willed ruler. He is, and from his earliest days has been, an avowed Protectionist. As President of the French Republic he essayed to put an end to that partial development of Free Trade doctrines which he found in the Commercial Treaty between France and this country. Whether he really hoped to pay a considerable portion of the war indemnity by levying high duties upon English imports, and by imposing a surcharge upon foreign shipping, or whether he had argued himself into the belief that every commercial gain to one country must be an equivalent loss to another, he gave notice of terminating the treaty which existed at the time of his election to the presidential chair, although in a friendly spirit he proposed to open negotiations with England for the framing of new treaties somewhat more in accordance, he thought, with the requirements of France. His arrangements, being contrary to the nature of things, proved, as might have been expected, utterly unsuccessful. Commerce refused to comply with his will. France was unable by any fiscal law which she could devise to appropriate to herself the wealth of foreigners for the payment of her debt. She has become fully convinced not merely of the inefficacy, but of the mischievousness, of attempting by mere legislative means to force trade into the channels she would have preferred. She has returned, therefore, to the Treaty of 1861, which, liberalised rather than otherwise in some of its provisions, will continue in force during the next four years. No act of the French Assembly more became it than that which immediately preceded its prorogation.

The Message sent by Marshal MacMahon, and read to the Assembly by the Duc de Broglie, brought the Session to a close with fitting dignity. It will be in the remembrance of our readers that it has been one of a very stormy character; that during its course, after a series of severe party conflicts, M. Thiers deemed it necessary to resign his post as President of the Republic; that since that event the representatives of the Right and of the Right Centre have had in their hands the supreme direction of public affairs; that the Government of Marshal MacMahon, while acquiescing, for the moment, in a Provisional Republic, is in spirit, and probably in ultimate purpose, essentially Monarchical; and that it is commonly believed, not altogether without some show of reason, that the President fully sympathises with the political sentiments of the majority. It is therefore creditable to him that his Message to the Assembly is wholly devoid of any sentence which can be justly stigmatised as evincing a party bias. Two or three topics embraced by this State document are well worth passing observation.

There is, first, the maintenance of internal order. The Marshal speaks to the Assembly with perfect confidence on this head. Nothing, he says, will occur to endanger it during the recess. The legitimate authority of the Assembly will be everywhere respected, and, with the assistance of his Ministry, he will give his hearty co-operation towards securing this result. France has now a definitively organised army, capable of giving effect to her lawful wishes and of securing protection to her existing institutions. Men of all classes, therefore, may pursue their avocations in peace, and in the full conviction that no disturbance is likely to occur which will interfere with those interests that are dependent upon commercial enterprise. The President speaks in the tone of one who is conscious of being able to wield with a firm and steady hand the immense powers intrusted to him by the Assembly. How it has come to pass that the virtual deposition of M. Thiers and the discouragement—to say the least—of the Republican party have been so calmly accepted by the French nation we are somewhat at a loss to explain. It is impossible, however, to deny the fact. The Assembly separates while the country is in the enjoyment of profound political repose. Probably the vast majority of the French people appreciates nothing more highly than the subsidence of agitation. It craves rest. It prizes a fair opportunity of almost exclusive attention to private interests. It has ceased to trouble itself—for the time being at least—about forms of government. A long succession of devastating storms has prepared it to welcome a temporary calm, and the surer its promise of duration the better. For the present, therefore, the existing Government appears to satisfy public expectation; and, even if it be reactionary in its tendencies, it seems to be taken for granted that those tendencies are under the check of political caution and prudence.

The next topic briefly, and, we must add, gracefully, alluded to in the President's Message, is the entire recovery of French soil from foreign bondage. When the Legislature reassembles in November the foreign occupation, says Marshal MacMahon, will have ceased. "We shall no longer see in French territory any other than a French army." The result he attributes to "the patriotism of all," but he especially does honour to his predecessor for having powerfully contributed by successful negotiations to prepare the way for it. When it is actually realised, he hopes that France will testify her gratitude to all who have served her, but still he hopes that in the expression of her patriotic joy she will observe the moderation which befits her dignity.

Lastly, the President says a few words on the spirit in which the relations of France with foreign Powers will be observed under the administration of his Government. "Peace, so dearly bought, is," he asserts, "the first necessity of the French nation." It is his determination to maintain it. He will be able to do so all the more effectually because France will presently be in possession of all the powers that are naturally her own. Other Governments, the President remarks, reciprocate this desire for maintaining friendly relations. It is a policy which he commends to the approval of the French Assembly: it is one which, no doubt, will command the willing assent of the French people. We congratulate France upon the position she has assumed, and we earnestly trust that even the scars of her late disasters will be ere long completely and for ever effaced.

The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe was, last week, installed Provincial Grand Master of the Cornwall Freemasons, in presence of about 500 members of the order.

Mr. Bouverie writes to contradict a rumour that he is about to be raised to the House of Lords. He states that there is not the slightest foundation for the report.

The China Challenge Cup, which was won by the Robin Hoods at Wimbledon, has been added to the objects of interest in the Fine-Art Exhibition at Nottingham.

The Channel and the Reserve Squadrons will be assembled at the general rendezvous in Portland Roads, preparatory to starting on their autumnal cruise, by the 9th inst.

Dr. Joule, President-elect for the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science at Bradford, in September next, has, in consequence of severe illness, been compelled to resign the presidency, and the council of the association, in the exercise of the powers vested in them, have designated the eminent chemist, Dr. Williamson, of University College, as president in his place.

The annual gathering of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland was held last Saturday afternoon, in Queen-street Hall, when a large number of prizes were balloted for in the usual way. The report of the committee of management stated that the number of subscribers during the past year exceeded that of any previous year since the incorporation of the association.

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THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The Princess of Leiningen has been on a visit to her Majesty. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Leiningen, drove to Parkhurst Barracks, and was present for some time at the Highland games of the 79th Regiment (the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders). Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne sailed in the Earl of Roden's yacht from Osborne to Sea View, where her Royal Highness and the Marquis landed and inspected Sea Grove House and grounds, the mansion being about to be sold. The Princess and the Marquis afterwards returned in the yacht to Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, the members of the Royal family, and the Princess of Leiningen attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, M.A., Vicar of Newport. The Queen has walked and driven out daily. The Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., C.B., have visited her Majesty. The Queen has entertained at dinner Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Right Hon. A. H. and Mrs. Layard, and the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, and Lord Alfred Paget have left Osborne. The Hon. Mary Pitt has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present, on Thursday week, at the annual inspection of the division of Foot Guards by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in Hyde Park. The Prince and Princess gave a garden party at Chiswick, at which the Grand Duke Cesarewitch, the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a large and distinguished company were present. On the following day the Prince and Princess and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, it being the birthday of the Duchess. The Grand Duke Cesarewitch went to Portsmouth and inspected the Russian frigate Swetland. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a ball at Marlborough House, at which the Grand Duke Cesarewitch, the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Count and Countess Gleichen, and a large assemblage of the aristocracy were present. Coote and Tinney's and the Hungarian bands were in attendance. On Saturday last the Princess and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna drove to Richmond Park and visited the Duchess of Teck at White Lodge. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Monday their Royal and Imperial Highnesses left Marlborough House on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood for the race week. The children of their Royal and Imperial Highnesses left Marlborough House for Albert Cottage, near Osborne.

The Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited Westminster Abbey last week. The Cesarewitch also visited the British Museum and Sir Richard Wallace's Collection at Bethnal-Green Museum. Their Imperial Highnesses have also visited the Danish Galleries in New Bond-street. The Princess and the Cesarevna have sat for their portraits in crayon to Mr. Koberwein.

The Prince of Wales has expressed in a letter to the family of the late Bishop of Winchester the sympathy of the Princess and himself in their bereavement.

The Duke of Edinburgh has returned to London from the Continent. He crossed the Channel by special steamer, and proceeded to town by the morning mail on Tuesday.

Prince Arthur arrived at Helsingör, Denmark, on Monday, His Royal Highness was received by the Crown Prince of Denmark, who accompanied the Prince to the Castle of Fredensborg.

The Duchess of Cambridge completed her seventy-sixth year yesterday week, when her Royal Highness and a family party dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg have entertained a large party at Molecombe during the Goodwood races.

Prince and Princess Woronzow have left town for Paris.

Prince Lucien Murat and Princess Caroline have left the Pulteney Hotel for Suffolk.

Prince Arenberg has arrived at the Cliftonville Hotel, near Margate.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson have left Queen's-gate for Bishopsthorpe Palace, Yorkshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Lennox left their residence in Belgrave-square on Saturday last for Goodwood House, to dispense their usual hospitality during the race meeting.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Florence Leveson Gower have left Strafford House for Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have left town for Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Grafton has left Grosvenor-crescent for Ramsgate, where the Duke and Duchess of Grafton are staying.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole have left Thomas's Hotel for Blair Castle, Blair Athole.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have left town for Aboyne Castle, Abereenshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare and the Ladies Fitzgerald have left the Duke of Leinster's residence on Carlton-house-terrace for Kilkee Castle, Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have arrived at the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, from London.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have left their residence in Curzon-street for Chillingham Castle.

The prizes to the pupils attending the Middle-Class Schools in Cowper-street, City-road, were distributed on Thursday week, and the occasion was further signalised by the opening of a new hall, which the growing requirements of the institution have rendered necessary. Lord Russell presided; and his Lordship witnessed the boys—who numbered 1100—go through a variety of drill exercises, which were creditably performed. The noble Earl afterwards proceeded to the new hall, and his declaration that the building was formally opened was received with loud cheers. The Dean of Westminster, who was accompanied by Lady Augusta Stanley, addressed the boys, after which the prizes were distributed by Countess Russell.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Armstrong, John Hopkins, to be Vicar of Staines.
Boycott, E.; Rector of North Cove, Suffolk.
Dobie, John; Vicar of Wool, Dorsetshire.
Hall, Thomas Guppy; Vicar of Hythe.
Josling, William James; Rector of Moulton, Suffolk.
Mildmay, Charles Arundell St. John; Rector of Alvechurch.
Thompson, G. T.; Vicar of Heacham, Norfolk.
Wray, William M.; Vicar of Ovingham, Northumberland.

Sir E. Lechmere has laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Welland, Worcestershire; Mrs. Guest, the wife of the member for Poole, has laid the foundation-stone of new schools for St. Paul's, Poole; and the Bishop of Ely has opened new schools at Luton.

The Rev. J. Winter, probably the oldest curate in England, has passed away at the ripe age of ninety-one. On Sunday morning, July 20, he was taken ill when officiating as assistant curate in one of the three churches (Carlton) in which he had officiated for more than half a century, and was led from the altar and conveyed to his own house, where he died on the following morning.

The Church of All Saints, at Walton-on-the-Naze, has lately been enlarged and reopened. The additions consist of new chancel, organ chamber and vestry, and part new nave and south aisle. The style chosen is Early Decorated. When sufficient funds are forthcoming, the present unsightly nave and tower (of red brick, which have been eyesores ever since they were built in 1804) will be pulled down, and rebuilt like that which has lately been opened. The architect for these recent additions was Mr. Henry Stone, of London; and Messrs. Saunders, of Dedham, were the builders.

On Sunday, the 27th ult., the Church of St. Mary, Beachampton, Bucks, was quietly reopened by the Rector, the Rev. R. N. Russell. This church, which is a small but very graceful specimen of the fourteenth and fifteenth century work, has undergone a thorough restoration, at the able hands of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. The entire cost of the restoration amounts to nearly £3000, of which £50 has been contributed by the Diocesan Church Building Society, and about £717 by the landowners of the parish and private friends. The parish, a very small one, has already exerted itself, the farmers giving a handsomely carved oak pulpit, the farmers' wives a new font, their daughters a beautifully-worked communicants' kneeler, and the Rector's wife the altar-cloth and a small organ; while other friends have made offerings—of a silver chalice by Lady Helena Trench, a silver paten and flagon by the clergy of Mr. Russell's deanery, an oak eagle by the Rev. W. M. Hatch, and a handsome brass corona by J. Lewis Fiytche, Esq.

On St. James's Day the church of Notgrove, Gloucestershire, was reopened by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, after its complete restoration. The present Rector, the Rev. D. F. Vigers, is the first resident Rector for near a hundred years. He has built and maintains a school for the children of the parish; he has restored the rectory, converting what was a dilapidated farmhouse into a picturesque and comfortable residence, without destroying the character of the mediæval parsonage; two years ago, assisted by personal friends, he restored the chancel; and now, by the help chiefly of two of the Oxford colleges, who have recently become the principal landed proprietors of the parish, he has completed the restoration of the church. Corpus College gave £300 to the work, Christ Church £200, and the Warneford trustees a handsome grant. The architect is Mr. J. E. K. Cutts, Waterloo-road, Hammersmith.

The quarterly meeting of the board of the Bishop of London's Fund was held on Wednesday to receive the report of the executive committee. The Bishop of London occupied the chair. The report stated that the total amount received since the last meeting of the board was, for general purposes, £11,414; for local and special objects, £3329. Of the former sum, £10,764 consists of new money. To this must be addded balance over at date of last statement (£229) and £1850 (amount of former grants cancelled), making the total available for fresh grants £12,843. Against this there had been the following grants:—Churches and sites for churches, £4650; parsonages, £850; sites for schools and mission stations, £175; contingencies (consisting mainly of rent of houses for missions), £619. A further sum of £3879 had been written off outstanding liabilities for grants to schools, making the total amount appropriated £10,923. Grants had also been made to the extent of £1300 out of her Majesty's gift. Sermons had been preached on behalf of the fund in a large number of churches on May 18. The contributions received up to last meeting of the finance committee were £6125.

The funeral rites of the late Bishop of Winchester were celebrated, yesterday week, in the quiet churchyard of Lavington. A special train from Victoria conveyed a large number of friends, lay and clerical, to Petworth. The coffin was borne to its resting-place by labourers on the estate, and the mourning cortége included the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin and the Bishops of Peterborough, Rochester, and Oxford. Canon Lloyd read the burial office, and the gospel was read by the Archdeacon of Berkshire. In Winchester Cathedral there was a special service at the hour of the funeral.——On Sunday morning a funeral sermon was preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, by Bishop Piers Claughton, Archdeacon of London, on the death of the Bishop. The preacher dwelt in emphatic terms on the deep sympathy of the deceased for his clerical brethren, and on his love for the Established Church and his desire to see it more united. At the afternoon service the pulpit was occupied by Canon Gregory, who paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late prelate. At Westminster Abbey three sermons were preached, all having some reference to the death of Dr. Wilberforce, who was for a short time Dean of Westminster. The morning sermon was preached by Dr. Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Bucks; in the afternoon the preacher was Dean Stanley, and in the evening Canon Kingsley. Allusions were made to the same subject at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and several other places of worship.

Tuesday was prize day at Marlborough College, King's College School, the Stationers' Schools, the Royal Naval School at New-cross, and the College of St. Augustine, Ramsgate.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference has held its sittings at Newcastle. The various committees having finished their deliberations, the Conference proper was opened on Wednesday. Eight vacancies had to be supplied, after which the Rev. G. T. Perks was elected president, and delivered his presidential address. A prayer meeting was held in the afternoon, and the usual business of the Conference was then transacted. There were four candidates for the presidency. The result of the voting was as follows:—Rev. G. Smith, 9; Rev. Dr. Punshon, 10; Rev. Alexander McAulay, 77; Rev. G. T. Perks, 320. The Rev. Gervase Smith was elected secretary by 182 votes. There were two other candidates for the office (Dr. James and the Rev. Mr. Williams), who obtained respectively 100 and 29 votes.

The Extra Supplement.

"LIONS FIGHTING."

In the catalogue of the Royal Academy Exhibition, whence we engrave this notable picture by Mr. Heywood Hardy, and where it forms a leading attraction, there is no title to the work properly speaking, and we must apologise to the artist for the prosaic heading which for convenience sake we give to these observations. Mr. Hardy uses only, by way of title or motto, the lines from Homer's "Iliad"—

> Fierce as conflicting fires the combat 'urse,
> And now it rises, now it sinks by turns.

These lines will suggest some duration and some vicissitudes in this terrific contest between two full-grown males of one of the strongest and fiercest species of the feline tribe; whereas a painter's representation is limited to a single moment, unless, indeed, he adopt the mediæval licence of rendering a number of successive incidents in one and the same composition. Surely, however, a combat of such fell determination between two such blood-thirsty antagonists cannot long endure; surely this must be the final bout between the savage creatures; even feline tenacity of life cannot hold out much longer; and this leonine embrace must prove the last death struggle. One king of beasts—he with the blackish mane and fringe to his tawny coat, like his lately-deceased majesty the "old lion of the Zoo"—seems to have decidedly the best of it. His face is being frightfully mauled, but he has his fangs deep in his enemy's throat, and we feel that the vultures that hover and swoop in the mid-distance will not be disappointed of their prey. How is it that the representation of a fight between wild beasts always seems to excite keen sympathy and speculative interest from childhood upwards? Is it that the latent combative instincts of our own once savage nature are thereby excited—as by the old sports of the Coliseum arena, the bull-fighting in the Spanish ring, the tiger-hunting in India, and milder sports nearer home? The scene of this tremendous encounter at nightfall is, we presume, the African desert, on the border of the jungle, where grow only rank grass and a few starry asphodels. The cause of the quarrel is not far to seek—a female was at the bottom of it, as of many combats between bipeds, and this is a duel à outrance between jealous rival pretenders to female favour. Mark how the lioness slinks about the devoted combatants, how she seems to sniff the bloody tussle with keen relish, ready to submit at once to the victor! A word of warm praise is due, in conclusion, to the painter for the knowledge of animal character, the vigour and mastery of execution displayed in this picture, and that on a scale seldom attempted by contemporary artists. It is unquestionably one of the most admirable works by a young painter exhibited in recent years, and holds its own even beside our recollection of similar subjects by Rubens, Snyders, and other great animal painters.

THE LATE BISHOP WILBERFORCE.

The exact spot where the lamented Bishop of Winchester was killed, as we stated in our last, by a fall from a stumbling horse, on Saturday week, is a place called Evershed's Rough, from the name of the neighbouring farmer, which is on the bridle-path along the valley beneath the southern slope of the chalk hills, Ranmoor-common, White Downs, and Hockhurst or Ackhurst Downs, extending from east to west between Dorking and Guildford. The Bishop and Earl Granville, attended by a groom, had ridden from Leatherhead, along the high road towards Dorking, as far as Burford Bridge, near Box Hill, where they turned off the road directly to the right hand, crossing Ranmoor-common, and descending to the level horse-path in the grassy bottom. As they approached the farm buildings shown in our Illustration, half a mile from Abinger Hall, and nearly a mile from Wotton, the birthplace of Evelyn, this fatal disaster suddenly occurred, to deprive the English Church and State of a most accomplished and useful man. The Illustration, from a view taken by the Surrey Photographic Company, High-street, Guildford, shows the cross which was cut in the turf, immediately after the removal of the Bishop's dead body, to mark the precise spot of his fall. A few yards behind is the slight hollow in the ground where the horse stumbled and cast its rider headforemost out of the saddle. Abinger Hall, to which mansion the body was carried, is the seat of Mr. Farrer, Secretary to the Board of Trade. A little farther on is Holmebury, the seat of the Hon. F. Leveson Gower, where the Bishop and Earl Granville were going for a visit.

SKETCHES IN VIENNA.

The second page of figures representing various types of the motley Viennese population is given in our paper this week. The first page, which appeared in our last Number, contained sketches of the shop-girl and barmaid, the "Swiss" or hou e-porter in his gorgeous livery, the promenading cavalry officer, the carter leading a horse equipped with cumbrous ornamental trappings, the little vehicle drawn by a dog for the carriage of salable liquids, the Jew pedlar or hawker of trinkets, the Jewess from Galicia, the school-children, the dandy, and the sweep. In the descriptive notice written by our Special Correspondent, which accompanied those sketches by our Artist at Vienna, something was likewise said of the other Viennese samples of social life and class, occupation, or habit delineated in this week's page of similar Engravings. The Bohemian nursemaid, in her dress of bright and gay colours, her striped shawl and her head-kerchief, with her stout masculine boots, oddly showing themselves beneath the embroidered edge of a short petticoat, was one of the first to engage our attention. The policemen of military aspect, the commissionaires, ticket porters, and licensed messengers, the private coachman and the Fiacker-kutscher or cab-driver, the post-office letter-carrier and mailcart-driver, the driver and conductor of a tramway carriage, and the men employed to sweep the streets, who are mostly Slovaks in loose flannel overcoats with billycock hats, were also made subjects of comment. These figures will be recognised at once in the present series of Illustrations, with the monks and friars, the laundresses and charwomen, and the little Kellner or tavern potboy, who contrives to bear, at once, an incredible number of brimming vessels, without ever spilling a drop.

At a special meeting of the Sheffield Town Council on Wednesday it was resolved to purchase Wiston Park, containing over twelve acres of land, as a public park for the town. The cost, it is understood, is something like £15,000.

The Earl of Harewood recently presented a large plot of land to the Harrogate Bath Hospital, the site of which institution was the gift of his Lordship's grandfather. In recognition of this act of liberality the subscribers to this institution have presented the Earl with an address, in which his generosity is fittingly acknowledged.

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SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

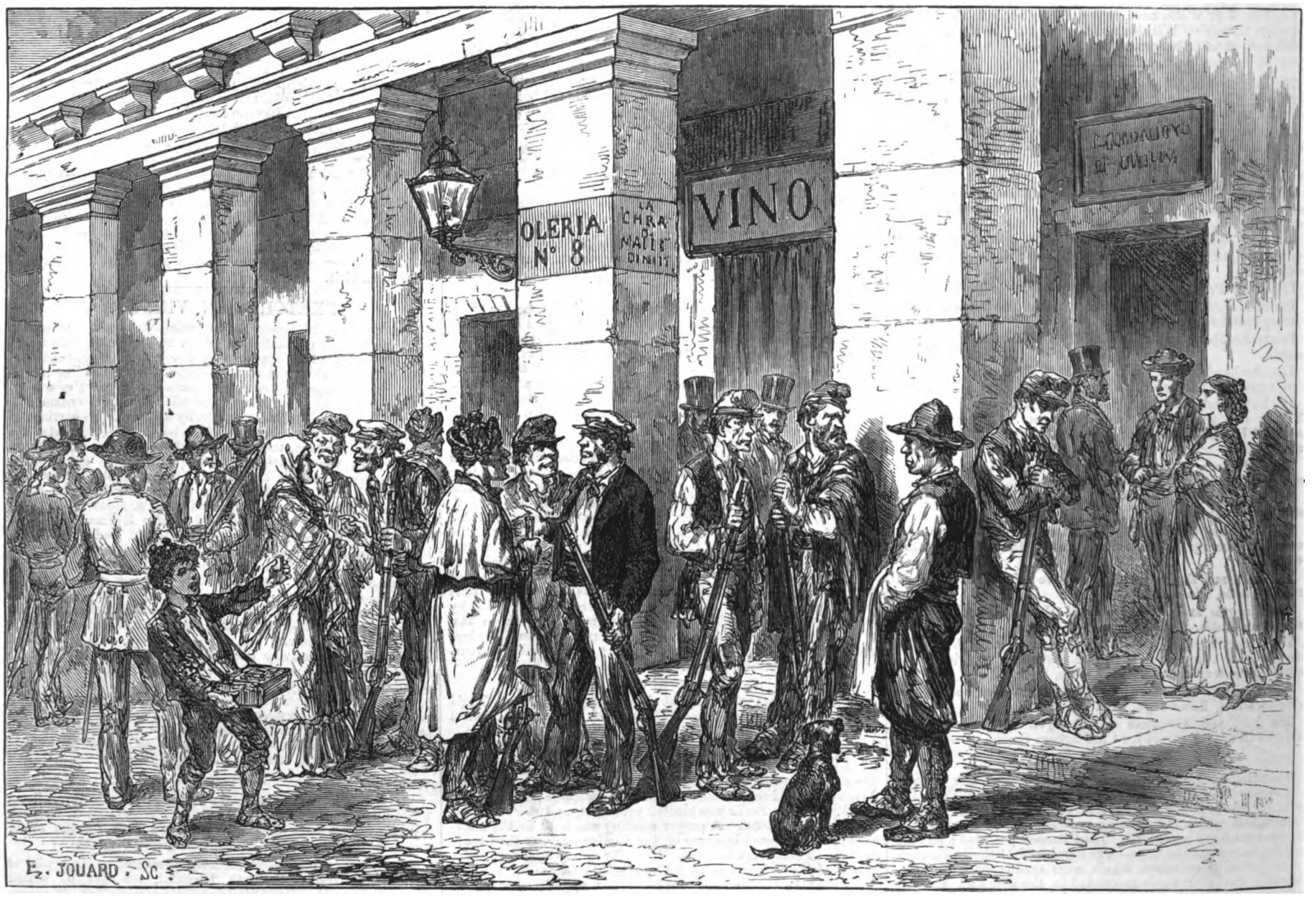


A SPANISH FUNERAL.



A SPANISH PIG-DRIVER.

Our Artist's sketches which appear on this page are merely specimens of the common aspects of life in Spain at this time, when the ragged soldiery of the new-born Republic, such as it is, may be seen in the streets as frequently as the bearer of a humble coffin with the mortal remains of departed humanity, or the less serious encounter of a rustic swineherd with the ordinary passers-by. With respect to the conduct of a Spanish funeral, we take the following from Mr. J. B. Stone's recently published "Tour with Cook through Spain:"—"There is something strange and shocking about this procedure, which at once attracts our attention, and causes us to make inquiries into the rites and ceremonies performed here in connection with the dead, and the laws or customs of interment. Upon the shoulders of four men is borne a large tray or bier, upon which lies the body of a young man, without any coffin, dressed in white linen and covered with flowers. As the men move, the action betrays the limpness of the body, showing that the young man has been dead but a few hours. Behind walks a procession of twelve or eighteen youths, carrying long lighted candles. The whole cortége proceeds jauntily along at a quick pace, and if the body were not visible no one could believe that there is anything solemn or unusual going on. We are informed that all funeral rites have already been performed in the house by the priest, and that there will be no service at the grave. The Spanish law says that interment must take place within twenty-four hours, so that each evening, at the appointed hour for burials at the cemetery, all who have died during the day are brought to the cemetery to be buried. As may be imagined, curious incidents have arisen in carrying out this law. It has not unfrequently happened that people have been carried to the grave before they were really dead. A remarkable case of this was brought under our notice. One day at the hotel a woman was at the door begging—not an uncommon thing this—when the landlord called our especial attention to her case. Some years ago, during the ravages of the cholera, she was carried to the cemetery, along with fifteen dead bodies, to be buried, and it was only at the last moment discovered that she was alive. She afterwards recovered, and one result of her accident was her benefiting above her fellows in beggary to the extent of a small collection made for her among our English sympathising audience." This is what the landlord of an hotel at Granada told Mr. Stone, but every reader may form his own opinion whether it be a true story, or a fable devised for the traveller's listening ear.



A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN GUARD, MADRID

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TYPES OF VIENNESE LIFE.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 31.

After a stormy and eventful Session, the labours of the National Assembly have for the present been brought to a conclusion. On Tuesday, after the adoption of the treaties of commerce with England and Belgium, the message of Marshal MacMahon proroguing the Session till Nov. 5 was read by the Duc de Broglie. In this message, which is brief and to the point, the Marshal assures the Assembly that he will take care that nothing likely to endanger its authority shall occur during the recess, and congratulates himself upon the harmony prevailing between its opinions and those of the Government. After touching upon the new army law, he proceeds to speak of the successful negotiations for the liberation of the territory, complimenting M. Thiers on his share in this event, and emphasises the necessity, above all things, of peace; winding up with a compliment, which many profess to take as ironical, about the Assembly forgetting internal dissensions and thinking only of the good of the country. The conclusion of this message was received with loud cheers. At the last few sittings of the Assembly nothing of importance has transpired beyond two small tempests apropos of the erection of a church at Montmartre and the purchase of the Magliano frescoes, the adoption of the treaties already noticed, and the appointment of the Permanent Committee. In this Committee the Right Centre predominates, under the leadership of the Duc d'Audriffet Pasquier. The Committee has arranged to hold its sittings once a fortnight during the recess, and the members of the Left remaining in Paris, who have in turn formed themselves into a Committee of Surveillance, have decided to have their meetings held at similar intervals immediately after those of the Permanent Committee.

Most of the Deputies are, however, hastening away with all speed either to their respective constituencies or to the various bathing establishments now commencing their seasons. After the arduous labours of the session they, doubtless, feel in need of well-earned repose, and the country as well as they will be glad of a truce in matters political. However, M. Gambetta and several other members of the Left have resolved to take advantage of the recess for the sowing of those advanced Republican ideas from which they hope to reap a harvest at the next election, and have accordingly arranged for what can be best termed as a "stumping tour;" in other words, a series of speeches in all the large towns of France. M. Thiers, it is said, intends to pass the vacation in Switzerland.

After delays and difficulties innumerable, the trial of Marshal Bazaine seems at last about to become an established fact, though the exact date of the meeting of the council of war is not yet settled. However, the council has been formed, and its presidency accepted by the Duc d'Aumale. Compiègne is the spot selected for the trial, which in all probability will result in an acquittal.

In the absence of political events to talk about, society has been favoured with a terrible fire and a series of duels. The conflagration occurred on Saturday, at the village of Reueil, on the plain of Argenteuil, so famous, or rather infamous, for the quality of its wine. It broke out at a grocer's shop in which a large quantity of petroleum was stored, and this fluid, becoming vapourised by the heat, exploded with terrific violence. Unfortunately, no one seems to have been aware of the presence of so dangerous a combustible, and at the moment of the explosion a large number of people, including a detachment of the 104th Regiment of Infantry, who were assisting the firemen, were close to the burning building. Twenty individuals, amongst whom was the Colonel of the regiment, were severely injured, and four of them have since died. Another fire of a violent and destructive character, though fortunately unaccompanied by any loss of life, took place last week in the dockyard at Toulon, and was with difficulty subdued. As to the duels, the most important, so far as the parties implicated are concerned, is that which took place on Friday evening at Vesinet, between M. Perin, a member of the Left, and M. Poirier, a Bonapartist writer, and which was due to an article of the latter in the *Pays*. In this article M. Perin was spoken of as a mountebank, a stage general, and a coward—implications he thought fit to try to remove by an interchange of sword thrusts. The result was that both gentlemen were slightly wounded, and their seconds then declared honour was satisfied. Another duel, projected between MM. Target and Ordinaire, both deputies, has, strange to relate, been prevented by their seconds, who, for once in a way, had the good sense to declare that there was nothing to fight about.

Some alarm has been expressed by several Government organs on account of the International, the emissaries of which, it is said, will be actively at work in France during the recess. In consequence, General Du Barrail, the Minister of War, has issued a circular to the Generals in command of the various districts warning them to keep a strict look out, and to prevent the troops under them from associating with foreigners. Several members of the International have been arrested, and, from papers found upon them, it seems their object is to cause a universal strike in the manufacturing districts.

The departure of the Prussians from Mézières was the signal of an outbreak. The mob assembled to celebrate this event were so carried away by the novel sense of freedom that they went so far as to get up a little riot. They shouted all manner of seditious outcries, and finally took to stoning the gendarmes. But, with the assistance of some troops hurriedly dispatched to the scene of action, these succeeded at length in quelling the disturbance and in arresting the ringleaders.

SPAIN.

Events are still proceeding unfavourably in Spain, although the Government is displaying more energy. Troops have been dispatched to Seville and Valencia, which are in the hands of the Internationalists, and both places are being besieged. At Valencia there has been heavy fighting. The Reds have offered, it is said, to surrender on certain terms, but the Government insists on unconditional submission. The insurgents under Pierrad have been captured and disarmed. The fugitive Spanish Generals at Biarritz, including Serrano, have resolved to offer their services to the Government. Fresh pronunciamentos continue to be made by the large towns. Accounts from Bayonne received in London on Monday from the Under Secretary of Don Carlos state that the Carlists have gained a great victory at Lizarraga, in Navarre, having captured the town, the fort, and the entire garrison, as well as two cannons, three mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition. An English steamer, which had been hired to run the blockade of the Biscayan coast, has landed several thousand Remington rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. A slight engagement took place on the beach between Republicans and Royalists; but the latter triumphed, and the valuable cargo was secured. At Carthagena General Contreras has formed an insurgent Ministry, and his rebel squadron has appeared off Almeria, in the adjoining province of Granada, and demanded a heavy contribution, under threat of bombardment. The inhabitants have resisted the demand, and hope the foreign men-of-war will prevent the bombardment. The city of Granada is in Communist hands.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon celebrated on Thursday week the anniversary of the entry of the Liberal army into that city, and the triumph of Constitutionalism in the kingdom. The number of troops reviewed by the King was 6000. They defiled in front of the statue of Dom Pedro IV., and gave a military salute to the Queen, who was in a tribune erected in the square, the King marching at the head of the soldiers, attended by a brilliant staff. Dom Augusto commanded a brigade of infantry. The streets in the evening were illuminated, and bands of music were stationed at various points of the city, playing the national airs. The theatres were open free of charge. Bengal lights were displayed by the steamers on the Tagus, and the festivities were prolonged until morning. On the preceding day there was a requiem mass for those who fell in the Constitutional battles, the King himself being present.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of the States has confirmed the decision of the National Council, and rejected by a large majority the three appeals against the banishment of Mons. Mermillod.

The Shah of Persia left Geneva for Turin on Thursday week. Before leaving he expressed to M. Cérésole his thanks for the hospitality he had received during his stay.

ITALY.

The Duchess of Aosta (the late Queen of Spain) has had an attack of miliary fever.

The Shah of Persia, on Thursday week, reached Modane, where he was received, in King Victor Emmanuel's name, by one of the Royal aides-de-camp. His Majesty arrived at Turin the same night, at 9.35. The King, Prince Humbert, Prince Amadeo, and the Prince di Carignano, the Ministers, the Syndic, and the civic authorities welcomed his Majesty to Turin. The entry was most brilliant. The cortége was preceded by lancers and cuirassiers, and consisted of about fifty open carriages, several with four horses. It proceeded from the station direct to the Royal palace. The streets were splendidly decorated. About 150,000 persons thronged the streets, and there was great cheering. The effect of the palace illuminated was superb. The Shah frequently shook hands with the King to indicate the satisfaction he felt at seeing him. He was much astonished by the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and took great interest in the information given to him. On Friday the Court was a little startled by an illustration of Persian customs, the Shah having killed two lambs in the bedroom assigned to him. So at least says the *Daily News'* correspondent. On that morning the Shah visited the Royal Armoury, accompanied by King Victor Emmanuel. His Majesty appeared to take great interest in the different collections, but most particularly in the Persian arms, of which he recognised the historical authenticity. In the evening he was present at the theatre with King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian Princes. The house was densely crowded, and the Royal guests were greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. On Saturday the Shah presented his portrait, set in diamonds, to the King and the Royal Princes. He expressed much regret to the Duke of Aosta at the illness of the Duchess. King Victor Emmanuel decorated the Grand Vizier with the order of the Annunziata. The Shah, attended by his suite and accompanied by the King, drove through the city amid much cheering, the streets being crowded. In the evening he witnessed the illuminations and fireworks. The Via di Po had a most fantastic appearance. It represented a long covered garden illuminated with gas and coloured lights. On Sunday the Persian Monarch went on to Milan. At eight o'clock his Majesty was entertained at a grand banquet in the Royal palace. From the balcony he afterwards looked out upon the illumination of the cathedral, which produced a fantastic effect.

Yesterday week the Pope held a Consistory, at which he appointed twenty-two Bishops. The Pope afterwards delivered an allocution, in which he referred to the law for the suppression of religious corporations in Rome, and declared it to be contrary to all natural and human rights. On Saturday the Pope, receiving the Bishops who were nominated the day before, recommended them to defend the rights of the Church. He added that a question was now being discussed between some Bishops and an American Catholic Government. Freemasons, he said, had re-entered the councils of the Sovereign of that country and the religious associations. They believed on that account, and because the object of their association, as in Europe, was a charitable one, that the Church did not condemn them. This idea was false. They were excommunicated, like all other secret societies.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has adopted the bill laying down rules respecting the use of the Flemish language in the Criminal Courts. During the debate, which lasted several days, amendments were adopted, rendering the use of Flemish optional in several cases.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is stated that the Emperor will visit St. Petersburg and Moscow in the latter part of September.

A special convention has been concluded between Austria and Bavaria permitting the officers and soldiers of the army of the former to pass over the railroads of the latter on the same terms as those of the Bavarian army. For access to her Tyrolese possessions this is a great convenience to Austria.

Some important results are hoped for from an international patent congress which is to begin its sittings at Vienna on Monday next. The engineers of Germany, who suffer a good deal from the defective protection afforded to inventions in Prussia, will, it is understood, be numerously represented.

A letter from Vienna states that the number of cholera cases in that city is now so small that no cause whatever exists for alarm. Those which hitherto have proved fatal have been among the poorer classes.

RUSSIA.

The Czar held a review, in the Mokotow field, of all the troops assembled at Warsaw yesterday week. On Saturday morning last there were cavalry exercises in the same grounds. The infantry practised musketry-firing, on the Powonzkow field, in the afternoon. On Sunday the Czar attended Divine service in the church of the Palace of Lasensky, after which the cavalry of the Guard had a church parade, and the riflemen and dragoons had musketry practice on the Mokotow field. In the afternoon all the artillery of the garrison practised in the Powonzkow field. All the troops took part, on Monday, in grand manœuvres near Beliany.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Grand Dukes Serge and Paul and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, arrived at Zarskoe-Silo on Wednesday evening.

Among the terms of the treaty concluded between Russia and Khiva are the payment of an indemnity of two million roubles, extended over seven years; the occupation of Schurahan and Kungrad by Russian troops as a guarantee; the abolition of capital punishment in the Khanate; and the surrender of the Khivan possessions on the right bank of the Amou-Daria to the Khan of Bokhara, in recognition of the assistance which he rendered to the Russian columns. The capital will be evacuated on Aug. 27. Khiva is being topographically surveyed by the Russians. They report that the Amou-Daria flows in a more easterly direction than is indicated in the maps.

TURKEY.

Another grand fête has been given at Constantinople in honour of the Khedive. His Highness has been specially invited to remain at the Porte during the festivities which will take place on the visit of the Shah.

AMERICA.

The city of Baltimore suffered heavily from a fire which broke out in a saw-mill yesterday week. A strong wind drove the flames before it, and about one hundred buildings, including four churches, were destroyed. Several lives were lost, and the property destroyed is valued at about £120,000.

A telegram from New York states that the King of Hawaii and his Cabinet have decided to conclude a reciprocity treaty with the United States, ceding to the latter the harbour of Pearl River.

AUSTRALIA.

The death is announced from Sydney of Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, the President of the Legislative Council. The Hon. John Hay has been appointed as his successor.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Captain Burgess and Major de Winton the order of the Golden Crown, in recognition of their services during the Franco-German War.

South-Eastern China has been visited by a severe typhoon, which has caused considerable losses among shipping as well as great destruction of property on land.

Chevalier de Bunsen, who was previously German Chargé-d'Affaires at Peru, has been appointed by the German Government Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

A telegram from Salt Lake City, published in the New York papers, states that one of the wives (the seventeenth) of Brigham Young has left him, and is about to sue for a divorce and for alimony.

A telegram from Sir Samuel Baker, dated Berber, July 21, announces that Mr. David Simpson, one of the English engineers, died on June 20—two days after he had left Berber for Souakin.

The marriage of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach stands fixed for the 26th inst., when it will be solemnised at Friedrichshafen. The august couple will make their formal entry into Weimar on Sept. 6.

A monument has been unveiled in the University of Naples, bearing the inscription, "To Pope Clement XIV., who, by the bull of the 21st of July, 1773, dissolved the Society of the Jesuits, the University of Naples dedicates this monument."

It is announced that at the commencement of next year one or two ships of the German navy are to be sent on a scientific mission to observe the transit of Venus. Their observations are also to be extended to ocean currents and tides.

By the mail from the West Coast of Africa, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday week, we have news that there has been no further engagement with the Ashantees at Cape Coast Castle.

A marriage has been arranged between Prince William of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld and Princess Juliana of Bentheim-Steinfuet. The Prince was formerly married to the Princess Marie of Hanau, daughter of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, but has been divorced.

M. Jacques Dupuis died recently at Liège, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He was the father of the three brothers Dupuis, who are well known in the musical world, two of them having been professors at the Conservatoire de Musique in the above-named town; and the third, Joseph, the well-known interpreter, at Paris, of the works of Offenbach, with Mdlle. Schneider.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that, at the Berlin University, the question has been raised by the juridical faculty whether the use of the German language had not better now be substituted for Latin in scientific dissertations, since the Latin vocabulary is scarcely suited to the new order of things in Germany, and the want of clear and intelligible expression is much felt. The proposal has, however, been rejected by a vote of five to four.

Dr. Petermann, the German geographer, has written a letter to the secretary of the American Geographical Society respecting the Arctic expedition of the Polaris. Dr. Petermann thinks that the geographical results of the expedition are of extraordinary value. "At any rate," he adds, "they are the highest that any vessel among the numerous expeditions of all nations to the North and South Poles have ever accomplished since many centuries."

The Minister of Public Instruction for Quebec, in his report upon the state of public instruction in that province for the year 1871 and part of the year 1872, says:—"I am happy to be in a position to announce continued progress, as well in the number of schools and the scholars attending as in the efficiency of these schools. There are to-day in several of the school municipalities of this province a great many model schools, and in nearly half the elementary schools the instruction given in several of its branches forms part of the education given in a model school."

A religious ceremony took place, on the 22nd ult., at the Monastery of the Holy Sacrament, in the village of Longuenesse, near St. Omer, Pas de Calais, France, being the jubilee or anniversary of fifty years' priesthood of Monseigneur Scott, Camérier to his Holiness Pius IX., and that of the fiftieth year of the religious profession of his sister, Madame Louise Scott, Countess, and Canoness of St. Denis, Prioress of that monastery, and foundress of several convents in France, Belgium, and Germany.

The thirty artisans sent by the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry to the Vienna Exhibition to report upon their respective trades as exhibited there have returned; and, from the careful selection of the men and the eagerness with which they set about their work, strong hopes are entertained that a very practical and valuable volume of reports will be the result of their visit. Mr. W. G. Larkins, the secretary of the society, undertook the entire responsibility of the arrangements, both of travelling and of board and lodging. The expenses of eleven Birmingham men were defrayed by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; and the party had the benefit of the experience of Mr. W. C. Aitken, who was connected with the artisans' visit to Paris in 1867.

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LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The trial entered upon a new phase yesterday week: ladies and young persons were excluded from the court. Dr. Kenealy sought to prove, by reading extracts from French novels, that Roger Tichborne was utterly depraved, and that the defendant is Roger Tichborne. At the conclusion of the reading of the choice extracts which the learned counsel had selected the court was again thrown open to the general public. Dr. Kenealy then proceeded to assail the character of the late Sir James Tichborne—a line of defence which provoked some comment from the Bench as to the pain the defendant must necessarily feel at hearing his "father" traduced. From observations which were incidentally made by Judges and a juryman, it would seem that threatening letters have been freely employed by unknown partisans on both sides. Dr. Kenealy was in full swing when the Court adjourned to Monday.

Before resuming his address, on Monday, Dr. Kenealy complained of some strong language which had just been applied to his client in a newspaper, in connection with an appeal which the editor had been requested by Mr. Guildford Onslow, M.P., to publish. The Lord Chief Justice said the language referred to was wrong, but that of the "appeal" itself was quite as improper, being a direct attack on the prosecution and the trial. In the course of his subsequent remarks, the learned counsel quoted passages from Roger Tichborne's letters to show that he had serious thoughts of relinquishing his proper station in favour of his brother Alfred, from a conviction that he himself could not perform its duties. The subject of Roger's habits was reinvestigated, and some of Lady Doughty's remonstrances with him were made to imply that he had other vices than excessive drinking and smoking. Some piquant speculation as to the "Rose Hill" entry in Roger's note-book was nipped in the bud by a prosaic statement that Rose Hill was the name of a place, and not of a woman. The observation that, "in the days of Lady Twiss, they should be cautious about believing French witnesses," elicited from the Lord Chief Justice the remark that the Court had nothing to do with Lady Twiss's case, and from Mr. Justice Mellor that the allusion was irrelevant. Just before the Court rose Dr. Kenealy occasioned a warm rebuke from the Lord Chief Justice by speaking of an observation of his Lordship respecting a letter as "a most ingenious way of accounting for it." His Lordship said, "I beg you will not apply such language to me," and the learned counsel apologised. The prosecution was taunted with the expense that had been lavished in the employment of private detectives and in collecting evidence from all quarters of the globe. When the Court rose Dr. Kenealy was tracing an internal similarity between the contents of the sealed packet as stated by the defendant and allusions to Miss Doughty occurring in Roger's letters to Gosford.

In continuing his address on Tuesday, Dr. Kenealy contended that some of the evidence for the prosecution showed that Roger Tichborne had the same hereditary diseases as had been manifested by the defendant, both being subject to erysipelas and apoplectic attacks. He contended, not for the first time, that there was no love between Roger Tichborne and Miss Doughty, but at the same time sought to prove that they were frequently found in each other's company. As on previous occasions, the Bench several times checked the learned counsel for making assertions and assumptions that were unsupported by evidence. Mr. Guildford Onslow made an explanation of, and an apology for, the letter he wrote in connection with the appeal for funds to carry on the defence of the Claimant; and the Attorney-General agreed to withdraw the charge of contempt of court against him and the proprietors and printers of the newspapers which had published the appeal.

Dr. Kenealy continued on Wednesday what he called his "weary task" of developing the abstruse meaning of the various links and allusions in the letters which passed between Roger and his aunt and Mr. Gosford. His object was apparently to show what he called "the true character of Roger Tichborne," in opposition to "the false light of a young man of high moral principles and religious feeling, and therefore a man exactly the reverse of the defendant." For this purpose he again referred to letters of Lady Doughty to Roger, and letters of Roger to Mr. Gosford and others, commenting on many of the passages cited as he proceeded. In speaking of the defendant's story of the loss of the Bella, the learned counsel drew from its improbability the inference that the defendant could never have been, as Arthur Orton was, a sailor, the narrative being too "absurd and ridiculous" for a seaman ever to have repeated it. In the afternoon the foreman of the jury said that one of his colleagues was under medical treatment, and was advised by his medical man that rest was necessary for him; and he asked, therefore, that, next Monday being the bank holiday, the Court should adjourn over that day. It was ultimately arranged that the Court should adjourn from Thursday afternoon till next Tuesday morning.

Referring, on Thursday, to the assertions of Mr. Henry Seymour, the Viscount de Brimond, and other members of the family, that Lady Tichborne was ready to recognise the defendant as her son before she had seen him, Dr. Kenealy directed attention to some of her letters to Cubitt and Gibbes containing repeated statements that she could not positively recognise him until she had seen him, and only wanted to know the truth; and contended that she exercised great caution, shrewdness, and circumspection about the matter, and that eventually she satisfied herself beyond all doubt when she did see him that in reality he was her son Roger, a belief she retained until her death, in spite of all the pressure brought to bear upon her to lead her to a contrary conclusion. Yet she had the most tender affection for the infant son of Alfred, and it was highly improbable she could have done anything to disinherit him if she had the slightest doubt upon the point. With regard to the defendant's statement about having enlisted and other matters, Lady Tichborne said, "He has had so much to put up with and perhaps suffer that he has confused his ideas;" and Dr. Kenealy, remarking that this was in reality his defence in the present prosecution, submitted that the jury ought not to act upon the idle, silly, incoherent talk of the defendant, unless they saw a motive or object in it. If there was, then it might be criminal. Dr. Kenealy, next dealing with the Wagga-Wagga will, admitted it contained much that was untrue and perfect nonsense, but accounted for its being used as a pretext for raising money by asserting that such things were of common occurrence among young members of the higher classes in their transactions with money-lenders. Dr. Kenealy passed on to other parts of the will, and remarked that, although the Crown said the Tichbornes had no property in the Isle of Wight, yet he was informed they once had some there called the Wymmering estate. That fact would not appear in any Peerage or Baronetage, yet it was known to the defendant. As for the statutory declaration made by the defendant in Australia, in which he spoke of having been in the 66th Blues, Dr. Kenealy said it must be looked on in the same light as the will. It showed an aberration of common sense, and "folly could no further go." It was the powerful influence of Arthur Orton over his mind which made him do all these silly things. Such was the scope of Dr. Kenealy's remarks. The Court adjourned at four o'clock until Tuesday morning.

In the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins yesterday week the Rev. Joseph Leycester Lyne, better known as Father Ignatius, attended with a youth named Todd, for the purpose of giving the lad up to his father. Mr. Lyne disclaimed, in the most emphatic terms, that he had any intention of disobeying the order of the Court, which had not been delivered to him by the doorkeeper at Llanthoney Abbey. He admitted that he had administered monastic oaths to the boy, for which he was severely rebuked by the Vice-Chancellor. An order was ultimately made that Father Ignatius should attempt in no way to induce the youth to re-enter the monastery; and his Honour warned Mr. Lyne that he would be liable to imprisonment if he disobeyed this injunction.

At the Wicklow Assizes, yesterday week, the widow of a gentleman named John Slattery recovered £1400 damages from the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company for loss sustained by the death of her husband, who was killed at a level crossing at Lansdown-road station.

The lady styling herself Countess of Derwentwater, who has been some months in Newcastle Gaol, under an order in bankruptcy, was released on Monday morning, no opposition to her discharge being offered.

A singular case of mistaken identity has come to light in the Bankruptcy Court. A bankrupt carrying on business in Bishopsgate-street, having suddenly disappeared, was supposed to have committed suicide, a body having been found in the Thames which was identified as that of the missing man. The creditors generously made the widow a present of £175 and some furniture out of the estate. The bankrupt has since reappeared, and he has been ordered to restore the property given to his supposed relict.

Damages to the amount of £1750 have been awarded to a young lady following the vocation of a dressmaker, at Ulverston, in an action for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is a gentleman of fifty, who had wooed and won the plaintiff in a seven-years' courtship, but had suddenly changed his mind, and married some one else.

A firm of auctioneers, having distrained on the furniture of a poor woman who was in arrears with her rent, seized the sewing-machine which she had hired, and with which she was actually at work. For this act the proprietor of the machine very properly summoned them, and they have had to return his property and pay costs; the magistrate commenting on the harshness of brokers when dealing with the poor.

Extensive robberies have, it appears, been going on for some time at the Nine-elms goods station of the South-Western Railway; and circumstances tended to fix suspicion on Edmund Stewart, who, nevertheless, managed to evade detection. At length, however, he has been charged with robbing his sister; and through the facts disclosed in this case many others have been brought against him. It is said that he had advised her to write to the company and demand £10, the value of property abstracted from her box *in transitu*.

A repetition of the Eltham murder has been perpetrated in Richmond Park. As in that mysterious case, the victim is a young woman who has been in domestic service; and she has lingered in a hopeless state of insensibility, with short intervals of consciousness, since she was found, on Monday night, with her head and face cruelly battered.

Speedy retribution has waited on George Watson, an impudently dishonest newsvender, who, on the night of Thursday week, was given into custody for selling evening papers at a premium, on the pretence that they contained news of the "death of Mr. Gladstone." On Monday he was tried at the Middlesex Sessions, found guilty, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Henry Taverner, who was convicted of cruelty to a cat in Drury-lane, appealed to the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday, but the justices affirmed the original sentence, which was two months' imprisonment.

Richard Carter was sentenced at the Mansion House, on Monday, to two months' imprisonment for throwing vitriol on the neck of his late master, Mr. Richardson, a fishmonger, in Gracechurch-street, by whom he had been discharged for intoxication and absenting himself from his work.

At the Mansion House, yesterday week, Minassia Parseck, the Persian who is charged with having been in possession of forged Russian rouble notes, was committed for trial.

Joseph Berry, a member of the "Long Firms," has been charged, at the Surrey Sessions, with attempting to apply his peculiar principles to house building. He had stolen 150 drain pipes for a block of houses he was erecting at Battersea, and, the offence having been proved, along with former convictions, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Each of the fifteen persons implicated in the charge of "cruelly abusing, ill-treating, and torturing certain cocks," at Weaverham, in Cheshire, has been fined £5 and costs by the Eddisbury bench of magistrates; and a warrant has been granted for the apprehension of a person named Edwards, on whom a summons had not been served.

Charles John Merry, of Cambridge, has been sentenced, at the local assizes, to eighteen months' hard labour, for forging and uttering a cheque in the name of Mr. John Willis Clark, M.A., of Trinity College.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Monday, Frank Hutchins was sent for trial for having embezzled £4000 belonging to his employers, Messrs. James Gordon and Co.

A double tragedy has been perpetrated at Kingswood, near Warwick, by Joseph Parsons, who is said not to have allowed a woman to enter his cottage for twenty years. Returning home under the influence of drink, he pointed his gun at an old man, Hildrich, who lived with him, and shot him through the heart. Then, reloading the gun, he shot himself. The jury returned a verdict against him of murder and felo de se.

The trial of Sub-Inspector Montgomery, for the murder of Mr. Glasse, cashier of a bank at Newtownstewart, ended yesterday week, the jury returning a verdict of "Guilty;" and the prisoner Montgomery, on being asked if he had anything to say, confessed to the murder. In extenuation he stated that he had a monomania for robbing banks, and that while at Newtownstewart he was insane through drink. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th inst.

The sentence of death passed upon Joseph Turnbull, at the Durham Assizes, for the murder of Michael Hagan, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

An Imperial decree has been issued in Brazil declaring Protestant marriages indissoluble, except by judgment of the competent tribunal.

THE CUSTOM OF DAHOMEY.

The kingdom of Dahomey, on the west coast of Africa, has usually been regarded as the prey of one of the most bloodthirsty tyrants on earth. It has been supposed that human life is there destroyed wholesale for the mere diversion of the King. Some of these accounts, however, seem to have been much exaggerated. Dark as the King of Dahomey may be in complexion, we are now told that his character is not so black as it has been painted. Mr. J. A. Sketchly has just returned from Dahomey, where for six months he was the guest of the King, and an eye-witness to the grand annual "custom," when the principal human sacrifices take place. Mr. Sketchly is the only white man that has been admitted into the private apartments of his Majesty, by whom he was very hospitably treated.

There is no town of Dahomey. The capital is merely one of the King's palaces, with official residences for his high officers and servants; while the Amazons reside within the palace, in buildings like long barns, immediately outside and surrounding the private apartments of the King. At each of his palaces, of which there are nine, there are about 4000 of these female soldiers. Before Mr. Sketchly was admitted to the palace he went through ceremonials lasting three days, during which he was created a prince of the Royal blood, and was also made a Caboseer, corresponding to the rank of Duke, and a General of the Army, but not of the Amazons. He was then permitted to see the private apartments, and subsequently the various customs. From his sketch book the illustration we have engraved is taken. In this scene the King appears in one of his palaces, reclining on a wicker-work lounge, which is covered with a striped coloured cloth. He wears only a blue cotton robe, as he considers his dignity so great that he can afford to dress in ordinary clothing. In fact, neither the King nor the members of the Royal family ever dress in gaudy attire. But above his head an umbrella is extended, and this is gorgeously brilliant, with scarlet, blue, and yellow figures cut out with a knife from pieces of velvet, silk, and damask, which are sewn together by the Amazons to form emblematic devices. The bird is indicative of royalty; none but the princes of Dahomey are allowed to adopt it. The top of the umbrella is surmounted by a wooden ornament, representing a man with a bird in his hand. The Amazons are seated around the King. Between them and the people a number of bamboo rods are placed in a line upon the ground; any man who dares to cross one of these rods suffers immediate death. The four conspicuous figures are soldiers bearing on their heads the victims for the next sacrifice, called the Men-hoo-who. These are slaves who have been taken in war; they are generally old men. They are gagged by means of a stick with grass rope wrapped round it, which fills up the whole mouth, and is tied at the back of the head. Their hands are fastened together, and they are firmly bound to baskets, which are carried about on the soldiers' heads. The conical hats which they wear are removed just before decapitation. Their bodies are entirely naked, except that a single cloth is wrapped round the loins. The kneeling figure is Ningar, the Prime Minister, who is receiving a message from the King to deliver to the four men. When the King has finished his speech, Ningar rises and calls upon every one present to hear. He then tells the four victims that they are to carry the message which he delivers to them to the late King, the present King's father, who died about nine years ago; and for their subsistence on the way he gives to each a bottle of rum and a head of cowries. The men are then taken to a platform, about twenty feet high, in an adjacent courtyard; thence they are cast headlong, still bound to the baskets. The executioners then cut off their heads and exhibit them to the people; after which they are placed on wooden altars to ornament the palace gate. When they have remained in that position three days the heads are taken within the palace, where they are cleaned by the Amazons, and used for State drinking-cups, ornaments for drums, flagstaffs, and other purposes. The bodies of the victims are seized by the crowd, and dragged through the market-place, where they are subject to every imaginable insult, and are finally thrown into a ditch outside Abomey, where the hyenas soon make short work of them. This ditch is literally strewn with thousands of skeletons; but it is not "Golgotha," for not a single skull is there. The present King, however, is much more merciful than his predecessors were. He is, in reality, endeavouring to reduce the fearful sacrifices of human life which the customs of the country entailed upon him on his accession to the throne. He generously spares the lives of at least half the number of victims intended for sacrifice, and either keeps them inside his own plantations or presents them as soldiers to his head officers. The King rarely beheads any of his own subjects, except for the most heinous offences, such as murder or high treason; and no women are ever killed for sacrifice, although they, like the men, are brought out on the heads of the Amazons, to be carried round the courtyard. The men appear to have no fear of death; and Mr. Sketchly states that he has frequently looked into a man's face, just at the moment when he was about to have his head cut off, and not a muscle seemed to indicate either emotion or fear. All seemed alike to exhibit the most stolid indifference to the awful punishment they were about to undergo.

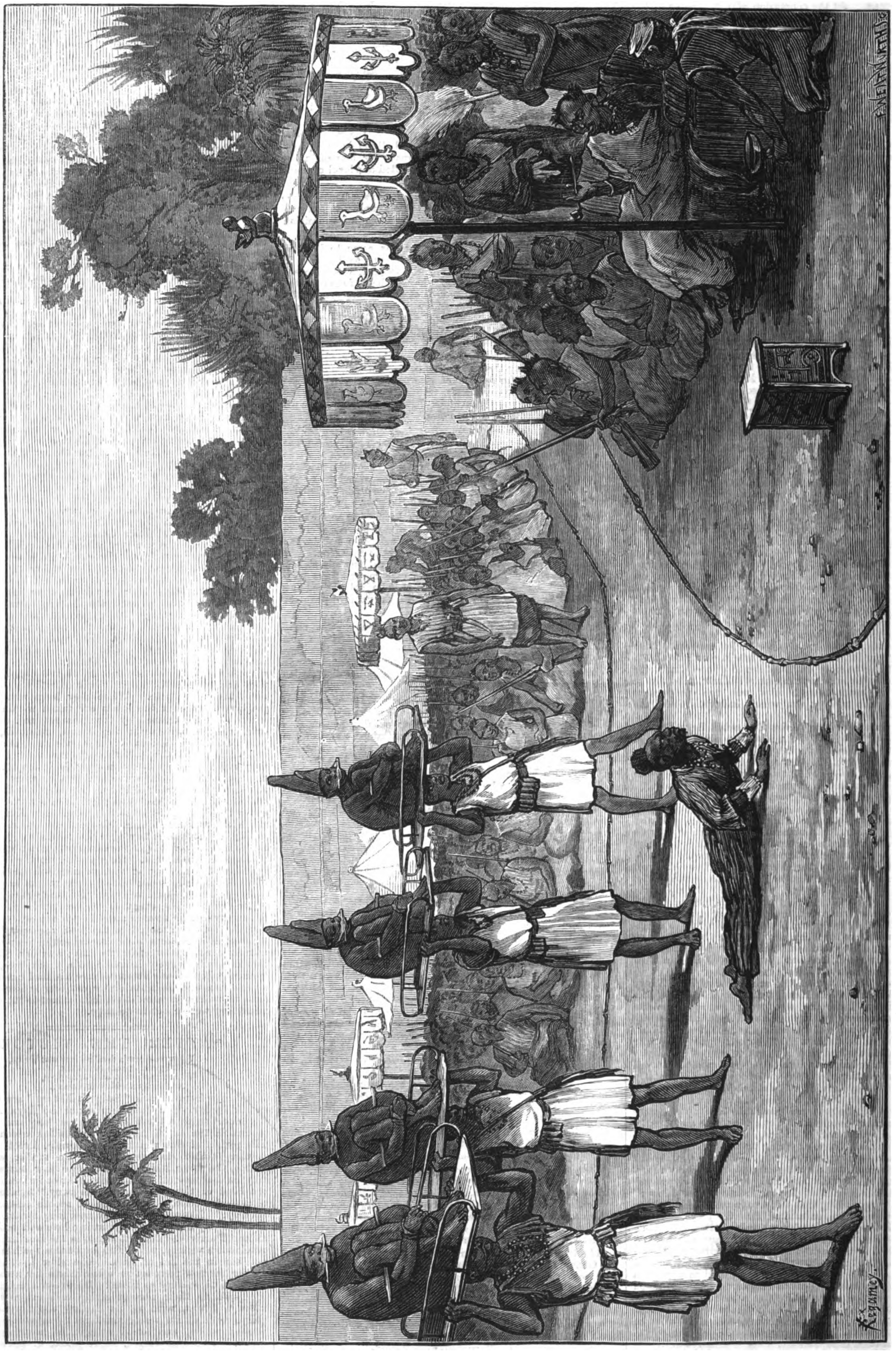
"AFTER THE VICTORY."

When wild war's deadly blast was blown,
And gentle peace returning,
Wi' mony a sweet babe fatherless,
And mony a widow mourning.

These lines from Burns's "Sodger's Return" are appropriately quoted by Mr. John Faed (brother of the Royal Academician) in connection with the title of the carefully and well-painted picture in the Royal Academy Exhibition which we engrave. The pathos of this picture is too simple, direct, and true, to require further enforcement. As the reader will see at a glance, the scene is laid in a Scotch cottier home; the period may be that, say, of the Crimean War or Indian Mutiny; and the head of this humble house is away "fighting," as is the phrase—too often a mere figure of speech misused—"for his country." News of the absent one, long looked for, perhaps, and certainly awaited with yearning love and boding anxiety, at length arrives. The letter (not in the familiar handwriting) proclaims a victory, but it also announces the husband, father, and son in the list of slain. The blow that laid the poor soldier low now pierces two other hearts far away. What is the glorious victory to them? Death on the field is merciful compared to their present agony and future sorrow. Ah! when will war, with all its shallow sophistry of pretended glory, with all its really murderous cowardice, with all its wanton waste, and cruel ravage, be no longer sought to aggrandise a selfish despot, bigot priest, or insensate people? Southey's admirable verses on the "Battle of Blenheim" might be read with advantage as a commentary on this touching picture.

Special telegraphic reports from the agricultural districts of England are generally favourable to the hopes of an early and plentiful harvest.

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VICTIMS OF THE MEM-HOO-WHO, DAHOMEY.

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"AFTER THE VICTORY," BY J. FAED.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The strongest Ministry that ever existed (so used to run the cry) is fast becoming decidedly weak, as much from discordant elements within as from outward assaults. In the present week, and especially during two particular days of it, the Government has had a rather unpleasant time of it; and the disturbing cause has unquestionably been the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Long ago, and when he was a much more subordinate functionary than he is now, it was said of Mr. Lowe that there was nothing he touched that he did not disturb and agitate, and that his presumed originality in matters of administration was only creative of meddle and muddle. Just at present his mischievous activity has been curiously illustrated, and it has become apparent that he desires to make the Treasury not merely a controlling power in matters of finance, but an executive force over any department the chief of which will submit to him. On a day this week there came on, under the auspices of Mr. Cross, the discussion of that which is known as the "Financial Scandal" in the Post Office; which being interpreted means that, at the instance of the Director of Telegraphs, a very large sum had been applied to the use of that department without due authorisation. When it came to Mr. Monsell's turn to give his answer to the heavy impeachment of Mr. Cross, he presented himself in such pitiable guise, and his aspect was so mournful, that the whole House was melted; and as he, in tones pitched high, with evident effort and with a desperate candour confessed the offence, and by way of avoidance as far as he himself was concerned, declared that as regarded the Post Office proper he was master and supreme, but in reference to the telegraphs the Treasury had taken up that section of the department, and held counsel with its secretary without reference to him at all, everybody forgave him, and sympathised with one who was the mere victim of his amiable simplicity. Of course, there was only one idea, and that was of Mr. Lowe standing behind and over-shadowing the department, much in the way in which the spectre huntsman, Zamiel, in the opera of "Der Freischütz," hangs over the doomed Adolph of the story. The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself was mildly delivered, but it was full of bitter suggestion as to the real authorship of the "scandal;" and though, under any circumstances, he would have met with no sympathy—that would be impossible, in any case—it made an unfavourable impression. In the event, the Government was only too glad to ride off upon an amendment brought forward by a friend, but which only diluted the censure which was contained in the original motion, and all that was achieved was a lucky escape from defeat.

This occurred at a morning sitting; and on the same evening there came on the report of the last Supply of the Session, the passing of which was desirable, as from that point the day of prorogation could be fixed. But preliminary to that there arose one of those grievances of Government employés with which the House is now constantly flooded; and, though the point in question was but, so to speak, a twopenny-halfpenny one, its supporters were anxious to get from Mr. Lowe a word on the subject. He, however, refused to open his mouth. Again and again he was adjured to say something, but he remained obstinately reticent; and the House, justly enraged at such contemptuous treatment, eagerly adopted a motion for the adjournment of the debate; and Ministers, seeing obviously that it would be carried in spite of them, offered no opposition, and thus the report of Supply was postponed till the following day, and practically that dreadful course was resorted to of "stopping the supplies"—for twenty-four hours. During this scene Mr. Gladstone was absent (unhappily, from indisposition), but next morning he appeared, and, alluding to the event of the night before, hinted that things would have gone differently if he had been there, and insinuated that Mr. Lowe ought not to be treated as an ordinary mortal, and therefore he hoped that he might be forgiven, that Report of Supply would be passed, and prolongation of the Session be avoided.

As it proved, however, Mr. Lowe was again to be the hero of as remarkable a scene as has been for a long time witnessed in the House. While the clerk at the table was calling over the different votes in the Report of Supply for confirmation, he came to one which provided for the creation of an embankment of the Thames hard by the Victoria Tower of the Palace of Westminster. Thereupon, up jumped Mr. Bouverie, in what may be called his "stormy petrel" manner, and sternly pointed out that the Chief Commissioner of Works, to whose department this matter belonged, had, on a former occasion, repudiated any responsibility as to this vote, which was none of his and was opposed to his views on the subject, and Mr. Bouverie demanded who was responsible for it. At once there went through the House, as it were, by electricity, a conviction that here "was Lowe again." And so it proved, for Mr. Ayrton, rising from the side of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a deliberate manner, and with scarce covert sarcasm, declared that the Treasury (the noun of multitude being a euphemism, inasmuch as Mr. Lowe is himself alone the Treasury) had overruled him and altered his Estimates, and therefore nothing would induce him to accept any responsibility in the matter. It was an extraordinary exhibition, and the effect produced on the House was considerable, everyone seeing that this was only a repetition of the "meddle and muddle" in the Post Office case. Again Mr. Gladstone had to rise and defend his Chancellor of the Exchequer (which he did gingerly) against his Chief Commissioner of Works; and he mildly rebuked Mr. Ayrton, and insinuated that, in this particular case, the change in the Estimate was if the suggestion, not the deed of Mr. Lowe, but of the Government as a whole. What need to tell of the quips and cranks, and jests more or less bitter, which were fired off from all parts of the House; even Mr. Ward Hunt being ponderously jocose, and making a palpable hit when he declared that it was clear that the Treasury, as personified by Mr. Lowe, and her Majesty's Board of Works, embodied in Mr. Ayrton, were not on speaking terms? The balance of opinion seemed to be that, notwithstanding the little scolding of him by the Premier, Mr. Ayrton had the best of the dispute; while some cynical people thought that ever since the ludicrous episode of the "match tax" Mr. Lowe's good fortune has forsaken him, and that, as one who troubleth the Government, and especially harasses the Prime Minister, his obvious refuge is to resign his office.

The business which has been before the Commons has been literally multitudinous, and the length of the sittings so long, that the divisions of day and night have been lost, and merged in each other. Out of the vast variety of incidents there may be singled one which possessed a special interest in itself and was made more special by a supplemental event. One day there came on a measure entitled the Crown Private Estates Bill; no matter what was its purport; but it served as a peg on which to hang a discussion on the delicate subject of the revenues of the Crown. Things looked ominous, inasmuch as Sir Charles Dilke had a notice on the paper, and might be expected to reproduce his prolusion at Derby and the speech in the House which caused so tremendous a row. However, the spirit which animated those efforts of his to place himself on a pinnacle of Republicanism seems to have dwindled within him; and now, in a manner that was so bland that it might be called courtier-like, he signified that he would not bring on his motion, but would embody it in a clause. The speech in which he moved the clause was as simple and unrousing as if he had been suggesting that the word "or" should be substituted for the word "and" in a clause—an amendment by no means unfrequent—and he went meekly to a division which showed that his following on the question of the revision of the Royal revenues has increased from three, at which it stood on the occasion of his great demonstration two years ago, to seventeen now, the "tellers" being included in both instances. A new critic, in word and action, on this subject of the revenues of the Crown arose on this occasion in the person of Mr. Dickinson, who is fond of uttering long soliloquies in empty Houses at unhallowed hours in the mornings; and he sought to dive into what are called the mysteries of the Civil List and the private property of the Sovereign with no little persistence and no success. It was fortunate that he and Sir Charles Dilke—who, by-the-way, were aided in a ponderously gambolling way by the ineffable Mr. Anderson—did not succeed in rousing any antagonistic feeling in the House in the matter of Royal endowments, because it might have happened that the proposal for an increased dotation to the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage might not have been received with such unanimity and cordiality as it was; for the opposition of Mr. Peter Taylor did not count for much, inasmuch as it partook a great deal of the character of his other attempts at changing things to the standard of his own eccentric ideas, and had about it an air of drollery which was intensified in proportion to his efforts to seem serious.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Questions were answered, yesterday week, relative to pebble powder and the robbery of arms at Bandon. The Conveyancing (Scotland) Bill and several others passed the final stage. The Earl of Kimberley moved the second reading of the Rating (Liability and Value) Bill, and protested against its rejection. Lord Henniker moved that it be read the second time that day six months. A long discussion followed, in which the Duke of Richmond, Lord Salisbury, and others supported the amendment, on the ground that the bill was only a fragment of a large scheme which they desired to know more about, and that there was now no time to consider it. Lord Granville appealed to the House to pass the bill, pointing out the time devoted to it by the other House, but his appeal was in vain, and the bill was thrown out by 59 votes against 43.

A Message from the Crown announcing the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was delivered by Lord Granville on Monday. The House was officially informed that her Majesty declined to comply with their prayer asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the grievances of the officers of the Army, but was desirous that the matter should be carefully inquired into. Earl Granville stated that Sir Bartle Frere's recommendations as to the appointment of consular agents in the Portuguese dominions on the east coast of Africa, and the best mode of disposing of slaves captured by English men-of-war, were under the consideration of the Government. The subjects of the inspection of weights and measures and the condition of Acheen in the Dutch colony of Sumatra were discussed.

On the motion of Lord Granville, seconded by Lord Salisbury, an Address, in answer to the Message of her Majesty announcing the approaching marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, was agreed to unanimously on Tuesday. Their Lordships signified their readiness to agree to any provision that the Commons might make to assist the Royal couple to establish and maintain a household suitable to their rank. The other principal business was the second reading of the Education Act Amendment Bill.

On Thursday the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments in the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill were considered and agreed to. The Penalties (Ireland) Bill, the Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill, and the Lanbourgh Coroners Bill severally passed through Committee; and the following bills were read the second time—viz., Endowed Schools Act (1869) Amendment, Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Defence Acts Amendment, and the Conspiracy Law Amendment Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week the Crown Private Estates Bill was got through Committee, the Education Act Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed, and some progress was made with the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill in Committee. In the evening sitting a long discussion took place regarding English officers in India, but it led to no result. Mr. Vernon Harcourt called attention to a grievance of the owners of beerhouses under the valuation sections of the Licensing Act.

A Message from the Queen was read to the House on Monday, intimating that her Majesty had given her consent to the proposed marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, and thought it proper to communicate the fact. Lord Enfield, in reply to Mr. Callan, stated that, although Carlist bands had overrun a large portion of the north of Spain, they had not become sufficiently powerful to be entitled to recognition as belligerents. The President of the Board of Trade was very severe in his remarks on Mr. Plimsoll's charges against certain officials in that department whose names he had not given up, and expressed a hope that the correspondence on the subject would be moved for. The officials of the telegraph department of the Post Office have pronounced against Mr. Alderman Lawrence's proposal that the sender of a telegraph message should be entitled to receive a reply not exceeding ten words for sixpence. On the vote of £2,145,342 for the Post Office, Mr. Monsell stated that he had withdrawn the new regulation for the registration of letters so far as bank-notes and postage-stamps are concerned, but would enforce it in the case of letters containing watches or jewellery.

Amid the cheers of the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Gladstone (who has only partially recovered from his slight indisposition) proposed an annual grant of £10,000, to be settled on the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia during the life of his Royal Highness, with a provision of £6000 a year to the Grand Duchess in the event of her surviving her husband. As Parliament voted an annuity of £15,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh on his coming of age, the new grant will raise the amount of his allowance to £25,000 a year—a provision which, said Mr. Gladstone, "while it does not err on the side of parsimony, certainly does not err on the side of excess." Mr. Gladstone referred to the circumstance that this was a marriage of affection, and solemnly expressed his trust that the day had gone by when Royal personages connected with this country were required to enter into matrimonial engagements "without the consecrating element of personal attachment," which, he went on to say, was "the solemn basis on which this union was founded." The proposal of the Government, which was seconded by Mr. Ward Hunt, was warmly received in the House of Commons; but Mr. P. A. Taylor gave notice that he would oppose the second reading of the bill which is to give effect to the resolution. A motion of Mr. Cross, censuring the Government for the alleged misappropriation of funds by the Post Office, was, after a lively debate, rejected by 161 against 111. The Telegraph Bill was passed through Committee, as was the Railway Regulation Bill. The Lords' amendments to the Conveyancing (Scotland) Bill were considered, and, with certain modifications, agreed to. The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill passed through Committee, as did the Gas and Waterworks Facilities Act (1870) Amendment Bill.

In response to the resolutions relating to the approaching marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, agreed to on Tuesday, a message from her Majesty was brought up at Wednesday morning's sitting by the chairman of Committees, Mr. Bonham-Carter, and a bill to give effect to the resolutions was ordered to be prepared. At a later stage the bill was read the first time. An assurance was given by Mr. Gladstone that the case of clerks in the Custom House, which had been discussed on the previous evening, would be inquired into. The report of Supply was resumed, and, on a vote for embankment and buildings on the Thames by the Houses of Parliament, it was brought out that Mr. Ayrton differed with the Treasury as to the estimate; and an animated discussion ensued on the question whether the Treasury could overrule other departments in their executive functions—in the course of which Mr. Gladstone laid down that in the present instance it was the whole Government, and not the Treasury alone, which had overborne the Commissioner of Works. This vote and the remaining votes were eventually sanctioned. On a resolution voting £10,000 for Dover Harbour the Government narrowly escaped a defeat, the motion having only been carried by a majority of 61 against 60. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Factory Acts Amendment Bill occupied a great part of the remainder of the sitting. The following bills were read the third time and passed:—Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, Railway Regulation Bill, Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer Force Bill, Slave Trade (Consolidated) Bill, Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill, Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6) Bill, Statute Law Revision Bill, and Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment (Ireland) Bill.

On Thursday Mr. Otway gave notice that early next Session, unless the Government in the meantime announced their intention of dealing with the subject, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to shorten the duration of Parliament. In reply to Mr. Bowring, Mr. Ayrton said it was true that for some time past the surface of the frescoes of Mr. Maclise and Mr. Herbert in the Houses of Parliament had presented an appearance which detracted very much from their effect, but the exact cause of the appearance had not been ascertained. He had consulted several persons and an eminent Academician had come to the conclusion that the appearance was a mere efflorescence in the surface of the picture which could be removed. He was now arranging for the assistance of a picture-cleaner who was best qualified for the work. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the prorogation would take place on Tuesday. Mr. Fawcett gave notice that, if the hon. member for Sheffield was allowed to have to-morrow, he would, on one of the stages of the Appropriation Bill, call attention to the way the Government conducted the business of the House. Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill. Mr. P. A. Taylor moved that the bill be read the second time that day month. He asked that the people should be told on what principle these Royal grants were founded, and how far they were to go. As the Crown could now hold private property, the Government were bound to show the necessity for this grant. It had been stated that the large economies which had been made of late in the Civil List had been paid over to the privy purse, and it was reported that the Crown had amassed enormous sums within the last few years. Looking to the Crimean War, and what had since been given up, he thought we lost more by diplomacy than we gained by force of arms, and it was doubtful whether the real interests of this country would be advanced by an alliance of our Royal family with the Colossus of the East, whose general purposes were rather at variance than in harmony with our own. The necessity of this grant was not shown, as the Duke of Edinburgh had already £15,000 per annum; and he looked upon it as unconstitutional and dangerous for the Prime Minister to intimate that the incomes of their Royal Highnesses should be put on the same basis as the wealthiest classes in society. The most remarkable feature was that this demand was made by an "economical" Government. He protested against the measure, which was discreditable to the Government which brought it forward, to the House which passed it, and no particular credit to the Prince who accepted it (Hear, hear). Mr. Anderson seconded the amendment. The discussion was continued by Colonel North, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Gladstone—all of whom were in favour of the bill. On a division, the second reading was carried by 162, against 18.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank of England directors on Thursday reduced the rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been unwell, was able to attend a Cabinet Council held in Downing-street on Wednesday.

Dr. Frankland has a generally favourable account to give of the metropolitan water supply in his July report.

At a fire in Lincoln-court, Great Wild-street, on Monday night, a poor woman named Donovan, who had locked herself in her room, was burnt to death.

The Company of Mercers has presented a further donation of one hundred guineas to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army.

The Royal Polo Club played a match yesterday week, at Lillie Bridge, in aid of the funds of the West London Hospital. There was a good attendance, and the play was excellent.

The British Medical Association, which numbers over 6000 members, will hold its forty-first annual meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, next week, at King's College, under the presidency of Sir William Fergusson, Bart.

Mr. Newton, of the Metropolitan Board of Works, laid, on Saturday last, the foundation-stone of the Western Pumping Station, the last great work of the main-drainage scheme. It is situated between the Victoria railway station and the river, and will provide machinery to raise the sewage of that district into the low-level sewer.

Mr. Forster assisted on Monday at the opening of a new board school in Wilmot-street, Bethnal-green. It is constructed to accommodate over 1500 children, part of a provision for 5000 which the Education Department has authorised in that district. In his opening address Mr. Forster vindicated the school boards, stating that in London the attendance at efficient schools had recently increased by 50,000.

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The half-yearly election of girls to the benefits of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, was held in the London Tavern, on Tuesday, at noon. The report showed that there are 115 inmates in the home, and that, the balance available for current expenses being now very small, subscriptions are most desirable.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has, with a view of concentrating its attention on the formation of the new approach to the Thames Embankment, decided to postpone for a year a number of minor improvements that had been projected. These included the widening of High-street, Camden Town, and Kentish Town-road, and the opening of an improved thoroughfare from London Bridge towards Deptford.

On Tuesday the first nomination in a metropolitan borough under the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act took place in the lecture-hall, Greenwich. After some difficulties were surmounted, Mr. Boord, Mr. Pook, and Mr. Robert Coningsby were nominated in the Conservative interest; while Sir John Bennett, Mr. Angerstein, and Mr. Baxter Langley were accepted as proper persons for candidates to represent the Liberal constituency. The polling takes place to-day.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,345, of whom 33,058 were in workhouses and 65,287 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3676, 21,444, and 28,709 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 526; of whom 335 were men, 147 women, and 44 children under sixteen.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, on Wednesday evening, at the Mansion House. Mr. Gladstone was unable to be present, owing to indisposition, and Earl Granville was prevented attending by official engagements; otherwise the Cabinet and the Liberal party were well represented. The speeches of the evening were delivered by Mr. Cardwell, responding for the Army, Mr. Goschen for the Navy, the Lord Chancellor for her Majesty's Ministers, the Duke of St. Albans for the House of Lords, Mr. Bruce for the House of Commons, and Mr. Lowe for the ladies.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday—Mr. C. Reed, M.P., in the chair—a resolution was adopted authorising the borrowing from the Public Works Loan Commissioners the further sum of £250,000 (making £500,000 in all), for the providing of additional school accommodation in the district of the metropolis, the amount to be charged on the school fund and the local rates, and to be repaid, with interest at the rate of £3 10s. per cent per annum, by fifty equal annual instalments. It was also resolved that a letter should be addressed to the Education Department seeking authority to obtain in the same manner and for the same purpose a further sum of £250,000, raising the total to £750,000.

The Lord Mayor laid, last Saturday, the foundation-stone of new baths for the inhabitants of Clapham and Brixton. The site is in Ferndale-road, in close proximity to the Brixton station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. There are to be a men's swimming-bath, 150 ft. by 60 ft., and a ladies' swimming-bath, 65 ft. by 30 ft., the entrances to the two being quite separate. There are also to be private warm baths, and a complete set of Turkish baths for both sexes. Financially, the scheme is to be carried out through the union of donations with shares. Sir J. C. Lawrence and Mr. W. M'Arthur, the two members for the borough of Lambeth, and a large number of leading inhabitants of the district, were present.

The third annual exhibition of flowers grown by the poor of Lambeth took place last week in the grounds attached to Lambeth Palace. Eight parishes competed for the prizes, which were distributed in the course of the evening by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The private gardens of the palace, thrown open for the occasion, were very much enjoyed by the poor people of the surrounding neighbourhood.——The fifth Twickenham cottage fruit and vegetable show was celebrated on Thursday week, at Strawberry-hill, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue. Not only are there many prizes for flowers, but a special one—a magnificent teapot, the gift of Lady Clay—for the best kept and most economically managed garden in which they are grown.

The Court of Common Council on Monday adopted, without discussion, a report from the Police Committee recommending the distribution of £200 as gratuities among the officers of the force above the rank of sergeant, but not including chief superintendent, in recognition of their services on Thanksgiving Day; and also recommending that the pay of the constables should be thus increased, namely:—Sergeants, 2s. a week; first-class constables, 1s. 6d. a week; and second and third class constables, 1s. a week—being an annual charge of £2396 upon the City police fund.——At a recent meeting of the court Mr. Alderman Cotton offered, on behalf of Sir David Sassoon, of Bombay, who is shortly to receive the freedom of the City, to place at the disposal of the School Committee two scholarships of £50 per annum, or one of £100 per annum. During a discussion on the constitution of the Market Committees, it was stated that on the seven markets now in possession of the City two and a half millions sterling had been expended, and that the annual receipts were £7271 less than the expenses.

The number of births registered in London last week was 2137, and the deaths 1609. The former were 114 and the latter 230 below the average. The Registrar-General reports that "the fatal cases of diarrhœa continue to increase under the influence of the high temperature; from 22, 68, 100, and 205, they further rose to 305 last week, but were 37 below the average number for the corresponding week in the last ten years. Of these 305 deaths referred to diarrhœa, 240 were of infants under one year of age, and 46 more of children between one and five years of age. To simple cholera and choleraic diarrhœa 12 deaths were referred, against 6 and 13 in the two previous weeks; ten were cases of children and two of adults." The deaths from fever, which had been but 20 and 21 in the two preceding weeks, rose to 37 last week, although they were 9 below the average; 6 were certified as typhus, 20 as enteric or typhoid, and 11 as simple continued fever. The registrar of Fulham, in returning a fatal case of typhoid fever in Peterborough-road, remarks that this was the second case in the house within the week, and attributes the disease to "defective drainage, and the waste-pipe of the cistern being connected with the cesspool." There were 31 deaths from measles, 15 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 62 from whooping-cough, and not one from smallpox. To different forms of violence 43 deaths were referred. Thirty-four were the result of negligence or accident, including 10 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 13 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 4 from suffocation. Four cases of suicide, three of infanticide, and one of manslaughter were registered. Three deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature was 68·8 deg., being 7·2 deg. above the average. On Tuesday the mean was 75·2 deg., or 13·7 deg. above the average. The highest temperature in the shade on Tuesday was 88·7 deg.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GOODWOOD RACES.

The splendid weather which we have enjoyed up to the time of writing, and the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna of Russia, and a large party from Goodwood House, made the lawn at Goodwood as brilliant a spectacle as ever; but it must be confessed that the racing was scarcely as good as we expect at this most pleasant meeting. Proceedings commenced on Tuesday with the Craven Stakes; and Fordham, who was in great force, won very cleverly on Winslow, though he could scarcely have conceded the 28 lb. to Tourbillon over a shorter course. The easy defeat of Wild Myrtle by Chivalrous in the Gratwicke Stakes was one more proof of the miserable form of the Oaks fillies; and, after three successive victories, Fordham had to succumb to French, who ran away with the rich Ham Stakes on Atlantic, a nice colt by Thormanbury—Hurricane, own brother to Atlantic, and the property of Lord Falmouth. The Stewards' Cup brought out the usual gigantic field; but, after a comparatively short delay at the post, the thirty-one got off to a capital start. It is, of course, impossible to describe fully a race where the changes of position are so frequent, but when they had gone half way Modena (7 st. 4 lb.) took a clear lead, and appeared to be winning easily, till Sister Helen (7 st. 8 lb.) challenged her opposite the stand, and, after a short struggle, secured a two-lengths' victory. Oxford Mixture (7 st.) finished the same distance behind the second. Drummond (8 st. 7 lb.) and Roquefort (8 st. 12 lb.) both performed respectably; but Countryman (7 st. 4 lb.), who was said to have come back to his best form, and was very heavily backed, was about last all the way. Though Ecossais was on the course, he did not start for the Lavant Stakes, M. Lefevre finding a capital substitute in La Coureuse, who had no trouble in disposing of her three opponents.

The attendance was very much larger on Wednesday than on the previous day, and the racing was decidedly better. Four very bad animals, indeed, contested the Drawing-Room Stakes, and, as is generally the case under these circumstances, a wonderfully close struggle resulted, there being only a neck and a head between them all—Capuchin and Jesuit running a dead-heat. The latter secured the run off, though, had there been a strong pace throughout, the result would probably have been reversed. Backers received a terrible blow in the Findon Stakes, in which Lemnos sustained his first defeat. He looked very well, and galloped with great freedom; but possibly the distance was a little farther than he cared for, as the Thunderbolts are not remarkable for their stamina. Be this as it may, Glenalmond, the newly-named Blair Athol-Coimbra colt, won with consummate ease. He came out with a great reputation, but had twice previously disappointed his backers. It will be remembered that his own brother, a yearling, was recently sold by the Cobham Stud Company for 2000 gs. All the nineteen coloured on the card came to the post for the Goodwood Stakes—a remarkable circumstance, which we do not remember in connection with any other great race. A capital start was effected at the second attempt, and the sight of the large field dashing past the stand was exceedingly pretty. Wolfhall (7 st. 1 lb.) made most of the running at a cracking pace, which effectually settled most of his opponents—and also himself—before they got into the straight. Hesselden (5 st. 12 lb.) looked very formidable till a little below the distance, and then Uhlan (8 st. 8 lb.) and the Hippia filly (6 st. 2 lb.) drew away from the rest and ran a slashing race home, the latter just failing to get up, and sustaining a head defeat. By this victory Uhlan has proved himself to be one of the best stayers in England, and if he goes on improving at the rate that he has done for the last few months, our cup horses will have to look to their laurels. The Colonel showed even more speed than usual in the Bognor Stakes, as Eve and Mr. Winkle had no chance at all with him.

On Thursday Flageolet won the Cup by thirty lengths—Favonius being second and Cremorne third. Only these three started.

Another of Mr. W. G. Grace's gigantic scores completely spoilt the match between North and South, which was played at the Oval last week. That wonderful batsman made 192 (not out), but it must be mentioned that he gave two chances which were not accepted. R. Humphrey (41) was the only other Southerner who made any stand, but the total of 311 was altogether too much for the Northerners, who were beaten by 58 runs, with an innings to spare, Wild's 51 being the only large contribution. A close and exciting match between Kent and Surrey, which was played on Monday and Tuesday last, resulted in a victory for the former by two wickets. No large scores were made on either side. Gloucestershire has beaten Yorkshire by six wickets at Sheffield, the match being played for the benefit of J. Rowbotham. For the winners Mr. Townsend (88) and Mr. W. G. Grace (79) did best; while Smith (27 and 34) and A. Greenwood (23 and 89) fought hard for Yorkshire.

A skiff-match between Harry Kelley (ex-champion) and James Taylor for £400 was rowed on Monday night over the champion course at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Taylor was soon overhauled, and never regained the lead, Kelley coming in first by 150 yards.

At the Royal Western Yacht Club Regatta at Queenstown, on Wednesday, Mr. Ashbury's Iona won the Queen's Cup.

The Bishop of Lincoln has sent £500 to the fund for the erection of a new hospital in that city.

Sir Joseph Whitworth has offered prizes of the value of £100, to be awarded by the Society of Arts, for the best essays on the "Advantages that would be likely to arise if railway companies and limited companies generally were each to establish a savings bank for the working classes in their employ."

In the description, in another page, of the steam-tramway between Lisbon and Cintra, opened for traffic on the 3rd ult., it should have been mentioned that the Duke of Saldanha, Portuguese Minister in London, is president of the Lisbon Tramway Company; and the contractors are Messrs. Edwin Clark, Punchard, and Co. The engineer is Mr. Treveth ick.

The Gloucestershire Agricultural Show was held on Tuesday. The shorthorn judges (Mr. Doig, of Buckingham, and Mr. Savidge, of Chipping Norton) had great difficulty in deciding which of the first animals in the several classes was deserving of the hundred-guinea cup for the best shorthorn in the show. Ultimately, it was given to a five-year roan cow shown by Mr. Outhwaite, of Callerick, Yorkshire.

The Select Committee on Imprisonment for Debt has reported that the power of commitment as now exercised by county court judges is very uncertain and unequal in its effects. With a view to its supersession, it is recommended that the provisions of the Debtors' Act of 1869 relating to fraudulent debtors should be revised, and extended to persons against whom an order on a debtor summons may be issued.

FINE ARTS.

In Committee of Supply, the House of Commons this week voted £27,800 to complete the sum required for the new Courts of Justice. In answer to a question by Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Ayrton said that in the course of a few weeks (the Government having, as already announced, accepted a tender for the construction of the works) he expected that the contract for the execution of the works would be completed. It was intended to adhere very strictly to the ["amended"] designs of Mr. Street. The groined stone roof to the large hall is to be retained, with the thick walls and massive buttresses such a roof will entail. The rumour that this feature would be suppressed is therefore disposed of. The vote of £27,000 for the purchase of the Castellani Collection for the British Museum was also agreed to. An inquiry has been made in the House whether there is any objection to submit the plans of the Natural History Museum to the inspection of the public, or photographs of them. Mr. Ayrton replied that the copying of plans would involve time and expense. The remark hardly, however, applies to the simple photographs asked for. The First Commissioner of Works added that the plans had been slightly altered by the architect since they were first submitted to the House. But it is not easy to reconcile this statement with the fact that Mr. Waterhouse's original estimate was cut down by about one third. Perhaps no great public building was ever ordered by Government respecting the designs for which the public has been kept so much in the dark as this Natural History Museum at South Kensington. The introduction of a supplemental vote of £3500 for the acquisition of land for an extension of the Thames Embankment next the Victoria Tower, so as to reduce the danger from fire occurring in the present contiguous buildings, led to the exposure to the House by Mr. Ayrton of an unseemly feud between himself, as First Commissioner, and the Treasury, and to the interposition of Mr. Gladstone, who defined Ministerial responsibility in a sense adverse to his colleague, Mr. Ayrton. This is not the place, however, to discuss the political bearings of this almost unprecedented squabble. Suffice it to say that the vote was passed, but the expenditure is to be strictly limited to the embankment scheme: the Treasury had proposed to erect Government offices there. The other votes relating to public buildings and art, being of the usual character, raised little discussion.

We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Foley has completed the model of the statue (to be in bronze-gilt) of the Prince Consort for the National Memorial in Hyde Park; the work is therefore ready for casting. We reserve criticism till our remarks may be tested by comparison with the work *in situ*. We may venture, however, to predict that this most difficult work will sustain the sculptor's great reputation.

A testimonial to Baroness Burdett-Coutts was presented to her Ladyship, at her residence, Holly Lodge, Highgate, on Saturday last, from the working classes chiefly of Bethnal-green and Spitalfields—districts which have been so largely benefited by her munificence. There were over 2000 subscribers to the testimonial, which took the form (at the desire of the Baroness) of a painting by Mr. Sydney Hodges, containing portraits of six members of the testimonial committee, and representing them at a meeting in the committee-room of Columbia Market.

Messrs Ferguson and Galton's report on the Wellington Monument at St. Paul's Cathedral states that if the present rate of progress is to be maintained there will not be much hope of the work being finished by the end of 1874.

It has been decided that the collection of works of deceased British artists to be formed in connection with the London International Exhibition of next year shall consist of works by the following artists—Painters in Oil: J. Constable, R.A., Augustus Egg, R.A., David Roberts, R.A., David Wilkie, R.A. Painters in Water Colours: J. Coney, J. S. Cotman, F. Mackenzie, S. Prout, A. Pugin, J. M. W. Turner, R.A. (architecture only), and C. Wild. Owners of pictures by these artists are invited to intimate their willingness to lend them to her Majesty's Commissioners.

The award of prizes to art-students in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature was made on Saturday last. The silver medal was given to Miss Edith Farquhar, the certificate of merit to Miss Mary Fownes Turner, and special commendation to Miss Thwaites. The silver medal for sculpture was awarded to Miss Helena Teulon, for a model of the Venus of Milo; the certificate of merit to Miss Macduff. The judges also bestowed commendation on models by both the above-named ladies, as well as on works by Miss Kate Green and Miss Constance Hopcraft.

The French Government has purchased, for about £8260, the fine fresco known as "La Magliana," attributed to Raphael, a work certainly executed from the master's designs and under his superiendence, if not entirely by his own hand.

The death is announced, at the age of eighty-three, of M. Couder, a French historical painter of considerable celebrity in his day, and one of the most successful pupils of David. He executed several of the paintings in the Salle d'Apollon of the Louvre; among others, "Le Soldat de Marathon," "Adam and Eve," "La Lutte d'Hercule et d'Antée." As a mural painter he is also favourably known by his frescoes in St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and one of the principal works in the Madeleine. He is represented in the Luxembourg by his picture "Lévite d'Ephraim."

Joseph von-Keller, the eminent engraver, died lately at Düsseldorf. His principal works were the "Disputa," after Raphael; the "Evangelists," after Overbeck; "Christ sur la Sein de Marie," "Christ au Tombeau," "Les Saintes Femmes," after Ary Scheffer; "La Madone" and "Salvator Mundi," after Deger.

Lord Houghton has accepted the Presidentship of the Social Science Congress, which will meet at Norwich on Oct. 1.

The Dundee cabmen have come to terms with their commissioners, and the strike is at an end.

Dublin was visited, on Sunday afternoon, with a dreadful thunderstorm and a heavy downpour of rain.

Mr. Samuel Charles Allsopp, of Burton-on-Trent (Conservative), and Mr. John Jaffray, of Edgbaston (Liberal), were nominated for East Staffordshire, at Lichfield, on Thursday.

The Duke of Devonshire, in presiding at a farmers' club, on Wednesday, assigned the high price of corn and beef to the general rise in the wages of labour. Touching on the subject of agricultural machinery, he expressed a willingness to aid tenant-farmers by providing such means of fertilisation, the cost to be repaid him by instalments.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Zanzibar mail contracts have presented their report. After an elaborate review of the history of the transactions, they express an opinion that the attempt made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to turn to account the eagerness of the Union company to obtain their proposed western contract was carried too far; and they do not advise the confirmation of that contract.

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MOUNTED VOLUNTEER RIFLEMEN SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON FOR COLONEL LOYD-LINDSAY'S PRIZE.

THE LISBON STEAM-TRAMWAY.

A locomotive steam-engine and carriages of novel construction are used on the line between Lisbon and Cintra, which was opened on the 2nd ult. by an English company, to whom has been granted the right of using this invention in Portugal. It may be understood from a brief description, in aid of our illustration. The line consists of three rails, the centre being made of iron, on the same plan as the usual permanent way of railway lines, only about one half the width. The two outer rails, or, more correctly speaking, "supports" for the driving wheels of the locomotive, consist of planks about nine inches wide. All are intended to be laid down level with the surface of the ordinary roadway. The centre rail guides the locomotive and carriages, and by this means sharp curves are easily turned, and

THE LISBON STEAM-CARRIAGE TRAMWAY.

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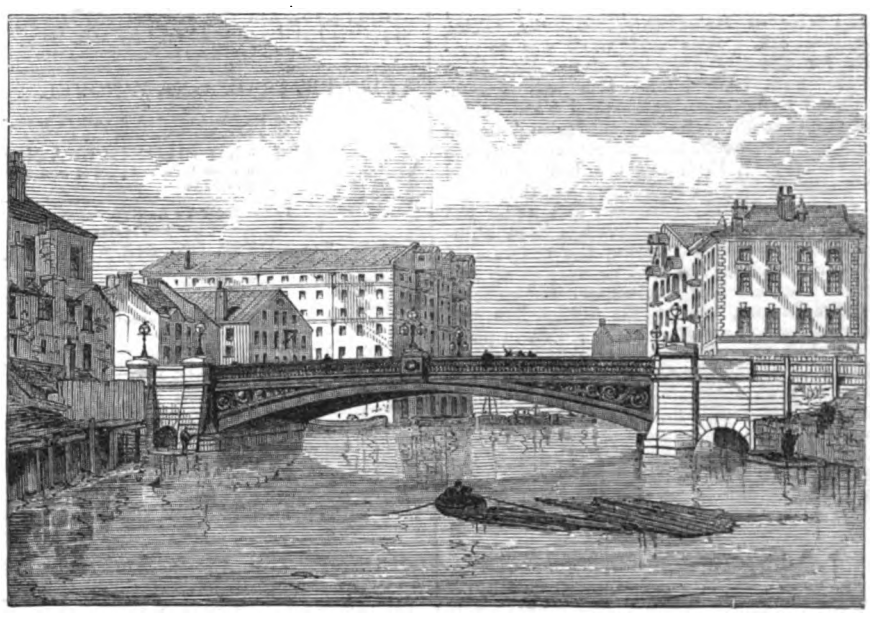


THE LATE LORD WESTBURY, EX-LORD CHANCELLOR.

the friction is reduced to a minimum. There are two broad driving wheels, placed centrally on each side, and four guiding wheels. The latter are placed under it, and form the centre of gravity—viz., two in front and two in the rear. In each case they are affixed close after each other. The ordinary working weight of the engine is 13 tons 5 cwt., and of this the driving and support wheels are calculated to sustain a maximum weight of about nine tons, or four tons and a half on each wheel, the balance being distributed over the guiding wheels. But in running over a level road or easy gradients, by means of a hydraulic ram, worked by steam and connected with the central mechanism, the weight on the support wheels can be reduced by one half, and transferred to the centre or guiding wheels, which enables a greater speed to be attained. The distance between the rails from centre to centre is 4 ft. 2 in., and a continuous chain-brake may be applied to the carriages and goods-van which form the train. The carriages are supported and run upon four wheels—viz., two broad outer wheels placed centrally on each side of the carriage, and two middling wheels affixed under its centre at each end, the latter being in this case made to bear nearly the whole weight of the carriage. This new system of traction may be described as a compound of the railway and tramway systems, and might, perhaps, be economically used as a conveyance from railways in rural and other districts to outlying places, where the cost of railways would not admit of their construction from a dividend-paying point of view. The original invention is patented by M. Larmanjat, but has been practically applied in this case by Mr. F. H. Trevithick, engineer, who designed the engines and stock. The carriages, when fully at work, consist of four classes—one first class, carrying sixteen persons; a composition first and second class, carrying eighteen; a third class, carrying twenty; and another class, twenty-four. The brake power is ample, and no difficulty is experienced in stopping the train on any part of the incline. The steepest gradient on the company's system in Portugal is one in twenty-two. The engine is constructed to draw 25 tons, but the weight of an average train with five vehicles attached will be about eighteen tons four cwt. The speed in ordinary working is fifteen miles per hour.



THE OLD BRIDGE AT LEEDS.



THE NEW BRIDGE AT LEEDS.

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THE LATE LORD WESTBURY.

The death of this able lawyer, who was Lord High Chancellor of England from June, 1861, to July, 1865, was recorded last week. Sir Richard Bethell, first Lord Westbury, had just completed his seventy-third year. His career was one of brilliant success as a forensic advocate and jurist rather than a statesman. Having won the highest University honours and rewards at Oxford, he began practice as a Chancery barrister in 1823, and soon gained much business, with good reputation. In 1840 he became a Queen's Counsel. He was appointed Solicitor-General by the Aberdeen Government in 1853, and promoted to be Attorney-General in 1856. While conducting the Law Amendment measures of Government in the House of Commons, Sir Richard Bethell was a most efficient member of Parliament. Among the legislative acts with which he was occupied were the Succession Duty Act, the Oxford University Reform Act, the Acts for abolishing the Ecclesiastical Courts and Ecclesiastical Testamentary Courts and for establishing the Court of Probate and Divorce, the Fraudulent Trustee Act, the Charitable Trusts Act, and some improvements in the Equity and Common Law Courts. The Judgeship of the Probate and Divorce Court was offered to Sir Richard Bethell, but was declined by him. He held the Attorney-Generalship till February, 1858, and again in Lord Palmerston's second Administration, from June, 1859, sitting in the House of Commons for Aylesbury and Wolverhampton. On taking the office of Lord Chancellor, he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Westbury. His retirement from the woolsack was occasioned by a Parliamentary censure of the exercise of his patronage in appointing a near relative to be Registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court. Since that time Lord Westbury chiefly attended to the judicial business of the House of Lords, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Richard Augustus Bethell.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. S. A. Walker, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

LEEDS BRIDGE.

Leeds New Bridge, which was opened by the Mayor of Leeds on July 9, was commenced in the autumn of 1871. The foundation-stone was laid by the ex-Mayor, Mr. Alderman Barran, on Sept. 20 of that year. It occupies the site of the old Leeds Bridge, which was a stone structure of five arches, and built so far back as 1327, but was twice widened, first in 1730, and again in 1755. In an Act of Parliament passed in that year it was recited that Leeds was "a place of great trade and large extent," and "was inhabited by great numbers of tradesmen, manufacturers, artificers, and others." The probable number of inhabitants of Leeds was then about 30,000, now it is over 260,000. Upon the old bridge was held for a great length of time what Thoresby speaks of as "the memorable cloth market, the very life of these parts of England." The whole of the cloth market business was done on the battlements of the bridge, and on stools or forms under it, on which the clothmakers used to deposit their cloth and expose it for sale. In course of time this arrangement was found to impede the increasing traffic, and the market was removed to Briggate in 1648, and thence to the Cloth Halls. The "Leeds Improvement Act" was obtained by the Corporation in 1869, and in the preamble it was stated that "it had been found that, from the increased and increasing traffic over the bridge, it is entirely inadequate for its present purposes; it is expedient, therefore, that the present bridge should be removed, and a new bridge should be constructed at or near the site thereof." Soon afterwards engineers throughout the country were invited to send in designs for the new bridge, and before the close of the year nearly sixty sets of plans were received. Many of these were of great merit. The Corporation, after consulting with Mr. W. H. Barlow, C.E., awarded the first premium of 100 gs. to the design by Mr. T, Dyne Steel, C.E., of Newport, Monmouthshire, and in 1871 Mr. Steel was instructed by the Corporation to carry out his design. The contract was let to Mr. David Nicholls, of Leeds, Mr. Butler, of Stanningley Ironworks, taking the ironwork. The first work was to provide for the traffic during the construction of the new bridge, and this was accomplished by erecting a substantial wood bridge alongside the old stone structure (also designed by Mr. Dyne Steel), the first pile of which was driven May 11, 1871, and the bridge opened for traffic on July 31 following; and the whole of the heavy traffic, both over and under the bridge, by land and water, has been uninterruptedly carried on during the progress of the works without accident or mishap of any kind. The new bridge is constructed entirely of wrought iron, except the face-girders and parapets, which are of cast iron; and, in place of the old bridge of five arches, we have a graceful single span across the river, built on the skew, with an angle of 11½ deg. The rise at the centre is 13 ft. 3 in. above ordinary water level, and the main span or opening 102 ft. 6 in. Both abutments occupy part of the bed of the river. Through the north abutment there is a 7ft. circular culvert, and through the south abutment a 10 ft. culvert. To the cast-iron face-girders architectural effect is given by ornamental scrolls introduced into the spandrils. The design of the cast-iron parapets, which are perforated, add largely to the lightness and beauty of the bridge. Embellished with suitable colouring, they have an exceedingly pleasing effect, quite in harmony with the surrounding details. In the centre of each parapet rises a well-designed three-light gas pillar, supplied by Allen and Co., of London, the larger pedestal of which has, on the inner and outer faces, the borough arms moulded in high relief. Ornamental gas pillars, of suitable design, also surmount the piers and abutments. Openings in the cross girders permit of the pipes for gas and water being carried over, and these are made of an oval form at the crown, the depth there of the main ribs being only two feet. Across the bridge there are two 12-feet footways and a roadway 36 feet, paved with Mount Sorrel granite—making a total width between the parapets of 60 feet. The old bridge was only 33 feet. About 270 tons of wrought iron and 130 tons of cast iron are used in the construction of the bridge. The whole work, including approaches, will cost about £50,000. The bridge has been completed under the superintendence of Mr. Dyne Steel, M.I.C.E., the designer of the bridge; Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., of Westminster, being the consulting engineer.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

One of the most interesting features of the late meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common was the competition for the prizes, of £50 and £25, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., and by the Association, to yeomanry cavalry, volunteer light cavalry, or volunteer mounted riflemen, for the best performances in riding, hurdle-jumping, dismounting to shoot, and shooting at ranges of 200 and 500 yards. They had three quarters of a mile to ride, two flights of hurdles to leap, and five shots for each man to fire, all within twelve minutes. This competition took place on Friday, the 18th, and is the subject of an Illustration. The performers were sections of five men from each of the corps here named, but two of these corps were doubly represented, each by two sections:—The Warwick Yeomanry, first and second sections; the Dorset Yeomanry, first and second sections; the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Horse Artillery, the 1st Devon Light Horse Volunteers, the Sussex Light Horse Volunteers, the Hampshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers, and the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry. The Devon, Sussex, and Hampshire men used the short Snider rifles; the others were armed with the Westley-Richards piece. A circular course of the required length was laid out at the Wimbledon end of the common, on which the competitors, starting from a flagstaff, took a flight of hurdles, and then made for the 200-yards firing-point, which was at target 37 on the Queen's range. Here the competitors in alternate files fired the prescribed number of rounds, and then, remounting, galloped along the front of the butts, took another flight of hurdles, and went to the 400-yards firing-point at the first butt, above No. 5 or 6 target, where they completed their firing. Colonel Jenyns, late of the 13th Hussars, now Assistant-Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, was umpire, and a number of officers, including Sir Henry Havelock, witnessed the competition. All the Yeomanry carried their Westley-Richards carbines, which are breech-loaders, but require capping, in buckets slung to the off side of the saddle behind the rider's right leg; but the mounted rifle corps put the butts of their Navy Sniders into a bag slung to the front of the saddle before the rider's leg, the barrel crossing his thigh and the muzzle pointing away to the rear behind his back. The first prize was won by the first section of the Warwick Yeomanry, making 90 points in ten minutes; the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Horse Artillery, which made 87 points in eleven minutes, took the second prize; next in merit were the Devon Light Horse Volunteers, who made 81 points in nine minutes.

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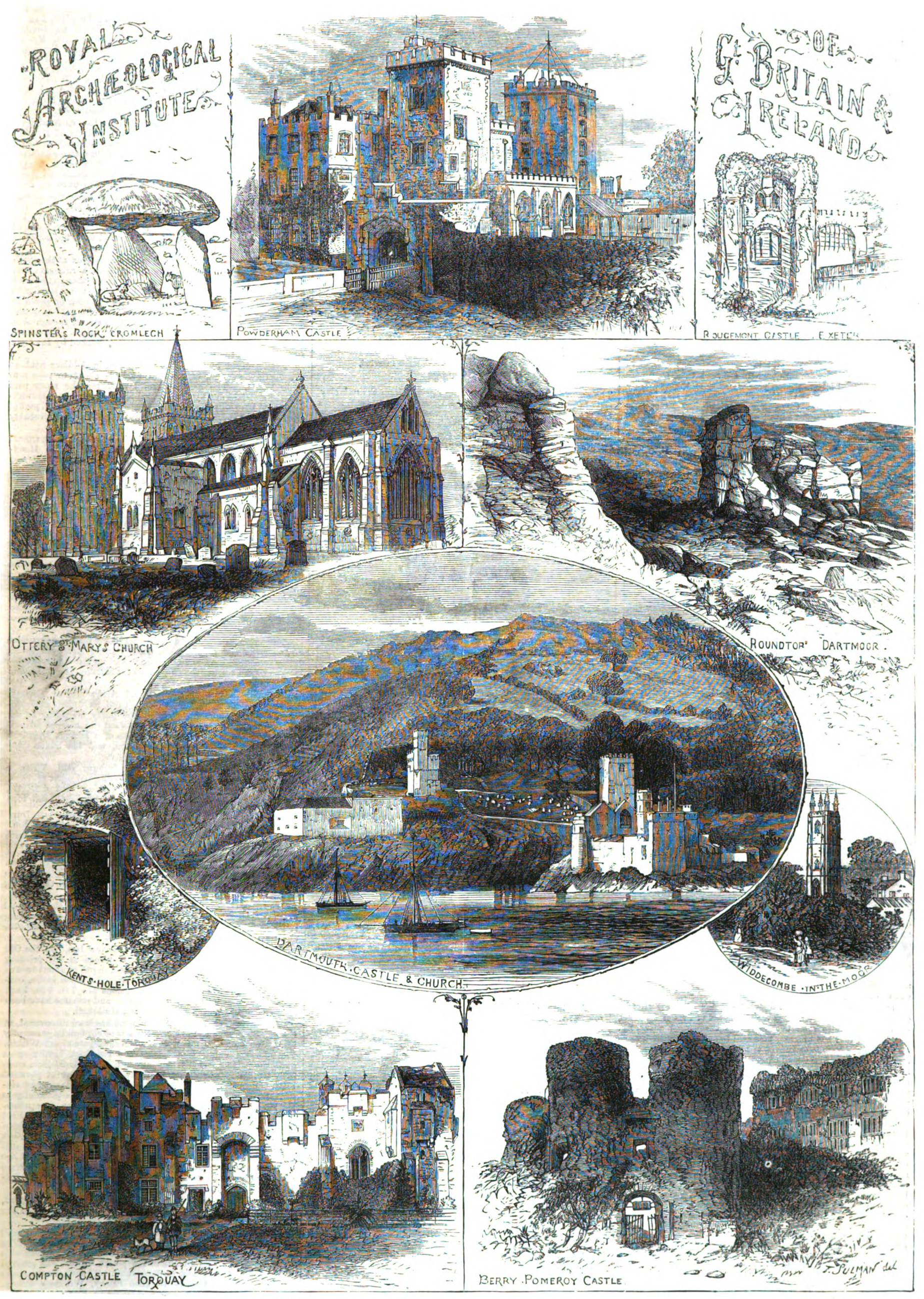
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MEETING OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT EXETER: PLACES TO BE VISITED.

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BY THE WAY.

It is difficult to understand why the Postmaster-General should have allowed the promulgation of such a notice as that lately issued on the subject of postage stamps in letters; and it is still more difficult to understand why he should have withdrawn it in consequence of arguments every one of which must have occurred to the officials at St. Martin's-le-Grand. We have not often had to notice a more "amazing" procedure; and, glad as we are of the abandonment of the nonsensical scheme for imposing a double registration fee by reason of a few stamps being inclosed in a letter, we own to a good deal of regret at a new proof of the small wisdom with which public business is managed. Not one single thing has been said, either in the Press or in Parliament, in opposition to the plan, with which Mr. Monsell and his subordinates were not perfectly well acquainted. They knew that the use of postal stamps as currency has become an institution. They knew that stamps are forwarded in charity, for little presents, for small purchases, for advertisements, for answers to inquiries, for the return of communications to journals, for the rectification of excess or insufficiency in payment of bills, and for the thousand-and-one other little businesses of life. Not a scrap or an atom of new information has been given to the Post Office, and yet, after some correspondence, some remonstrances in the papers, and a brief Parliamentary debate, the vexatious menace is done away, with the unwise expression of a belief that some day the public will see things in another light. However, there is an end of the matter, and we only add our hope that the Post Office will accept the situation fairly, and not revenge itself for its defeat by any irritating neglect to take all precautions against the dishonesty of which it makes so much. We believe that there is exaggeration as to this, and we do not believe that all the stamps that are stolen are stolen by the postmen (who have small leisure for prying into letters, and who never see stamps put into them, or receive them before the adhesive matter has hardened), but, be this as it may, the purchase of stamps is a great benefit to the revenue, and the purchaser has a right to all reasonable protection. But when we read that there are 15,000 undirected letters posted yearly, many of them containing money, we think that the mass of carelessness and idiotcy among us may account for a great deal of loss as regards stamps, and should teach us not to be unduly suspicious of the real "working man," the postman.

Something is to be done, even in Ireland, by perseverance. The Crown officers deserve much credit for the pertinacity which they have displayed in the case of Sub-Inspector Montgomery, the murderer of Mr. Glasse. Two protracted trials were failures, but the third has brought a conviction, and upon this instantly followed a confession, the assassin's cunning, of which so many proofs had been afforded, serving him up to the last moment, and suggesting the only mode by which he might possibly escape the doom he had so richly deserved. As a rule, we have frequently said that we regret confessions (except from a religious point of view), as they are more relied on by weak people than the most logical proofs that can be got together; but in this case it is, perhaps, as well that an ignorant population should know that circumstantial evidence had revealed the truth. The *Times* observes that the reiteration of assertion (the prisoner's counsel on the second trial having talked for nine hours) had the effect on an Irish jury that the multiplication of proof would have elsewhere; and in a country where such argument can be effective we make allowance for the satisfaction with which the confession of a very artful villain, whose falsehoods were told by the score, has been received. Our satisfaction is that, in the case of a brutal murder for the sake of plunder, justice has at length triumphed.

The originator of this Journal took an Englishman's pride in the Legislative Palace at Westminster, and our pages have presented such elaborate record of the rise and progress of the Houses, and so many pictorial illustrations of their best features, that we seem, as matter of course, to note any improvements that may be wrought in connection with the great edifice. We just mention, therefore, that a vote is asked for the prolonging of the Embankment beyond the Victoria Tower. Upon the space thus to be gained some useful public offices will be reared, and means will be taken to shut entirely away the low buildings which at present disgrace that part of the river bank, but which, it may be hoped, will ere long give place to structures more worthy of such a neighbourhood.

People who composedly read the journals, and solace themselves with breakfast comforts at the same time, have small idea of some of the difficulties in which the column that amuses or excites them may have been prepared. On last Nov. 6 metropolitan folk were entertained with a long and spirited account of festive proceedings at Lewes on the previous night. But they were not aware that the telegraphist who had been specially sent to report had his occupation pleasantly diversified by the Lewes mob, which pitched squibs and crackers at him through the post office window, and compelled him to divide his time between flashing his words to London and putting out the fires which the rabble kept kindling in the office by the agreeable means in question. In a small way, he was a sort of martyr at the stake, proclaiming the truth from amid the flames. It is well that such a thing should be known, and it might also be well to know what the Lewes police were about, instead of protecting a gentleman engaged at work in one of her Majesty's offices.

Chancery was once so much of a spiritual court that its traditions should have earned it the respect of Father Ignatius, who is pleased to refer everything to theological authority. Secularised as it has become, it is still too strong for that weak minded but obstinate ornament of the mock-turtle church. He chose to administer monastic vows to a silly boy, and to set at naught, as long as it was at all safe to do so, the admonitions of the Court of Chancery. But the law, if long-suffering, is strong, and Ignatius has had to submit. The twopenny vows were blown away like dandelion tufts by Sir R. Malins, the boy was admonished and handed over to his parents, and the Father was admonished too, and one of his friends actually wrote to the papers to say that Ignatius is thankful for the instruction he has received. We are glad that he is in so humble a frame of mind. We should regret that he had also been exposed to the insults of a mob, because, whether a mob is right or wrong, it is not to be encouraged in violence; but we imagine that the account of the people's rudeness may have been exaggerated. The Father and his friend say that the crowd was blasphemous; but what they might think deserving of that name might seem to Englishmen only a rough way of describing the conduct of an imitation monk who had administered to a runaway boy vows which he had no right to administer to anybody. A coarse word or so from indignant parents might be forgiven—anyhow the "Anglican Confessors" may as well take the hint.

As might have been expected, action has been taken in regard to the circular sent round by Mr. Guildford Onslow on behalf of "the defendant." It is clear that if it be lawful to send such a document to a journal, the journal has a right to make some kind of reply. One paper has answered indignantly. The "appeal" is an attack upon the Government and the prosecution, and is written in a gushing style, with "God forbid!" notes of admiration, italics, and other affecting devices. Mr. Onslow—or a lithographed letter bearing his name—asks for £3000 to enable Castro, alias Orton, to obtain fair play, and requests newspapers to publish the appeal. The Court has declared that the appeal was most improperly worded and must be withdrawn, and Mr. Onslow has made "a humble apology," alleging that he had not read the document which he, literally, indorsed. He will do well to act in a more business-like way in any future proceedings connected with the Orton case.

ARCHÆOLOGY AT EXETER.

The meeting, this week, of the Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter recalls to mind the local relics of antiquity in that old city and the county of Devon. The Cathedral is, of course, the most imposing monument of architecture; and the view of its west front, in one of our page engravings, will give those who have never visited Exeter a fair notion of its characteristic grace as a Gothic ecclesiastical building. Its history has often been related, and no edifice of this order in provincial England, with the exception of York Minster, is of greater interest. The restorations now in progress, at a total estimated cost of £40,000, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, will give full effect to its beauties.

The ruins of the old Castle at Exeter, properly called Rougemont Castle, are seen in the gardens of a private house in Castle-street, between High-street and the pleasant public walk of Northernhay, upon the top of a steep and lofty bank, surmounted by the old City Wall. Every reader of Shakspeare will remember how Rougemont, a name too much like Richmond, is spoken of by King Richard III. :—

> Richmond! When last I was at Exeter,
> The mayor in courtesy showed me the Castle,
> And called it Rougemont; at which name I started,
> Because a bard of Ireland told me once
> I should not live long after I saw Richmond.

The name is thought to have been derived from the red clay soil of the ground near Exeter. This Castle was built by William the Conqueror, who bestowed it on the husband of his niece Albreda. It was captured and partly burnt by King Stephen, in 1136. The gateway, three bastions, and portions of the rampart are now all that remain, overgrown with luxuriant ivy. The County Sessions House and Assize Courts are built within the Castle Yard. Northernhay is a grove of noble elms.

Powderham Castle, on the west shore of the wide estuary of the Exe, seven miles below Exeter, is the seat of the Earl of Devon, situated in a very extensive park, which is beautifully wooded. The mansion has a stately aspect, but has been so modernised as to lose its original character of a lordly feudal castle. Powderham has belonged to the Courtenay family since early in the fourteenth century.

Ottery St. Mary, a little market town on the river Otter, eleven miles east of Exeter, has a fine old collegiate church of St. Mary and St. Edward, built chiefly by Bishops Bronescombe and Grandison, from 1257 to 1340. This, as well as Powderham and Rougemont Castle, is the subject of one of the small engravings on a page of Devonshire scenes. There is not much else to be remarked of Ottery, but that Coleridge the poet, and his distinguished relatives now living, Sir John Coleridge and Sir John Duke Coleridge, father and son, were natives of this quiet place.

One of the most interesting places on the South Devon coast is Dartmouth, which has a picturesque site on the steep hill overlooking a landlocked harbour or estuary, one of the greatest naval ports of England in the times of our Plantagenet Kings. The towers remaining of Dartmouth Castle belong to the reign of Henry VIII. St. Saviour's Church is a fine cruciform building of the fourteenth century, with rich decorative carvings of wood in the interior, and is worthy of the visitor's inspection.

Not far from that fashionable watering-place Torquay, and under the guardianship of the curator of the Torquay Museum, is the famous limestone cavern, named Kent's Hole, in which were found the bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, wolf, bear, and hyæna—beasts of prey that formerly roamed in the gloomy forests of prehistoric Britain. Along with these were found the stone arrow-heads, spear-heads, and knives of a forgotten race of people. The roof of this cavern, or series of caverns, is hung with stalactites formed by the dripping of water charged with lime.

Between Torquay and Totnes, a few miles inland from the shore of Torbay, are two places of antiquarian interest, Compton Castle, which was a seat of the Pole family; and Berry Pomeroy Castle, which is a grand old ruin. Dartmoor, the great wilderness of granite rocks and barren heath in the interior of Devon, must be described more fully in connection with the military manœuvres to be performed there. Its "tors" or projecting crags, on the summit of every rising ground, and its curious artificial combinations of huge blocks of stone, as in the cromlech called the Spinster's Rock, ascribed to the Druids or some Celtic agents, give this region a very weird aspect. The moorland villages or little towns were till lately quite out of the reach of the ordinary traffic. Widdecomb-in-the-Moor, with its tall Perpendicular church, finds place among the subjects of our Artist's sketches.

A return, obtained on the motion of Mr. Plimsoll, has been presented to the House of Commons "of the crews of merchant ships who have been committed to prison in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 for refusing to proceed to sea; showing the number of men in each case, the name of the ship, and the term of imprisonment, together with the reason alleged by the seamen for refusing to go to sea." The total number committed was, it appears, 1638: 1352 in England and Wales, 109 in Scotland, and 177 in Ireland.

The annual Nottingham regatta took place on the river Trent last week. As some valuable prizes were offered, many competitors came from all parts of the country. The Tradesmen's Plate prize, £27 10s., was won easily by Ills, of Kew; the President's Plate, value £20, by the Bedford Argonaut crew; the Vice-President's Plate, by T. V. Brooks, West London Rowing Club; the Mayor's Cup, for senior scullers, was won also by Brooks, of London; and the Corporation Plate, value £50, open to amateurs, by the Sunderland crew. A yacht-race, which brought out half a dozen competitors, was won easily by the Camilla, managed by Captain Goddard, of Lincoln. The canoe-race, over land and water, was won by Tootell, of Nottingham, two others competing.——The Worcester Regatta was held on the Severn last week, under favourable auspices, and drew together a crowded attendance. The chief race of the meeting—the Town Plate, value £30, for four-oared clinker-built boats—brought two crews from Burton, one from Bristol, one from Bath, and one from Cheltenham, besides two local crews. The final heat was rowed off by the Hereford and Cheltenham crews, and was won by the former easily. Other races of an important character made up the card.

Archæology of the Month.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland this year holds its congress at Exeter; it commenced on the 29th ult., and will occupy up to the following Tuesday, Aug. 5. The president of the meeting is the Earl of Devon, and the following are the presidents of sections:—Antiquities, Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., F.S.A. Architecture, Archdeacon Freeman; vice-president, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., F.S.A. History, Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P. Papers will be read daily, and the excursions include, of course, Dartmoor, which will be visited under the guidance of Mr. G. W. Ormerod, M.A., F.G.S. Amongst other places visited are Totnes, Bury Pomeroy, Compton Castle, Ford Abbey, Powderham Castle, &c.

The Rev. F. Spurrell has described to the Archæological Institute the stone coffin of Ingelrica, foundress of Hatfield Priory, Essex, which had been found in some restoration works, of twelfth-century date. Mr. Nightingale has also exhibited a damask tablecloth, in which are woven figures of St. George and the Dragon, with the arms of Queen Elizabeth and Anne Boleyn, portrait of Queen Elizabeth, border of point-lace, &c.

Mr. P. Gervais publishes a paper describing the animal remains which have been brought to light by Mr. E. Pietto, during his exploration of the bone cavern of Gourdan, in the Haute Garonne. These remains consist chiefly of the bones of the reindeer, broken by man, and associated with the bones of other mammals and of certain birds and fishes.

The Water-Gate built for York House remains at the south end of Buckingham-street, Strand, though in a ruinous state, the Portland stone ornamentation of the front (though the work of Inigo Jones, Nicholas Stone, and Kearne, the "jarmian") being defaced and much obliterated. It has been proposed to raise the gate and make it an entrance into the garden of the Thames Embankment from Buckingham-street, though it is uncertain by whom this work will be undertaken. The stonework has still a picturesque appearance, backed by the trees and shrubs on the river-bank.

The residence of the late General Fox, in Addison-road, at the north-west angle of Holland Park, is about to pass into other hands. The gardens and lawns, for the most part planted and laid out by the General himself, face the Uxbridge-road; and here still stand "some of the elms that formed part of the avenue of Holland Park, and under which Addison probably walked and sat."

The North Oxfordshire Archæological Society, at its annual excursion, have inspected the restored churches of Handborough and Northleigh, and then proceeded to the valley of the River Evenlode, where they viewed the remains of a large Roman villa, with a tesselated pavement, constructed over a hypocaust, the bath still retaining its leaden service pipe. Another Roman villa was discovered near the above about 1713, in the parish of Stonefield, but its site is forgotten.

The restoration of St. Alban's Abbey is still progressing, though we regret to hear that before long it will have to be suspended, as the greater part of the £15,000 collected for repairs has been expended. While the work of restoration is proceeding, the nave of the abbey is temporarily fitted up for Divine service.

The remains of the church and conventual buildings of Louth Park Abbey have been disinterred by Mr. W. Allison, who has laid bare the entire plan of the church, chapter house, cloister-court, &c. In the chapter-house the stone coffins of two of the abbots have been discovered.

The Yorkshire Architectural Society have made an excursion to Doncaster and its neighbourhood, visiting Arksey Church, lately restored; Kirk Sandal Church, and its Norman remains; Barnby Dun Church, the churches of Fishlake, Hartfield, and Doncaster.

The Sheffield Architectural and Archæological Society, jointly with the Sheffield Naturalists Club, have made an excursion to Bolsterstone and Bradfield, the party managing to see the Bardyke, the site of a battle between the ancient Britons and Romans, and the supposed remains of a famous Druidical circle. Bradfield church was inspected, and the Saxon camp near it explored.

According to the *Bristol Times*, Silbury Hill, Wilts, a mound of little value, exceptin an archæological point of view, although covering an area of 7a. 3p., with a height of 135 ft., has been bought by Sir John Lubbock for £500, and thus saved from destruction.

On the summit of Humbledown Hill, about 300 ft. above the sea level, half a mile west of Bishopwearmouth, in excavating for a reservoir, two sun-dried urns have been discovered, filled with bones and fragments. These urns are supposed to be of ancient British origin, belonging to the Brigantes. Except on the neighbouring heights of Tunstall Hill, and at Trimdon, no instances have occurred in the county of Durham of the finding of urns of a similar description.

The Surrey Archæological Society have held their annual excursion, meeting at Wallington station, and thence proceeding to Carshalton church, by Merton Abbey, to Merton church, and then to Cæsar's Camp at Wimbledon.

In removing a portion of the "old New Inn," in the Old Bailey, and in excavations for new buildings at the printing works of Messrs. Petter and Galpin, at a depth of about twelve feet below the surface, has been discovered a stone coffin, containing human remains. The dimensions are 7 ft. 9 in. long, 2½ ft. wide, and 3 ft. deep. The coffin and remains have been removed to the Corporation Museum, Guildhall.

An interesting tesselated pavement has been discovered, at the depth of seven feet only, on the site of old buildings recently taken down on the north side of Bishopsgate-street Within. The portion exposed comprises the red-brick bordering—a guilloche pattern, with trefoils in red, white, and black, carefully worked in small tesseræ, in the usual mortar of pounded brick and lime. It originally formed part of a large and elegant design extending beneath the roadway. Its proximity to the surface indicates a period late in the Roman occupation, the average depth of such remains in this locality being about twelve or thirteen feet. A record of its existence has been made by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, but the remains have, unfortunately, been covered in. This discovery has been made near Crosby Hall, and two years ago was made another find opposite; and Roman pavements have at various times been found hereabout in Austinfriars, Wormwood and Old Broad streets, Threadneedle-street, &c.

Near Whitby several fine specimens of Roman weapons, utensils, and implements have recently been dug up on the moors adjoining the Guisborough high road.

The Congress of the British Archæological Association will be held from Monday, Aug. 18, to Saturday inclusive. The Association will assemble at Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, then visit the Shrewsbury Monuments in the parish church, and proceed to Sheffield Manor and to Broomhall. The other attractions for the Congress include Beaulieu Priory, Worksop Priory, Steatley and Thorpe Salvin; excursions to Roche Abbey and Rotherham Church and Bridge; excursions to Berry Bridge

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for the Roman Station at Stark, thence to Almondbury and Castle Hill; to Conisborough Castle and Church, Edlington, and Tickill Castle; the remarkable earthworks at Bradfield, Wortley, and Wharncliffe Lodge and Chase.

Saint John's Gate has been sold to the English Order of the Knights of St. John, and is to be restored to face an important thoroughfare—viz., the new street now being formed from Old-street to Oxford-street.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society have held their general meeting in the Great Hall of Hampton Court Palace, the Rev. F. Hugo describing the manor of Hampton as in Domesday Book, and bringing its history down to the thirteenth century, and next to the sixteenth, when Wolsey pulled down the old manor house, and constructed the palace pretty much as it now appears, though the great hall was the work of Henry VIII. The splendid brickwork of the eastern front is by Sir Christopher Wren, the carvings being mostly the work of Grinling Gibbons.

A very curious paper has been read before the Society of Antiquaries, by the Dean of Westminster, describing the tomb of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey. The details are too interesting for compression here.

The Cambrian Archæological Association will hold its annual meeting next week at Knighton, in Radnorshire. The president elect, the Hon. Arthur Walsh, M.P., will deliver the inaugural address on Monday evening. There will be excursions on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th to places of interest in the surrounding neighbourhood, including, of course, Offa's Dyke, which is visible close at hand, and the castles of Wigmore, Clun, Hopton, and Castle-cwm-Arran, the camp of Caractacus, British camps near Llandewy, and Brandon Camp. A museum of antiquities, ornaments, manuscripts, &c., will also be formed.

THE WORK OF THE POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster-General, in his report for 1872, says that the number of post offices in the United Kingdom was increased last year by nearly 300; so that there are now upwards of 12,200, of which nearly 870 are head offices. The number of road letter-boxes was increased by over 700; making a total of nearly 8400. Thus, the whole number of postal receptacles is now upwards of 20,600, as compared with about 14,800 ten years ago, and with little more than 4500 before the establishment of penny postage in 1840. In London alone there are now more than 1500 such receptacles. At nearly 450 places free deliveries have been established for the first time; and at more than 800 other places the deliveries have been extended in their area or increased in number.

The number of letters in 1871, as stated in the last report, was nearly 915,000,000; but since that report was written grave doubts have arisen regarding the accuracy of some of the returns on which the statement was made; and a strict examination has shown that the real number was probably about 870,000,000. Beginning with the last quarter of 1872, such a system of check-counting has now been established as will in future bring to light any considerable error which a postmaster may make in his return. In my next report, therefore, I shall be able to give the number of letters with confidence. The same remarks apply to the numbers of post-cards, newspapers, and book-packets, which were respectively entered in the report for 1871 at 75,000,000, 99,000,000, and 103,000,000.

As on a previous occasion, arrangements were made to provide postal accommodation for the troops assembled last year for the autumnal manœuvres at the Blandford and Pewsey camps. At these camps 130,000 letters were dispatched, and 200,000 letters, with nearly 3000 newspapers, received.

The number of letters which, owing to wrong addresses and other causes, found their way to the returned letter office did not greatly differ from the number of 1871, being about 3,600,000. Of these about 170,000 were sent back to foreign countries, and of the remainder it was found practicable to reissue with corrected addresses, or to return to the senders, upwards of 3,000,000, or more than eleven-twelfths. About 83,000 of the undelivered letters contained property of different kinds (being an increase of about ten per cent upon the previous year), and of these more than 300 had no address, although containing coin or bank notes.

Besides the property thus posted, there were 2700 valuable books which, owing to careless packing or weak envelopes, escaped from their covers, but were recorded so as to allow of their being traced if inquired for; and more than 51,000 postage-stamps were found loose in the different post offices.

The total number of letters posted last year without any address was upwards of 15,000, being about 500 more than in the previous year.

In regard to the carelessness and recklessness in posting letters, the Postmaster-General remarks that the heedlessness with which risks are sometimes run is astounding; but of all cases that have come before him, one of the most surprising relates to what is generally regarded as an exemplar of caution and prudence—viz., a Scotch bank, from which an unregistered letter was lately sent, containing an uncrossed cheque for £500, which was stolen and quickly cashed.

Mr. J. D. Marwick, late Town Clerk of Edinburgh, has been presented with his portrait painted in full-length, by Mr. Herdman, R.S.A., as a token of the good wishes which have followed him to Glasgow from a large circle of friends.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt was on Monday present by invitation at a dinner of the Odd Fellows and Foresters of Oxford, the chair being occupied by Mr. A. W. Hall, who is the recognised Conservative candidate at the next election, and who, in proposing "The City Members," paid a high compliment both to Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Harcourt. The latter, in a speech of thanks, observed that the present Parliament has diminished the taxation of the country by three millions, and has also passed, however incompletely, the Judicature Bill.

The 46th Middlesex Volunteers were inspected, last Saturday, by Colonel Shipley, C.B. The full number of men required by Government were present. At the close of the proceedings the inspecting officer desired Lieutenant-Colonel Bennet to express to the regiment his satisfaction with the appearance of the men and the manner in which the several evolutions had been performed.——On the same day the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers were entertained by one of their officers (Captain Davies) in his beautiful grounds, Little Blake Hall, Wanstead. After some spirited drill on Wanstead Flats, the officers and men, numbering about 400, and about 200 non-military guests (ladies and gentlemen), sat down to a sumptuous dinner in a spacious tent; and this was followed by outdoor entertainments, aided by the services of the regimental band.——On Monday the Berks battalion of volunteers, under Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, marched to Windsor Great Park, and encamped upon Queen Anne's Meadow, near the site of the late review. A detachment of the Hon. Artillery Company arrived at Windsor, on Saturday, with three guns, and have encamped near the Berks battalion.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The annual concert of the students of this institution took place, on Saturday afternoon, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Pianoforte performances, as heretofore, formed the chief features of the programme; and these again attested the excellence of the system of instruction which prevails at this establishment. Miss Pamphillon in Sir Sterndale Bennett's caprice in E, Mr. Fitton in the first movement of Beethoven's concerto in E flat, Miss Bagelhole in Spohr's quintet with wind instruments, Miss Conolly in the first portion of Schumann's concerto, and Miss Curtis in the two last movements of that of Mendelssohn in D minor—all proved themselves worthy pupils of an institution which has done so much for the advancement of musical art in England.

The vocal performances were above the average of former years, as proved by Misses J. Jones, N. Goode, Beasley, Mayfield, Bagnall, Edouard, and Bolton; and Messrs. D. Thomas, Wadmore, Pope, and Howells in various solo and concerted pieces. Besides the instrumental performances already specified Messrs. Reed and Szczepanowski executed two movements of Spohr's concertante for two violins in B minor with brilliant mechanism, and Mr. Done played Bach's pedal organ fugue in C minor with good command of the instrument.

Specimens of progress in orchestral composition were offered in portions of symphonies by Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Florence Marshall, Mr. Wingham, and Mr. Eaton Faning.

Between the two divisions of the concert Sir Sterndale Bennett read an address, and Mrs. Gladstone distributed medals as follows:—Female Department—Silver medals: Miss Emily A. Troup, Miss Elizabeth Conolly, Miss Amy E. Turner Burnett, Miss Mary Taylor, Miss Jessie Jones, and Miss N. A. Goode. Bronze medals: Miss Emma Cornish, Miss Isabella W. M'Carty, Miss Eliza J. Hopkins, Miss Emma L. Beasley, Miss Llewellyn Bagnall, Miss Alice Mary Curtis, Miss Lavinia Sheehan, Miss Johanna Ludovici, and Miss Beata Francis. Male Department—Silver medals: Master Harry Walker and Mr. W. A. Howells. Bronze medals: Mr. Frederick Weekes, Mr. Frederick Done, Mr. Bernard E. Elmenhorst, Mr. J. L. Wadmore, and Mr. Henry A. Pope. Other prizes, chiefly books and letters of commendation, were awarded to many students who had distinguished themselves. Mr. W. Macfarren, recently appointed conductor to the establishment, directed most of the performances. The Royal Academy of Music is now in a more flourishing condition, and has a larger number of students, than at any period since its foundation, half a century ago.

The next specialty in London music will be the Promenade Concerts, directed by M. Riviere, to commence on Aug. 16. Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, sister of the great prima donna, and Mr. Levey, the well-known performer on the cornet-à-piston, are engaged.

The recent death of Herr Ferdinand David has removed one of the most sterling violinists of the school of which Spohr was the acknowledged head. Herr David was for many years concertmeister at Leipsic, where he was principal violin at the renowned Gewandhaus concerts, and professor at the Conservatoire. He was one of the most intimate friends of Mendelssohn, who wrote for him the fine concerto which almost parallels in value Beethoven's one great work of the kind. It was for Herr David, too, that Mendelssohn added his masterly pianoforte accompaniment to Bach's chaconne for violin solo (in D minor). The deceased violinist produced many excellent compositions for his instrument, besides having edited a valuable collection of pieces by the older writers for it.

THEATRES.

The close of the season causes the announcement of the last nights of Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama of "Man and Wife" at the Prince of Wales's, and the last week of Mr. George Conquest, and the drama of "The Snaefell," at the Gaiety.

The Royalty has been opened for three or four nights, nominally for the annual benefit of Mr. Edward Hastings, with three or more new pieces, but really for the trial of a new company previous to a provincial tour. The company is called "Varieties Comedy, Drama, and Burlesque Company." The entertainment commenced with a new drama in one act by Mr. T. W. Speight, entitled "Salt Tears." The story is simple, and somewhat French in its treatment, which we may characterise as neat, and leading up to a pathetic situation on which the curtain falls with effect. At the commencement of the play we find that Ben Briney, an old fisherman (Mr. E. W. Sinclair), has aided in saving the life of Lady Janet Trevor (Miss F. Taylor) and her husband, Sir Harry. The lady takes refuge in Ben's cottage, and, in the end, turns out to be his own daughter. The recognition is brought about by an old salt, Jem Riley, played with great force and discrimination by Mr. J. Bisson. This piece was followed by a burlesque, entitled "The Marble Maiden; or, Zampa in Miniature." The business of this extravaganza is skilfully arranged, so as to be brought within the means of small theatres, and is supported by a respectable company. The author is Mr. G. M. Layton, and the music is selected from Offenbach and Hervé. It adds much to the liveliness of the action. Miss Blanche Carlton, as Zampa, shows much promise; and Mr. Sinclair, in the rôle of Daniele, Zampa's lieutenant, was very amusing. Of the other pieces, including "The Female Iago," we cannot speak at present. If successful in the country, no doubt they will all return to London in due course, and then claim the attention they merit.

Mr. Ryder took his benefit, on Friday week, at the Queen's, when Miss Neilson supported the part of Juliet in Shakspeare's immortal love-tragedy. This eminent artist will shortly return to America.

The Civil Service Commissioners have given notice that an open competition for second-class and supplementary clerkships in the Civil Service will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, on Tuesday, Oct. 21 next. Preliminary examinations will be held in the same towns on Sept. 5 and 19, and on Oct. 3. No informatian has yet been given respecting the number of appointments to be competed for.

In connection with the autumn manœuvres the important experiment of moving cavalry by rail is this year being tried. The transit began last Saturday, when the 6th Dragoon Guards were conveyed in four trains from Farnborough to Exeter. The journey occupied from eight to ten hours. Other regiments for the camp on Dartmoor have followed. The troops at Dartmoor were on Tuesday exercised at brigade drills, and the volunteers also received instruction in tent-pitching.——Considerable progress has been made by the Royal Engineers at Cannock Chase in preparing the ground for the encampment of the two divisions which are to take part in the forthcoming manœuvres. Wells are being bored to supply water, and roads made to facilitate the movements of troops. A noticeable feature of the operations will be the crossing of the river Trent by means of a pontoon bridge laid down by the A troop Royal Engineers.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE.

Russian papers not being allowed, without special permission, to dilate upon events in the Imperial family, the comments upon the coming marriage are few. There is, however (says the Berlin Correspondent of the *Times*), no doubt that the announcement of the Royal betrothal has been most sympathetically received at St. Petersburg, both on account of the sincere interest felt in the amiable Princess, and also as an earnest of good relations between the two countries to whom the affianced belong. Her Imperial Highness Princess Maria Alexandrovna is honorary Colonel of the Yamburg Regiment of Uhlans; and her photograph in the uniform of this gallant troop, crapka on head, with the white sultana gracefully hanging down, certainly makes her the most charming officer in the service of all the Russias. It is asserted that the marriage will be celebrated in January, and that Queen Victoria has held out hopes of honouring the ceremony with her presence. Her Majesty's arrival in the Russian capital would certainly be appreciated as one of the most gratifying events in the history of the Court, and perhaps even of the country. It is believed in Russia that Count Schouvaloff, when he visited England a few months ago in order to arrange the Asiatic difficulty, was at the same time commissioned to settle certain preliminary questions incidental to the matrimonial project recently announced.

The following article on the subject is translated by the correspondent quoted from the *Golos*:—"Notwithstanding his youth, the illustrious betrothed of the Grand Duchess has enriched his mind by long and profitable travelling. When his life was attempted in Australia, as also on other occasions, he showed great courage and uncommon firmness of character. His noble frankness, his brilliant and cultivated intellect, his exceeding amiability and affability, have gained for him the sincere attachment of all those who were fortunate enough to come in contact with him. As the nephew of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Alfred is the heir of that duchy, and, after his uncle's death, will be one of the Princes of the German Empire. The news of Prince Alfred's betrothal to the most august daughter of his Majesty the Emperor has been received in England with the utmost joy and satisfaction. The organs of all political parties alike admit that a marriage with the only daughter of the Russian Emperor is the most brilliant match any European Prince could have aspired to. Although not attaching much political importance to this alliance in an age in which national interests are more powerful than dynastic connections, the English papers are in hopes that the event will strengthen the good relations existing between the two largest and most powerful empires of Europe. In point of fact, they look upon the marriage as another pledge of the preservation of peace in Europe. There is no doubt that in all Russia the joyful event excites the same sympathetic feelings and good wishes as in England."

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The conference which was held between the coalowners and colliers at Cardiff last Saturday resulted in a concession of the statutory ton as the future standard measure, but on condition of a proportionate reduction in wages. The other claim of the men to be paid for small coals was refused, and there is still some apprehension of a lock-out.

On Saturday about 20,000 persons assembled at the Speech-House at Blakeney, on the occasion of the colliers, miners, and ironworkers' demonstration. Four thousand five hundred union men met, having in their procession twenty banners and as many brass bands. The speakers were Messrs. Mountjoy, Forest, and Owen, of Staffordshire; William Brown, of Staffordshire; and William Pickard, of Wigan. A resolution was passed in favour of the weighing clause in the Mines Bill. A vote of confidence in the amalgamated association was carried, as was also a congratulatory resolution on the good relations existing between masters and men in Dean Forest.

A meeting of the File Manufacturers' Association was held at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, yesterday week, when it was resolved to increase the wages of the cutlers and forgers something like 5 per cent.

A large demonstration of miners belonging to the South Yorkshire Miners' Association was held, on Monday, at Barnsley. Nearly 11,000 pitmen walked in procession to the Queen's Recreation Grounds, where a mass meeting was held. It was estimated that nearly 40,000 people assembled to witness the proceedings, which were of a very interesting character. The chief speakers were Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Lloyd Jones, and Mr. Plimsoll. The latter, on rising to support the resolution sympathising with the efforts on behalf of sailors, was loudly cheered.

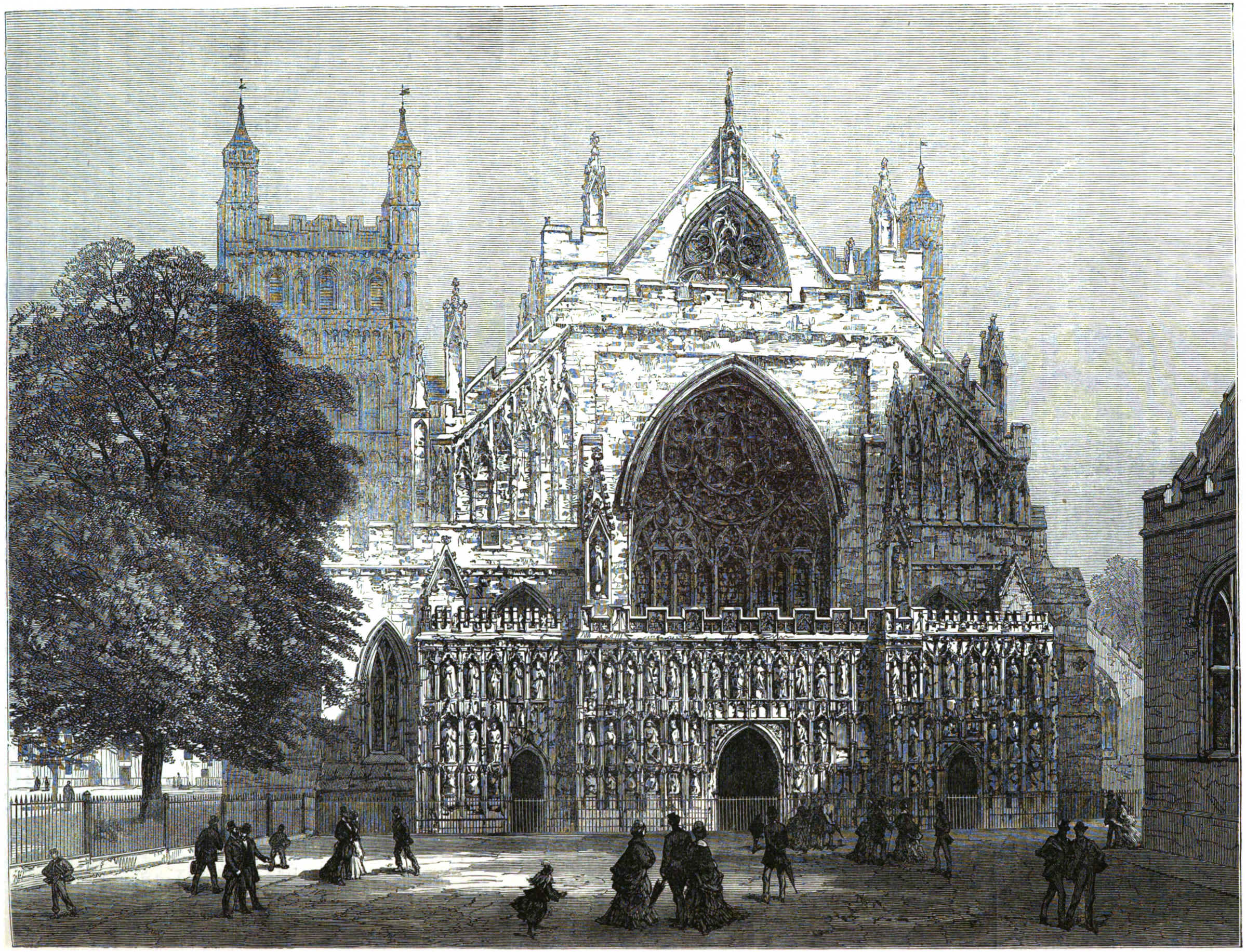
Fifteen colliers have been fined £5 each by the Rotherham magistrates for breaking their contract with the Holmes Colliery Company. Defendants represented 700 men and boys who struck work at the company's pit because of their pay being insufficient and their lives endangered through the accumulation of gas.

The executive council of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union held a special meeting, on Tuesday, at Leamington, and arranged that, about the 9th inst., Mr. Arch, the president, shall proceed to Ireland and visit the centres where the movement has been inaugurated, accompanied by Mr. Cox, the Belper magistrate, with a view to prevent Irish harvesters unfairly competing with English labourers. Mr. Arch will then proceed to Canada to organise a system of emigration in connection with the union to that Dominion. Mr. Arch has had a conference with an influential American gentleman, who will take a thousand families on his estate, and find land and stock, to be paid for by arrangement. The secretary of the union has announced that 10,000 men can obtain free passages to Queensland, the Queensland Legislature having voted £150,000 for the purposes of introducing farm labourers and other classes of workmen and servants into that colony.——The pleasant little town of Sevenoaks was, on Tuesday, the scene of a fête organised by the committee of the union. There was a large attendance of labourers connected with West Kent, and many of them were accompanied by their wives and children. There are now 1400 labourers enrolled as members in the district.

The progress made in elementary education in the course of the last few years is borne witness to by the exhaustive analysis which the report of the Committee of Council on Education, 1872-3, contains under the heads of supply of accommodation, local organisation, the teaching power employed, attendance, with the means for improving the same, and the instruction of the scholars.

A gentleman and lady, apparently about twenty-five years of age, named Mr. and Mrs. Hall, of London, have been staying at Ilfracombe about six weeks. On Tuesday afternoon, nothing having been seen of them, the room was entered, and they were found nearly dead. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but they are in a doubtful state. The gentleman had first tried to hang himself, and both afterwards swallowed laudanum. Mr. Hall has written messages in Latin, German, and Greek.

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EXETER CATHEDRAL.

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"FIERCE AS CONFLICTING FIR
AND NOW IT RISES, NOW IT

FROM THE PICTURE BY HEYWOOD HARDY, I

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THE COMBAT BURNS.
SINKS BY TURNS."

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

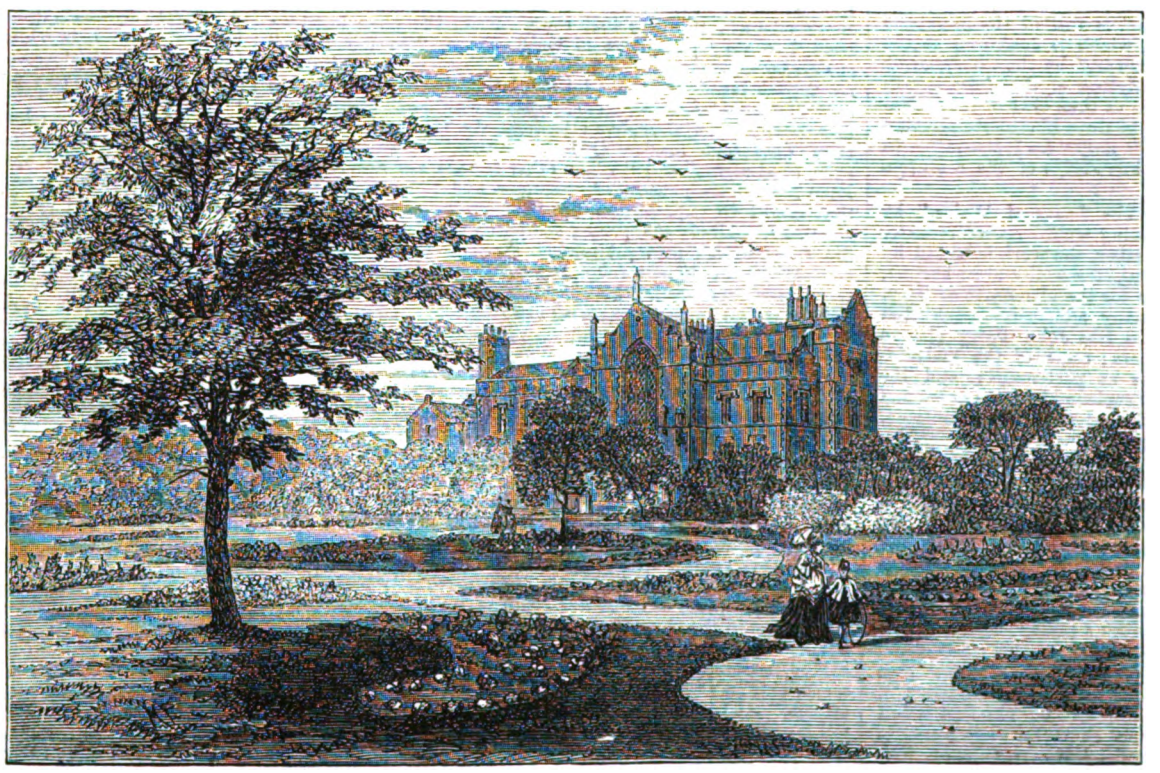
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STATUE OF GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, FOR CALCUTTA, NOW IN WATERLOO-PLACE, BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

Mr. Foley, R.A., has again proved himself one of the very first sculptors of our time, native or foreign. Little as sculpture seems to be appreciated or even understood among us, high as the spirit of partisanship in favour of certain practitioners seems to run, it is universally admitted that the bronze equestrian statue of Sir Jas. Outram, temporarily erected in Waterloo-place, is a work of unrivalled power and originality. The statue, which is considerably beyond life-size, was executed for subscribers in India, and has been several years in progress, Sir James having sat for the portraiture on his return from India till his departure to the south of France on account of failing health. The present site of the statue, between the Athenæum and the Senior United Service Clubs, is somewhat similar to that of its final destination in Calcutta. It will there be placed opposite the Asiatic Society, and near the principal Government offices and clubs. It will stand near the statue of Lord Hardinge, another chef-d'œuvre of Mr. Foley; and to these will ultimately be joined an equestrian statue of Lord Canning, by the same sculptor. In the present work Mr. Foley has daringly represented a degree of action in the fiery Arab, but more especially in the attitude of the fearless horseman, which has never been attempted, so far as we remember, by any sculptor. The idea, or motive, of the composition is this:—Sir James Outram is heading an attack, or charge, and, finding himself too far in advance, violently reins back his horse's head; the animal, perforce, subjected instantly by the master hand, extends and stiffens the fore leg on the ground to arrest his course in full career, whilst the disengaged leg is retracted and thrown up almost to the chest. At the same moment the General swings round till his right hand, with the hilt of the sabre, rests on the horse's quarter, and his face, which wears a most inspiriting expression, combining encouragement and command that will brook no hesitating obedience, looks towards the rear in the supposed direction of his men. This turning backwards of the rider's figure is a most bold innovation. In the Marcus Aurelius, at Rome, in the great equestrian statues of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, and in all modern works of the same kind, the rider's head looks more or less to the front. Mr. Foley has not departed from precedent without having to make some serious sacrifices; but, on the other hand, he has gained, as we think, counterbalancing advantages. Seen from the rear and the left, the grouping is certainly more remarkable for energy than for elegance. But viewed from the right (as we have engraved it), the composition



STAMFORD PUBLIC PARK, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

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has incomparable spirit, power, and expressiveness. After the tame and lifeless effigies to which we are accustomed, it is an enormous relief to meet with a work of English sculpture eminently original and full of vigour and truth, if not equally satisfactory from every point of view. Even in reference to the abstract principles of monumental sculpture, there is, however, little room for adverse criticism of Mr. Foley's innovation. It is sheer nonsense to pretend that a statue can be equally interesting, and its lines equally agreeable all round; and the noble qualities of this work are appreciable from as wide an area as most works of its class. Moreover, the destined situation of the statue, its associates, and the character of the person represented, alike justify the sculptor's treatment. It will stand, as we have said, opposite the building of the Asiatic Society, as it now stands before the Athenæum. Lord Canning is, we hear, to be represented in repose, as befits a Viceroy. The comparatively slight action of Lord Hardinge is equally suitable to a Commander-in-Chief; whilst the leading characteristics of Sir James Outram, when in the field, were, as in this his statue, impetuous heroism and dashing horsemanship. We need hardly add that the modelling and execution of the group throughout are most conscientious and masterly. The statue is to be shipped for Calcutta in a few weeks, and we cannot but regret that a work which would go far to redeem the character of our public monuments should, like the Lord Hardinge and so many other of the finest works of our best sculptor, be lost to this country. A repetition cast would be comparatively inexpensive, and, even in the interests of art alone, it will be a public disgrace if so great an achievement should be suffered to pass from us when with a small effort it might be virtually preserved. We have only to state, in addition, that the statue has been cast in bronze by Messrs. R. Masefield and Co., of Manor-street, Chelsea.

STAMFORD PARK, ASHTON.

The busy cotton-manufacturing town of Ashton-under-Lyne, seven or eight miles east of Manchester, is connected by manorial and territorial proprietorship with the Earl of Stamford and Warrington (Grey of Groby), who has an "Old Hall," with a feudal dungeon, adjacent to the town. His Lordship has made the town a liberal gift of some twenty-five acres of valuable land, with the remission of a chief rent upon other land, towards the formation of a public park for the people. The effort to obtain such a park began with the bequest of £300 a year for that purpose by the late Mr. Samuel Oldham, who died in 1858, and it has been most actively promoted by Mr. J. R. Coulthart, who was, if we mistake not, lately Mayor of the borough; while there is also a Mayor of the manor, in the person of Mr. J. Fletcher. Large donations have been made by Mr. F. Astley and others, and a fair amount has been raised by subscription among the working classes. The park is made of ground adjoining Highfield House, lately occupied by Mr. A. Harrison, which is shown in our view. The opening ceremony took place on Saturday, the 12th inst., which was observed as a general town holiday. There was a procession through Katherine-street, Richmond-street, Chester-square, and Stamford-street, in which some of the Town Council of Ashton, the magistrates, the clergy, and many of the inhabitants, with Mr. T. W. Mellor, M.P., Mr. Coulthart, Mr. H. Hall, and the Mayor of the manor, with the Mayor of Stalybridge, bore the leading parts, followed by the trades and friendly societies. At Highfield House they were met by the Earl and Countess, Mr. Francis Astley, lord of the manor of Dukinfield, and Sir Willoughby Jones. The members of the park committee, headed by Mr. George Mellor, presented an address to his Lordship, as did also Mr. Coulthart, for the inhabitants of Ashton, and Mr. R. Bates, the Mayor of Stalybridge, for that neighbouring borough. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington made an appropriate reply, and declared the park open. These proceedings were accompanied with singing and prayer. There was a banquet in the volunteers' drill-shed that evening.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Raising of Lazarus," an oratorio by J. F. Barnett, has been published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., in that convenient large octavo form which has lately been so generally adopted for works intended for wide circulation. Of the composition now referred to we spoke in some detail on the recent occasion of its first performance in public, at St. James's Hall, and therefore need now only record its appearance in print, in a handsome edition, at a moderate price, that brings it within general reach.

Messrs. Cramer and Co. have been contributing rather largely of late to the stock of pianoforte music. From Mr. T. M. Mudie we have two very pleasant pieces—a "Serenade" and "Victoria, Allegro à la Militaire"—the first a graceful movement in the notturno style, the other a spirited march. Mr. Charles Salaman's "Saltarello" is full of the impulsive spirit of the popular Roman dance, which is analogous to the Neapolitan "Tarantella." "Le Jaguar," by the Chevalier de Kontski, is a waltz, in which the rhythm of that form is well preserved. A name less familiar to us than that of the distinguished Polish pianist is appended to three pianoforte pieces—"Le bon retour," "L'étoile rouge," and "La fontaine." In these M. Lafuente displays a good knowledge of the resources of the instrument.

The monthly publication of "The Songs of Wales," by Messrs. Cramer and Co., is progressing well. As we recently stated, in our notice of the first number, the work is edited by Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), the well-known harpist, who has furnished accompaniments for the pianoforte or harp. The collection comprises—with many additions—much that appeared in the publications of the late John Parry (Bardd Alaw), George Thomson, and others; some of the melodies being given as vocal solos, others as part-songs; and the interest of the work is enhanced by copious historical notes and a preface containing an account of the bards, bardic institutions, and minstrelsy of Wales. Five parts have now appeared—seven more being promised to complete a volume which will possess a value far beyond the price at which it is issued.

Miss Elizabeth Philp is both indefatigable and successful in the production of songs and ballads. In the latter style we have three new specimens of her industry—"Restored," "Marguerite's Letter," and "The Hidden Chord," each of a somewhat serious cast, and all offering good scope for expressive singing. In her setting of the French lines of M. Prudhomme, "Le Soupir," Miss Philp has produced a pretty vocal romance.

Mr. J. L. Hatton's series of original songs, with German and English words (the English text by Mrs. Oliphant), commences with, No. 1, "Mysterious Serenade" ("Himmels-Ständchen"), and, No. 2, "The Chapel" ("Die Kapelle"). The first is full of fancy, and the second has a serious character appropriate to the subject. These are also issued by Messrs. Cramer, who have recently made further welcome contributions to drawing-room vocal pieces in "The Village Fête," song, words and music by Louisa Gray, the thoroughly English style of which is well contrasted by the Italian sprightliness of "Brunetta," a ballad by F. Rizarelli, which has found favour with some eminent singers, including Madame Sinico and Signori Gardoni and Cotogni. "Sleep, baby darling," a lullaby, by Mrs. Alfred Phillips, is in the six-eight tempo conventionally associated with slumber-songs, the characteristics of which style are well preserved in this piece.

Messrs. Augener and Co., of Newgate-street, are doing good service to the cause of classical music by various new editions of the works of great masters. Some of Robert Schumann's finest pianoforte compositions have been issued by this firm, revised and edited by Herr Pauer. Among these are the characteristic "Kreisleriana," and the charming series of pianoforte duets—op. 82 (Zwölf clavierstücke für grosse und Kleine Kinder), op. 109 (Ball Scenen), and op. 130 (Kinder Ball).

From the same publishers we have also two valuable collections of overtures—one consisting of adaptations, by Herr Pauer, for two performers on the pianoforte: the other series being arrangements, by Mr. Ebenezer Prout, for pianoforte and harmonium, in which shape much of the original orchestral effect is obtained, the latter instrument serving as a representative of the wind band of the score. In closeness of transcription and faithful reflection of the originals Mr. Prout's arrangements bear internal evidence of being made from the full orchestral scores.

Sir Julius Benedict's song, "Love at Sea" (words by the late H. F. Chorley), is a recent addition to the now extensive catalogue of Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. A graceful and pleasing melody is here allied to a skilfully-written accompaniment, in which the triplet figure prevails and gives a variety to the general effect. Another welcome piece of the same class, also by a distinguished composer, is Mr. Henry Smart's song "In the morning." Here some characteristic verses by Mr. F. Enoch are charmingly set to music, in which simplicity is preserved without loss of interest or approach to commonplace. "The voice of song" and "The old ballad" are two of a set of three songs composed by W. Lovell Phillips. The first, in twelve-eight tempo, has a flowing and attractive melody, supported by an animated accompaniment—the second being somewhat simpler in construction, while yet fully as interesting. Among other publications by Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. are—a pretty arietta, "Non m'ascolta," by Il Cavaliere Fabio Campana; an effective duet, "The Lark," for mezzo-soprano voices, by Ignace Gibsone; a characteristic vocal romanza, "La Visione," by Giuseppe Romano (who must have written extensively, as this piece is classed as opus 163); a "Reverie for the Pianoforte," by William Crawford, who has surrounded a cantabile theme with some brilliant ornamentation; and one of Mr. Kuhe's clever transcriptions for the pianoforte, the subject in this case being the vocal piece "Oh! take me to thy heart again."

The beautiful "Spinning Song" from Wagner's opera "Der Fliegende Holländer," has just been published by Messrs. Chappell and Co. in the form of a vocal trio, with words by C. J. Rowe, and an effective arrangement of the orchestral accompaniment for the pianoforte by Dr. Rimbault. Another "Spinning-Song," with words from the same source, has been also adapted by Dr. Rimbault—from the rondo of Beethoven's pianoforte sonata in E minor, op. 90. This is likewise published by Messrs. Chappell, who have recently issued various other vocal pieces. Signor Piatti's hunting-song to Scott's lines, "Waken, lords and ladies gay," has much robust character in the melody, with appropriate quasi horn effects in the accompaniment. "Changed," song, by Louisa Gray, is one of those unpretending but pleasing strains of which there are so many bearing this lady's name. "True to the last," music by Stephen Adams, will afford good scope for declamatory singing. Among the instrumental music lately received from Messrs. Chappell may be specified an effective "Polonaise," for piano solo, by Mr. Ignace Gibsone; "On Guard," a capital cavalry march, by M. E. Silas; an addition to the "Shah" music in another "Royal Persian March," by Michael Watson—a march of a different class, by Walter Spinney, who has written this piece specially for the organ, in the orthodox three-stave form.

The recently-established firm of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. has been active in the issue of many novelties within a brief period. The publication, by this firm, of a neat and cheap edition of Brahms's "Deutsches Requiem," with English words, will interest many, and should find a large sale, for one of the most remarkable productions of modern Germany.

Among compositions of a lighter class, from the same publishers, we may specify "Après tant de jours," song from Chastellard, written by C. A. Swinburne, music composed by Virginia Gabriel—a pretty vocal piece in the style of a French romance. "The Little Chair," words by Robert Reece, music by Berthold Tours, is a ballad in which the sentiment is well expressed both by poet and musician. The name of Mr. S. W. Waley is well known as that of one of our most distinguished musical amateurs, both practical and theoretical. His duet, "The Banner," is a setting of words by Longfellow, which cannot fail to be effective if fairly well sung. From the same hand we have two very pleasing solo vocal pieces, "In der ferne" (words by Uhland) and "Irh lieben voglein"—each having also an English text. Six songs by the late Bernhard Molique are each of special interest. Their titles are—"Stars of the Summer Night," "The zephyr's pinions are moving," "I know thou dost love me," "O hemlock-tree," "Ye soft blue eyes, good-night," and "When other friends are around me." Each has the disinctness of character and the artistic touch that might be expected in the productions of so eminent a composer. All six songs were composed for Mr. Sims Reeves. Sir J. Benedict's pretty two-part song (for soprano and contralto), "Come to our fairy bower," has pleased greatly in recent performances in the spectacle of "Azurine," and will doubtless find equal favour with drawing-room audiences.

The men and boys employed at Waleswood Colliery were, on Tuesday, released, after an imprisonment of twenty-seven hours, caused by the blowing up of the shaft. Food was supplied to them by means of a rope, and no deaths occurred.

Dublin was visited, on Sunday afternoon, with a dreadful thunderstorm and a heavy downpour of rain.——Continuous thunderstorms prevailed in the north and east of Yorkshire. In the North Riding, at Kelton, a stack was set on fire, a horse killed by lightning, and much timber damaged. In the East Riding seven sheep belonging to Mr. Owston, of Bracken, were killed.——Another thunderstorm of great severity passed over Forfar, Perth, and other Scotch counties, on Sunday afternoon. Near Brechin the river North Esk rose in a few moments to 3 ft. or 4 ft. above its usual level. The framework of a fine bridge in course of erection by Lord Dalhousie was carried away, and nearly twenty tons of wood were swept down the stream. At Crieff, in Perthshire, hailstones of enormous size fell for fully ten minutes. Two young men were tending cows in a field, when the violence of the storm caused them to take shelter under a tree. A flash of lightning passed down the side of the tree under which they were standing, killing one of them instantaneously and rendering the other insensible.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

Crib is, no doubt, a vile phrase; but, for all its vileness, it will probably be applied by very many persons to *The Works of Horace rendered into English Prose*, by James Lonsdale, M.A., and Samuel Lee, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.). The volume belongs to the excellent and, it is to be hoped, popular "Globe" edition; and it contains "a literal rendering of the original." The latter statement might, a long while ago, have caused the very tassels in the college caps of Dr. Busby and Co. to curl with ire, and the very hearts of ten thousand schoolboys to leap with joy; but our age has seen many changes, amongst which the scholastic are by no means the least remarkable. The most irascible head master might possibly, nowadays, listen to a plea for the general use of cribs, and yet not even feel an inclination to flog somebody on the spot (the usual spot); and, on the other hand, the most timid and most incorrigibly idle schoolboy, conscious of the disrepute and desuetude into which the birch-rod and kindred instruments of torture have fallen, might possibly, nowadays, either treat with perfect indifference the appearance of a new and really "stunning" crib, or else contemplate an early and a systematic use of it, and yet experience no premonitory stings in his conscience or in "another place." Indeed, scholastic discipline has been so altered as to destroy the grimly humorous idea connected with the memory of Horace, who, having, by his own account, suffered grievously from the ferule of Orbilius, must have often chuckled in the shades below at the way in which he was daily avenged *à posteriori*—that is, upon the persons of posterity represented by young "Britons at the limit of the world." As to cribs, they are objectionable only when they are used as crutches and not as sticks, to altogether supply the place of and not simply to assist a boy's natural faculties; when they are properly employed there is scarcely more objection to be made to them than to dictionaries. The boy, however, who, not having read a line of his lesson, and having depended entirely upon an ingeniously concealed crib, astonished his master by reading out, "Hi-ther-to, the Carthaginian," as if "Hitherto" were a proper name similar to "Himilco," and promptly, upon demand, declined "Hitherto" as a noun-substantive of the third declension, fully deserved the chastisement duly administered. The most exacting of human beings would hardly expect that this version of Horace should have been carefully perused from beginning to end in order that a judgment might be passed upon it; but, so far as perusal has gone, it may be pronounced wonderfully good. There are, it is almost unnecessary to say, points as to which a different interpretation, or at least a suggestion of improvement, might be offered; but, on the whole, it seems to be as nearly perfect as anything of the kind well could be, and it has at least one advantage over the many translations in verse—it does not give us anything that is not in Horace; it gives us no Horace-and-water. Besides, it offers an opportunity of substituting for the parrot-like method of "saying Horace by heart," a rational plan of seeing whether a boy remembers and can reproduce the original Latin; for the translation is so literal that a boy who has carefully studied what he has had to construe ought to find little or no difficulty in turning back the English, as he holds the crib alone in his hand, into the very words of Horace. Of course, reasonable time would have to be allowed for reflection; but more good would thus be effected than is to be obtained from gabbling off, as quick as lightning, a few stanzas or lines committed to memory on the principle on which people manage to remember the gibberish of a long-winded charm. It may be interesting to compare a little piece of the prose translation with the corresponding piece of a verse translation which has been favourably spoken of. "Spring of Bandusia" runs the prose, "more clear than glass, worthy of pleasant wine and flowers withal, to-morrow shalt thou be presented with a kid, whose brow that heaves with budding horns designs both love and battles. In vain! for to honour thee he shall with crimson blood dye thy cold streams, he, the offspring of the playful herd." The verse runs:—

Fountain, of Bandusia hight,
More than glassy mirror bright,
Fairest flowers and sweetest wine
Are but rightful meed of thine;
And to-morrow I will be
Donor of a kid to thee,
On whose forehead budding out
Little horns begin to sprout,
Tokens vain of idle dreams—
Deeds of love and warlike schemes—
For the little wanton's blood
Red shall dye thine icy flood.

It should be observed that in the prose translation "to honour thee" and "thy" are the somewhat exuberant rendering of a Latin dative case. A most instructive, agreeable, and useful introduction, a number of scholarly and illustrative notes, and an index enhance the value of the volume.

No lover of the ancient classics should voluntarily miss the pleasure to be derived from *Studies of the Greek Poets*, by John Addington Symonds (Smith, Elder, and Co.). It may be that the first chapter, in which "the periods of Greek literature" form the subject of discourse, and the last chapter, in which "the genius of Greek art" is discussed, bear an unpleasant resemblance to the laboured productions that do constant duty in the lecture-room; but the intermediate chapters, ten in number, are charming. The author is enthusiastic, and considers it necessary to apologise for a certain extravagance of expression into which he seems conscious of having been occasionally betrayed; but though he has undoubtedly used strong language here and there, one is grateful to him for having warmed to his work, and for having adopted a tone which is calculated to re-awaken the slumbering sympathies of those to whom his theme was once tolerably familiar, and to stimulate the curiosity and the interest of those to whom he offers a new means of intellectual culture. Nowhere else, at any rate in the same compass, would it be easy to find so complete and so attractive an exposition of all that has made the name of Empedocles immortal, of the peculiarities that distinguish the "Gnomic poets" of Greece, and of the circumstances connected with the introduction of the Iambic metre which Archilochus appropriated and employed to such deadly purpose. Of the lyric poets, and especially Pindar; of the tragic poets, and especially (so far as a hearty vindication goes) Euripides; of ancient and modern comedy, especially the comedy of Aristophanes; of the idyllic poets, and especially Theocritus; and of what is known as the Greek Anthology, the author has written in a manner which not only proves his own scholarship, taste, and judgment, but also provides his readers with a treasury of instruction and delights. The chapter entitled "The Idyllists" is particularly refreshing; and, if they have ever before been treated of with equally artistic and graceful appreciation, the book in which that treatment is to be found must have hitherto been carefully kept in the back-ground. The bits of translation are of very unequal merit; but some are very well chosen from various translators or paraphrasers, and some are admirably executed by the author himself.

To the student and the scholar a treat will be afforded by *The Tragedies of Æschylos*, by E. H. Plumptre, M.A. (Strachan

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and Co.). It is probable, also, that those who are neither students nor scholars may extract considerable pleasure from the "Life of Æschylos," which is prefixed and from the "rhymed choruses" which are appended to the main contents of the volume. It were rash, however, to assert that any reader, who has neither the student's anxiety to know how a passage ought to be rendered, nor the scholar's curiosity to see how a passage can be rendered, is likely to be absorbed by even so masterly a translation. To one who knows the difficulties it will often appear marvellous that the translator should have grappled so successfully with appalling obstacles, should have been able to combine so much brevity with so much intelligibility, and should have in the choruses so ingeniously imitated the rhythmical construction; but to one who knows not the difficulties it is not unlikely often to occur that there is something unpleasantly peculiar about the English, and that the verse is afflicted with a decided lameness. It is almost impossible, especially in the dialogue, to so arrange the words of the translation as to reproduce the musical cadence with which the original must almost certainly have fallen upon a Greek ear. It is well understood that even Milton is more praised than read, and neglect of him is partly and reasonably attributed to the frequently alien structure of his language and his versification; and in such a version of a Greek tragedian as is here noticed the objection felt in the case of Milton cannot fail to apply with far more force. Popular, then, the translation has little chance of becoming; but by a chosen few it will, no doubt, not only be read and admired, but kept in a place of honour for the reference which, if only for its valuable notes, will be constantly and profitably made to it.

Not much in the way of mere literature, but very much indeed in the way of such books as people delight to read, and remember, and discuss one with another, is *Monographs, Personal and Social*, by Lord Houghton (John Murray). It contains more or less interesting reminiscences of Suleiman Pacha, Alexander von Humboldt, Cardinal Wiseman, Walter Savage Landor, "those Miss Berrys who have been running all over Europe ever since the time of Louis Quatorze," Harriet Lady Ashburton, the Rev. Sydney Smith, and Heinrich Heine; and there are four portraits to assist the imaginations of persons who are fain to wonder what manner of men or women, to look at, other persons may have been. Extremely pleasant as the book is to read, extremely amusing as are some, and extremely touching as are others, of the many anecdotes recorded, it is a question whether a perusal of the pages will, with the majority of readers, increase rather than diminish whatever vague sentiments of admiration may have hitherto been felt for the characters of the personages who are the subjects of the monographs. It is probable, at any rate, that Suleiman Pacha, whose real name was Selves, who was a Frenchman by birth, and who began life as a midshipman in the French navy, will be regarded, notwithstanding all specious representations to the contrary, as having decidedly earned the name of renegade and as having been a somewhat superior sort of Dugald Dalgetty; that the conduct of even Alexander von Humboldt will seem to call, in some small respects, for explanation and defence, and meet with rather lame ones; that Cardinal Wiseman will appear not to have been proof against the weakness which lures men on to sonnet-writing, quite against the grain; that Walter Savage Landor, though a most elegant scholar and poet, will be considered to have been an overbearing bully, impatient of contradiction, a very disagreeable man to differ from, and one who might have been improved had he been obliged to work for his living; that the Rev. Sydney Smith will be suspected of having been unedifyingly regardful of his personal comforts and ungenerously and peevishly intolerant of competitors in his own line of art, the art of brilliant and witty conversation or composition; and that Heinrich Heine will run a risk of being set down as an afflicted indeed, as well as a wonderfully gifted, but at the same time an egotistical, a self-conscious, a bilious, and a malignant being. And yet, partly from the translations which the author's competent powers have enabled him to furnish, and partly from the weird nature revealed, there is more fascination about the monograph relating to Heine than about any other. One may even feel a kind of pity for him; but, if pity be akin to love, it is not very closely connected with respect. It is curious that the idea of a prose translation of Heine's poems should have seemed to the lady to whom he himself suggested it impracticable. Of course Heine's own vanity would have prevented him from ever dreaming that he could be passably rendered into verse; but, when we recollect what grand English prose has been made in our Bible out of Hebrew poetry, it strikes us as just possible that English prose might be found capable of doing approximate justice to the muse of Heinrich Heine. And we may quote a more modern instance than the Bible. Horace, with whom Heine shares just the one peculiarity of being the despair of versifactory translators, was at least attempted, some years ago, in French prose by M. Jules Janin, if memory may be trusted, and has certainly been very lately turned into English prose by Messrs. Lonsdale and Lee for Messrs. Macmillan's "Globe" edition of various works; so that there was no occasion to be startled at the mere notion of putting Heine into prose. As for the monographs referring to the Berrys and to Lady Ashburton, they will, perhaps, be voted more novel and refreshing than any of the rest.

If only one had an abundance of time to spare and an unlimited supply of the best cigars (say Upman's brand) to smoke, few things would be more delightful than to spend the requisite number of hours in a thorough investigation of every proposition advanced, and every "various reading" suggested, in *Caliban; The Missing Link*, by Daniel Wilson, LL.D. (Macmillan and Co); for a study which should involve the agreeable necessity of reading a play, or many plays, of Shakspeare by the light of Darwinian speculations, and with an eye to revision of the Shakspearean text, could not fail to prove most attractive and absorbing. It is, from a certain point of view, creditable to Canada and flattering to the mother country that a Canadian professor should have devoted no small amount of original thought, acquired knowledge, and subtle ingenuity to a consideration of the wonderful manner in which Shakspeare unconsciously "anticipates and satisfies the most startling problem of the nineteenth century," inseparable from the honoured name of Darwin, and to a conscientious attempt at rehabilitation, in the cases of two plays, of Shakspeare's text; but it is doubtful whether the game was worth the candle, and whether conjecture unsupported by indisputable authority had not already been employed, even to nauseousness, on unintelligible or unsatisfactory lines in Shakspeare's plays. Apes still exist, and are visible to the naked eye; Caliban and other creatures of a poet's imagination do not and are not; and, consequently, between ourselves and our simious ancestors there is at present a hiatus, which cannot be quite unexceptionably filled up by any number of shadowy creations nowhere to be found save in the works of the omniscient and prescient Shakspeare or of somebody else. Nevertheless, the "missing link" is, no doubt, a subject of profound curiosity; and it is treated of by the Canadian professor in a way which leads to many interesting and cognate inquiries, not to be disregarded by those who, as was observed above, have plenty of leisure.

There is enough of adventure and excitement to be found in the big volume, entitled *The Lion and the Elephant*, by Charles John Andersson, author of "Lake Ngami," &c.; edited by L. Lloyd, author of "Field Sports of the North of Europe," &c. (Hurst and Blackett); and there is, no doubt, a great deal in it of such information as will be acceptable to the naturalist and the sportsman. It cannot be denied, however, that the proportion between what is given at secondhand and what is related from personal experience and observation is not so much, as regards quantity as well as quality, in favour of the latter as it might have been expected to be. The whole number of pages is 386; and if the liberal quotations made from Gordon Cumming's, Jules Gérard's, Delegorgue's, Sir Samuel Baker's, and many another traveller's and sportsman's narratives or diaries or friendly letters were deducted, that number would be very considerably reduced. But perhaps that fact, though it may detract a little from the credit due to the author—now, alas! no more—will not interfere with the delight which nine readers out of every ten to whom lions and elephants are a care will derive from the book. It is sad to relate that the author's personal acquaintance with lions did not permit him to indorse what has been reported of their magnanimity. He came to the conclusion that any gentleman who felt inclined to put their noble forbearance to the test would do well to previously ascertain whether they had or had not already dined; and if not, to defer an interview until "after dinner." Nor, on the other hand, had he found reason to believe in the cowardice attributed by some writers to lions; he, on the contrary, came to the conclusion that any enterprising man who should go out into the jungle for the purpose of trying upon the king of beasts the effect of the human eye (unless it were glancing along a gun-barrel) would return home, if at all, with his confidence greatly shaken in the lion-taming properties of that useful and sometimes ornamental but not particularly defensive or deterrent organ. The author, from what he knew, and it was more than a little, about elephants, was not led to wholly entertain the popular idea of them as harmless, good-natured, patient, conciliatory animals, rather glad than otherwise to employ their gigantic selves as beasts of burden; but then he looked upon them from the sportsman's point of view, and to the sportsman the elephant "is the most formidable of all the beasts, the lion not excepted, that roam the African wilds; and few there are, who make the pursuit of him a profession, that do not, sooner or later, come to grief of some kind." It can scarcely be wondered at that the elephant, if he be as sagacious as many suppose, and if he can compare notes with his fellows, should feel that he has a grievance against the whole race of those gentlemen who frequently send him off, with a bullet in his head, or his shoulder, or his hinder-quarters, to die like a dog; and it is when we reflect upon the number of merely wounded animals left to die a lingering and horribly painful death in their places of concealment that we are almost ashamed to be so intensely interested in these thrilling stories of sport.

It is impossible to say how many thousands of persons will indorse the statement that the public resemble Oliver Twist to the extent of "asking for more" information about Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and how many thousands hold that the public would prefer by this time to wipe up the blood and tears and "say no more about it;" but as many thousands as there are belonging to the former category should not omit to read and recommend *Recollections of a Page at the Court of Louis XVI.*: by Felix, Count de France d'Hézecques; edited, from the French by Charlotte M. Yonge (Hurst and Blackett). And the book is the more worthy of being read and recommended for the very reason that the incidents involving "blood and tears" are not dwelt upon at anything like the length, or described with anything like the detail and morbid gusto, that might have been expected. Indeed, there is more of amusement than of anything else to be derived from the bulky volume. The "page" is amusing, both intentionally and, particularly, unintentionally. Nothing could be more ludicrously and pantaloonishly grotesque than the way in which he treats the character and conduct of General Lafayette, unless it be the way in which he writes of "states-general," and the way in which he unconsciously betrays the fact that he was one of those high-born gentry who show how the originally grand spirit of feudal loyalty may get watered down in a long series of noble families until it becomes hardly distinguishable from the flunkeyism of Jeames de la Plush. One of the most interesting chapters is that in which an account is given of the discipline undergone by the pages at the Court of Louis XVI., not according to rules established by the King or his officers, but according to tradition and custom handed down and prevailing amongst the boys themselves; and it is very aptly remarked in the preface that the system resembles to a remarkable degree that which is prevalent at our large public schools in the present day. One is not much impressed by the personal description given of Louis XVI.: he was, it seems, bashful, corpulent (though his corpulence, in the opinion of the "page," gave him "dignity of carriage"), and vigorous; he waddled, after the fashion of Bourbons, in walking; he had "well-formed but very thick legs;" his teeth were irregular, so that his laugh was ungraceful; he had light-coloured or colourless eyes, and he was so short-sighted as to have "no openness in his glance;" he was given to practical jokes; he was devoted to hunting, though he was a bad rider and got rid of any horse "that transgressed with him;" and, after hunting, he would get so tired and sleepy and stiff in the legs, and incapable of readily mounting the stairs, that his own servants would consider him drunk, an opinion which the world was not slow to adopt. That the King had the Royal gift of strength would appear from an anecdote, in which we are told that there was in a certain chamber a shovel "so heavy that it took a strong man to hold it out at arm's length," and yet the Most Christian King would win the respect of his pages and promote the welfare of his people by performing "this feat with a little page standing on the shovel as well." In fact, it appears that if Louis XVI. had been placed by Providence in the station of life of a gamekeeper, or of the "strong man" who, with one end of a pole held firmly against his stomach, bears aloft his whole family clinging to the other, he would most likely have died in his bed, and left behind him the character of a worthy paterfamilias, tolerably successful in his calling. As it was, he has left behind him the reputation of having been "the wrong man in the right place," for he rightfully inherited what he was unfitted to manage, and of having been a lamentable instance of the tragic manner in which the sins of fathers are sometimes visited upon children. But, however that may be, the "page" gives some most entertaining sketches of what he saw, heard, and experienced at the Court; although, as he was only twelve years old when he "took office," and was "in office" no more than six years, it is reasonable to suppose that his "recollections" were fundamentally but those of a boy and were submitted to a process of subsequent reflection. The volume is quite a marvel of misprinting.

There is excellent reading in *Political Women*, by Sutherland Menzies (Henry S. King and Co.). Of course such a work must be a selection; or else one might go back, if no further, to the famous Deborah, who "judged Israel" in the days of Barak; and certainly to "Madame Anne," daughter of Louis XI. of France, and others. But the author has chosen, for more or less cogent reasons, to begin from the seventeenth century; and in an "introduction" he has explained at great length, if not in a perfectly satisfactory and conclusive manner, why his two well-stocked volumes—whether they are or are not to be followed at a future time by others—cannot justly be taxed with an exhibition of the arbitrary spirit of selection as regards the few but important "political women" whose careers it has seemed good to him to depict. The chief luminaries have, of course, their satellites; and therefore, if it be briefly stated that the "political women" with whom the author has dealt upon the present occasion scarcely amount in number to half a dozen, the statement must be taken with the modification just implied. The first name mentioned is that of the celebrated Madame de Longueville, who was born in 1619; the last is that of the imperious Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who was born in 1660; and between the two occur many other names, including those of Louise Quérouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, popularly known amongst the islanders disdainful of French pronunciation as Mrs. Curl, and of Madame des Ursins, of whom St. Simon remarked, "she reigned in Spain, and her history deserves to be written." Such books necessarily contain much that is mere stale repetition; but when they are put together, as seems to have been the case in this instance, after a great deal of research, and, certainly, in an attractive style, the reader may repress all feelings of repugnance, and may even calculate upon becoming acquainted with "things not generally known." The great charm of such books is that they impress historical facts upon the mind in the most fascinating manner; most prominent are the figures of fair women beguiling gallant gentlemen; around them all sorts of exciting incidents are taking place; and from every nook and corner comes the insinuating tale of scandal. Our author, however, appears to have had in view an object, which is happily timed in one respect but by no means in another; he would warn women against the political arena, and, although they now more than ever require the warning, they are now less than ever, one would say, disposed to take it. Gratitude requires a statement to the effect that there is not only an index, but an index to each volume.

Cheery, anecdotical, and chatty, to an extent not to be surmised from its very solid exterior appearance, is the large volume entitled *From the Thames to the Tamar:* by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange (Hurst and Blackett). The voice of wisdom that has been for so many centuries crying out at the corners of the streets, with no man to regard it, seems to find an echo in the short preface, in which regretful allusion is made to the pertinacity wherewith English people troop abroad, to the neglect of their own beautiful and unexplored country. However, the reverend gentleman who is so laudably desirous of recommending his own land to further notice and of dissuading his compatriots from giving way to the craze of running over the seas just to get up at a given signal, as schoolboys at the morning-bell, and to rush out for a sunrise on the Righi or for something far less glorious, does not devote himself in his book, so much as might have been expected or, perhaps, desired, to the panorama provided by nature for those who should follow his track; he rather inclines to historical, biographical, and archæological reminiscences, and, sooth to say, writes a little after the fashion in which a guide might be supposed to address a cockney. From London to Herne Bay, and thence to Plymouth, by the route he adopted, is a trip which, one would imagine, might have offered opportunities of calling attention more frequently than attention has been called to something, in the way of picturesque scenery or desirable abode, or the like, such as could not be rummaged out of an English History and an ordinary guide-book. Nor is the reader likely to care much whether a young lady, belonging to the author's party, "tripped down with the lightness of a mountain nymph;" or whether a certain colonel, who had served in the Peninsula, showed the effect of early discipline by "unfolding his napkin as the soup appeared;" or whether, in fact, anybody unknown did anything quite usual. It may also occur to nine persons out of ten that it was scarcely necessary nowadays to append to some remarks touching the ruins of St. Martin's Priory at Dover a notice explaining the origin of the once favourite, though vulgar, expression, "My eye and Betty Martin." Nevertheless, the book is calculated to raise a desire of making the same excursion as the author made and of having his volume for a companion.

Under the suggestive title of *Silverland* (Chapman and Hall), the author of "Guy Livingstone" has written, as he might be counted upon to write, a very readable book about Transatlantic matters in general and mines and miners in particular. Whether his volume be or be not such as a practical miner and man of business would consider full of useful information, it were perilous to declare offhand; but it may be safely asserted that, regarded as a mere narrative of travel, enlivened by occasional anecdotes and interspersed with facts relating to operations conducted into the bowels of the ore-producing earth, the work is entitled to fair rank amongst publications of the kind. It is curious to notice how the author's Southern proclivities appear to have become modified; and he bears witness that a similar modification has tempered the views of those who were in days gone by the most frantic amongst the singers of "Maryland, my Maryland." The author's somewhat high and mighty manner and somewhat stilted and pretentious style may sometimes provoke a smile; but you look for them in him just as you expect a clank and a swagger in a Life Guardsman on foot.

Mr. Walter, M.P., on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the new chapel at Reading School, yesterday week, spoke strongly on the importance of combining religious with secular instruction.

We learn from the *Morning Post* that a Treasury circular has been issued to all the public departments forbidding, under penalty of dismissal, civil servants of the Crown from communicating official information within their cognisance to the press. "My Lords" have at the same time transmitted a form of declaration to be signed by the employés to the effect that they will observe the rule.

The ninth annual meeting of the National Artillery Association will be held at Shoeburyness, from the 4th to the 9th inst. It is understood that the competitions will exhibit the capabilities of the 40-pounder Armstrong gun and the 64-pounder converted Palliser gun. As the entries are from all parts of the kingdom, the meeting may be regarded as really national. Prominent amongst the prizes are those offered by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the association itself, and Sir Richard Wallace. Colonel Chermside, R.A., will have command of the camp; and Brigadier-General Sir J. M. Adye, K.C.B., will preside at the distribution of prizes, on the 9th.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

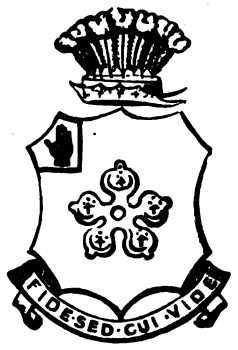
LORD WOLVERTON.

The Right Hon. George Carr Glyn, Baron Wolverton, of Wolverton, Bucks, died, on the 24th ult., at his residence, 1, Upper Eccleston-street. His Lordship was born April 27, 1797, the fourth son of the late Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., of Gaunts, in the county of Dorset, Lord Mayor of London in 1798, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Plumptre, Esq., M.P., of Fredville, Kent. After receiving his education at Westminster School, he entered his father's banking-house, in Lombard-street, and rose eventually to be senior partner of the well-known firm of Glyn, Mills, Halifax, and Co. He was many years chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, and a governor of Harrow School. In 1847 he was returned to Parliament by Kendal, and continued to represent that constituency until 1868. In the following year, on Dec. 14, he was raised to the Peerage, taking his title from the station of Wolverton, on the railway with which he had been so long connected. Lord Wolverton married, March 13, 1823, Marianne, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., M.P., of Taplow House, Bucks, and granddaughter of St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile, and by her had nine sons and two daughters. His eldest son and successor, George Grenfell, who succeeds, as second Lord Wolverton, M.P. for Shaftesbury since 1857, is Joint-Secretary of the Treasury, and, as such, popularly known as "the whip." He was born Feb. 10, 1824, and married, June 22, 1848, to Georgina Maria, daughter of the Rev. George Tuffnell, of Uffington, Berks.



SIR F. D. ASTLEY, BART.

Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, second Baronet, of Everleigh, Wilts, died at Eastleigh, Wilts, on the 23rd ult. He was born Nov. 5, 1805, the only son of Sir John Dugdale Astley, of Everleigh, M.P., who was created a Baronet Aug. 15, 1821, and died Jan. 19, 1842. This family of Astley represents in the male line the senior branch of the noble House of Astley. The Baronet whose decease we record was J.P. and D.L. for Wilts, lord of the manor of Everleigh, and patron of three livings. Sir Francis married, Nov. 26, 1826, Emma Dorothea, fourth daughter of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., and by her, who died Dec. 9, 1872, leaves six sons and four daughters. The eldest son and successor, now Sir John Dugdale Astley, third Baronet, of Everleigh, late Lieutenant-Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards, was born Feb. 19, 1828, and married, May 22, 1858, to Eleanor Blanche, only child of Thomas Corbett, Esq., of Elsham Hall, county of Lincoln.



MR. JONATHAN HENN, Q.C.

Jonathan Henn, Esq., Q.C., died, on the 22nd ult., at Clifton Villa, Bray, in the county of Dublin, aged eighty-four. This able and eloquent lawyer, called to the Irish Bar in 1811 and made King's Counsel in 1835, stood for several years in the foremost rank of his profession, not only as a powerful advocate, but also as a most learned and accomplished lawyer. His last great effort was in the O'Connell prosecution, 1843. Soon after, although in the zenith of his fame, he retired from active practice, and became Chairman of the county of Donegal. Mr. Jonathan Henn was second son of William Henn, a Master in Chancery in Ireland, by Susanna, his wife, sister of Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart., of Lipscombe Park, Bucks.

CIVIL-LIST PENSIONS.

An official list has recently been published of all pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1873, and charged upon the civil list. The following were granted on Dec. 20, 1872 :—

Mrs. Sarah Gordon, in consideration of the services of her late husband, as inventor of iron lighthouses, £50.

Miss Eliza Keightley, in consideration of the valuable assistance which she rendered to her brother, Mr. Thomas Keightley, in the course of his historical studies, and of her own destitute condition, to commence from Nov. 5, 1872, inclusive, being the day following the death of her brother, to whom a civil-list pension was granted of £100 a year in 1855, £50.

Mrs. Louisa Chesney, widow of General Chesney, in consideration of the services of her husband in connection with the Euphrates expedition in 1835, £100.

Mr. William Gibbs Rogers, in recognition of his services as a wood-carver, £50.

Mr. Alexander Bain, in recognition of his scientific services as inventor of electric clocks and other instruments, £80.

In the present year the following grants were made :—

Dr. Samuel Sebastian Wesley, in recognition of his musical talents, £100.

Miss Martha Charters Somerville, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the natural sciences by her late mother, Mrs. Somerville, £50.

Miss Mary Charlotte Somerville, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the natural sciences by her late mother, Mrs. Somerville, £50.

Mrs. Frederick Louisa Knowles, widow, in consideration of the heroic conduct of her husband, Captain Knowles, on the occasion of the loss of the Northfleet, £50.

Mrs. Mary Ann Munday, widow; Mrs. Sarah Ransom, widow; and Miss Mary Jane Waghorn, in consideration of the services of their brother, Lieutenant Waghorn, in connection with the opening of the overland route to India, and of their own destitute circumstances, £25.

Mr. Edward Masson, in consideration of his services to classical literature, £100.

Mr. William Mann, in consideration of the time and labour which he has devoted to the service of astronomy, whereby his health has become seriously impaired, £50.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, widow of the Rev. J. Williams, formerly Rector of Llanymowddwy, in consideration of the value of her husband's Celtic and archæological researches, £50.

Mrs. Agnes Moir, widow, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late Dr. Moir, in connection with medicine, and of her own destitute condition, £45.

Dr. David Livingstone, Consul in the Interior of Africa, &c., in consideration of the value of his discoveries in Central Africa, £300.

Total, £1200.

Mr. Stansfeld was to have presided, on Thursday week, at the annual distribution of prizes on board the training-ship Goliath, but his place had to be taken by Mr. Barringer, vice-chairman of the Hackney District Board. Captain Bourchier's report stated that the number of boys now on board was 372. During the past year 161 had been sent to sea. The Holborn Union has tried a new experiment, in putting sixteen of its boys on board fishing-smacks, but there are misgivings as to the result among the authorities on board the Goliath.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. B. desires us to inform "E. D. A., Walworth," who inquired for a chess club on the Surrey side of the Thames, that a club for the practice of the game has for a considerable time been established in connection with the South London Working Men's Institute, Richmond-street, St. George's-road, E.C.

C. W. M. D.—It shall receive due attention.

ALLAMAND.—We meant, of course, a rudimentary treatise of acknowledged authority, and not one which contained such a nonsensical piece of misinformation as that "If a pawn can proceed across the field to the rear line of the enemy, he is exchanged for a Queen, or any other piece of his colour that has been taken. *If no piece of his own side has been lost*, HE MUST REMAIN IDLE until some piece has been taken for which he may be exchanged"!

G. COLLINS.—It is already in the hands of the examiners. The former was declined, as not sufficiently piquant for publication.

D. C. L.—We shall probably be enabled to give a list of the chief players who have entered for the Vienna tournament next week.

B. M.—The July number of the Austrian *Schachzeitung* announces the interesting fact that Mr. Kolisch is now joined with Mr. Lehner in the editorship of that magazine.

A. DEMONCHY.—We have received the solutions, for which accept our thanks.

C. MURRAY and Others.—Your best course is to obtain the Philadelphia *Chess Record* by book post. Apply for particulars to Mr. G. Reichhelm, 323, Walnut-street, Philadelphia. The annual subscription is only a dollar.

G. W. D. G.—Perhaps you will be good enough to send us another copy of the last two games mentioned, in *short slips* containing about twenty moves each.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1534 has been received from Umbra—F. R. S.—W. F. Payne—St. Clair—W. Groux—E. Frau of Lyons—M. P.—Fred J. Bale—R. D. N. of Helensburgh—Clive Croskey—D. C. L.—J. R. Rapo—Munich—W. H. Carlyon—Coard—Sid M. D.—F. A. S. R. W. D.—F. C. D.—E. O.—F. H. of Mons—Q. D. P.—W. S. B.—Fiducia—T. W. Morris—Pater—T. W., Canterbury—R. B.—W. V. G. D.—Trial—John—A. D. Gilbert—Felix—Taffy—J. Allaire—D. D.—Cromer—K. Mark—W. Airey—F. P.—Murray—Dieppe—E. N.—S. T. N., Faversham—B. N. M. B.—W. A. H., Exeter—T. B.—W. Furnival—I. N. K.—J. Bugby—R. E.—A. Wood—Allamand—Veritas—R. H. Toovey—Carisbrook—A. A.—W. B. Wood—Aristotle—Keith and Kate—Barney—R. D. T.—L. L.—L. Harden—Tenth S. Mess—Schachspieler.

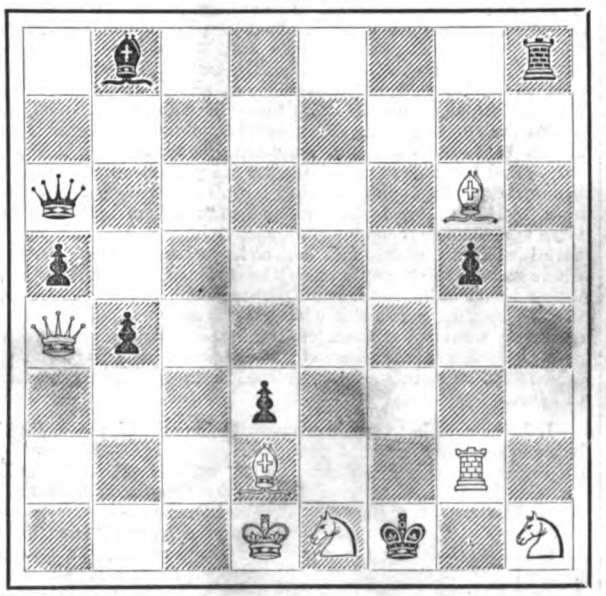
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1535.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 7th	R takes Kt*	3. Q gives mate.	
2. B to Q 4th	Any move.		
* 1.	P takes Kt	3. Q gives mate.	
2. Kt to Q 6th (ch	K moves		

PROBLEM No. 1536.

By Mr. E. A. SCHMITT, of Delfshaven.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Another Game in the second Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.
(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	25. P to K B 5th	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	Mr. Bird now prosecutes the attack with somewhat more of the spirit of his former play than he has displayed in the generality of these games.	
3. P to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd		
5. B to K 2nd	B to K Kt 2nd		
6. Castles	P to K 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	25.	Q to Q 4th
8. K to R sq	K Kt to K 2nd	26. Kt to Q B 5th	B to Q B sq
9. Kt to Q R 3rd	Castles	27. P to K 4th	Q to Q sq
10. Q to K sq	R to Q Kt sq	28. B takes K R P	K P takes P
11. B to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 4th	29. Kt P takes P	Q to K B 3rd
12. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q 3rd	30. P to K 5th	Kt takes K P
13. R to Q sq	B to Q Kt 2nd	31. P takes Kt	Q takes K P
14. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 5th	32. B takes B	K takes B
15. B to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th	33. Kt to Q 7th	B takes Kt
16. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th	34. R takes B	P to Kt 4th
17. Q to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th	35. P to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
18. Kt to Q B 2nd	B to Q R 3rd	36. R to K 7th	Q to Q 4th
19. Q Kt to K sq	P takes P	37. R to Q 7th	Q to K 5th
20. P takes P	R to Q Kt 7th	38. R to Q 4th	R to K R sq
21. Kt to K Kt 2nd	Kt to K 5th	39. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd
22. B takes Kt	P takes B	40. K to Kt sq	Q to Q B 4th
23. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	41. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	Resigns.
24. Kt to K 4th, taking P	R takes P		

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

An interesting little Game played between Messrs. THOROLD and HALFORD by correspondence.—*(French Opening.)*

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. H.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	18. P takes Kt	Q to Q 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	19. P to K B 3rd	Q takes Q R P
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	20. Kt to K Kt 4th	K R to Q sq
4. P to Q B 3rd	P takes Q P	21. R to Q R sq	Q to Q Kt 6th
5. Q B P takes P	P takes P	22. R to K 5th	R to Q 4th
6. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	23. Q R to K sq	R to Q B sq
7. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. R takes K P	
8. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	A daring and finely-conceived sacrifice.	
9. Castles	Castles		
10. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th	24.	P takes R
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes B	The obvious, and perhaps the best, move he had at command.	
12. Q takes Kt	P to Q Kt 3rd		
13. K R to K sq	B to Q Kt 2nd		
14. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 3rd	25. Q to K Kt 6th	R to K B sq
15. B to K R 4th	B to K 2nd	26. Kt takes P (ch)	K to R sq
16. Q R. to Q sq	Kt to Q 4th	27. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
17. B to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt	28. Kt to K R 6th (ch),	

and the game was resigned as drawn.

CHELMSFORD v. COLCHESTER.—The return match between the Colchester and Chelmsford Chess Clubs was played at the White Hart Hotel, Chelmsford, a few days ago—victory this time crowning the efforts of the home team with a score of eleven games against four. The players were the same as on the previous occasion, with the exception that Mr. Brightwell, Colchester, who was taken ill at the last moment, was replaced by Captain Tyler, of the 50th Regiment. Play commenced at 3.30 p.m., and lasted until eight, when the combatants partook of a substantial dinner, presided over by Mr. G. Baker. Before the departure of the Colchester players, it was suggested by Mr. Gossip that an Eastern Counties Chess Association should be formed, which, as it would embrace several very strong clubs—from Ipswich, Norwich, Cambridge, and Bury, for instance—might prove a powerful addition to the strongholds of chess. This proposition, we understand, has already been discussed by the Ipswich and Norwich clubs, and will doubtless receive the full consideration it deserves. Appended is the final score :—

CHELMSFORD.		COLCHESTER.	
Mr. W. S. Pavitt	1	Mr. Gossip	2
,, A. Nicholas	1	Dr. Wallace	0
,, P. Meggy	2	Mr. Wilson Marriage	1
,, T. Thorne	2	Dr. Williams	1
,, F. Hasler	2	Mr. W. Carman	0
,, G. Hasler	3	Captain Tyler (50th Regiment) ..	0
	11		4

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated April 22, 1873, of Henry Charles, Earl Cadogan, who died at Woodrising Hall, Norfolk, on June 8, was proved, on the 22nd ult., by his eldest son, George Henry Cadogan, the present Earl, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Lady Charlotte Georgiana Mary Cadogan, £10,000; and the residue of his property, real and personal, to his three sons, Arthur, Cecil, and Charles, to be equally divided between them; and he declares that such bequests to his said children are to be in addition to what they are entitled to under the settlement made on his marriage.

The will, with two codicils, of Caroline, Countess Dowager of Abergavenny, of Birling Manor, Kent, was proved, on the 17th ult., by Lady Caroline Emily Nevill and Lady Henrietta Augusta Mostyn, the daughters, two of the executors, the personalty being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix appoints to her three daughters, Caroline, Henrietta, and Isabel, the trust-funds of her marriage settlement, and she also constitutes them residuary legatees. There are several legacies in the will, pecuniary and specific. All her freehold property testatrix devises to the same uses, and upon the same trusts, as the Birling Manor estate is devised by the will of her late husband, the fourth Earl.

The will, as contained in papers A and B, with one codicil, of Margaret Caetani, Duchess of Sermoneta (née Knight), who died at the Palazzo Caetani, Rome, on Oct. 19, 1872, was proved on the 3rd ult., by Charles Bridgwater Williams, as the attorney of her husband, the Duke of Sermonets, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix leaves her jewels to her stepson, Onorato, Prince of Teano, legacies to her sister and brother, and the residue of her property to her husband.

The will, with four codicils, of Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., was proved, on the 26th ult., by Dame Jane Amelia Duke (the relict); Marshall Pontifex, of St. Andrew's-street, Holborn-circus, solicitor; and the Rev. C. F. C. West, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, power being reserved to Mr. W. B. Hume to come in and prove, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths an immediate legacy of £1000, and a policy for £2000 on her life, to his wife, and directs his trustees to keep the policy on foot out of the income of his real and personal estate. He gives his widow the use of his mansion house, Laughton Lodge, Sussex, with the grounds and accommodation lands, of the plate and furniture and live and dead stock there, and an annuity of £900, during widowhood. The will contains a direction that if his son should marry during the widowhood of the testator's wife he should be entitled to the candelabra given by the Corporation of London and the cup given to him by his late Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French. Subject to these dispositions, and to certain annuities in favour of his daughters, the whole of his real estates are limited to uses in strict settlement in favour of the testator's only son, James, the present Baronet, who is under age; and the will contains a direction for the investment of his residuary personal estate in the purchase of freeholds, to follow the trusts of his will.

The will of Dame Charlotte Musgrave, widow, late of No. 27, Eaton-place, was proved on the 14th ult., by the Rev. M. R. Graham and Mr. Steuart Gladstone, the executors.

The will and codicil of Mr. William Leigh, of Woodchester Park, Nymphsfield, Gloucestershire, were proved on the 17th ult., by Lewis Raphael, William Leigh, the son, and Mrs. C. Leigh, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £9000.

The will of Mr. James Braham, of Fairlawn, Central-hill, Upper Norwood, has been proved by Mrs. Henrietta Braham, the relict, and Samuel John Daw, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to his said wife all his property absolutely, except his pure personalty, and this he gives to her for life. At her death, after giving thereout legacies to members of his family, and providing for the keeping in repair of his tomb, he directs such a sum to be set aside as will produce £100 per annum; and annually, on the anniversary of his wedding day, such sum is to be drawn for by lot by the three most deserving girls of the Hebrew persuasion educated in the endowed school, Hope-place, Liverpool; the income of the residue of such pure personalty is to be paid for ever to the lecturer and reader for the time being of the old Hebrew synagogue at the date of his will worshipping in Seel-street, Liverpool.

The will, with one codicil, of Mr. Charles Pease, of Southend, Darlington, has been deposited at the district registry at Durham for probate, the personal estate being affirmed under £350,000. The testator has appointed his three surviving brothers—Mr. J. W. Pease, of Hutton Hall, North Riding, M.P. for South Durham; Mr. Edward Pease, of Greencroft West, Darlington, Durham; and M. Arthur Pease, of Hammersknott, Darlington, Durham—executors and trustees, to each of whom he has bequeathed a legacy of £500. He has bequeathed to Mr. C. Rutter Fry, of Darlington, a legacy of £500; and to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Peace Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the Darlington Hospital and Dispensary, a sum of £1000 each free of duty. He has also directed his trustees, within twelve calendar months after his decease, and with the consent of his widow, if living, to pay and apply any sum not exceeding £10,000 for charitable purposes. After bequeathing to his widow absolutely his household furniture and effects, and his carriages and horses, the testator devises the whole of his real (and bequeaths the residue of his personal) estate upon certain trusts for the benefit of his widow and his only son, Charles Gurney Pease.

The most successful show ever held in connection with the Blackburn Agricultural Society came off last week. The show was held in the centre of Witton Park, lent for the occasion by Mr. Henry Master Feilden, M.P. The number of entries was 1583, and more than £800 was given in prizes.

The postal official circular contains an announcement informing "postmasters and other officers that the extension of compulsory registration to letters containing bank notes, postage stamps, watches, or jewellery appointed to take effect on the 1st of August, is postponed. The notices to the public issued on that subject a few days since should, therefore, for the present, be withdrawn."

The National Archery Meeting at Leamington was concluded on Thursday week, and the winners were disclosed at a ball at the Assembly Room, shortly before midnight. Mrs. Horniblow, of Leamington, took the first ladies' prize, £15, and the transferable bracer, thus winning the double first honours. The six other winners of gross score prizes were—Miss Ripley, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Pinckney, Mrs. S. Hutchinson, Mrs. Beetham, and Mrs. Forbes. Captain Fisher took the first gross score and champion's medal; and nine other winners of gross score prizes were—Mr. Pailairet, Mr. Everett, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Fust, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Fryer, and Mr. Snow.

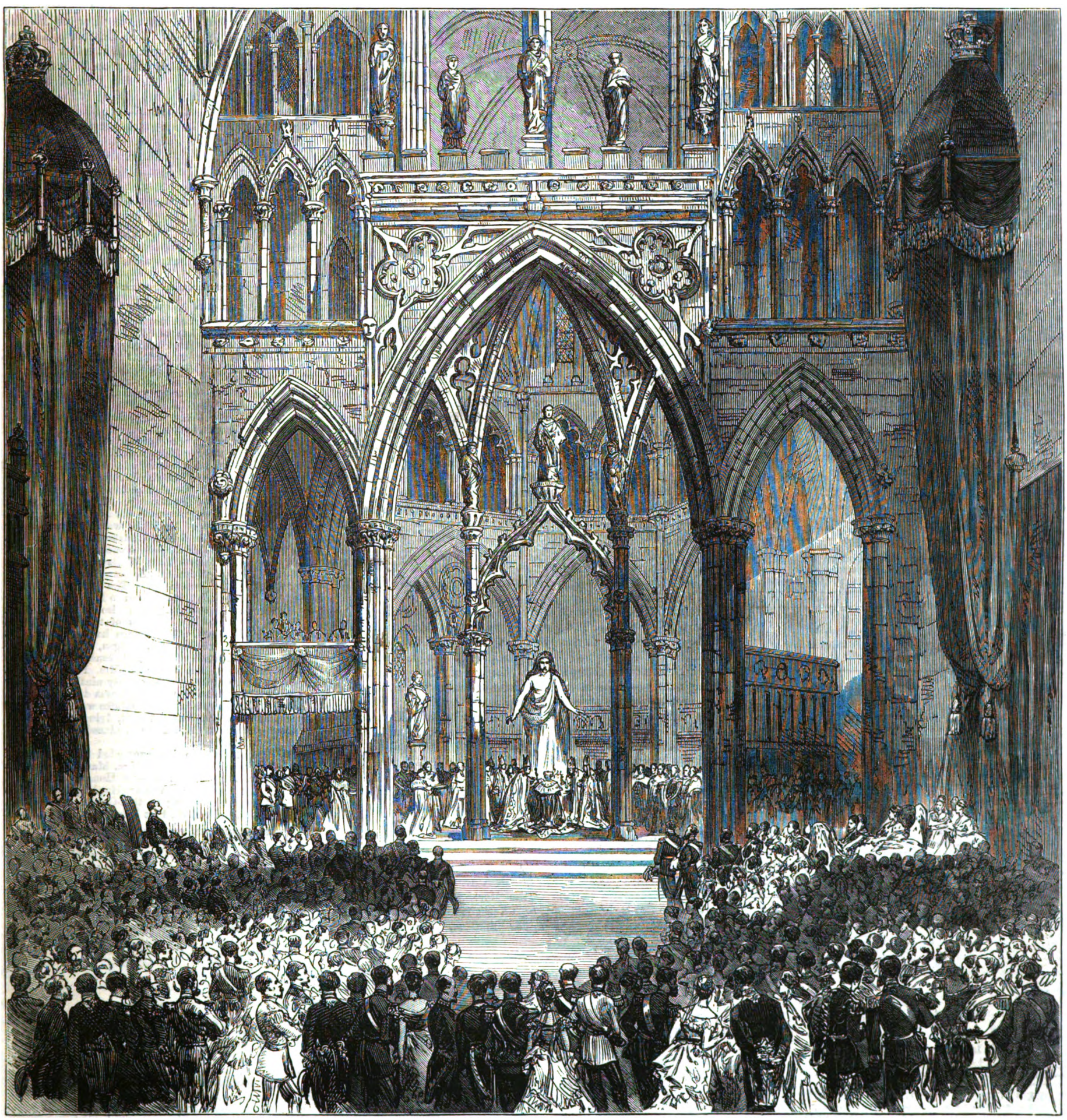
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1771.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873. WITH MAP OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN TRONDHJEM CATHEDRAL.

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BIRTHS.

On June 27, at Dorchester House, Montreal, Canada, the wife of W. Collins, Esq., M.D., Surgeon Scots Fusilier Guards, of a daughter.

On the 21st ult., at Troy, N.Y., United States of America, the wife of Pulcher Harry Mitchell, late of London, England, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Ragley Hall, Alcester, the Countess of Yarmouth, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, Lady Henley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Henry O'Rorke, M.A., Vicar of Sheriff Hales with Woodcote, Shropshire, John Gregory M'Kirdy, Esq., of Birkwood, Lanarkshire, to Clementina, daughter of the late Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Baronet, of Lee and Carnwath, in the same county.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Adolphus William George Bell, younger son of John William Bell, Esq., of No. 7, Stanley-gardens, Notting-hill, to Louise Clarisse, fourth daughter of George William M'Arthur Reynolds, Esq., of Woburn-square, Bloomsbury. No cards.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Thos. Williams, of Northope, assisted by the Rev. D. Anderson, Edward Henry George Kelso, third son of the late Captain Kelso, 72nd Highlanders, to Amy Eveline, only daughter of J. Kingsley Huntley, Esq., of Highfield Hall, Northope, Flintshire.

On the 6th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. J. A. L. Aitey, M.A., Chaplain to the Merchant Taylors' Company, assisted by the Rev. T. Stevens, M.A., Robert, only son of the late William James Walrond, solicitor, of London, and Ilford, Essex, to Clara, only daughter of Edward Thomas Ewen, of Brompton. No cards.

On the 5th inst., at Christ Church, Forest Hill, by the Rev. J. F. Secretan Gabb, M.A., Rector of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, cousin of the bride, George William Gilmour, Esq., youngest son of the late George Gilmour, Esq., of Paisley, to Selina Frances, second daughter of the late T. Gabb, Esq., of Abergavenny, and niece of the late Sir J. Pollard Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon House, Oxfordshire, and Berwick Lodge, Gloucestershire.

On the 20th ult., at All Saints', Knightsbridge, by the Rev. F. Whitfield, B.A., and the Rev. C. D. Marston, M.A., Frederick Churchill, M.B., F.R.C.S. Eng., youngest son of John Churchill, Esq., J.P., of 9, Pembridge-square, Bayswater, to Frances, fourth daughter of the late Charles Salisbury Butler, Esq., M.P., of Cazenoves, Upper Clapton, and 48, Prince's-gate.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., Mary, the beloved wife of James King, Esq., of Presaddfed, Anglesey, aged 77.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, Bunhill-row, Finsbury, Robert Miller, Esq., late of Dundee, in his 85th year.

On June 30, at his residence, Jamestown, St. Helena, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bazett Knipe, H.E.I.C. Service, aged 70.

On the 2nd inst., at Parham, Sussex, Lord Zouche, aged 63.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William H. Brookfield, Chaplain to the Queen; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. R. Randall.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Charles Augustus Morgan.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. probably the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the House of Commons.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11.

Half quarter day.
Botanic Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Museum of Practical Geology, closed till Sept. 10.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde, annual meeting, dinner, 8 p.m.
Dublin Athletic Club, second annual meeting.
Bishop Auckland Agricultural Society, annual show.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.

Grouse-shooting begins.
Egham Races.
Worcestershire Agricultural Society, exhibition at Evesham (three days).
Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, the Vice-Commodore's Cup.
Announced Visit of the Prince of Wales to Holyhead to open a harbour of refuge.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, Ryde, match for cutters; annual ball.
Barnsley Athletic Sports.
Blackpool Agricultural Show.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14.

Windsor Races, August Meeting.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde, Regatta, the club's prize of £100.
Southampton Regatta.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15.

Moon's last quarter, 4.41 a.m.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, Ryde, the Commodore's cup.
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Southsea.
Junior Thames Yacht Club, match, Greenhithe.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

Royal Victoria Yacht Club, garden party.
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Southsea.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Temple Yacht Club, match, Gravesend to Margate.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles	In.
July	30	29·988	66·6	53·9	·65	3	58·8	76·7	SW. WSW.	365	·000
	31	29·992	65·6	57·7	·77	6	61·3	77·0	WSW. SSW.	267	·000
Aug.	1	30·083	60·5	54·0	·80	6	54·6	69·2	WSW. WNW.	162	·193
	2	30·161	61·0	47·7	·64	5	52·1	70·8	WSW. W.	185	·000
	3	30·107	61·8	53·0	·74	..	51·9	71·4	WSW. W.	151	·000
	4	29·982	62·6	52·9	·72	8	55·1	72·3	WSW. SW.	292	·000
	5	29·920	64·5	60·3	·87	8	60·4	74·7	WSW. SW.	258	·029

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·864	29·981	30·053	30·174	30·126	30·043	29·936
Temperature of Air	69·2°	66·5°	65·2°	64·8°	64·7°	65·1°	6[illegible]
Temperature of Evaporation	60·0°	62·8°	58·2°	56·8°	59·0°	59·2°	62·4°
Direction of Wind	wsw.	nsw.	sw.	w.	w.	nsw.	sw.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 10	3 33	3 15	4 15	4 40	5 0	5 20	5 45	6 7	6 30	6 50	7 15	7 40	8 10

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD, the great American Lecturer, will unroll his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER the PACIFIC RAILWAY to CALIFORNIA, on MONDAYS, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three; and Every Evening at Eight. Previous to its being unrolled, a long Painting, 40 ft. by 8 ft., stretched on a wire, is shown. It is a physical Map—a bird's-eye view of the country. A Fifteen Minutes' Lecture is delivered from it; it is a Key to the Panorama, which contains Thirty-six Views, from photographs. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s., Unreserved, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price. Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. MONDAY, AUG. 11, and following Evenings at Eight o'Clock, T. W. Robertson's Comedy, CASTE, supported by the original artists from the Prince of Wales's Theatre—Miss Marie Wilton, Messrs. Coghlan, Hare, George Honey, Bancroft, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Lydia Foote.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
The world-famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
every Night at Eight
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the
OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD,
having been presented at this Hall for
EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,
an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
Reappearance of Mr. G. W. MOORE,
after an absence of five weeks. Reappearance of the marvellous boy-tenor, Little Willie; also of Messrs. George Norville, Sydney Herbert, and Hasberry Howard. A new and most attractive second part will be presented on Monday and during the week.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

The prorogation of Parliament, on Tuesday afternoon last, regarded as a state ceremony, was attended with unmistakable symptoms of political exhaustion, and was characterised by incidents which brought to a climax that succession of mistakes and miscarriages, unfortunate accidents and administrative blunders, which, from the commencement to the close of the Session, has more frequently than in many preceding years made its appearance in Parliamentary annals. By an inopportune misadventure, the messenger who left Osborne with the Royal Commission was detained two hours on the other side of the Solent. To be sure, the delay thus occasioned did not tax the patience of any large assembly. General Schenck, with a small party of Americans, two Peers, and a few ladies in the body of the House of Lords, and a scanty muster of members of the House of Commons, were, no doubt, sorely inconvenienced by the contretemps. But the general public knew nothing of the occurrence, inasmuch as the Royal Message, a copy of which, as usual, had been delivered on certain conditions to the public press, was read in every part of the kingdom before it was delivered. It is curious to observe how ill-fortune of a trivial kind — but ill-fortune, nevertheless—pursued her Majesty's Government up to the last moment of the present Session. We may be permitted to hope that they will rest from their vexations, as well as from their labours, during a fair portion of the recess that has just commenced.

The Royal Message was of an average length, though we cannot help thinking that, in character, and, we may add, in diction, it was somewhat below the average. We know not why it should be so, but, for the most part, the words put into her Majesty's mouth, or submitted to her for her Royal sign-manual, are neither aptly chosen nor deftly put together. We think there is no excuse for this. A Royal speech or message becomes a part of the history of the country, and one would think should be verbally constructed in such manner as might harmonise with the dignity of history. Length is not desirable; novelty is scarcely possible; but compactness of expression, and especially freedom from grammatical inaccuracy, are hardly too much to expect in a document which passes under the combined supervision of a Cabinet of British statesmen.

The topics adverted to by the Speech divide themselves into personal, diplomatic, and legislative. Her Majesty proceeds naturally in the first place to thank Parliament for the additional provision it has made for the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his approaching marriage—the marriage which she trusts "will form a new tie of amity between two great empires." The assurance of continued friendly relations between herself and all foreign Powers follows in a few words which custom has consecrated. We have then an announcement of the successful termination of the mission to Zanzibar; of the satisfactory issue of the commercial negotiations with France; of the conclusion of Treaties of Extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Brazil; and of the practical steps, still in progress, which diplomacy is taking to give effect to those provisions of the Treaty of Washington which relate to British claims against the Government of the United States, and to the interests of the Queen's possessions in North America. Thus much for the diplomatic portion of the Message. That which refers to the legislation of the past six months, although somewhat eked out by minor matters, presents a more respectable show than the public had anticipated. The remission of public burdens by the reduction of the Sugar Duties and the Income Tax is a somewhat unusual topic for a Royal Speech, as is also the formal mention of the fact, gratifying as it is, that, up to the present time, the revenue of the country had not fallen below the expectations of those of her Majesty's servants who preside over the management of it. Perhaps, we may look upon these paragraphs as intended to serve the purpose of padding. They severally occur at the beginning and the end of the allusions made by her Majesty to the legislative work accomplished. The Act for the establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature; those for the amendment of the Education Act, 1870, and of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869; that relating to the regulation of railways and canals; and that, dealing with merchant shipping with a view to diminish the risks to which the seafaring population are exposed, are the only completed measures to which reference is made, as illustrating the wisdom and persevering labour of Parliament. Of these the first mentioned is by far the most important. The establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature is really a great and beneficent reform. The Act, it is true, is characterised by some grave deficiencies; but, take it for all in all, it embodies, to a very large extent, the bold and broad views which jurisconsults of eminence have been engaged for many years past in expounding to the public, and in enforcing upon Parliament, though seemingly to no great purpose. Perhaps it will be found, at no very distant date, to take rank with those heroic measures of change which have given to each preceding Session of the present Parliament its characteristic reputation.

Parliament is now up for the holidays. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, it seems more than probable that political controversy will subside into stagnation for some months to come. We cannot profess to recoil from the prospect. We do not expect that public affairs will go far wrong during the interval wherein they will escape immediate Parliamentary notice. The routine of the Services will suffice for the remaining months of the year. There is no great danger to be apprehended, under our Constitution, in dismissing for awhile the Supreme Council of the State. The Executive Government, even if disposed to go wrong (which few persons are inclined to believe) is hedged up on both sides by law, custom, and precedent. The real peril of the age lies not in too little but in too much legislation; not in the slowness but in the swiftness of its pace. For ourselves, we do not greatly lament what some others mourn over as the sterility of the Session. If it has been unproductive, it has been so, not in an absolute sense, but only in comparison with the fertility of a few preceding years. Meanwhile, the country still enjoys a large amount of prosperity. The wheels of national life move on easily enough. We can, therefore, echo with cordiality the concluding words of her Majesty's Message. "These and all mercies of Divine Providence will, I trust, find their suitable acknowledgment alike in our words and in our hearts."

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The news of the death of the Duchess of Inverness, yesterday week, was transmitted to the Queen by telegraph. On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to Binstead, and visited Sir Charles Lopock. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. On Monday her Majesty held a Council, at which were present the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Halifax, the Marquis of Hartington, and Viscount Sydney. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. The Marquis of Ripon and Viscount Sydney had audiences of the Queen. At the Council Lord Wolverton and Sir Bartle Frere, G.S.I., were sworn in members of the Privy Council. Sir Bartle Frere had audience of her Majesty. M. Leon Fernandez, the Minister of Costa Rica, presented his credentials, and M. Manuel Peralta, Secretary of Legation, was presented to her Majesty. The Hon. William Stuart, Minister at Athens, had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty conferred the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. Alderman Thos. White and Mr. Frederick Perkins, Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Princess Beatrice was present during the ceremony. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Ryde and to other places in the island. Her Majesty has also witnessed, from the Royal yacht, the several regattas of the Royal Yacht Squadron during the week. The Queen has entertained at dinner the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Earl Granville, Lord and Lady Odo Russell, Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. W. Colville. The twenty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh was duly celebrated at Osborne on Wednesday, and Royal salutes were fired from Portsmouth and from the Channel fleet, lying at Spithead. Prince Arthur arrived at Osborne on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Enchantress, from Hamburg.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Mary Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Major-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., has arrived as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Horatia Stopford and Colonel Du Plat have arrived at Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna arrived at Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight, yesterday (Friday) week, from Goodwood Park. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses have witnessed the Royal Yacht Squadron Regattas, and the Prince and the Cesarewitch have accompanied the yachts in some of the matches. The Princess and the Cesarevna have taken frequent drives with the Queen. The Cesarewitch, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, visited Prince and Princess Alexander of Oldenburg on Monday at Steephill Castle, Ventnor. The Prince of Wales has fixed Tuesday, the 19th inst., as the day upon which his Royal Highness will formally declare the public works at Holyhead Harbour completed.

The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, has left St. James's Palace for the Duchess's château at Rumpenheim, near Frankfort.

Prince Christian inspected the Berkshire volunteers in Windsor Great Park yesterday week, and the successful competitors at the recent shooting at Reading were presented with their prizes by Princess Christian.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have left town en route for Germany.

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THE CORONATION IN NORWAY.

The English Prince Arthur, as our readers know, was present when the new King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II., and his Queen, Sophia, were crowned in the old Cathedral of Trondhjem or Drontheim, as the name is sometimes written, on the 18th ult. Their coronation at Stockholm took place a few weeks ago. The two kingdoms of Sweden and Norway are united by the person of their one Sovereign, but there are two separate Diets or Parliaments, two armies and navies, and two national Governments. The administrative capital of Norway is Christiania; but Trondhjem, much farther north, retains its privilege, as the more ancient city, of having the crown of St. Olaf put on the King's head in its venerable Cathedral Church. A description of this place, with some notices of its history, may be read in Mr. J. S. Shepard's little book, "Over the Dovrefjeld," just published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. Trondhjem is situated in latitude 60 deg. north, at the head of a fjord or inlet of the North Sea. It was founded in the tenth century by King Olaf Tryggvesen; but, having been often destroyed by fire, and rebuilt chiefly of wood, there are few appearances of great antiquity. The streets are very wide, paved with stone, and laid out at right angles. The population does not exceed 15,000 or 20,000, but there is some trade in the port, and many small merchant-vessels and fishing-boats lie there. The Cathedral, built in the thirteenth century, must once have vied with the finest examples of Norman and Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. Its length was 346 ft., and its breadth 84 ft., but 140 ft. at the west end; there were five towers and spires, the grand central spire 250 ft. high. These glories of the west front and central tower were long since destroyed by more than one conflagration; but the transepts, the choir, and the sacristy or chapter-house are still available for religious services. Two styles of architecture, Norman and Early Gothic, are mixed in some parts of the building, the round and the pointed arches being placed side by side in the north transept. The choir is richly and exquisitely decorated, with a most graceful structure of light pillars and open arches over the shrine where St. Olaf, the warlike missionary King, Olaf Haraldson, was laid sixty years after his death.

King Oscar and Queen Sophia arrived at Trondhjem on the 16th, Wednesday, about daybreak. They were followed in the evening of that day by the British Channel squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral G. T. Phipps Hornby. But the British squadron had saluted their Majesties on the day before, while lying in Horholm Bay. This squadron, which had come across the North Sea from Leith, consisted of the ironclads Agincourt, Hercules, Northumberland, and Sultan, with the Valorous as tender. It was joined on the Wednesday by the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, with his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. The King had journeyed overland from the North Cape, crossing the boundary mountains, to the seacoast of Norway, and had embarked in the Royal steamer St. Olaf, which conveyed him to Trondhjem. The Queen had come, meanwhile, from Christiania in the Swedish corvette Balder, meeting her Royal husband on the Monday, at Orland, near the mouth of the fjord leading into Trondhjem. Their Majesties here joined company on board the St. Olaf, and entered the winding channel of the strait, between the islands at the mouth of the fjord, thence passing up to the town of Trondhjem, where they were met with a loyal and affectionate welcome. They sojourned at the Stiftsgaarden, a comfortable two-storied mansion, but not like a palace.

The streets of the town, on the day of the coronation, had a gay appearance with plenty of Norwegian flags, red bearing a white and blue cross, and with many figures of the heraldic Norwegian lion, holding a battleaxe in his paws. Troops, in dark green or dark blue uniforms, were posted on guard; the bells rang merrily; and the foreign war ships in the harbour, which were dressed with all their flags, fired a Royal salute at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The British ships have been named; the Agincourt bore the flag. The German Empire had sent four ships of war—the Hertha, on which Admiral Heldt's flag was hoisted, the Vineta, the Ariadne, the Arcona, and the tender-boat Nautilus. Denmark had sent one frigate, the Sjœlland, on board which Prince Waldemar served as a naval cadet. The Swedish and Norwegian fleets were, of course, strongly represented; in the Swedish squadron was the Balder, on which the King's second son, the Duke of Gothland, served his apprenticeship as a sailor. The Royal procession left Stiftsgaarden at a quarter past ten, and proceeded through the Munkgasrden (the Monks'-street) to the northern side of the cathedral. The head of the cortége consisted of lower court and state functionaries, who failed to excite much interest, as general attention was concentrated on the principal actor in this imposing ceremony. The King was on foot with the rest of the procession. As soon as his stern, manly face was seen, enthusiastic hurrahs burst forth, which did not end as long as a glimpse could be caught of the popular Sovereign. The Queen, also on foot, with her long white silk train, embroidered with silver, borne by three maids of honour, was greeted with the heartiest cheering. The King wore a General's uniform under his ermine cloak, with the chain of the Order of the Seraphim and the plaques of St. Olaf and Charles XIII. The Crown Prince, a handsome lad of fifteen, was dressed as a Norwegian chasseur, his young brothers wearing the uniforms of the artillery and light cavalry. Much attention was attracted by the presence of Prince Arthur of England, who wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. The procession took rather more than half an hour in passing.

On entering the cathedral the King was received by the Bishop of Trondhjem, supported by two other Bishops and surrounded by numerous clergymen. After several short prayers, he was conducted to an arm-chair placed on the right side of the altar, the bearers of the Imperial banner and of the Royal insignia ranged in a half circle behind him. The Queen was received in like manner, and conducted to her chair, opposite the King's. When all were placed, the organ ceased playing, and the King and Queen knelt in prayer in solemn silence. The Royal insignia were deposited on the altar and Divine service began, introduced by the first part of a coronation cantata, composed by Lindermann. After several hymns and prayers the Bishop of Hamar preached the sermon, which was well adapted to the occasion, and not too long. Then the King rose and went forward to the Royal throne placed upon some steps raised in front of the altar. The princely mantle was taken from his shoulders and the Royal mantle, with the gold embroidered crowns upon purple velvet and with borders of ermine, was put on him in its stead. The King knelt upon the footstool before him. The Bishop, dipping his finger in the Anointment horn, now made the sign of the cross on the brow, the breast, the temple, and the hand-joints, saying—"May the Almighty, Eternal God pour over you His spirit and grace, that you may with wisdom and strength and goodwill so rule over us that the name of the Lord be glorified, that right and truth prevail, that the weal of the land and of the people be furthered and confirmed."

Sitting upon the throne, the King had the crown placed upon his brow, and received from the hands of the Bishop the sceptre, the globe, and the sword, which had hitherto been carried lying in its scabbard on a cushion. It was now unsheathed, and, when returned by the King, was borne high uplifted by General Rœder. When all these ceremonies, each accompanied by an appropriate sentence, had been performed, the King-at-Arms lifted up his staff and exclaimed, "Now King Oscar II. is crowned King of Norway, he and nobody else." The cheers greeting the announcement and the flourishes from the trumpeters had scarcely begun before the Royal salute of 112 guns announced to the crowds outside that the solemn act had been accomplished. After a last prayer from the Bishop, the King rose from the throne and returned to the chair in the nave, and the Queen was conducted to the throne, there to undergo the same series of ceremonies, the anointment in her case being only on the brow and hand joints, followed by the announcement of the King-at-Arms that now Sophia Wilhelmina Marianne Henrietta had been crowned Queen of Norway, "she and nobody else." The concluding verses of the cantata brought the act of coronation to its close, and when all was over the procession formed again in the same order as before, and left the cathedral to return to the Stiftsgaarden. The King and Queen walked in full regal pomp, wearing their Royal crowns, carrying in their hands the sceptre and globe. The Queen, for whom the fatigues of the day had been almost overwhelming, looked pale, and evidently had to make the strongest efforts to collect her failing strength. At half-past one the last lines of the procession disappeared behind the gates of the Stiftsgaarden, and the coronation was over. At the Royal table, in the banqueting-hall of the Stiftsgaarden, covers were laid for 700 guests.

Our view of the ships at Orland, when the King and Queen met each other, in presence of the Norwegian and British squadrons, is from a sketch by Mr. C. F. M. Somerset, midshipman of H.M.S. Northumberland. The two views of the ships in the harbour of Trondhjem—namely, that of the British squadron entering the harbour, and that of the combined squadrons firing a Royal salute, are from sketches by Mr. G. H. Weeks, engineer of H.M.S. Agincourt. Mr. Somerset contributed also the sketch of the Coronation Ceremony in the Cathedral, which supplies the Illustration on our front page.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

The frequency of civil wars in Spain, like the ancient tribal feuds and faction-fights in Ireland before the English conquest, may perhaps be ascribed to a predilection for the exciting amusement of looking on at any sort of combat, whether or not connected with the rivalry of political parties. It may, indeed, be a kind of popular entertainment to see the Carlist guerrilla leaders skirmishing in the northern provinces, and the Red Republicans in the south and east, as well as to delight in the exhibition of a bull-fight, or even such a duel of pugnacious birds as is shown in our Artist's sketch of a favourite Sunday sport at Madrid. Cock-fighting, we lately saw, is a practice not yet quite extinct in England; but in Spain it flourishes and keeps a high rank among fashionable pastimes. Its code of rules is duly recognised and studied by a numerous class of professors, connoisseurs, and amateurs of this noble art and science; and a regular theatre is established for the display of gallinaceous valour, adjoining the arena of the well-known bull-fights. The men belonging to the bull-ring are commonly those who breed and sell, or bring into the cock-pit, the most highly-esteemed combatants with beak and claw, some of which are rated at very high prices, as much as £50 or even £100 being paid for a cock of superior prowess and renown. Those brought from the Canary Isles are considered the most valuable, and fetch the most money. At the appointed time for a grand cock-fight there is a crowd of eager spectators, very mixed company, who speak loudly of the merits of those birds which they choose to commend, the *coloran* or red one, the *cola corta* or short-tailed one, and lay bets on the issue of the fight. Every incident of its progress, every flying leap, dig of the beak, or scratch of the spur, is punctually noted by the sporting reporters, and becomes part of history for the instruction of future generations. So high a degree of enthusiasm prevails that the owner of a valiant cock, which died the death of a hero in the hour of martial victory, was seen to drink the blood pouring from a wound in its mangled head—a grateful tribute of admiring affection.

Cleethorpes Pier, at Hull, was opened, on Monday, amidst great local demonstrations.

The foundation-stone of a chapel in connection with the new Seamen's Orphanage at Liverpool was laid yesterday week, in Newsham Park, by Mr. Chas. M'Iver. The Mayor presided.

Mr. Boord, the Conservative candidate, has been returned for Greenwich, he having polled 745 more votes than all the other candidates put together. Those who voted for Mr. Boord, however, were 179 less in number than those who polled for the Conservatives at the last election. Only about half the electors on the register polled. The official return is as follows:—Mr. Boord (Conservative), 4525; Dr. Baxter Langley (Liberal), 2379; Mr. Angerstein (Liberal), 1063; Sir John Bennett (Liberal), 324; Mr. Pook (Conservative), 27; Mr. Coningsby (Liberal Conservative), 27.——Mr. Allsopp has been elected at Lichfield, the numbers being—Allsopp (Conservative), 3630; Jaffray (Liberal), 2693.——Dundee has declined the Parliamentary services of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen and Mr. Edward Jenkins in favour of those of its ex-provost, Mr. Yeaman. The latter polled 5297 votes, against 4010 given to Mr. Jenkins, while the Ministerial candidate (Mr. Fitzjames Stephen) got only 1086. All three candidates were Liberals.

It may be remembered that, in November of last year, we gave some account of the Swedish Arctic exploring expedition to the north of Spitzbergen, with a sketch of the two vessels in a harbour on the coast of that island, where they had last been seen by one of our correspondents. Much anxiety was then felt concerning the fate of the adventurous party, who were known to be insufficiently provided with food and other stores for a winter sojourn in that rigorous climate. We are glad now to learn, from the reports of Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith's private expedition this summer, that the hardy Swedes were found on June 15 still living on board their ships fixed in the ice off Moesell Bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen; and, as they have had a mild winter, only two men have died, though the food was reduced to half rations. They were, of course, greatly relieved by the arrival of Mr. Leigh Smith, who gave them a timely supply of provisions. This account, with other interesting particulars, is furnished by Mr. R. E. Potter, an Eton youth of seventeen, in a letter to his father, Mr. T. B. Potter, of Buile Hill, Manchester, M.P. for Rochdale. The young gentleman, with two friends, Mr. Chermside and Mr. Eaton, is a guest and comrade of Mr. Leigh Smith in this expedition, the third undertaken and conducted by Mr. Leigh Smith at his own cost, to explore those remote parts of the North Sea. It was the Samson, Mr. Leigh Smith's vessel employed last summer, that had on board our correspondent, a naval officer, who made the sketch we engraved last November. Mr. Leigh Smith is a son of the late Mr. John Benjamin Smith, M.P. for Stockport and Norwich.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Very considerable changes have been effected in the composition of the Ministry. The President of the Council, Lord Ripon, who has for some time desired to retire, will take the opportunity offered by the close of the Session and give effect to that intention. Very urgent private affairs have indeed him to resign office.

Mr. Childers will also, and for the same reason, retire for a while from public business, but he will continue to discharge the duties of the Duchy of Lancaster so long as his services may be required.

Mr. Baxter, whose resignation we have announced elsewhere, retires without the slightest interruption of the personal or political relations which unite him with the party and the Administration.

Mr. Bruce will receive a Peerage and will succeed Lord Ripon as Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Bright will succeed Mr. Childers in the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. Lowe, who will leave the Exchequer, will succeed Mr. Bruce in the office of Home Secretary.

The Chancellorship of the Exchequer will be held by Mr. Gladstone together with the office of First Lord of the Treasury. These offices have been frequently held by the same Minister, the latest instances being those of Mr. Canning in 1827 and Sir Robert Peel in 1834-5. The increase of business since that period will, however, require an addition to the staff of the Treasury. Mr. Dodson will, therefore, take the Financial and Mr. Arthur Peel the Parliamentary, Secretaryship, and Lord F. Cavendish will join the Board on a footing which will give him precedence over the junior Lords, and assign to him the duty of specially co-operating with and assisting the Financial Secretary.

Mr. A. Greville has been offered a Lordship of the Treasury.

Several other changes, including the appointment of a Master of the Rolls, are in contemplation.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arbuthnot, G., to be Vicar of Arundel, Sussex.
Badeley, John J.; Rector of Great Welnetham, near Bury St. Edmunds.
Barber, Henry; Vicar of Christ Church, Singlegate, Mitcham.
Brodrick, Alan; Rector of Huggate.
Dixon, Thomas Morrison; Chaplain of the Nottingham Borough Gaol.
Escott, Hay Sweet; Rector of South Luffenham, Rutland.
Felton, William; Vicar of St. Mark's, Nottingham.
Gorman, J., Incumbent of Milburne; Chaplain of the Gaol at Appleby.
Griffiths, J.; Rector of Belton, Lincolnshire.
Jones, Ven. Archdeacon; Canon Residentiary in York Cathedral.
Kyte, J. W.; Curate of Waverton, Chester.
Layng, William Wright, Curate of Langtoft; Vicar of Spilsby.
Milner, John; Rector of Alston Moor, Penrith.
Oram, H. A., Curate of Bramston; Rector of Thurlby, Newark.
Robinson, George Croke; Surrogate in the diocese of Oxford.
Rogers, Percy; Rector of Simonburn, Hexham.
Rooke, W. T., Rector of Patterdale; Rector of Newton Arlosh.
Rudd, C. L.; Rector of Hempstead, Norfolk.
Sayer, W. C.; Rector of St. Leonard's, Wallingford.
Shepherd, William Matrie; Vicar of St. John's, Carlisle.
Short, Walter Francis; Rector of Bodicote, near Banbury.
Stephenson, Henry Major; Chaplain of St. Peter's School, York.
Sutton, F. H.; Rector of Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire.
Terry, Francis; Vicar of Hickleton.
Thomlinson, Jeremiah Sharp; Vicar of Keyingham.
Waters, Robert, Vicar of South Hetton; Vicar of Rookhope, Stanhope.
Westropp, C. J., Curate; Rector of Kilpeck.

Last week the new district Church of St. Paul, New Southgate, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, who also preached. The church was designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott.

The Rev. J. T. Fowler has been appointed Hebrew lecturer at the University of Durham.

The Rev. T. W. Sidebotham has received a gold watch and chain from the Dean and clergy of Guernsey, a drawing-room clock from the Guernsey Ladies' Educational Association, a cake-basket from the Ladies' College, and other presents.

Dr. Harold Browne, Bishop of Ely, is to be translated to the see of Winchester, vacated by the death of Bishop Wilberforce. A portrait of Dr. Browne will be given in a future Number. It is announced by the *Guardian* that the see of Ely will be filled by the Rev. Dr. Woodford, Vicar of Leeds.

On Tuesday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Luke, in the Early English style, which has been built on the Redcliffe estate, South Kensington, at a cost of £16,000, to seat upwards of 1000 persons. The church has been built at the expense of the Vicar-Designate, the Rev. Mr. Handcock, and his friends. The architect is Mr. Godwin.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Rugby School closed its summer term on Thursday week. On the examination of the year being concluded, the names of the successful candidates for exhibitions in the sixth form were—Steel, Miller, Pearson, ma., Frankall, Hopkins, and Newall.

The Rev. H. E. Booth, M.A., who has long been known as an able master at Marlborough, has been appointed to the mastership of University College.

Mr. M. S. Forster, Head Master of the International College, Isleworth, has been appointed Head Master of Oswestry School.

The Rev. Edgar Sanderson, M.A., late Head Master of Stockwell Grammar School, has been elected Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School at Macclesfield.

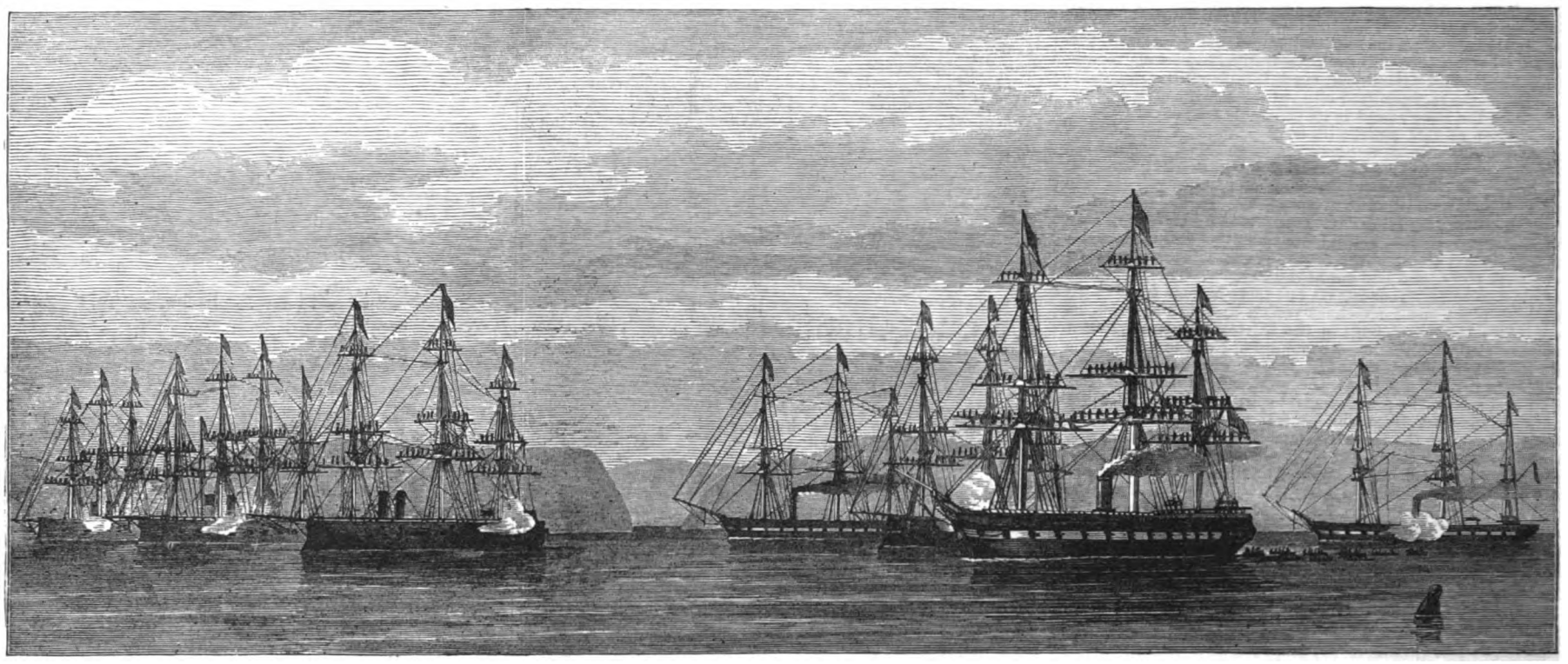
The Rev. Dr. Lowe has been installed as the first provost of Denstone College, near Alton Towers. The Bishop of Lichfield officiated at the ceremony, which was followed by a luncheon.

A pleasing instance of that generosity which has always been supposed to attend a liberal education was, yesterday week, notified in the distribution of prizes at University College School. Mr. Key, the Head Master, said that the Cook prize had been gained by Mr. Kikuchi, a Japanese, next to whom came Mr. White, who, but for his unselfish conduct, would probably have been first. Kikuchi, having to go up for matriculation at London University, lost some lectures; and White placed his notes at the disposal of his competitor.

Prizes have recently been distributed as follow:—At University College School, by Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P.; at Malvern College, by the Rev. J. Gregory Smith, Vicar of Malvern and Bampton Lecturer; at Dover College, by Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury; at Newton Abbott College, by the Bishop of Exeter; at St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School, by Mr. Shirley Brooks; at St. Clement's High School, Notting-hill, by the Hon. W. Ashley; and at the King's School, Ely, by the Bishop of Ely. The schools were all stated to be in a flourishing condition.

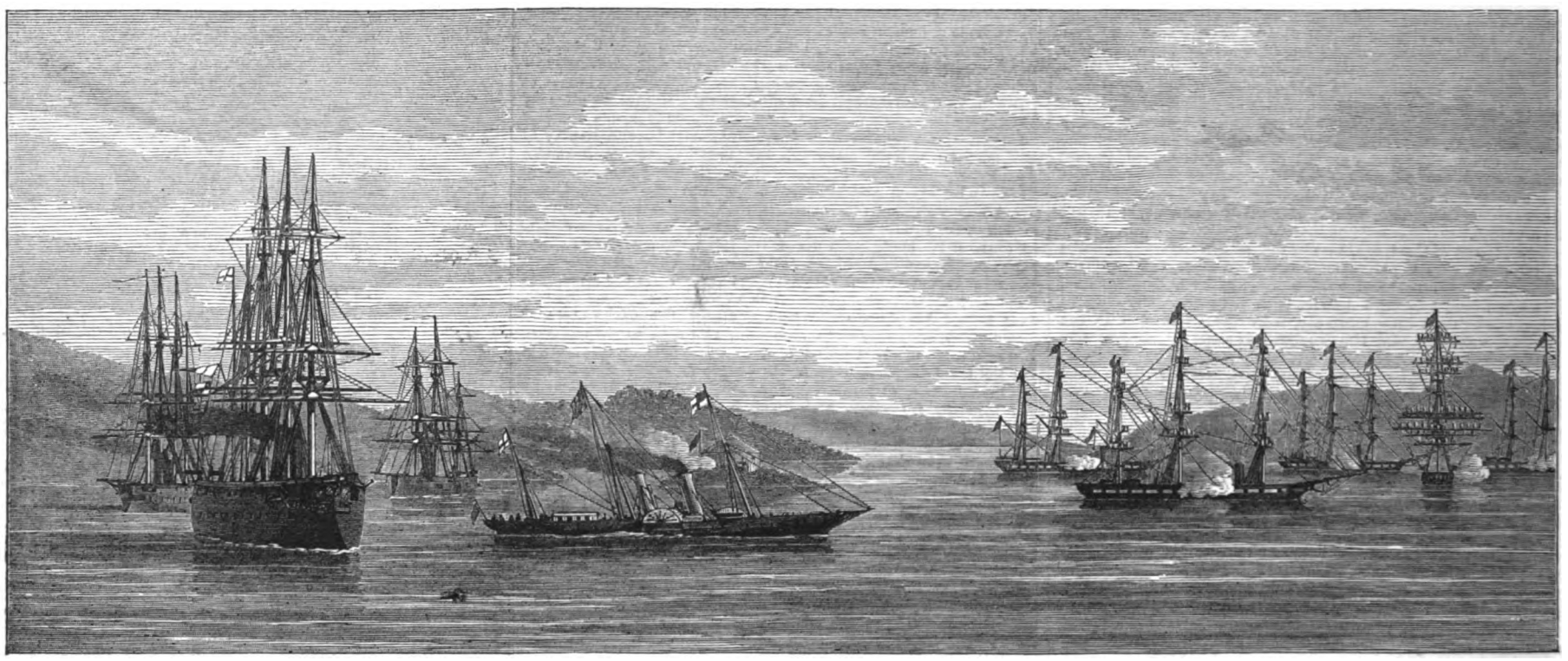
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THE CORONATION IN NORWAY.



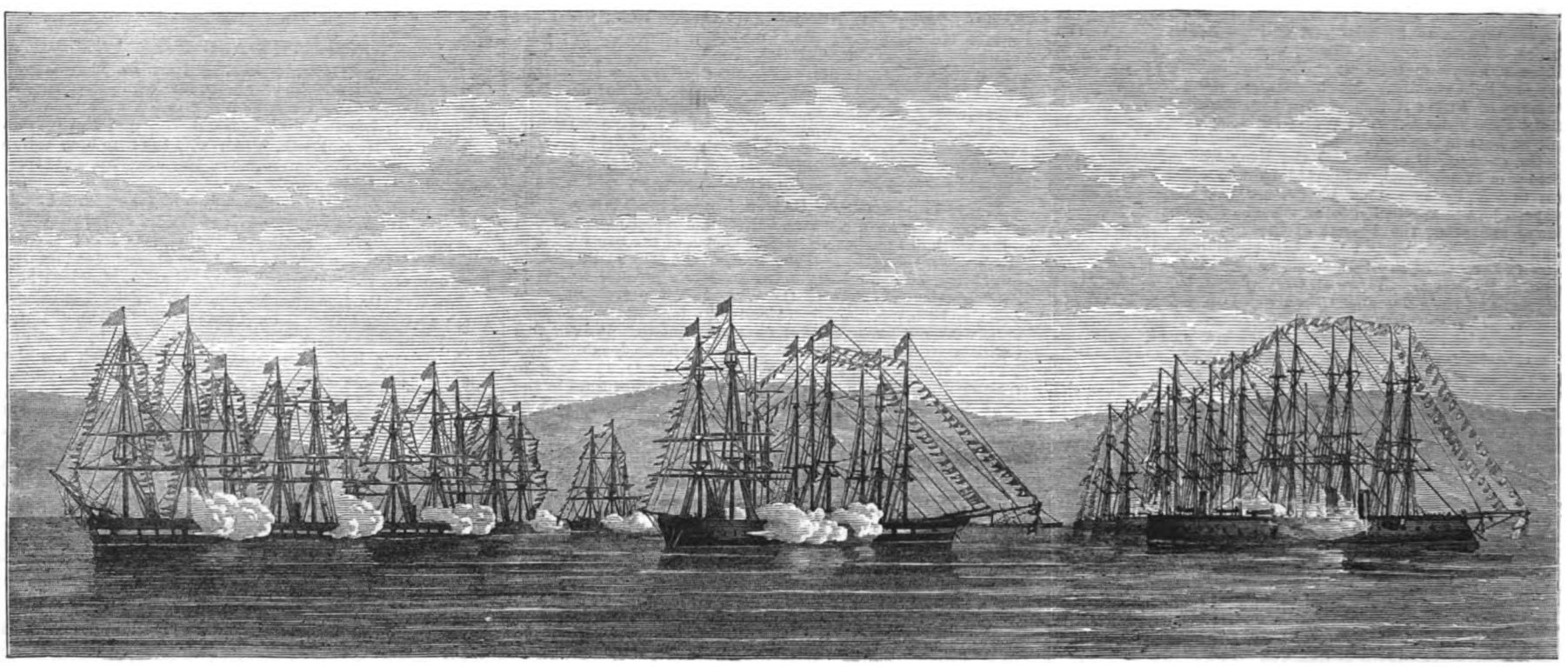
AGINCOURT (FLAGSHIP). NORTHUMBERLAND. SULTAN. SWEDISH CORVETTE, WITH QUEEN. HERCULES. NORWEGIAN FLAGSHIP, WITH KING. NORWEGIAN CORVETTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT ORLAND.



BRITISH SQUADRON. ENCHANTRESS, WITH PRINCE ARTHUR. NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH, AND GERMAN SQUADRONS.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON ENTERING TRONDHJEM HARBOUR.



NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH SQUADRONS. VALOROUS. GERMAN SQUADRON. ENCHANTRESS. BRITISH SQUADRON.

THE BRITISH, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, AND SWEDISH SQUADRONS IN TRONDHJEM HARBOUR FIRING A ROYAL SALUTE.

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SKETCHES IN SPAIN: A SUNDAY AMUSEMENT AT MADRID.

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The Extra Supplement.

MAP OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The Large Map, presented with this week's Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, displays all that part of the Continent of Europe which lies between London and the farthest provinces of the Austrian empire, in a south-easterly direction, or the Baltic provinces of Prussia, which are an important part of the German empire, towards the north-east. We have chosen this subject of geographical illustration as more especially suitable to the present season, when so many of our readers are leaving England for a tour in Germany and Austria, to be combined with a visit to the Great Exhibition at Vienna. As an additional provision for their convenience, we have inserted a Plan of the City of Vienna in one corner of the Extra Sheet; and we may again commend to their attention, for practical use, the Bird's-Eye View of that City, with the description which accompanied it, published at the time of the Exhibition opening, in the first week of May. To the departing tourists not bound for Vienna, but for Switzerland and the Tyrol, or to ascend the Rhine and plunge into the Schwarzwald of Baden, or to traverse the sunny plains of Burgundy and descend the Rhone, or to cross the Alpine passes to the Italian lakes, this comprehensive Map of Central Europe will prove equally useful. We take the opportunity of recommending for their service, on the routes just named, a handy little volume, newly issued by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle, called a "Guide to the North-East of France," including Picardy, Champagne, Burgundy, Lorraine, and Alsace, with Belgium and Holland, the Valley of the Rhine to Switzerland, and the south-west of Germany, to Italy by the Brenner Pass. The compiler of this Guide is Mr. C. B. Black, author of an excellent Guide to Paris; and there is an edition published containing the Paris Guide, together with the Guide to Eastern France and Western Germany. For the readers who prefer to invade the Austrian Empire and to see the Vienna Exhibition, we have before mentioned a little foreign-printed handbook—the London publishers of which are Messrs. Longman—called the "Handy Guide to Vienna; or, Wanderings through Vienna and its Neighbourhood," by B. Bucher and K. Weiss, translated from the German by Griffin. It supplies nearly all the topographical, historical, and practical information that an English visitor is likely to want in an ordinary brief sojourn at Vienna, with a minute description of the plan of the Exhibition. To this last we shall perhaps again have occasion to refer, as we propose next week to give an Engraving of the Plan of the Exhibition. In the mean time, what is now placed before our readers, aided by the study of the "Continental Bradshaw," will enable them to understand the railway and steam-boat routes and the interesting countries to be traversed on their way either to Vienna or to Berlin, or to the intermediate provinces of Saxony and Bohemia, which were but nine years ago the scene of a great military struggle, resulting in the most important political changes, between the Austrian and Prussian monarchies. It is a very satisfactory reflection that all parties seem now to have fairly acquiesced in the new arrangement, and that the Austrian and the new German Empire live at peace with each other.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 4.

Pesth, a week ago, was the scene of great rejoicings and festivities. On Thursday week the members of the international jury of the Vienna Exhibition were invited, with their families and friends, to take part in a trip to the capital of Hungary, organised by the Hungarian Exhibition Commission and the municipality of Pesth; and on the Saturday following they left Vienna on board two special steamers gaily decorated with flags and streamers in honour of the occasion, and having Zigeuner musicians on board. The journey down the Danube—past Lobau and the Marchfeld, the scene of many a desperate struggle between the first Napoleon and Archduke Charles; past Theben, which forms, as it were, an entrance-gateway to Hungary; past Presburg, the walls of whose palace, now a shattered ruin, echoed some century and a quarter ago with that impulsive shout "Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresia!" past sullen-looking Komorn, *la pucelle*; and picturesque Gran, with its imposing cathedral—was extremely enjoyable. At Waitzen the steamers were met by the Fiume, the decks and cabins of which were crowded with inhabitants of Pesth, who had come to escort us to their city; and it was amid a continuous shout of "Eljen! Eljen!" that the journey to Pesth was resumed, and where the steamers arrived about half-past eight in the evening. The inhabitants of every town, of every village that was passed, had all turned out in gala attire, and, grouping themselves round the steam-boat jetty, invariably decorated with bunting, loudly cheered, and bade the guests of Hungary "God speed." The forts and castles which look down upon the "Schönen blauen Donau" had, moreover, each fired its salute of honour; but the scene at Pesth was impressive beyond description. The windows of the houses commanding a view of the landing-place were filled with people, and the broad footpaths of the streets were thronged with an excited crowd, kept back by a cordon of Hungarian cavalry and mounted police. The guests were received with boisterous "Eljens!" uncovered heads, and waving handkerchiefs; and after having been provided with rooms in the best hotels of the city, assembled the same evening in the large hall of the Redoute, where an excellent supper was served. The next day's round of sight-seeing included visits to the palace gardens, the view from which across the Danube is singularly grand, the great ironfoundry of Ganz, the Ráczfürdö, the Kaiserbad, and the magnificent bathing establishment on the beautifully-wooded Margaret island through which the guests were driven in tramway cars to the large restaurant where luncheon had been prepared. On returning from the island the Pesth cattle market and abattoirs were inspected, and in the evening there was a magnificent banquet at the Hôtel Hungaria, to which it was estimated nearly a thousand persons sat down, including several members of the Hungarian Ministry. The Burgomaster of Pesth presided at the tables in the courtyard of the hotel, having on his right hand Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the director of the Vienna Exhibition, and on his left Dr. Banhaus, the Austrian Minister of Commerce. The banquet, at which numerous speeches were made, was followed by a torchlight procession of the Buda-Pesth fire brigade, accompanied by the spirited strains of Hungarian music—a magnificent and most exciting spectacle; and later in the evening by a reception at the residence of M. Joseph de Szclavy, the Prime Minister of Hungary, from the terrace of which the guests gazed down upon the illuminations of the city.

On Monday the visitors were conveyed by special steamer to Alt Ofen to inspect the ironfoundry, wharves, and docks of the Danube Steam-Ship Company, when a steam-boat was launched sideways into the river for their especial gratification. Returning to Pesth, the remainder of the morning was devoted to the Academy of Sciences, the Esterhazy picture gallery, and the splendid natural history collection of the National Museum, at which places guards of honour were posted, and bevies of beautiful ladies were assembled to meet us. Next came an excursion to the town park by tramway, followed by a déjeûner in the Zoological Gardens. In the afternoon the Steinbau establishment for fattening pigs and the Kobanya waterworks were visited by some of the guests, the remainder returning to town to take a little rest. At six o'clock another banquet was served at the Hôtel de l'Europe, at which Dr. Banhaus, the Austrian Minister of Commerce, made an important political speech in connection with the union of Austria and Hungary, to which M. de Szclavy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, very cordially responded. Representatives of almost all the nationalities followed with special toasts; and Lieutenant Anstey, official delegate to the international jury, returned thanks on behalf of the British Commission and jurymen for the cordial and hospitable reception they had received in Pesth, coupling his remarks with a toast to "Hungary and her King." The same evening the visisors left Pesth for Vienna by three special trains.

In England we are apt to plume ourselves upon our hospitality, but we might have profited much by a study of the magnificent and attentive reception given by the citizens of Buda-Pesth to their guests, who were relieved from the smallest trouble on their own account, from the moment they set foot on shore until they found themselves in the railway-train which was to conduct them back to Vienna. Carriages without limit were at their service during the whole of their stay; mounted police kept the way clear on the various excursions; members of the committee, comprising the principal inhabitants of Buda-Pesth, were stationed at every point, to direct and give explanations to their guests; while the Hungarian committee watched carefully over the table arrangements, and saw that the demands of their numerous visitors were scrupulously attended to, they themselves not sitting down to table until after the conclusion of the various repasts. No one who was a recipient of the generous hospitality of the city of Buda-Pesth on Sunday and Monday last can ever forget the marked attention of which he was individually the object.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 7.

The oft-talked-of "fusion" of the Legitimist and Orleanist interests has again been brought forward. Time after time the settlement of this difficulty has been attempted; but, however favourably things were made to appear for the moment, some unforeseen occurrence was sure to arise and to destroy all hopes of a permanent reconciliation between the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons. On the present occasion a certain result has undoubtedly been so far achieved, though whether it will have any ultimate effect upon the destinies of France, or even of the two Royal houses, is as yet a matter of the merest speculation. Still, something has really been done this time; for a personal interview, said to be of a most satisfactory character, has taken place between the Comte de Chambord and the Comte de Paris, who left Paris for Vienna last Thursday evening, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville. It is impossible to arrive at any very just appreciation of the real importance of this interview; but, from a certain amount of cordiality expressed by the journals of both parties, it would seem that matters are looking favourable. Only the persons actually concerned are as yet aware, however, whether the reconciliation is of a political as well as of a family character. Whatever its actual nature may be, it has caused great commotion in the Republican camp, though M. Thiers, at a banquet which he gave before his departure for Switzerland, sought to reassure his party by reiterating his conviction that the fusion could never take place, and need occasion no uneasiness for the Republic.

Nancy was evacuated on Friday last by the Germans. Their departure took place in the quietest manner, and was unmarked by any incident worth noting. The orthodox display of tricoloured bunting at once followed, the theatre was reopened in the evening for the first time since the war, and bands of music paraded the principal thoroughfares. The French troops arrived on Sunday evening, and were warmly received. But though things passed off so quietly in the ancient capital of Lorraine, slight disturbances have taken place in other parts of that province. At Raon L'Etape a riot took place, resulting in the stoning of the sous-préfet and of an officer of gendarmes. Apropos of the departure of the Germans, it may be mentioned that the ladies of Mulhouse have presented M. Thiers with a gold locket and an accompanying address, commemorating the liberation of Belfort. Such a testimonal was certainly deserved.

We have an English theatrical company over here, under the management of Mr. Ryder, endeavouring to teach the Parisians the beauties of Shakspeare. Circumstances, however, are terribly against the success of such an effort. The weather is intensely hot, and though the Théâtre de l'Athénée, which they have selected as the scene of their labours, is built in a cellar, it is none the cooler for that; so that the pleasure-seeker finds the open-air concerts of the Champs Elysées far preferable. Besides, the members of the *beau monde*, who might have been induced by curiosity to patronise such a novelty, are already on the wing. Another visitor of far less pleasant character is announced in the shape of cholera, which has broken out, though comparatively in a mild form.

It is rumoured that a duel took place yesterday morning between M. Edouard Hervé, of the *Journal de Paris*, a warm journalistic partisan and personal friend of the Orleanist Princes, and the well-known writer, M. Edmond About. The latter is reported slightly wounded. The cause of the encounter is said to have been an article upon the fusion from the pen of M. Hervé.

The Government has decided to appoint a Special Commission to inquire into the practicability of making at Boulogne a new deep-water harbour, which shall be accessible at all hours of the tide to steamers of the largest size. Marshal MacMahon paid a flying visit to Boulogne yesterday in connection with this subject.

On Tuesday the new commercial treaty between England and France came into force, the ratifications having been exchanged on the previous day.

SPAIN.

At length the Government forces have made head against the insurgent Federalists. Seville, Cadiz, and Granada have surrendered. Telegrams from Madrid state that the energy displayed by the Government has produced a good impression, and that the troops are now fighting with valour and enthusiasm. The attack on Valencia was being carried on with vigour. A powder-magazine had exploded, by which some of the insurgents were killed. After the repression of these cantonal movements the Government promises to act with equal vigour against the Carlists. The Carlists, under Don Alphonso, have been defeated in a fight in Catalonia; but Don Carlos, it is reported, has succeeded in capturing the fortress of Estella, with all the garrison. The London Carlist Committee received the following telegram from Biarritz on Thursday:—"A great battle has just been fought at Elgueta, in which the Carlists were victorious. The Republican General Loma, and 600 men, were taken prisoners. General Lizarraga was wounded. The insurgent vessels Almansa and Vitoria have been taken by the English and German vessels and escorted to Carthagena. The Villa de Madrid, which has gone over to the insurgents, is being watched by a foreign man-of-war. The Vigilante has been restored to the Government.

HOLLAND.

The monetary commission has presented a fresh report to the King. Considering that Germany has adopted a monetary system based upon a gold standard, it recommends the introduction of the same system into Holland.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at Gastein on Tuesday evening, and was very cordially received.

The Prince Imperial of Germany arrived on Tuesday at Christiania, on a visit to King Oscar.

The first detachment of the army of occupation in France arrived in Berlin on Wednesday, and met with a popular ovation at the railway station.

Archbishop Ledochowski, the refractory primate of Posen, has been summoned by the Prussian Government to appear before a criminal court for infraction of the new ecclesiastical laws. Professor Rensch, an Old Catholic, has been elected Rector of the University of Bonn. The mathematician Professor Weierstrass, a Roman Catholic, has been elected Rector of the University of Berlin.

RUSSIA.

The Ambassador from Kashgar had an interview with the Emperor on Tuesday, at Tzarsko-Selo, when he presented to his Majesty an autograph letter of the Khan, in a silver case. In reply to the speech of the Ambassador, the Emperor said he hoped that the good neighbourly relations which had been established between the two countries would be maintained and supported by the Khan in the same spirit as had been established by the treaty concluded in 1872. The Emperor then invited the Ambassador to be present at a review of the troops; and, after it was concluded, he dined with his Majesty in the Imperial tent, where he was introduced to and conversed with the Empress and other members of the family of the Czar. Advices from Khiva state that the Khan is living there in his palace, and that he is on excellent terms with the Russian Generals. The Russian troops are in a satisfactory state of health. The Czar has conferred on General Kaufmann an Imperial order of the second class in recognition of the skill he has shown in conducting the Khivan expedition. Medals are to be issued to all those who took part in it, and various promotions are to be made. The cross of the Order of St. George of the third class has been conferred upon Generals Werefkin and Golowatscheff. The Grand Dukes Alexis-Alexandrowitch and Nicholas-Constantinowitch have been promoted to colonelcies. Prince Eugene of Leuchtenburg has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and Colonel Lomakin has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

DENMARK.

Judgment was given, on Wednesday, at Copenhagen, on the Socialist leaders accused of organising the labouring classes of Denmark to overthrow by force, sooner or later, the existing Constitution of the country. They were condemned to periods of three to five years' penal servitude.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Shah passed Tuesday night in last week at Innspruck, and then proceeded by rail to Salzburg, where a grand reception took place, the whole garrison being paraded to receive him. In the evening the mountains were illuminated. On Wednesday, at noon, he dined at Linz. He arrived at Penzing in the evening, where he was welcomed by the Emperor of Austria, who accompanied him to Laxenburg, where the Shah was received by the Crown Prince, the Archdukes, and the Ministers. Thursday and Friday were devoted in a great measure to repose, the Shah merely visiting the Palace of Hetzendorf and paying a couple of visits to the Emperor and Empress at Schönbrunn. On Saturday he went to Vienna, and, in company of the Emperor, visited the Exhibition. His Majesty was present, in the evening, at a state banquet given at Schonbrunn. The Shah took part in the Royal hunt, on Monday, and dined, in the evening, at Schönbruun. On Wednesday the Shah witnessed a review of 25,000 troops. In the evening his Majesty attended a special ballet performance at the Opera. The Emperor and several of the Archdukes and Archduchesses were present.

On Monday the Emperor received the Count de Paris, Prince de Joinville, and the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaijewitch.

The festival committee of the Vienna Municipality has determined to celebrate the Exhibition on the 17th and 19th inst.

On Friday night a fire broke out in the Exhibition, by which the Alsace-Lorraine peasant dwelling was destroyed. By the bravery and ability of the fire brigade, the adjoining agricultural annexe, which was seriously threatened, was saved.

The International Patent Congress at Vienna began its sitting on Monday. Baron von Schwartz was elected honorary president, and William Siemens acting president. A resolution has been adopted, almost unanimously, that the protection of inventions should be guaranteed by all civilised nations.

The International Corn and Seed Fair was opened in Vienna on Tuesday. The number of those exhibiting specimens amounts to 150.

TURKEY.

A *Times* special telegram from Constantinople says that the Turkish Government has concluded a new loan for 30 millions sterling, payable in thirty-three years, and bearing 6 per cent interest. The sum formerly announced was only 15 millions.

AMERICA.

The Government bonded warehouse at New York has been burnt down, the loss being estimated at £100,000. There has been a great fire also at Portland, in Oregon. Twenty-three blocks, containing 366 buildings, were burned to the ground. One hundred and fifty houseless families are encamped in the parks. The loss is estimated at 1,500,000 dols., a large amount of which will fall upon foreign insurance companies. The Standard Oilworks, at Hunter's Point, Long Island, have been destroyed by fire by the explosion of two tank-boats, causing loss of life.

A telegram from Washington states that the Government has decided to discontinue the Ku-Klux prosecutions, and to pardon the least culpable of the members of that association.

The total amount of the national debt of the United States, according to the monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, is 2,147,448,195 dols., being a decrease of 370,578 dols. during the month of July.

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INDIA.

A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* announces that Assam has been created a Chief Commissionership, under the Viceroy, including Cachar, Sylhet, Goalparah, and the hills; and that Mr. Henry Sutherland has been appointed mercantile member of the Viceroy's Council.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Kinderley is the Premier of the Tasmanian Ministry.

Adelaide news to June 18 announces the arrival of Mr. Anthony Musgrave, the new Governor of the colony, vice Sir James Fergusson, transferred to New Zealand. His public reception was exceedingly cordial, and his term of administration has commenced very auspiciously. A large number of emigrants is required for the South Australian harvest.

The British steamer Benachie foundered off Tarifa on the 3rd inst., but all hands were saved.

The appointment of Mr. Alexander Campbell Lowe to be Receiver-General and Treasurer for the Bahamas is gazetted.

A Melbourne telegram reports the breaking out of a mutiny on board the William Tapscott Enderby, bound for Queenstown. The captain was wounded and placed in irons by the crew.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Dr. John Kirk, British Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, as Consul-General at Zanzibar; of Mr. James Troup as Vice-Consul at Neegata; and of Mr. W. G. Lennon-Hunt as Vice-Consul at Madrid.

The Hamburg-American Company's steamer Alabama has run down a schooner, the Emily, off Salcombe. Only four persons could be rescued; and the captain, his wife, and two children, with two of the crew, are missing. It is said that the schooner had no lights at the time of the collision.

A Constantinople telegram to the *Times* says that Mr. Stefanos Xenos left that city last Saturday morning for Athens, with the concession of the canalisation of the Isthmus of Corinth, signed between the Greek Government and Theodore Lubini, London bankers.

Assisted passages are granted by the Government of Canada to farm labourers, navvies, female servants, and mechanics, by the magnificent steam-ships plying to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec. Free grants of 160 acres are offered in Manitoba from the splendid prairie lands of that province; and from 100 to 200 acres in other parts of Canada. A prudent farm labourer in Canada can save enough money in three or four years to stock a lot of land and commence farming for himself. For farmers, tradesmen, and mechanics there are advantageous openings in almost all parts of Canada. Returns made to the Hon. John H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture of Canada, show that ample employment and high wages can be found for upwards of 180,000 labourers and mechanics yearly. Light taxes, free schools, with the utmost freedom of political and religious opinion. On arrival in Canada, emigrants are received in dépôts and cared for by Government agents, who assist in finding them immediate employment. For any information required apply to the Canadian Government agent, Mr. William Dixon, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

A three-days' national conference of Spiritualists has been held this week at Liverpool, the president being Mr. T. Everett.

A supplement to Tuesday's *Gazette* contains an Order in Council promulgating the new scheme for the retirement of naval officers. It is intended to take effect from Oct. 1 next.

The annual congress of the Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter, ended on Tuesday, is declared to have been the most successful meeting of the kind ever held.

The camp of the National Artillery Association opened on Monday at Shoeburyness, under circumstances which augur a great success. The shooting for prizes began on Tuesday, and to-day (Saturday) the prizes will be presented.

The Rev. J. G. Cazenove, Provost of the College of Cumbrae, has been elected Bishop of Argyll and the Isles by the representatives, lay and clerical, of the diocese, though a protest has been made against the election as invalid.

The troops comprising the three infantry brigades at Aldershott, with five batteries of artillery, went through the evolutions of a sham fight, on Tuesday, under the direction of General Sir Hope James Grant.

The appointment of Sir Frederick Peel, Mr. Henry Tyrwhitt Jones Macnamara, and Mr. William Philip Price to be Railway Commissioners for the purposes of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The death is announced of Mr. J. B. Owen, the secretary of the Great Eastern Railway Company, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Owen had been in the service of the company thirty-six years, and had filled the office of secretary twenty-two years.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Mayor of Bradford to say that there is no likelihood of his being able to accept the invitation to open the Bradford Townhall, on Sept. 10. The right hon. gentleman adds that he has no strength to spare.

Mr. James Baird, of Auchmedden, the Scotch ironmaster, has paid over to a body of trustees, to be called the Baird Trust, the sum of £500,000, to be applied for religious purposes in connection with the Church of Scotland.——The Church Missionary Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society have received donations of £5000 each from an anonymous donor, as a "thank-offering for special mercies."——The Company of Fishmongers has granted 100 gs. to the London Diocesan Penitentiary at Highgate; and the Grocers' Company has added 100 gs. to the fund for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey.

The annual meeting of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society was held at Bedford on Thursday week, when there was a large attendance. The classes were well filled, particularly horses, cattle, and sheep. There were 157 entries of horses of all kinds.——Very successful exhibitions of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and implements were held on the same day in Aberdeen and Berwick by the Royal Northern and the Northumberland Agricultural Societies.——An important meeting of the agriculturists of North Devon was held at Barnstaple, yesterday week, for the purpose of receiving an offer from the committee of the Devon Agricultural Association, founded a few years ago by the Duke of Somerset and other gentlemen, for holding the meeting next year in Barnstaple. It was resolved that the offer be accepted, and about half the amount required in subscriptions was promised at the meeting. Addresses were delivered in support of the affair by Sir Bruce Chichester, Bart., Captain Williams, M.P., and other landowners.——The Yorkshire Agricultural Show was opened on Tuesday at Harrogate. The entries are quite up to the average, and the attendance was very large. It was decided to hold the next show at Sheffield.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR

The troops assembled on Dartmoor for the autumn performance of the prescribed military manœuvres, under the command of Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., were reviewed, on Saturday, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who stayed three days at Maristow, the seat of Sir Massey Lopes, M.P. His Royal Highness first manœuvred the Second Division, under the command of General Smith, at Ringmoor Down, for three hours, and then proceeded to Yannadon Down, where, accompanied by Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., and the Staff, he inspected the First Division, under the command of General Sir E. Greathed, and put them through similar exercises. On arriving at each division he was received with a Royal salute, and at the termination of each inspection expressed himself well pleased with the appearance and discipline of the troops. The force reviewed in the morning, on Ringmoor, belonging to the Second Division, consisted of nine regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, the hussars, Royal Horse Artillery, Army Service Corps, Engineers, and volunteers. After the inspection it had been intended that there should be manœuvring; but the steepness of the hill on which the troops were drawn up made it impossible for this to be carried out with any effect, and what was done must merely be considered as showing off the troops. An attack was made to the front of the original line in which the troops had been drawn up, the first brigade of the skirmishers being covered by a field battery with its 16-pounder guns. This attack was supposed to fail, and the enemy was understood to advance on the left flank. The second brigade, which, with the second field battery, had been held in reserve, then pivoted on its left, the horse artillery and cavalry advancing towards the proper front to cover the retreat which it was seen would be made eventually. The whole army retired with the covering of the horse artillery and the cavalry, the latter charging in a manner which was much approved. The troops reviewed on Yannadon in the afternoon, being the First Division, were rather superior in numbers; and there was a large assemblage of spectators from Plymouth, Tavistock, and other neighbouring towns. On Monday the Duke of Cambridge again reviewed all the troops, and in the evening published a general order, expressing his approval of their condition and behaviour. Tuesday was granted to the men as a holiday, in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness. The performances of Wednesday were to be confined to the Second Division, the two brigades of which were to be pitted against each other. The second brigade, under Brigadier-General Herbert, C.B., would represent the advanced guard of an army marching south upon Plymouth; and the first brigade, under Brigadier-General Thackwell, C.B., the advanced guard of a defending army, with the support of the marines and a battery of artillery, under Brigadier-General Rodney. The execution, however, of these movements would depend on the state of the weather, which has been very unsettled in the cloudy climate of Dartmoor. Many of the soldiers are laid up with bad colds; and nearly a hundred have been sent to the Devonport Hospital.

The two camps of the First and Second Divisions are separated from each other by a deep valley, being placed on hills a mile and a half apart. The head-quarters' camp is on Roborough Down. This place is situated on the border of Dartmoor, forming part of the high grounds between the upper vale of the Plym, with its tributary stream the Meavy, and the waters that flow into the river Tavy, a few miles north of this, situate east of the high road and railroad from Plymouth to Tavistock. It is the south-western corner of the great Dartmoor highland, overlooking Plymouth and Devonport and the Tamar. Dartmoor Forest, as it is termed in the legal language of antiquity, is a wilderness, with some cultivated oases, which extends twenty-two miles from north to south, and nineteen miles from west to east, rising on the average 1600 ft. above the sea-level. It is entirely composed of granite, covered with a thin layer of peat or barren loam. The surface is boldly waving, with very little flat; and many of the summits, in colour dull green or dingy brown, are crested with huge pinnacles of grey rock and scattered fragments of the same, which seem to have burst out of the scanty turf. These projecting crags on the hill-tops are called *tors;* they seem to have been worn and broken into a hundred fantastic shapes by the fierce storms and wintry frosts of many thousand years; and they mostly bear the Celtic names bestowed on them by an extinct race of British people, whose gloomy superstition, like that of the Gael in mountainous Scotland, invested Dartmoor with the terrors of a wild mythology, in keeping with the scenery of this strange western region. The most picturesque scenery is to be found not upon the moor itself, which has a stern and forbidding aspect, but in the deep winding ravines of its border, especially where the Dart and the Teign descend to the lovely country of the South Hams, as above Totnes and Ashburton, and in the neighbourhood of Moretonhampstead. Most of the rivers that water North and South Devon, except the Exe, which rises in Exmoor and belongs to a different geographical region, have their source in the heart of Dartmoor, in the morasses around Cranmere Pool, encompassed by the loftiest moorland hills and tors, one of them 2000 ft. high. Hence flow the Taw, the Torridge, the Ockment, the Tavy, the Dart, and the Teign. But the Plym, the Yealm, and the Erme, which seek the coast of the English Channel in the most southerly part of Devon, come from the marshy flanks of that south-western promontory, marked by Sheepstor, Fox Tor, and Pen Beacon, which is conspicuous from near Plymouth. This last-mentioned part of the great West Devonshire highland is occupied by the military camp for the autumn manœuvres. Our Artist's sketches present several views of the local scenery; a distant view of the Plym valley and Plymouth Sound, from Hessary Tor, near the Prince's Town convict prison; one of Sheepstor village church, which is the burial-place of Rajah Sir James Brooke; the tents of the 1st Somerset Militia, who have called their encampment, on Roborough Down, by the name of "Woodland Fort;" and the hills of Beliver Tor, Sheepstor, and Leather or Lither Tor, which are not, indeed, the most remarkable, but the nearest eminences within view of the camp.

Another page of engraved sketches presents different scenes of camp life and action in the field—the pet goat of the Welsh Fusiliers' regiment, the portable printing office attached to Sir Charles Staveley's head-quarters, the ambulance waggon for the medical care of sick or wounded soldiers, the temporary workshop of harness-menders for the artillery train, and the helter-skelter pace of a battery of field-guns flying over the roughest country in the hour of mimic battle. These features of autumnal campaigning experience on Dartmoor have an air of rude reality, unlike the July meeting on Wimbledon-common, or the Easter Monday congregation of volunteers on the Brighton Downs.

With reference to the brief sojourn of the Duke of Cambridge in this neighbourhood, it should be stated that his Royal Highness on Sunday went to Prince's Town, where he attended worship in the prison chapel, with choral service, and sermon by the Rev. F. A. Gardiner, Chaplain. He afterwards inspected the prison, in company with the Deputy-Governor, Captain R. D. Burgoyne, 93rd Regiment, Major Nott, the Governor, being absent on leave. This huge pile of building on Dartmoor, under the shadow of Hessary Tor, was constructed in 1809, for the confinement of 10,000 French prisoners of war. It now contains 1100 convicts, under sentence of penal servitude, who are employed in the granite quarries.

We may mention that an excellent photographic view of the camps of the First and Second Divisions has been taken by Mr. D. Groom, of Union-street, Plymouth.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The victory of Uhlan in the Goodwood Stakes is one more proof that it is almost impossible for a light-weight jockey, however strong and clever, to ride successfully round the many turns of the winding course over which this race is run. Little Morbey, who steered the Hippia filly, is fully equal to any of his rivals, and no fault could be found with his riding, but the fact remains that Uhlan, who is by no means the best four-year-old in England, gave a fair three-year-old no less than 34 lb. and a head beating; while the successes of Gomera (9 st.), Paganini (8 st. 10 lb.), and Taraban (8 st. 5 lb.) also bear out our assertion. The cup-day was certainly the most brilliant we ever saw, the weather being perfect, and the scene on the lawn quite beyond description. The Royal party were again present, and it is scarcely too much to say that half the noble families of England were represented. The Colonel beat Tourbillon very easily over a mile and a half; and then, after an interval for luncheon, the three cup candidates appeared. Cremorne may be dismissed at once. There was none of the Ascot bloom on his coat; he looked dull and jaded; and I we cannot regard it as worthy of a true sportsman to run such a grand horse apparently for the sake of winning a few bets about his starting, as it must have been well known that he did not stand the remotest chance of winning. Favonius pleased many people, though he did not seem to have laid on much muscle since last year, and it was plain that his preparation had been somewhat hurried; but Flageolet had improved marvellously even since Ascot, and Jennings looked the picture of confidence. Directly the flag fell, Huxtable sent the three-year-old to the front at a cracking pace, and took a long lead of Favonius, who was some lengths before Cremorne. The last named was out of the race before they had gone half way, and though Favonius made one or two feeble attempts to close with Flageolet, he was completely settled when they got into the straight, and "the Frenchman" cantered home some thirty lengths in front of him, thus winning a most uninteresting cup from the smallest field that has run since 1854, when that wonderful mare Virago beat two others. Wild Myrtle completely reversed her Tuesday's form with Chivalrous in one of the endless Memorials; and the ridiculously easy victory of Packington in the Molecomb Stakes proved that there was some truth in the report of his high trial, though he failed to extend the flying Ecossais in the July Stakes. Friday was rather a failure in point of racing, though M. Lefevre and Fordham will scarcely coincide in this opinion, as they won four races out of the seven. Drummond (8 st. 4 lb.) ran a great horse in the Chesterfield Cup, in which he was twice disappointed in getting through his field, and yet had something in hand at the finish; and the highly-bred Regal, by Saunterer—Regalia, carried off the Stafford Stakes, though from his previous running he is clearly very moderate. In summing up the results of the week, we must not omit to mention that the "blue, white, and red" came to the fore in ten races, including two out of the three cups, and that Fordham added nine to his previous long list of successes.

There was some very fine racing on the first day at Brighton, and the attendance, if not so select, was far more numerous than at Goodwood. Lilian (8 st. 7 lb.) won the Brighton Stakes with ridiculous ease from the Hippia filly (7 st. 9 lb.); and it is quite clear that Mr. Savile, who is in wonderful form just now, could have secured the Goodwood Stakes with either of his representatives. La Coureuse, who won two races at Goodwood, performed the same feat again, though Desdichado made a bit of a race with her on each occasion, and will perform better later in the season. The race for the cup was exceedingly interesting, and would have been even more so had not a slight accident necessitated the withdrawal of Winslow, who would probably have defeated Uhlan. Queen's Scholar was started to make the running for Uhlan, and the two soon held a long lead of Flageolet, whom Fordham was obliged to ride very tenderly, as he was meeting the four-year-old with so much the worst of the weights. Three quarters of a mile from home Queen's Scholar was beaten, and left Uhlan with the lead, and, in spite of every effort of Fordham, who came with a tremendous rush in the last hundred yards, he was never headed, and won cleverly by a neck. Flageolet ran wonderfully well; but it was expecting too much to ask him to beat a horse like Uhlan at a difference of only 6 lb. for the year.

The great Canterbury cricket week commenced on Monday last, under the most favourable auspices, with the usual match between North and South. The weather on the opening day was magnificent, and the attendance, if anything, larger than usual. The North, having won the toss, went to the wickets, and ran up a total of 270, to which Pinder contributed a finely played 78; eight of the wickets fell to Lillywhite, who bowled exceedingly well. Thanks chiefly to Mr. W. G. Grace (93), Jupp (80), and Mr. W. Yardley (49), the South made 369, Emmett being credited with six of their wickets. The second innings of the North fell short of their first by 73 runs, Lillywhite again proving very destructive; and the South finally secured an easy victory by seven wickets.

The champion golf-match at St. Andrews ended, last week, in favour of Strath, who defeated Morris by two holes.

The annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron opened on Tuesday at Cowes. Her Majesty's cup for all yachts belonging to the squadron was sailed for by seven craft, the winner being Count Batthyany with his cutter Kriemhilda. The race for Doggett's coat and badge was rowed yesterday week. There were six competitors, and the victor was Henry George Messum, of Richmond.

Mr. Baxter has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Succeeding to the late Sir Thomas Western, Mr. Chichester Fortescue has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Essex.

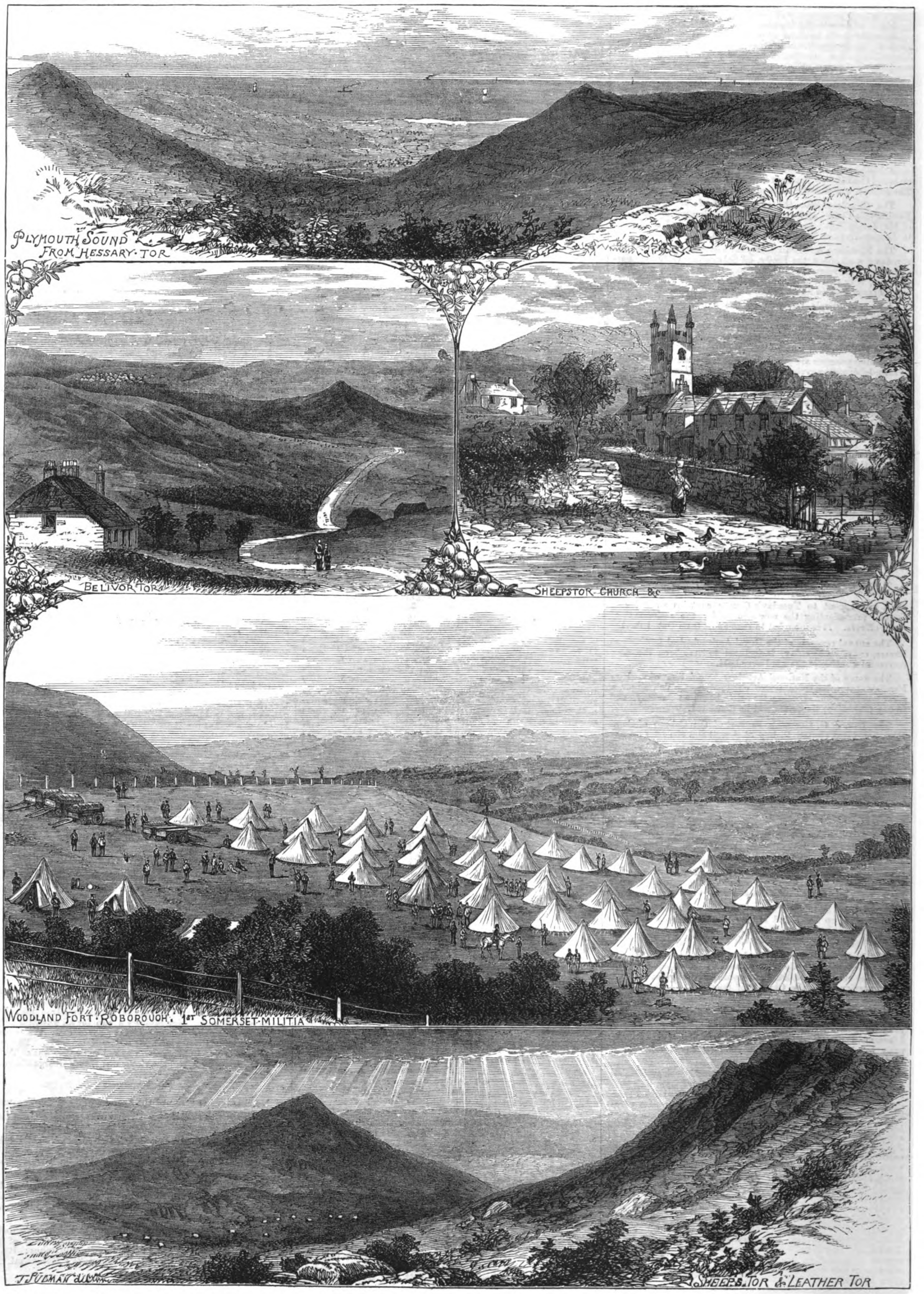
The Anglesey Choir Eisteddfod and Musical Festival has been held this week at Menai Bridge, in a large and elegantly decorated pavilion, capable of accommodating 2000 persons, erected near the suspension-bridge.

The Select Committee on the Civil Service writers has reported in favour of the restoration of a system of progressive payment as likely to best meet the requirements of justice and promote the efficiency of the service.

Since the printing of our Supplement, which contains the Chess article, we have received the following score of the Chess Tournament at Vienna:—Andersen, 4 matches; Blackburne, 4; Steinitz, 3; Bird, 2½; Paulsen, 2½; Rosenthal, 2½; Scharz, 2; Gellfuhs, 1½; Herul, 1½.

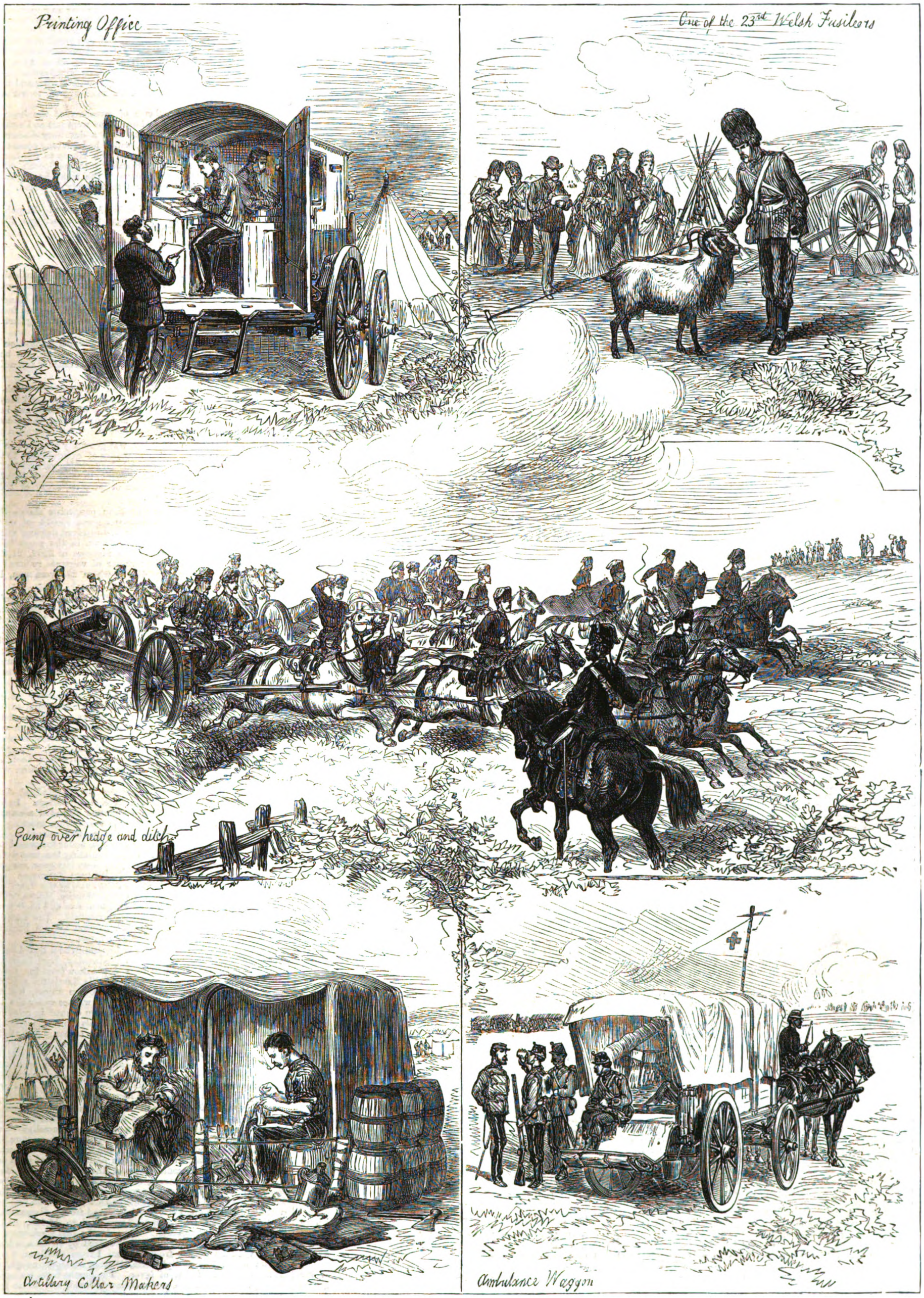
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THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES ON DARTMOOR.



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THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES ON DARTMOOR.



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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It may often ere now have been reasonably asked whether the grotesque ceremonial of proroguing Parliament by Commission was worth waiting to witness. However that may be, according to individual taste and powers of endurance, the patience of those who had to partake of that formality was decidedly tried on Tuesday last. The hour of meeting in the House of Lords, on the final day of the Session, was, as usual, shortly before two o'clock. At that hour Lord Redesdale took the woolsack, the Lord Chancellor being behind the scenes, in order to form part of the procession of the Lords Commissioners, attired in their scarlet and ermine robes, and crowned with those absurd cocked hats which Peers are obliged, by a vital rule of the Constitution, to wear when the Commons are in their presence. Two patriotic Peers were there and formed the House; half a dozen ladies, looking uneasy, if not frightened, as they sat on the Peers' benches on the Opposition side, were visible; while in the diplomatic gallery General Schenck, the United States Minister, was apparent, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen from his country. A more depressing condition of things for a waiting for two mortal hours cannot be conceived, even a third-class remote station on a branch line of railway, with its one porter and boy-clerk, being joyous and cheerful by comparison. Nevertheless, such was the fate of the select party assembled. The expected Royal Commissioners did not appear. In fact, the Royal Commission, which had been sent down to Osborne that morning to receive the Queen's signature, had not arrived.

And why not? Imagination could picture a scene—namely, the Cabinet sitting in solemn conclave, and "to them," as the stage directions in old plays have it, comes a missive from the Queen's messenger to say that he cannot answer for his passage to Osborne and back by two o'clock unless he has special means of conveyance, and he suggests that a telegram should be sent to the Port Admiral at Portsmouth ordering one of her Majesty's despatch-boats to be ready at a certain hour to take the messenger over to Osborne. The presuming of a sub-subordinate official to give advice to the inner council of the realm naturally causes great indignation, and what is to be done is seriously argued. At the proper moment the Chancellor of the Exchequer raises the question of expense, and lays down that in the outset there would be a shilling for the telegram. This, however, might be borne; but then arose the matter of consequential outlay. In the first place, there would be lighting the fires and getting up steam on board the despatch-boat, besides allowances for wear and tear in the transit from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight. Then most probably the messenger would insist on having luncheon and a whole bottle of wine on board, which the captain of the vessel would charge, and an item of at least seven-and-sixpence appear in the Miscellaneous Estimates next year, which Mr. Alderman Lusk would detect and Mr. Rylands rave over, so that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be badgered, a process which he would be unwilling to undergo, regard being had to recent castigations to which he has been subjected. In the event it is decided that the messenger must go by the ordinary conveyances, third class by train, and fore-cabin by steamer. Accordingly the official charged with that precious document, the Royal Commission, starts by South-Western Railway, which, as is well known, can be relied on always to keep time within an hour and a half or so, and proceeds across the Channel to the Isle of Wight, in one of the ordinary steamers, probably under the command of one of those captains in the service who leave passengers, luggage, and mails behind, and does not care a——well! a farthing, for the directors of their company. The result was that at half-past three o'clock the Commission had not reached the Palace of Westminster, and the occupants of both Houses were kept in a situation akin to that of the enchanted Princess and her suite in the fairy tale, in a state of torpor until the apposite moment when the splendid young Prince comes to waken her and them.

As usual, the Speaker took the chair in the Commons at half-past one, and there were then present some fifty or sixty of those wonderful Parliamentary "continuers" who come first and stay last in the Session. Amongst them the Prime Minister was not; only two members of the Cabinet being there besides the Home Secretary, who is deputy leader in the absence of his chief, and so was obliged to be present. Let it be told that one of this chosen band was Mr. Henley, who sits more in the House, and certainly takes more hours of apparently sweet sleep in his place in Parliament, than any other member. There was a regular "paper," and on it was one order of the day, which happened to be one of the numerous legislative failures of the Attorney-General this year; but he came forward, with a manner unabashed and a countenance even cheerful, to perform upon it the sacrificial operation of withdrawal. Not a few notices of motion for next year were given, and there were plenty of questions—notably one by Mr. Boord, the new Conservative member for Greenwich—who had only taken his seat the night before. This implies activity and mobility in him; and in truth the hon. member seemed to look about him a great deal, and especially during the long waiting above mentioned he occupied himself with a minute examination of the Mace; perhaps his Conservative instincts stirring him to wish, mentally, that he might be in his place on the day when Sir Charles Dilke moves to "Take away that bauble!" There was, of course, a development of babbling, Mr. Macfie trying to have the last word, but Mr. Montague Chambers achieving that distinction, while Mr. Callan nearly succeeded in getting up an Irish row. At a few minutes to two the talk by common consent ceased, and everyone prepared to hear the mystic three knocks on the great door by Black Rod; but in vain. Nearly half an hour passed; members went out and came in, and some took their final departure; the Speaker slipped out of the chamber, and sought his retiring-room; the clerks left their places at the table, and moved about the floor conversing with the few members that remained. Such was the situation, relieved only by the occasional arrival of intelligence that everything was yet at a standstill. At length, about half-past three, came news that the Commission had arrived; but still no change was made in the position of things, and the Speaker did not appear. Anon there went a thrilling whisper about to the effect that all was ready; the Lords Commissioners, robed and cocked-hatted, and ranged in procession-order in the Prince's Chamber, when, lo! it was discovered that one of them, and he a principal one, was missing. Here was a dilemma; his name was in the Commission; to him, on his name being called during the process of reading that instrument, would the Clerks make reverence, bowing low and genuflecting solemnly, and without his presence the proceedings, if they went on, would be null and void, and the Constitution violated. Fleet messengers were dispatched, the telegraph was set in motion, but the missing Secretary of State was not to be found. At a quarter to four, however, he made his appearance voluntarily and uncalled. By this time the Speaker had resumed the chair in the Commons, but the attendance of members had dwindled down to just eleven, so the right honourable gentleman was followed to the Lords by but a scanty train. When he returned in that denuded plight which is customary—that is, without the mace being borne before him, and without his high title being loudly announced to the House as he is about to enter—he had been joined by a few more members; but still the number of those who remained to assist in the closing scene was so comparatively small that, perhaps, the greatest of all the labours of the Speaker during the Session—that of shaking hands with every gentleman before the dispersion—was, happily, much curtailed. But the mishaps of the day had not yet ended. It is the custom, when the Commons have returned to their own House from the Lords on the day of prorogation, for the Speaker to read to those present the Queen's Speech, which they have just heard delivered by the Lord Chancellor. Now, when the Speaker took his place at the table, and smilingly extended his hand to Sir Erskine May to receive the copy of the Speech which ought to have been provided for him, behold! it was not in the hand of that admirable official—no copy had been sent to him. There was, of course, a laugh, and another waiting for ten minutes or so, during which there might have been used, if no other resource was available to supply the omission, any of the evening newspapers, which had published the Speech nearly three hours before. Of course, a copy of the Speech was obtained; but the impression remained that the last incidents of a Session of mishaps were a succession of blunders.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill was read the second time yesterday week, the Marquis of Salisbury, however, notifying that he would, in Committee, propose amendments limiting the operation of the measure to twelve months, and providing that no scheme should be submitted for the approval of Parliament later than June 15 next. The Education Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee. The Conspiracy Law Amendment Bill was read the second time, their Lordships agreeing, on the motion of Lord Cairns, to amendments limiting the application of the measure exclusively to cases of breach of contract between masters and servants.

There was a short special sitting on Saturday, more for the purpose of business than debate, at which the following bills were passed the final stage:—The Penalties (Ireland) Bill, the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill, the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, the Defence Acts Amendment Bill, the Conspiracy Law Amendment Bill, the Public Health Act (1872) Amendment Bill, the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the Railway Regulation Bill, the Royal Navy Artillery Volunteer Force Bill, and the Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment Bill. The Telegraphs Bill and the Militia Pay Acts Amendment Bill were read the second time and passed through Committee, and the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill and the Appropriation Bill were brought up from the other House and read the first time. The Commons' amendments to the Slave Trade (Consolidation) Bill and to the Elementary Education Bill were agreed to.

The standing orders were suspended on Monday for the purpose of passing the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill and the Appropriation Bill through all their remaining stages. The Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the Telegraphs Bill, and the Militia Acts Amendment Bill were also read the third time and passed. The Commons' reasons for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' amendments to the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill were considered, and their Lordships' objections withdrawn. The Commons' amendments to the Gas and Water Facilities Acts (1870) Amendment Bill were agreed to. On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Lord Redesdale finally protested against the payment of the three millions awarded by the Geneva Arbitration to the United States, his objection being that, as the Northern States had again amalgamated with the Southern, they would be receiving money in their own wrong. The Lord Chancellor observed that, after the arbitration on the subject, the objection came too late. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

The House met at half-past two o'clock on Tuesday, but nearly an hour and a half elapsed before the concluding ceremony of the Session began. About four o'clock the Royal Commissioners appointed to prorogue Parliament took their seats in front of the throne; and, the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to attend, the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill and several other bills, after which the Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Message on the close of the Session. Her Majesty thanked the two Houses for the loyal promptitude with which they had voted an annuity to her son the Duke of Edinburgh, adding that she trusted his marriage would "form a new tie of amity between two great empires;" and afterwards alluded in terms of satisfaction to some of the principal measures passed during the Session. The Commission for proroguing Parliament was next read, after which the Lord Chancellor, in obedience to her Majesty's commands and in virtue of the Royal Commission, declared Parliament prorogued until Oct. 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Another futile attempt was made, yesterday week, to alter the terms of the proposed grant to the Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Anderson, one of the members for Glasgow, moved that, in the event of his Royal Highness becoming Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the annuity should cease; and that the grant of £6000 to the Grand Duchess should only take effect if the Prince die before succeeding to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg; but, in deference to the feeling of the House, the amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed through Committee. It would appear that there is more than one inspector of schools who considers that the National Anthem partakes too much of the nature of religious teaching to be sung during the hours devoted to secular instruction. Lord George Hamilton, having heard of a second inspector who has been discouraging the singing of "God Save the Queen," asked Mr. Forster to issue a circular on the subject. The Vice-President of the Council undertook to inform the inspector referred to, on receipt of his name and address and the particulars of the case, that he was wrong if he forbad the singing of the National Anthem during any part of the school day; but declined, for the present at least, to send out a general circular to that effect. The debate on the finances of India was resumed, and again adjourned. The evening sitting lasted barely half an hour, the House having been counted out.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill and the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill were on Saturday read the third time and passed, after which the adjourned debate on the Indian Budget was resumed and concluded. The House then went into Committee on the Indian accounts, and the usual resolution was passed.

Lord Enfield stated, on Monday, what instructions had been sent to the commanders of British war-ships on the coast of Spain. The Lords' amendments to the Conspiracy Law Amendment Bill having been brought up for consideration, Mr. V. Harcourt moved that the amendments should be considered that day three months. After some discussion the motion was agreed to, and the bill withdrawn, on the understanding that the subject should be further considered during the recess, and a more complete measure introduced next Session. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Factory Acts Amendment Bill was resumed by Mr. Hughes, who warmly supported the bill. Mr. Leith also spoke in favour of it. Mr. Mundella then announced his intention to withdraw the bill, and in doing so complained of the difficulties he had encountered in finding an opportunity for having it discussed. The bill would, however, be brought forward again. Mr. Bruce thought Mr. Mundella had exercised a wise discretion in withdrawing the bill, and urged him, before reintroducing it, to weigh carefully the objections which had been made to it, especially as regarded its effect upon the employment of women. The bill was then withdrawn. The new contract for mails between the Cape and Zanzibar and that for mails between Zanzibar and Aden were agreed to without discussion.

There was a fair attendance of members at the hour of meeting on Tuesday. Several questions were put and notices given for next Session. There was even a desultory discussion about a return which was moved, which had not long concluded when the "Black Rod" summoned the House to the Lords' Chamber. On their return the Speaker read the Speech, when all the members present took leave of the right hon. gentleman, shaking hands with him, and then slowly dispersed.

There were in the late Session 346 Acts passed—91 public, 253 local, and 2 private. Last year the number was 305—98 public, 200 local, and 7 private.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The election of an Alderman for the ward of Cordwainer terminated, yesterday week, in favour of Mr. John Paterson.

The Corporation have agreed to pay the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral £20,000 for a portion of the land fronting the cathedral. It is intended to remove the railing further back, and so materially to widen the thoroughfare.

The programme of the London International Exhibition of 1874, which is described as the fourth of the series, has been issued. It contains full directions for the guidance of intending exhibitors.

Writing from Geneva, the Grand Vizier of the Shah of Persia conveys the thanks of his Majesty to the Lord Mayor for the magnificent hospitality of the city of London, and intimates that the order of the Lion and the Sun of the second class has been conferred on his Lordship.

The bank holiday, on Monday, was generally observed in all parts of the metropolis, and the number of excursionists to the seaside and elsewhere was unusually large. The various public institutions and places of amusement in and near London were all visited by large numbers of persons, many of them excursionists from the country.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,072, of whom 33,102 were in workhouses and 64,970 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3462, 21,493, and 29,256 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 451, of whom 291 were men, 129 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

A conference on the objects of the Trades Guild of Learning took place, at the Privy Council Office, Downing-street, yesterday week, where the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Forster received Sir Antonio Brady, the Rev. H. Solly, and other gentlemen connected with the movement. After the necessity of better technical education for the English artisan had been discussed at some length, the President of the Council promised to give the proposals of the deputation the fullest and most careful consideration.

A presentation dinner was held on Wednesday at the Albion Tavern for the purpose of giving a testimonial to Mr. W. Newton, deputy chairman of the works committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The testimonial, which consisted of a purse of 1000 gs. and a valuable service of plate, was subscribed by the inhabitants of Mile-end, Wapping, Whitechapel, Limehouse, Bethnal-green, and other East-End parishes, as a recognition of his services in connection with metropolitan improvements.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the British Medical Association was begun, on Tuesday, in King's College. In the morning many members of the association attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral, and afterwards there were meetings of the committee of council and of the general council. The general meeting was held in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Alfred Baker, who, after congratulating the association on their unparalleled prosperity and success last year, resigned the chair to the new president, Sir William Fergusson, who then read his opening address. In the evening the Lord and Lady Mayoress held a reception at the Mansion House, which was attended principally by medical gentlemen and their wives and daughters. More than 3000 were received. The Hastings gold medal has been awarded to Mr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, for his essay on diseases of the ovaries.

The last weekly meeting of the London School Board before the autumn vacation was held on Wednesday, Lord Lawrence being in the chair. In reply to a deputation from the Trades Guild of Learning, seeking assistance, his Lordship said the board fully recognised the importance of the object, but the subject was a large one, and they must well consider the cost before taking any step. A long discussion ensued in reference to the establishment of industrial schools; but the question was ultimately postponed till after the recess. A financial statement for the past half-year was submitted, showing that the current expenditure exceeded £40,000. Of this £24,604 was expended on schools, including maintenance, apparatus, and teachers' salaries. The outlay on capital account during the same period appears to have been £163,044. The outstanding liabilities of the board have increased to £432,164.

Last week 2299 births and 1508 deaths were registered in the metropolis, the former being 36 above and the latter 295 below the average. "With a declining mortality," the Registrar-General says, "the deaths from diarrhœa were 375, and the deaths from simple cholera are increasing; but, while cholera has been fatal to twenty one children, it has been only fatal to one adult, a needlewoman of the age of twenty-eight, living at 26, St. Anne-street, Limehouse, and to the daughter, aged nine, of a labourer, who was a passenger in the Rhin. London is still free from epidemic cholera; nor, with due precaution, has this great city much to dread from a disease which in the years 1849, 1854, and 1866 was fatal to 14,125, 10,738, and 5596 of its inhabitants." Two deaths last week were referred to sunstroke, and eight were caused by street accidents. There were 28 deaths from measles, 1 from smallpox, 8 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, and 22 from different forms of fever. The deaths from whooping-cough, fever, scarlatina, and measles declined, and those from measles, scarlatina, and fever were below the average.

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LAW AND POLICE.

The *Guardian* states that the Mastership of the Rolls has been offered to the Attorney-General.

Viscount Monck has been sworn a Lord Justice of Ireland in place of the Master of the Rolls.

Judgment has been given by the Lords Justices on the appeals of Earl Delawarr and the Hon. C. C. Sackville, in reference to the Dorset estates which have formed the subject of dispute, the decision of the Vice-Chancellor being affirmed.

The Lords Justices, on Tuesday, delivered their reserved judgment upon the appeals from Vice-Chancellor Malins's decision in the suit instituted by the National Bank against three of its directors—namely, Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., Mr. Frazer Bradshaw Henshaw, and Sir Joseph M'Kenna—seeking to make them liable for the losses of the bank arising out of discount transactions with the limited company of Charles Laffitte and Co. The Vice-Chancellor's decree was, with certain exceptions, discharged.

Sir James Hannen has granted a rule for a new trial relative to the opposed will of the late Miss Mary Brooke. The original trial, which occupied the Court several days, ended in the jury finding for the defendant, in favour of the will propounded. The Judge thought there was ground for further consideration.

Sequestration against Mr. George Elliott, the member for North Durham, obtained during his absence in Egypt, has been set aside by the Lords Justices of the Court of Chancery, the case having come before them on appeal. Their Lordships stigmatised the order as a serious abuse of the procedure of the Court, and discharged it with costs.

Sir Robert Phillimore, sitting with the Trinity Masters, has pronounced judgment on the claim of the owners of the Batavier against the Khedive, as owner of the Charkieh. His decision is that the Batavier was to blame for the collision; but, as she had a pilot on board and his orders were obeyed, she was exempt from damages.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried at York on Saturday. The plaintiff, Miss Calvert, who is about twenty-seven years of age, is a cousin of Mr. Brown, the defendant, and lived at Yarm with her mother. An engagement was entered into between them, and the day was fixed, when suddenly the defendant refused to have any more to do with the plaintiff. Great laughter was caused by the reading of the defendant's letters, which were of a remarkable character. The plaintiff, however, acknowledged that she wrote to the defendant telling him that her heart was "dead, dead, and cold to all but one love." That remark, she added, did not apply to the defendant, and thereupon her counsel elected to be nonsuited.——At the Chester Assizes, on Monday, an action for breach of promise was tried before Mr. Justice Keating. The plaintiff, who is nineteen years of age, was Martha Bebbington, the daughter of a farmer living at Elton, near Sandbach, Cheshire; and the defendant, John Hitchen, lived with his father, a farmer, at Cholmondeston. The plaintiff's birthday, last February, was fixed for the wedding, and the dresses were chosen. She went home in November, 1872, to prepare for the wedding, but heard no more of the defendant, who, it is said, in the meantime met with a widow, married her, and became landlord of the Pig and Whistle, at Wettenhall. The jury found for the plaintiff—damages, £200.——At the Limerick Assizes, on Wednesday, a verdict was given in a breach of promise case. Miss Elizabeth Sheehy, daughter of a Limerick magistrate, was the plaintiff, and Major John Evans O'Leary, a nephew of Sir De Lacy Evans, was the defendant. Damages were laid at £5000. The courtship had lasted eight years. At one time the plaintiff had released the defendant from his promise, but their engagement was subsequently renewed, and the marriage was to have been solemnised on the death of Sir De Lacy Evans. The jury awarded £1875 damages.

Miss Hodgson has obtained £320 damages against Mr. Sydney Langdon, a tailor in New Burlington-street, for false imprisonment. He had charged her, at Brighton, with stealing a purse from him, and she had been committed for trial.

Miss Alice Stuart has obtained, at the Croydon Assizes, a verdict for £900 damages against the Great Western Railway Company for injuries sustained by her in a collision that took place, in September last, between a passenger-train and a goods-train, at the Westbourne Park station. The plaintiff had been attending the Worcester Musical Festival professionally, and was returning home, with her father, when the accident happened. An action by the father arising out of the same accident was settled without a trial.——Several actions for compensation for personal injuries sustained in railway accidents have been tried at Manchester, the plaintiffs receiving, respectively, £160, £450, £650, and £950.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury, which was adjourned, at the close of the sitting on Thursday week, over the bank holiday, for the purpose of enabling the jury to recruit, was resumed on Tuesday morning. Dr. Kenealy continued his speech on behalf of the defendant, commencing with what he termed a dissection of the mental character of Roger Tichborne corresponding with the previous elucidation of his moral character. In addressing the Court on Wednesday Dr. Kenealy again commented on the failure of counsel for the prosecution to put any of the Orton family in the witness-box. He denied that there was any evidence of a copy of the *Illustrated London News* containing an account of the Tichborne family having reached the defendant. Proof of identity was deduced from the similarity of handwriting in the defendant's later letters and those of Roger Tichborne. Being asked by a juryman why he selected the later letters, Dr. Kenealy propounded a theory that, having lost his style during his "desert life," the defendant would have to begin again afresh, as in his early youth. Both the fact and the theory were, however, dissented from, the foreman affirming that there was no proof that the defendant had ever left off writing. His statements to Mr. Hodgson during the voyage home were sifted to show what was credible and what was incredible. The confession of having had St. Vitus's dance was thrown aside as absurd, but the statement that Jules Berrault had been left behind at Rio was cited as a fact utterly beyond the knowledge of Arthur Orton. The learned counsel concluded by contrasting the evidence of Captain Hall with that of Mr. Childers as to the difficulty of finding sailors at Melbourne in 1854. The chief topics dealt with on Thursday were the defendant's visit to Wapping; the "virulent opposition" he met with at the hands of the Tichborne family; his first interview with Lady Tichborne; the Abbé Salis's statement that Lady Tichborne attempted to bribe him to recognise the defendant as her son; and Sir Joseph and Lady Radcliffe's interview with the defendant at Croydon. Photographs taken in Paris, January, 1867, of Lady Tichborne and the defendant were shown—that of the latter showing, as was contended, the same peculiarity of thumb which the defendant now possessed.

At the Manchester Assizes there has been tried an action for assault brought by the acting manager of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, against Mr. Bandmann. The assault complained of arose out of a disagreement respecting the terms of a contract. There was a fight on the stage, and the combatants were ultimately separated by the stage carpenters. A verdict of £5 damages for the plaintiff was given, the Judge refusing to certify for costs.

Mr. D'Eyncourt decided, at the Marylebone Police Court, on Saturday, that a grocer could not be convicted under the Adulteration of Food Act for selling cocoa that had been mixed with sugar, arrowroot, and sago. There was no fraud at all, he said, in selling that which had been recognised in the trade for fifty years as cocoa.

At Marylebone, on Saturday, a clergyman, professedly of St. Colomb, Cornwall, was fined 10s. for drunkenness; and at the Thames Court a general dealer, who had sought to increase his gains by fortune-telling, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. Five male and two female housebreakers were committed, yesterday week, at Lambeth, on eight charges of theft, robbery, and housebreaking. Several pawnbrokers who had taken marked articles in pledge were reprimanded and their expenses refused.

Mr. Baron Pigott passed sentence, on Tuesday, on the two young ruffians who so brutally assaulted Mr. Grey, at Kennington, and smashed his finger in attempting to wrench off his gold ring. He condemned them to ten years' penal servitude, plus five-and-twenty lashes.

A labouring man named Lee was tried yesterday week, at the Croydon Assizes, for the murder of his wife. It was during a drunken affray that the woman received the injuries of which she died; but, it being apparently doubtful precisely how she was injured fatally, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."——The wretched woman, Eliza Hewlett, who drowned one of her children at Reddish last month, and attempted to drown another as well as herself, has been tried for murder, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.——Mary Ann O'Neill, charged with having feloniously killed Charles Rogers, at an orphanage kept by her in Grosvenor-street, Manchester, was found guilty, but sentence was deferred.——At the Leeds Assizes, on Monday, Thomas Green was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for the attempted murder of Mary Paver, whom he had courted for some time.——At Donegal Assizes, last Saturday, Bernard and Charles M'Callog were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life for wounding with intent to murder Owen M'Fadden on the night of Aug. 21, 1871. They had been twice tried before for the murder of M'Fadden's wife on the same occasion, but were acquitted.——Benjamin Hudson was hanged at Derby, on Monday, for the murder of his wife at Hanley, and for a similar murder Henry Evans was hanged at Aylesbury.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Several Illustrations of the conflict, on June 13, at Elmina, between the British naval and military forces in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle and the invading army of the King of Ashantee have been given in this Journal. A letter from Freetown, Sierra Leone, furnishes intelligence from Cape Coast down to July 3. The expected assault by the Ashantees on Cape Coast Castle had not then been made. It was believed that the Ashantees, by means of their spies, obtained information that their plans had been discovered, and that a warm reception had been prepared for them, and hence they abandoned, or at least deferred, their attack. The head-quarters of the Ashantees were, according to the latest accounts, about twelve miles from Cape Coast, and their forces were still so disposed as to menace both Cape Coast and Elmina. The Ashantee who had commanded the force engaged in the attack on Elmina was to be beheaded. The military head-quarters for the West Coast had been fixed at Cape Coast Castle, and not at Elmina. A good deal of sickness prevailed at Cape Coast Castle, and there was some scarcity of provisions there. We have described the Ashantee country and nation, in reference to the subjects of former Illustrations. The two sketches now presented show the ordinary aspect of daily household life among these savages, whose habits are like those of other negro populations, in Guinea, except where Mohammedan craftsmen, from the more civilised countries north of this region, have introduced some useful arts. Their houses, indeed, as seen in our view of an Ashantee village, are rather neatly constructed of bamboo wicker-work, with a thatch of palm-leaves, rising to the height of 15 ft. at the central ridge, from eaves 4 ft. 6 in. high. A woman is observed pounding maize in a wooden mortar; others strip the fibre off plantain stalks; and one is cooking, while a man lies sleeping on a mat under the tree. Goats and pigs, fowls and ducks, run about the place; while vultures are perched on the house-roof, and other birds have made their nests of grass in the tree. To the right hand is a fetish-house, a sort of temple for their abject heathen superstition, which has been defined as "the worship of everything but God." In the second Illustration, showing the interior of an Ashantee cottage, the man, as usual, is reposing on a bamboo bedstead. The women of the family do not seem very busy; two of them, with a young man, are seated on the floor eating their breakfast; one smoking her pipe. Another is about to go out at the door. The food is dumplings, served on plantain leaves. The lady of the house lies on the floor, to have her hair combed by the lady's maid. Among the household utensils are a large basket for corn, a roll of mats, and a bag of charms, to avert the anger of some malicious demon. A musket, as well as a shield, with spear and sword, is hung on the wall behind.

The annual exhibition of plants and flowers grown by the working men of Edinburgh took place in the Corn Exchange, Grassmarket, last Saturday. Over 300 prizes were competed for; and the *Scotsman* says that, in all respects, the show was superior to that of any preceding year.

The fund for raising a memorial by the corps of Royal Engineers to the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne has nearly reached £1800, and the Burgoyne committee has determined that the memorial shall consist of a bronze statue of the late Field Marshal, to be erected at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham—probably in front of the new Halls of Study.

The Ross and Monmouth Railway was opened for traffic yesterday week.——The Liverpool Extension Railway, by which the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Midland, and Great Northern Companies obtain a new and independent access to Liverpool, was opened for passenger traffic yesterday week.——The formal opening of the Devon and Somerset Railway, from Wiveliscombe to Dulverton, took place, on Tuesday, at the latter place. A large stock market was opened, for which the land had been given by the Earl of Carnarvon. A great number of the nobility and gentry of the county sat down to a dinner, at which his Lordship presided. The line extends from Taunton to Barnstaple, a distance of forty-three miles.

THE CHADWICK MEMORIAL, BOLTON.

The cotton-manufacturing town of Bolton-le-Moors, in Lancashire, which lately had its new Townhall opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, has just done honour to a local benefactor. Dr. S. T. Chadwick, M.D., long a medical practitioner there, has conferred great benefits on the poorer classes by his efforts and gifts to establish charitable institutions. He retired from practice in 1863, when he offered £1000 towards the erection of a new Infirmary, and proposed that the old Infirmary buildings should be purchased, with the aid of another sum of £1000 from his purse, for a town's Library and Museum. These proposals, in which Mrs. Chadwick participated, did not meet with sufficient support; but, in 1868, the doctor and his wife found an outlet for their benevolence in schemes for Model Dwellings and an Orphanage. Towards the first Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick placed the sum of £10,000 in the hands of Messrs. Rushton and Armitstead, solicitors, Bolton. The dwellings were required by the founders to be "commodious and well-ventilated dwellings, in open and airy situations, to conduce to the sanitary, social, and moral influences which were so absolutely required after the exhausting daily toil to which working men were subjected in an overheated and impure atmosphere." Towards the Orphanage £7000, and afterwards £5000, were handed over by Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick, in addition to the rents of the model buildings, which were required to be devoted to the maintaining, clothing, and educating orphan children belonging to the Bolton Poor-Law Union. The Orphanage buildings are being built on land given by the Earl of Bradford, and will form a street to which the Corporation give the name of Peabody-street.

In gratitude for these benefactions the people of Bolton have erected a statue of Dr. Chadwick during his lifetime. This memorial was unveiled on Friday week. The day was observed as a holiday, and a procession of the public bodies of the town, in carriages, and the trades and friendly societies, carrying their insignia, walked the principal streets before the ceremony. There was a large display of colours, and, though the crowd was of course much more local, the general demonstration was not much less imposing than on the recent Royal visit. The statue, which stands in the Townhall square, fronting an angle of the new Townhall, was unveiled at five o'clock by Mr. James Barlow, an ex-Mayor and chairman of the Memorial committee. The Mayor (Mr. W. W. Cannon), Colonel Gray, M.P., Mr. Hick, M.P., and others were present. The statue is in bronze, and is the work of Mr. C. B. Birch, of London. It is 10 ft. 1 in. high, and stands on a pedestal of 12 ft., in the centre of which is a bas relief design in bronze, representing Mrs. Chadwick directing some poor children to the Orphanage. Speeches were delivered, a peal of bells in Trinity Church (an old gift of the doctor's) was rung in his honour, and a luncheon was afterwards given in the new Townhall. The board of guardians, who were indebted to Dr. Chadwick for their workhouse organ, also had a luncheon in celebration of the occasion.

STATUE OF LORD DOWNSHIRE.

A bronze statue of the late Marquis of Downshire has been erected on his estate at Hillsborough, in the county of Down, Ireland. The sculptor is Mr. S. F. Lynn, of Belfast, an Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts. The model of this statue was one of the few works of merit in the sculpture-gallery at the late exhibition of our Royal Academy. The late Marquis, who died just five years ago, was esteemed a good Irish landlord. He was fourth Marquis, the Most Honourable Arthur Wills Blundell Sandys Trumbull Windsor Hill, K.P., born Aug. 6, 1812, who succeeded his father, the third Marquis, in April, 1845; bearing also the titles of Earl and Viscount Hillsborough, Viscount Kilwarlin, and Baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, in the Peerage of Ireland; Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Fairford, and Baron Harwich, in the Peerage of Great Britain; and hereditary constable of Hillsborough Fort. He was married to a daughter of the first Viscount Combermere, and had three children, the eldest of whom, Arthur Wills Blundell Roden Hill, born in December, 1844, is the fifth and present Marquis of Downshire. The founder of this noble family was Sir Moyses Hill, Knight, who went to Ireland in 1573 with the Earl of Essex, to serve Queen Elizabeth in putting down the O'Neil rebellion.

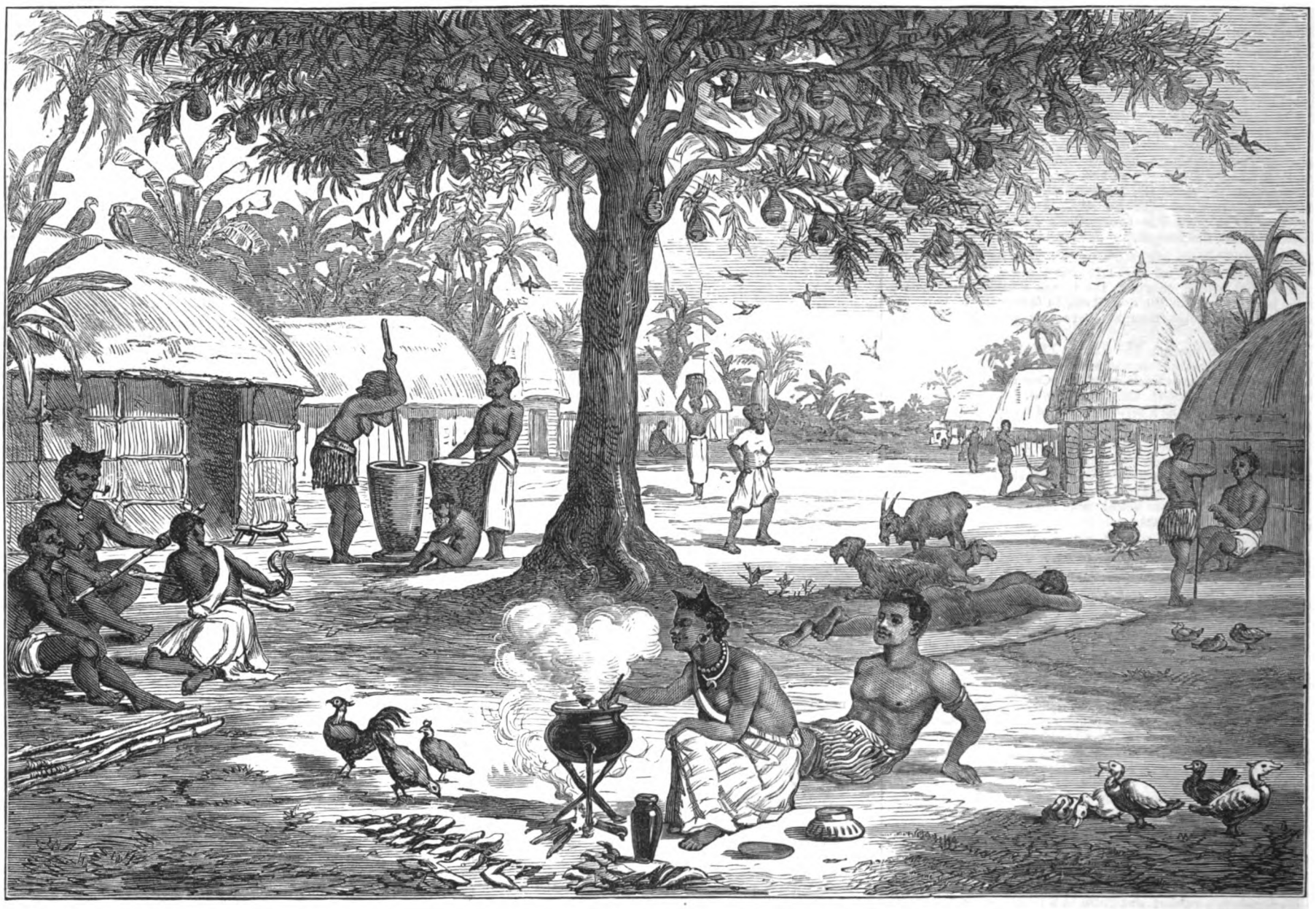
THE DROVERS' HALL AND ASYLUM.

This institution, which is situated on the north side of the Metropolitan Cattle Market, at Islington, between two of the large buildings of the City Corporation, now used as dwellings, will shortly be opened by the Lord Mayor. It consists of fifteen sets, each of three rooms, on two floors, for fifteen aged and infirm drovers. There is also a committee-room, with offices, and in the rear is a hall 63 ft. long by 30 ft. wide and 27 ft. high, intended for a reading-room and club-room, where the men who are occupied in the adjoining market may hold their meetings. The interior of the hall is lighted by circular-headed windows, under an arcade, formed of ornamental pressed brick, resting in coupled pilasters of white brick, with stone foliated caps and bases, these again resting upon a dado of ornamental tiles, between a plinth and surbase of Portland cement, executed by the Architectural Pottery Company. The ceiling is waggon-headed, in stencilled panels, and partly open timbered; it is stained and varnished, each truss supported by the coupled pilaster. A raised dais at one end will afford an opportunity for the delivery of lectures and other means of improving the minds of this class of our fellow-countrymen, who need it not a little. The architects are Messrs. Lander and Bedells, of John-street, Bedford-row; the contractors are Messrs. Mansbridge, of Camden Town.

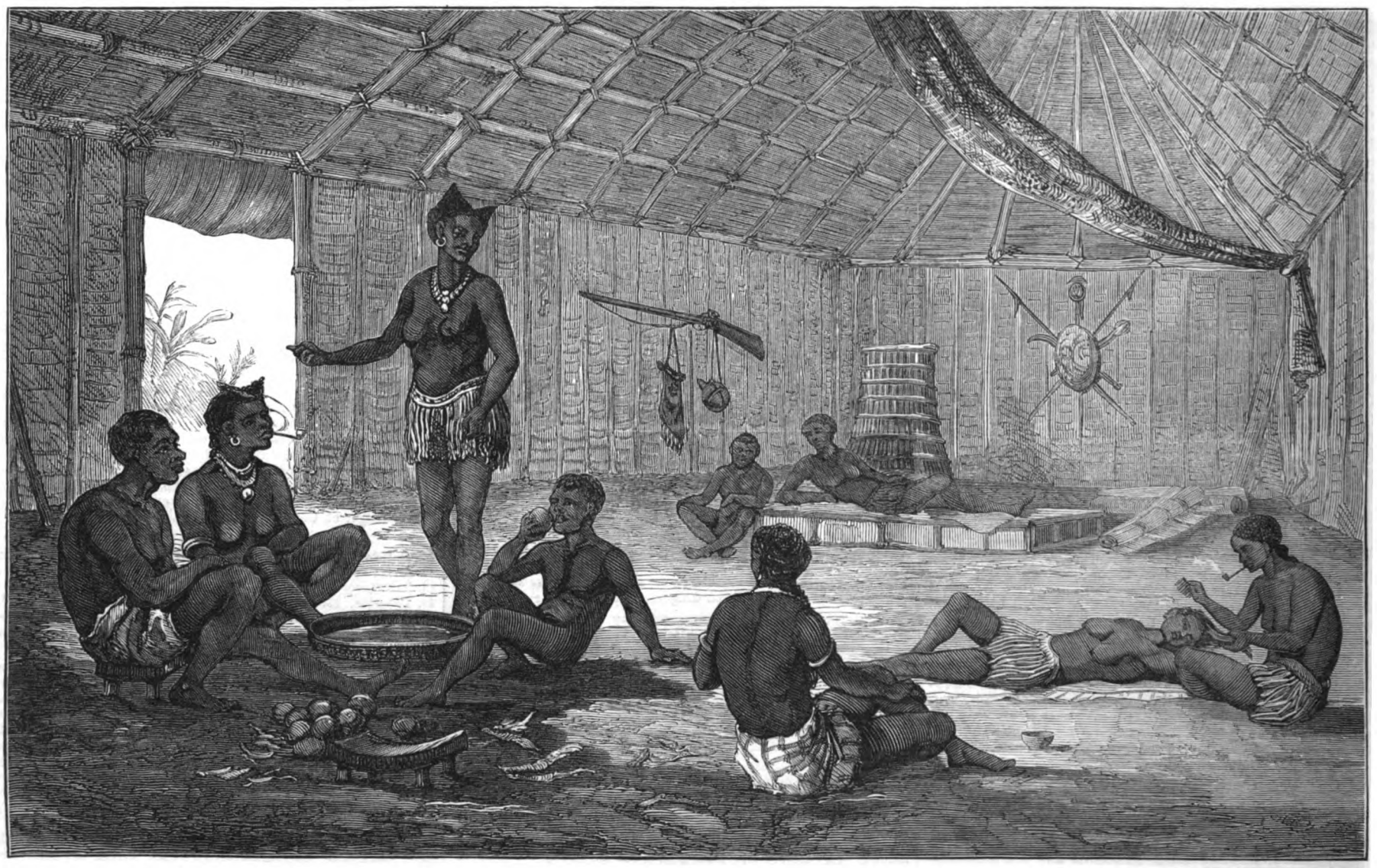
A meeting of clergy and laity of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles entitled to elect a Bishop was held at Lochgilphead on Thursday week, when Provost Cazenove and the Rev. A. G. Douglas, Rector of Stapwick, Dorset, were proposed. A number of representatives declined to vote; and, as neither of the candidates had a majority of those present, the matter was referred to the College of Bishops.

The 1st Battalion of Berkshire volunteers were reviewed yesterday week in Windsor Park, where they had been encamped during the week. The regimental prizes were distributed by the Princess Christian, whose husband is the honorary Colonel of the battalion.——The 3rd Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers has been in camp this week, at Sandwell Park. The camping ground, which is both picturesque and central, has been lent by the Earl of Dartmouth.——On Saturday evening last the annual inspection of the 1st London Engineer Volunteers took place in Tufnell Park—the inspecting officer being Colonel Murray and the officer in command Major Stillwell.——The Dorsetshire volunteers have been encamped at Swanage during the past week, under the hon. Colonel, the Earl of Eldon. At the review Colonel Hankey, of the Dorchester dépôt centre, expressed himself highly pleased with the performance and the military bearing of the battalion.

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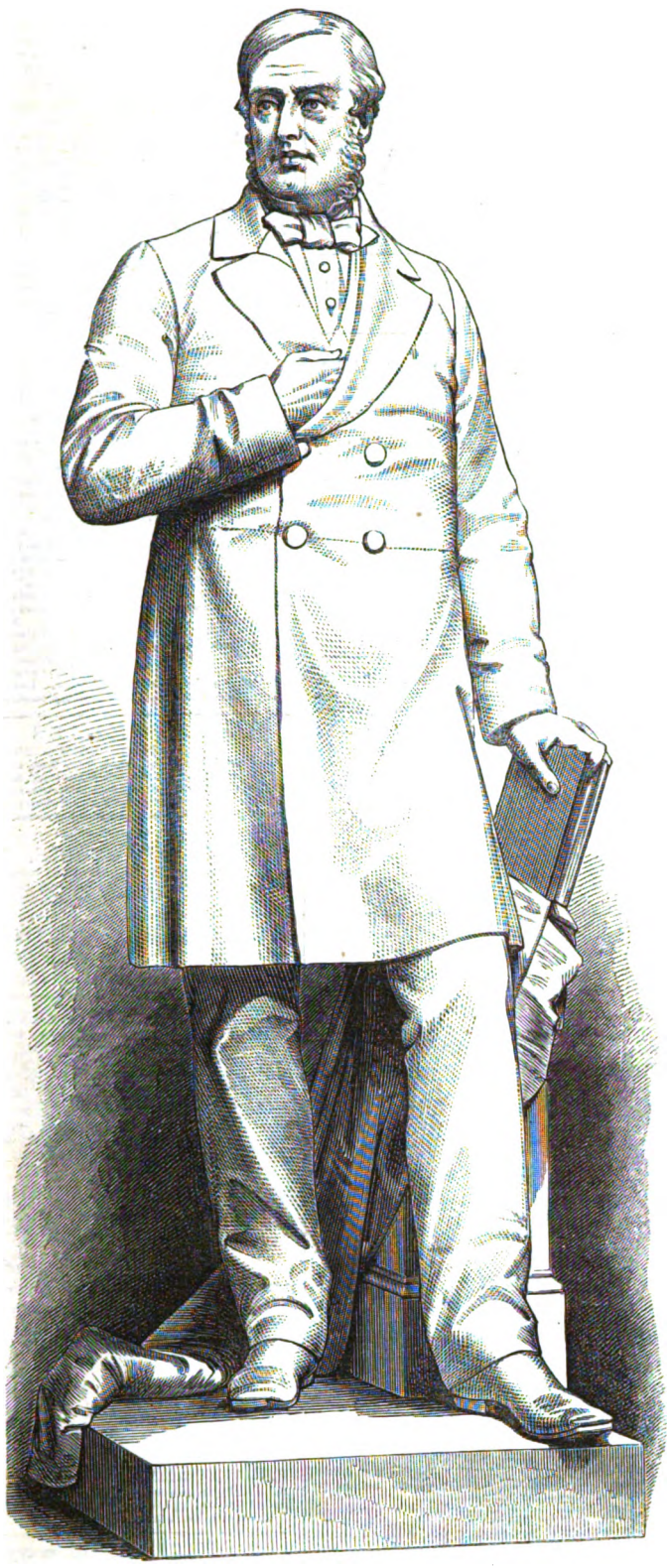


AN ASHANTEE VILLAGE.

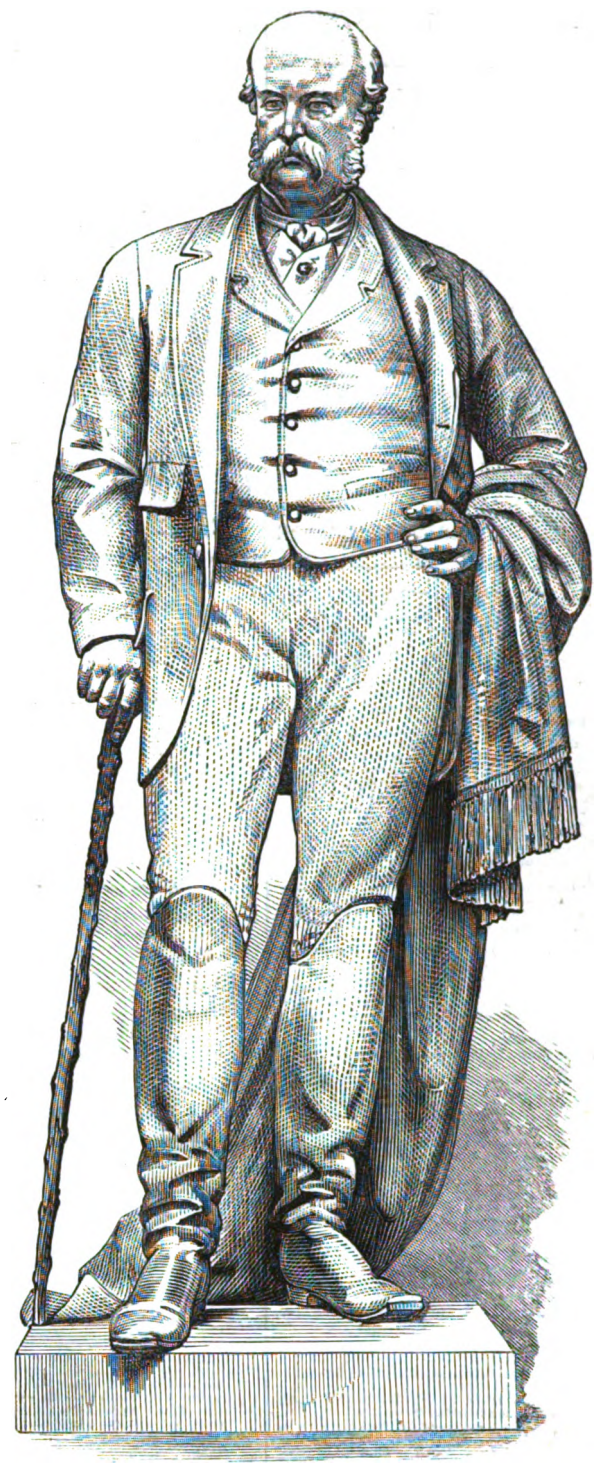


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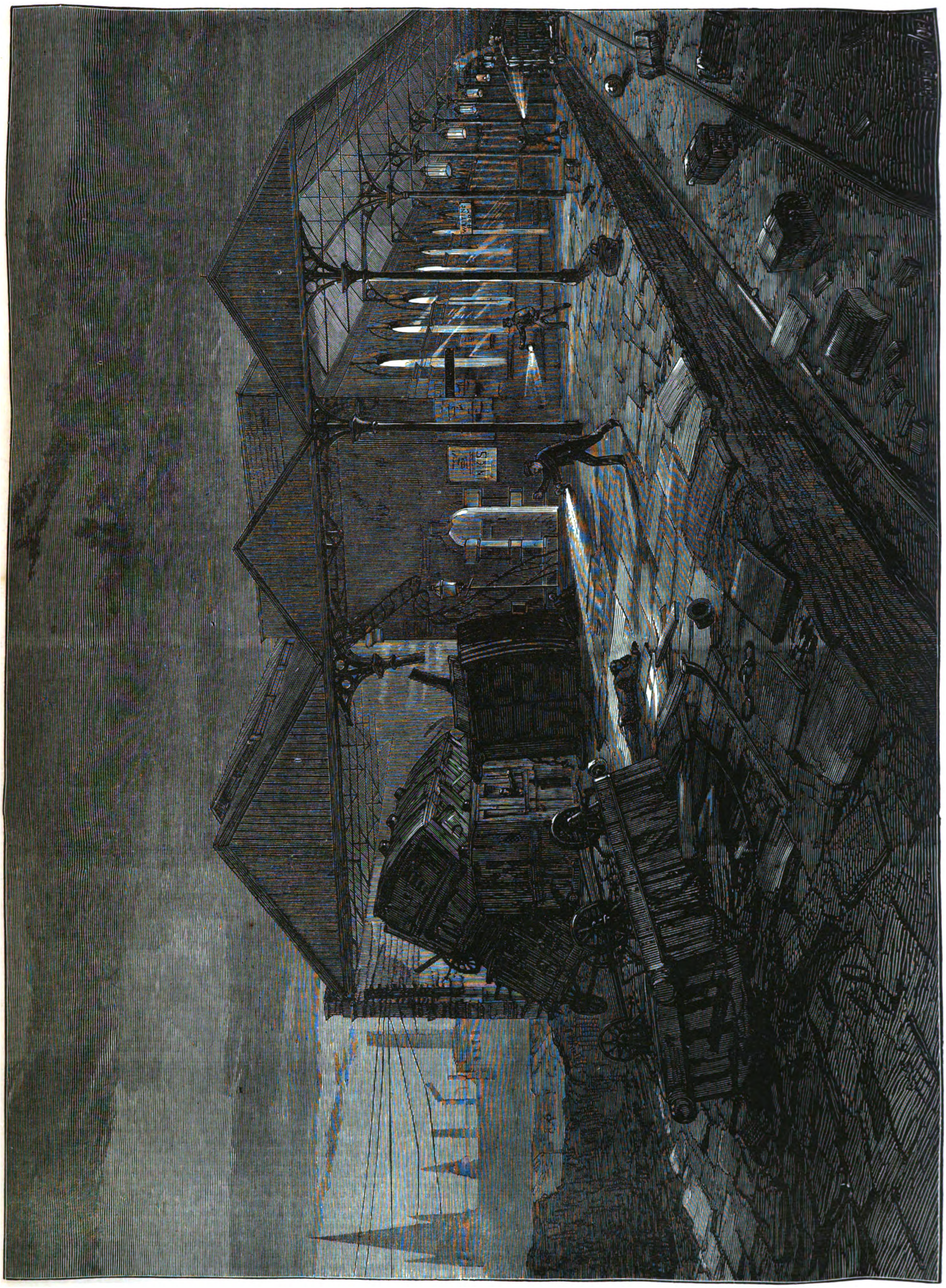
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BY THE WAY.

MM. Stephanos Xenos and Theodore Lubini send us to Dr. William Smith, who informs us that the favourable position of Corinth between two seas, the difficulty of carrying goods round Peloponnesus, and the facility with which they could be transported across the Isthmus, raised Corinth in very early times to great commercial prosperity, and made it the emporium of the trade between Europe and Asia. MM. Xenos and Lubini have the splendid idea of restoring Corinth, and they propose to cut the Isthmus and build a new city. The Greek Government has made them grand concessions of land and of mine and water privileges, and a grant of shipping dues. Who shall say that in half a century, or less, a new Corinth will not have arisen, to become a proverb for enterprise, luxury, and naughtiness, another *lumen totius Græciæ?* It would be almost as wonderful a resuscitation as that expounded by the Apostle to the Gentiles in his Epistle to the Corinthians of old days. The one thing against the scheme is the fact that what was left of Corinth was nearly obliterated by an earthquake within the recollection of all of us who "took notice" in 1858, and unless M. Xenos and his friend can assure us, or rather their projected city, against another such catastrophe, the wealthy of all nations may hesitate before giving orders for the erection of Æolus villas, Sisyphus houses, Bimaris mansions, Timandra terraces, Lais cottages, and other residences, which would commemorate the history of the district beneath "Acrocorinth's lonely brow."

A Roman Catholic Government must have some difficulty in knowing how to deal with pilgrimage, a fanaticism which has lately come strongly into favour with the more ignorant classes of Continental Catholics. To repress, by police measures, proceedings which tend to disorders and scandals (somewhat akin to those of love-feasts with which we used to be troubled in England and Wales, but which seem extinct), would be the obvious course; but, on the other hand, a Catholic is bound to believe that miracles may be wrought at any time, and a great many of the pilgrims in France are prepared to swear that they have seen preternatural cures of diseases. Such witnesses are no doubt of the class that is always ready with credence when a wild story is told; but there they are, and their priests do not tell them to hold their silly tongues and go to work. A Catholic statesman must feel the situation to be rather awkward. However, there is plenty of precedent for dealing with miracle-mongers, and the eldest daughter of the Church has herself afforded one, as the readers of French memoirs will recollect. In a churchyard in Paris wonders were worked at the unreasonable hour of midnight, so the authorities very sensibly ordered that mobs should not be allowed to congregate at that time, and thence came the famous epigram, *De par le Roi*, &c.—*de faire miracles dans ce lieu.* The King of Italy has taken the hint, and upon a great batch of pilgrims presenting themselves at the gates of Rome, in defiance of proclamation, they were sent about their business. But in France the pilgrims are very numerous and rampant, and there is something to be said about reaction, for the savage fanaticism of the atheistic Communists most naturally excites counter-demonstration. A "Pilgrim's Progress" in the nineteenth century might be made into a good book, though it would not eclipse the work of the immortal tinker—a book which we rejoice to read is now to be had for a penny. Sold in French, for two sous, Bunyan's story might prevent some of the sham pilgrimages.

Le divin Villlams has again made his appearance in Paris, we read, introduced by an excellent English company, led by Mr. Ryder and Miss Cooper. "Hamlet" has been performed to the Parisians. But we also read that the theatre (the Athénée, near the new opera) is so small that it is quite impossible that the tragedy can have any fair play. When three or four persons are on the stage, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, they are cramped for room. The French, who understand the fitness of things theatrical, have perceived the absurdity of this, and do not seem to attend the house. We are sorry that meritorious artists, who could do justice to the play if they were permitted, should be placed in so unfavourable a situation. But, as Hamlet has been set to music, the intelligent French audiences understand something about him; and, though the present attempt may be a failure, they comprehend (thanks to M. Ambroise Thomas) that he is not a "barbarian," like his creator. The same correspondent says that somebody had spread the report that a *gigue* (jig) forms part of all properly-constructed English plays, and that the scanty audience were disappointed that Hamlet did not have such a dance with Ophelia. Well, there is warrant for it in the third act—

Ophelia. You are merry, my lord.
Hamlet. Who, I?
Ophelia. Aye, my lord.
Hamlet. O, your only jig-maker. What should a man do but be merry?

A meeting has been held in Hyde Park, under the presidency of a person whose motto we suppose may not comprise certain words about "fear, and honour," and the assembly voted an address to the Queen, requesting her to grant the Duke of Edinburgh money out of the bequest made to the Crown by the miser Neild. Most people had forgotten this piece of eccentricity on the part of James Camden Neild, but reference informs us that his will was proved in October, 1852, and that he bequeathed all his real and personal property to the Queen for her Majesty's private use and advantage. Therefore, if there were no other reasons, the Sovereign is precluded by the terms of the will from applying the money to a public purpose, which it is the recognised duty of the State to perform. It would be as reasonable to ask her to pay the expenses of the reception of the Shah. Such nonsense as that talked in the park we allude to only, of course, as matter of amusement. Mr. Bradlaugh, the president, waxed exceeding snappish at an interpolated suggestion by one of his audience, and exclaimed that if the man knew so much he had better come up and make the speech. He reminds us of the dreary but irascible Scotch preacher who was droning over the story of Jonah. "And what fish was it, my brethren? Aiblins (perhaps) it was a shark. Na, my brethren, it was not a shark. Aiblins it was a porpoise. Na, my brethren, it was not a porpoise. Aiblins it was a cod. Na, my brethren, it was not a cod;" and so on, until an old lady near the pulpit, perhaps a descendant of Jenny Geddes, could bear it no longer, and said, "Aiblins it was a whale." The minister pulled up sharp, and exclaimed, in a fury, "Aiblins ye're an auld beast, to tak' the word out o' the mouth of an ordained minister." Demagogue or preacher, nobody likes his dignity interfered with.

Catholics and Protestants should join in "raising the festal cup" (the phrase is germane to the subject), this 9th of August, to the "glorious," pious, and immortal memory of John Dryden, who was born on this day in the year 1631, at the parsonage-house of Aldwinckle, All Saints', in Northamptonshire. We of the Prepapal faith and they of the Papal faith may cordially unite in paying homage to the memory of one of the grandest of English poets; and, if our friends will forgive him for having once been a Protestant, we will forgive him for having afterwards become a Catholic, and we will gladly throw in utter renunciation of the charge that the change was mainly produced by any other cause than conviction. Let us add from the poem, the Medal, which was suggested to "Glorious John" by "Gracious Charles" (second of that name), a few lines which are to the purpose. Speaking of religious belief, he says:—

> In doubtful questions 'tis the safest way
> To learn what unsuspected ancients say,
> For 'tis not likely we should higher soar
> In search of Heaven than all the Church before:
> Nor can we be deceived, unless we see
> The Scripture and the Fathers disagree.
> If, after all, they stand suspected still
> (For no man's faith depends upon his will),
> 'Tis some relief that points not clearly known,
> *Without much hazard may be left alone.*

GREAT RAILWAY DISASTER.

A most terrible accident, causing the death of twelve passengers and serious hurts to many more, occurred on the London and North-Western Railway, at the Wigan junction station, to the tourists' night express train from London to Scotland, leaving the Euston-square terminus at eight in the evening yesterday week. Two Illustrations of this disaster, from sketches drawn on the spot very soon afterwards by our own Artist, are given in this Number. The manner in which the shocking event came to pass must here be described.

The train, which was an unusually heavy one (consisting of two engines, twenty-two carriages, and three vans), left Euston station at 8.5 p.m., five minutes after the advertised time. When, at eighteen minutes past one p.m., the train (more than fifteen minutes late), approached Wigan, the signals showed "All right." Within a few yards of the down platform, and opposite the south box, a pair of "facing" points work in connection with the main down line and a single-line siding which runs along the back of the down platform for a distance of about one hundred yards, and again into the down line at the extreme end of the platform. The two engines (both of which were at the head) and seventeen or eighteen of the carriages passed the facing points in safety at the usual rate of from thirty-five to thirty-eight miles an hour. Owing to some cause as yet unexplained, the remaining six or seven carriages and a guard's van were jerked from the body of the train and the main line at the facing points, and rushed up the siding. Having lost their equilibrium, they veered over against that portion of the platform abutting on the siding, and ploughed up the flags and earth a length of twenty or thirty yards. The leading carriage, which was of composite construction, was overturned and broken to pieces, the wheels and flooring being all that remained. The other carriages sprang from the metals to the platform and fell over upon their sides. One or two others turned almost completely over, a few yards beyond, blocking the siding; and these, too, were knocked to pieces.

The shock was tremendous with which the carriages that parted from the train came against the station buildings, as shown in our page Engraving. One corner of the wall from which springs the roof of the station was knocked out of plumb along several yards of its length, to the extent of six inches. One of the iron pillars on the roof, which stood midway on the platform, was struck down by the extraordinary leap of one of the carriages against it, and by three or four of the carriages running right on the top of each other. The telegraph-wires were caught and dragged asunder. A length of thick brick wall adjoining, built between the railway and Queen-street, which is five or six yards below the level of the railway, was partly knocked down. A large fragment of one of the carriages, with a lady passenger inside it, was hurled over the wall and fell upon and through the slated roof of a portion of Mr. Walker's foundry. A number of men working a "night turn" on the premises escaped injury, but the lady was killed.

The leading portion of the train, which kept to the main line, was brought to a standstill at Turner's siding, several hundred yards from the scene of the accident. Except the conductor, who received some bruises, nobody in these carriages was injured; but the Perth van, occupied by him, which was at the extreme end of those which kept on the main line, jumped from the metals when the separation occurred at the facing points, and ran, half in the four-feet space and half in the six-feet, as far as the pointsman's post at the north box, where it was guided back to the metals. The van was much damaged, one side being completely torn away. How the conductor escaped as he did is surprising. The footboard of a saloon carriage which ran next in order was broken off and an axle-box damaged.

The officials in charge of the station sent messengers to the town for medical and other assistance, and people living near were roused from their beds by the shrill whistles and cries of the porters. A "night-shift" of men on duty at the adjoining foundry came quickly to render aid. Very soon a numerous party of assistants, including the police, were endeavouring to extricate the sufferers from the broken carriages. Some were rending the air with shrieks and moans. At first there was much delay for want of tools. A saw was in urgent request, but was not immediately procured. A fire was made of carriage remnants to give the workers light. The fitful glare fell upon the mangled and bruised remains of the dead and dying; but all the passengers who had not been disabled by their injuries laboured to help the injured. Poignant cries were heard from two carriages, or rather the remains of them, which were heaped together across the siding.

Beneath the carriage which was thrown wheels uppermost on the platform the dead bodies of four passengers, one being that of a woman, were found. Some of the bodies were fearfully crushed and mangled. Two ladies were got out alive from other carriages, but died shortly after being taken into the first-class refreshment-rooms. Another passenger, Sir J. W. Anson, Bart., died at the Royal Hotel two hours after the accident. His two daughters were with him. There were several miraculous escapes from death. A saloon-carriage, which was occupied by a young lady and her brother, with a lady's-maid, was driven into the carriage immediately before it. The saloon-carriage and its passengers sustained little, if any damage. Several members of one family (that of Mr. Andrew Wark, of Highgate) were in the next, a first-class, carriage, and two of the children and a domestic servant were killed. The father escaped uninjured, but his wife was seriously hurt. Another of their children was jammed at the bottom of the carriage among the woodwork, but was got out alive. The passengers in three of the carriages escaped without anyone being killed among them. The guard who was on duty in the van at the end of the carriages which ran on the siding had a narrow escape. He was stunned for several minutes, but came out comparativeiy uninjured. Some of the passengers, although severely shaken, were not prevented from continuing their journey northwards at a later hour in the morning. About thirty of the passengers who were more seriously hurt were conveyed to the Victoria, Clarence, and Royal Hotels, the Wheatsheaf Inn, and the Ropemakers' Arms, where they were kindly tended, and surgical aid secured for them as early as possible. Messrs. Roocroft, Shepherd, White, Unwin, Jackson, Barnish, Monks, and Stuart, with their assistants, were the medical gentlemen who, at an early hour, rendered aid to the sufferers both at the station and the several hotels.

Inspector Grundy, of Southport (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway), and a number of assistants happened to be in Wigan at the time of the disaster, making arrangements for a cheap trip, and he, with his men, was at the scene of the accident soon after it occurred. Inspectors Burton and Liptrop, with a staff of police constables, were also soon on the spot, and usefully exerted themselves. Mr. James Shaw, of Liverpool, district superintendent, had notice of the accident telegraphed to him, and arrived at Wigan about five o'clock. He immediately did all that was possible under the circumstances.

The body of an elderly lady, thrown over the wall into Mr. Walker's foundry, was identified as that of Mrs. Roberts, of Weymouth, who was being taken by her son to Carlisle to visit her daughter-in-law. The son, a native of Annan, Scotland, and Master of the Carlisle Industrial Schools, was also among the killed; his injuries were so great that he only survived a little while after being taken to the Clarence Hotel. A third child of Mr. Wark, a boy named Andrew Alexander, died on Monday night. The following is a list of the dead:—

Sir John Anson, Bart., 32, Portland-place, London, aged fifty-six.

Thomas C. Wark, aged ten years, son of Andrew Wark, Old Hall, Highgate, and the Stock Exchange, London.

Maggie R. C. Wark, aged eight years, daughter of the same.

Andrew Alexander Wark, son of the same, aged three years and six months.

Alice Minette, aged twenty-three, nurse to the above.

Mr. John Foster, woollendraper, High-street, Oxford, and Regent-street, London.

John Phillips, Lord Murray's chamberlain, of Aberdour, Fife, aged seventy.

James Fagg, valet to Sir John Anson, aged nineteen.

Martha Alett, aged twenty-two, waiting-maid to Miss Anson.

Thomas Waddell, solicitor, Wellington-street, Ayr, aged twenty-five.

Zachariah Roberts, of Morrall-hill, Carlisle, schoolmaster at Carlisle Industrial Schools, aged thirty.

Mary Roberts, widow of Daniel Roberts, of Weymouth, and mother of the last named, aged seventy-three.

In the list of injured appear:—

Mrs. Wark, Highgate, fractured leg.

Mr. Robert Goodman, commercial traveller for the firm of Messrs. Walter Macfarlane and Co., Glasgow; compound fracture of the right leg.

E. Vassilopulo, commercial agent and shipper, South-parade, Manchester; fracture of collar-bone, bruised head and leg, and severely shaken.

Mr. Hugh Ker Love, Bieth, Ayrshire; injury to head and internally.

Mr. F. A. Fraser, artist, 10, Boscobel-place, Alpha-road, London; fracture of collar-bone and bruised head.

Mrs. John Foster, wife of Mr. John Foster, Oxford; badly bruised and shaken.

Joseph Paulett, ship carpenter, Aberdare; compound fracture of elbow joint, injury to hand, and severely shaken.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shindler, Palgrave House, Lee, Kent; cut, shaken, and bruised.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of John Phillips, of Aberdour—whose name appears in the list of dead—bruised about the head, back, and face, and severely shaken.

Mrs. Still, wife of Mr. J. T. Still, county magistrate, Mountfield, Musbury, near Axminster; severely bruised about the face and shaken, and supposed concussion of the spine.

An eye-witness of the disaster has recorded the following particulars about the occupants of two carriages which were lying heaped together across the siding when the dreadful task began of extricating the dead and the wounded from this hideous wreck. It was found that a saloon carriage which was occupied by a son and daughter of the Hon. S. W. Palmer, who, accompanied by a lady's-maid, were journeying to Ballymena, Stranraer, had been driven into the end of a carriage in front, the two end compartments of which were occupied by the family of Mr. A. Wark. The carriage consisted of two second-class compartments, one at each end, two first-class compartments, and a luggage compartment in the centre. Mr. Wark and family, consisting of Mrs. Wark, a governess, a maid, and four children, occupied the first and second compartments at one end. Mr. and Mrs. Wark, the governess, and eldest son, a boy of twelve years, occupied the first-class compartment; the maid and three children the end second-class one. Mr. Wark's account of the accident is that a violent oscillation of the carriage occurred after passing the points, and then the carriage knocked against some heavy substance. The two sides of the compartment were partly crushed. Mr. Wark and two of his companions escaped apparently uninjured; but Mrs. Wark's leg was jammed between the seats, which nearly met each other, and it was a long time before she could be extricated. This difficult task could only be accomplished by sawing up the carriage. The unfortunate maid and three children in the next compartment fared much worse. The two sides of the second-class compartment were forced together, and the poor girl and the two elder children were killed. The bodies were so entangled in the broken timber that it was more than an hour before they could be got at. The third child, a little fellow of three years and a half old, was pinned fast down by the buffer of the carriage, and his cries were heartrending, while the men were perspiring at every pore in their strenuous efforts to remove the heavy mass inclosing him. One of the foundrymen, whilst his fellows were so exerting themselves, was engaged in moistening the child's lips with brandy and water. At last they reached the little fellow, and it was found that his thigh was fractured. He is since reported dead, as he had also sustained severe internal injuries. The entreaties of some of the women who were imprisoned in the wreck were heartrending, one lady pleading to be saved for the sake of her husband and little ones. Sir John Anson, who was among the killed, occupied a first-class compartment with his two daughters. The account which the young ladies, who escaped uninjured, give is that they were awakened from sleep by the violent oscillation of the carriage, and as they started up found the carriage going to pieces, and they were thrown out on the ground. Sir John Anson was struck on the head by a portion of the carriage. He was not killed on the spot, but was mortally injured. He was removed to the Royal Hotel, where he died about an hour afterwards. The injuries which some of the dead sustained were frightful.

Among the passengers who, being in the foremost part of the train, escaped uninjured, were the daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, who was travelling in his Grace's private carriage; and the children of Mr. Baillie, the late Secretary of Legation at Darmstadt. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., was also in the train.

The official inquiry into the causes of this disaster was opened in the council-chamber of Wigan Townhall, on Tuesday, by Captain Tyler, R.E., inspector for the Board of Trade. The

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engine-drivers and guards of the train, the station-master, signalman, pointsman, inspector, and two porters, were examined, and one or two passengers. The inquiry was adjourned to Friday. An inquest has been opened at Oxford on the body of Mr. Foster. Our two Illustrations give a view of the station-yard, the lines of rails, the paved platform, and adjacent buildings; and of the position into which the carriages were thrown when they parted from the train, with the havoc that was wrought by the violent concussion.

More than one railway accident has taken place this week. On Monday afternoon a London and North-Western Company's train, from Leeds to Liverpool, came into collision with a coal train near Ashton, and many of the passengers were severely bruised. On Saturday afternoon an up train to London, on the South-Eastern Railway, near the Redhill station, fell foul of a goods-train, but the passengers were only shaken, though both engines were thrown off the line and the rails were broken.

MISCELLANEOUS SKETCHES.

The abundance and variety of subjects for our Illustrations at this time will justify the method adopted in a page of the present Number, which presents several Engravings of small size bearing reference to different matters of passing interest.

One shows the boat-race on the 28th ult., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, contested by the two famous scullers, Kelley and Taylor, which was recorded in our last weekly chronicle of sporting events. The prize was no less than £400, and was easily won by Kelley, who came in 150 yards before his competitor. The High Level Railway Bridge, from which they started to row over the champion course, is a conspicuous object in this sketch; behind it is a wooden bridge of no great pretensions. To the right hand is the steam-boat which carried the umpire or referee, with another steam-boat for privileged spectators.

The lamented death of the Bishop of Winchester, by a fall from the horse he was riding, on the Surrey Downs, near Dorking, has not yet ceased to occupy the public mind with a sad interest, which will extend to the view of his grave, in the village churchyard of West Lavington, Sussex. Here the mortal remains of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce were laid, a fortnight ago, in the presence of his most reverend and right reverend brethren the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin and the Bishops of Peterborough, Rochester, and Oxford, with a large number of other friends, lay and clerical, amongst whom were several persons of distinction. It was proposed to inter this accomplished prelate of the English Church in Westminster Abbey; but he had expressed a wish to be buried, whenever he should die, in the place where his wife had been laid, thirty years ago, and in the neighbourhood of his rural home, which is not far from Petworth.

Another English Bishop, of very different character and calling, was suddenly removed from earth, by a more tragic ending of his life, something less than two years ago. It was on Sept. 20, 1871, that the missionary Bishop Patteson, while cruising in his little yacht the Southern Cross, among the isles of the Pacific Ocean, on the holy and blessed errand of teaching their savage people to adore the God of Christian Faith, was slain at Nukapu, one of the Swallow group, in mistaken revenge for the cruel wrongs perpetrated by lawless slavetraders and kidnappers who disgrace the English name. For the most recent and complete information on this subject we recommend a perusal of Captain Albert Hastings Markham's new book, "The Cruise of the Rosario," lately published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle. It affords more correct knowledge than can elsewhere be obtained concerning the actual state of the so-called Melanesian groups of islands, the New Hebrides, the Santa Cruz, and the Solomon Isles lying north of New Caledonia, which have become the scene of detestable practices for the supply of forced labour to the Fiji cotton plantations. The late Bishop Patteson, a man of truly evangelical piety and charity, had the see and head-quarters of his mission at Norfolk Island, much farther south, between New Zealand and New South Wales. A small church is to be erected there as a memorial of his noble example, which is almost that of a martyr; for he had indignantly denounced the practices above referred to, and he chose to visit those islands in the course of his duty, with a consciousness of the risk to his life from the temper of the natives, as they would make no distinction between one white man and another. The architect of the Memorial Church is Mr. John O. Scott.

Returning now to a scene very near home, we have to notice the late meeting of the Surrey Archæological Society, at Wimbledon and Merton. They visited the remains of an ancient military intrenchment on Wimbledon-common, usually called "Cæsar's Camp;" and it was curious to observe that the camp of our modern Volunteer Riflemen was within sight and hearing of this old temporary fortification of a warlike host, assembled there perhaps two thousand years ago. Mr. W. H. Peek, who resides in the neighbourhood and who gave the members of the society a very hospitable entertainment in his mansion, has during three or four years past made laudable efforts to secure the preservation of "Cæsar's Camp." While they remained on the ground, Mr. Godwin-Austin read a paper explaining all that was known about the camp, and the various theories respecting it. There was no doubt it was not one of the Roman camps, not having the quadrangle peculiar to them. His impression was that it was built by the original Celtic population, and not by Romans, Danes, or Saxons, though it might afterwards have been possessed and used by some of them. How it got the name of Cæsar's Camp was uncertain; the same name was given to others where it was very unlikely he ever went. It had been suggested that Cæsar captured and occupied it when in England; but there was every reason to infer he did no such thing, as the inhabitants of Surrey appeared to be favourable to his conquest rather than otherwise; and, although he might have come there when he crossed the Thames, he did not mention the place in his writings. The party walked round part of the camp before returning to the carriages. We hope that Mr. Peek and the Surrey Archæological Society will be successful in protecting this monument of antiquity from being demolished and effaced.

Sir Thomas Fremantle, chairman of the Board of Customs, laid the foundation-stone of a new custom-house at Grimsby on Thursday week, and in connection with the ceremony made a speech, in which he set forth the marvellous progress made by the port within the last few years.

At the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, lately held in Newcastle, it was announced that the Wesleyan day scholars had increased from 110,004 in 1868 to 171,372 in 1873, and the Sunday scholars from 582,020 to 666,766 in the same period. The increase of day schools has almost entirely ceased since the Education Act came into operation, but last year seventy-seven new Sunday schools were opened. The Wesleyans propose to raise a quarter of a million sterling to provide further accommodation for the worshippers of the sect. The Conference has decided to meet next year at Camborne, Cornwall. We intend to give, next week, a Portrait of the Rev. G. T. Perks, the present President of the Conference.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

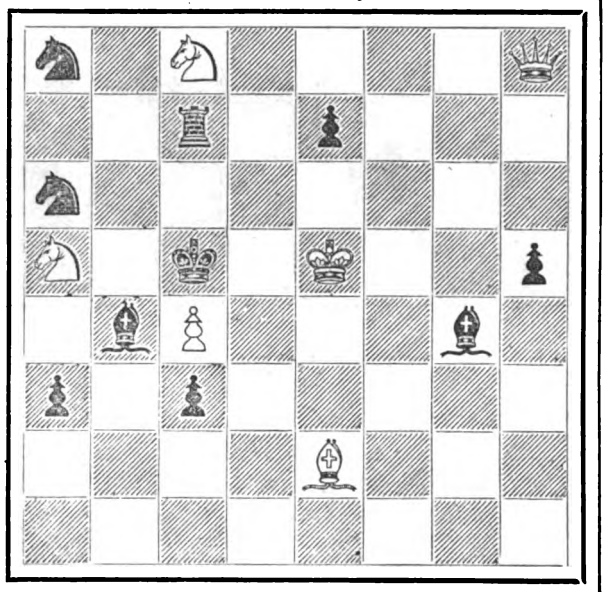
*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

J. G. WH.—We shall be pleased to see a few specimens whenever you choose to send them.
J. GATEY.—Very many thanks for the Tour; but, at the moment, we are overstocked.
W. C. CROSKEY.—Among the thousands of letters received by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS how is it possible to know in what order they come? The best plan for readers is to wait and see by the published solution whether they have discovered the key of the Problem.
C. F. NASH.—You will find competitors of all degrees of strength at the St. George's Chess Club, King-street, St. James's.
D. G. WHITLEY, Truro.—Our space for chess is too limited to admit of our giving lessons on the openings. You should procure a treatise on the game. Without such assistance you will never make much progress in the game.
GLAUCUS.—Suppose you have that portion of the paper which contains the Chess of one week, printed a week or two in advance, how, then, could you "keep pace"?
D. S. H.—There is a very interesting chess column in the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*, and one equally so in the *Manchester Weekly Times*.
QUEEN'S KNIGHT, Wien.—Safely, though tardily, received. Many thanks for your considerate attention. In your next be good enough to send the names of the players in game marked "8. July 23," and the termination of the drawn game.
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1535 has been received from M. P.—F. R. S.—L. L—K-ith and Kate—J. C. Moore—W. Furnival—Posno—E. and H. Frau of Lyons—M. D.—J. Bale of Oxley—W. E.—M. V. G. D.—J. Allaire—H. Ree—J. C. R.—W. Airey—R. B. Seale—H. H. of Mona—Howard—Otto H. D.—A. A.—Alice—Allamand—Fratres—Fiducia—R. D. T.—J. R. Anning—Morgan—Li Calsi—T. W. of Canterbury—Cordevon—Pangloss—S. D. G—Fidelio—Mornington—E. W.—J. B.—J. N. F.—Sigma—Palsgrove—Phantom—Simon Scott—Drury—F. K. F.—W. P. D.
THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.—First list of correspondents who have solved this Problem.—W. F. G.—Peter—H. Tinson—Joe and Bob—Cantab—Clapham—Henry—Jack Spigot—Eleanor Moore—J. C. Moore—Two Ladies—Fred and Sam—J. G. R.—M. P.—H. S. C. Halkin—M. D.—Harry—P. B.—Jam and Jelly—C. Moncrief—W. B. P.—Ellen—Lottie Guppy—C. G. A.—Torquay—Worlington Rectory—R. G.—F. S. B.—W. A. Gorey—W. Grouz—Otto H. D.—Louis—A.—Brighton—D. D.—F. R. S.—Big Ben—Rev. F. B. of Salt—Jube—Bluebottle—T. J. of Liverpool—J. G. Wh.—C. G.—Edina—Magnus—F. R. A.—W. M. K.—E. G. S.—Nemo—D. A. Bevan—H. S.—N. M. Ahrons of Frankfort—W. O.—C. F. Nash—S. F. W—Yellow Dwarf—Durdle—J. V. Durell—C. R. Harrow—Caroline and Arthur—Sifelle—A A.—Ebony-Fratres—R. H. N. B.—W. A.—W. H. A. C.—Pip—Calton Desbra—Felix—W. C. Clemell—Piercy—J. S. Morris—Fergus—Silver Knight—A. and H. Chabot—H. C., Scarbro—G. K. T.—Carriglia—F. Q. R.—Alice—M. E. T.—Rob Roy—Pinder—D. C. M.—Roland—J. N. W.—Riversfield—Clerk—Fusileer—A. A. H.—H. Cromle—Isle of Man—Traddles—F. B. Carr—Three Graces—Mus—T. Hervey—Selmestor—J. C. Arthy—Grasshopper—T. J. F.—A. Green and W. O. Sutcliffe—Shrewsbury—Boulogne—M. Payne—Duncan—A. R.—F. M. L.—Dan—G. A. Schrumpf—S. K. W.—[Solutions geometrically, numerically, and syllabically correct by Edina—A. N. R.—Senex—A. U.—Chy—M. M.—F. Gamble—Gainsbro'—Woolwich Infant—J. Gatey—Miss Gibson—W. M. Curtis—U. French].

PROBLEM No. 1537.

By C. W. of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA CHESS MEETING.

This international assemblage of chessplayers was duly opened on the 1st ult., and gives every promise of fulfilling the purposes for which it was convened. There were twelve entries for the grand tournament, comprising, as will be seen from the following list, some of the most eminent of living players:—

Anderssen, of Breslau.	Meitner, of Vienna.
Bird, of London.	Paulsen, of Nassengrund.
Blackburne, of London.	Pitschel, of Dessau.
Flessig, of Vienna.	Rosenthal, of Paris.
Gelbfuhs, of Vienna.	Schwarz, of Vienna.
Herul, of Vienna.	Steinitz, of London.

By the conditions of the tournament each combatant must play a match of three games with every other combatant, and each match must be concluded in three days.

Upon the termination of the contest we propose to give a table showing the result of every combat; at present we can only give a general view of the play. The following is the latest score we have received:—

	Matches.		Matches.
Anderssen	2	Paulsen	1
Bird	1	Rosenthal	2
Blackburne	2	Schwarz	1½
Herul	1	Steinitz	1

We have been favoured with several of the games, but have not yet had time to examine them. The following consultation partie was played by Messrs. STEINITZ, BIRD, and BLACKBURNE, against Messrs. ANDERSSEN, PAULSEN, and ROSENTHAL, before the tourney began, for a prize given by Mr. Kolisch.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Messrs. S., B., and B.)	BLACK (Messrs. A., P., and R.)	WHITE (Messrs. S., B., and B.)	BLACK (Messrs. A., P., and R.)
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	18. P to K B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
2. P to K 3rd	P to K B 4th	19. Kt to K 2nd	Kt takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. B takes Kt	B takes B
4. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 4th	21. P to K Kt 3rd	
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	Strange that three players so accomplished should not have seen the great superiority of Q to K B 3rd over this move.	
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21.	R to K Kt 3rd
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd	22. K to R 2nd	B to K 4th
8. B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	23. B to K Kt 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd
9. Castles	Castles	24. Q to K 3rd	
10. R to K sq	P to Q R 3rd	Still more inconceivable than the oversight at move 21. White can no longer avert defeat.	
11. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K 2nd	24.	B takes P (ch)
12. P to Q 5th	Kt to K Kt 3rd	25. Kt takes B	P to K B 5th
13. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to K Kt 5	26. Q to K 4th	Q takes Kt (ch)
14. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to K 4th	27. K to R sq	P to Q Kt 4th
15. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	28. Q R to Q sq	P takes P
16. B to K B sq	Q to K R 5th	and White resign.	
Black's attack now looks very formidable, and calls for the utmost vigilance on the other side.			
17. B to K 3rd	R to K B 3rd		

CHESS IN INDIA.

Lively Game played lately at Cawnpore between Messrs. LAMB and ARMSTRONG.—*(Evans's Gambit.)*

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to K R 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	16. P to K B 3rd	B to Kt 3rd (ch)
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	17. K to R sq	P to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	18. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 5th
6. Castles		19. Kt to K 2nd	Q to K R 5th
This is not so good as playing P to Q 4th at once.		20. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P
6.	Kt to K B 3rd	21. Kt takes P	B to K B 4th
7. Kt to Kt 5th	Castles	22. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 5th
8. P to Q 4th	P takes P	The termination is the best part of the battle. That, for young players, is smart enough.	
9. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	23. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	24. Q to K 2nd	R takes P
11. B takes P	Kt takes B	25. R takes R	Q to K 8th (ch),
12. P takes Kt	Kt takes P	and White resigned.	
13. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 4th		

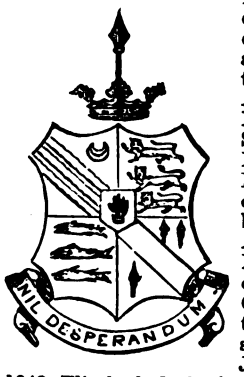
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUCHESS OF INVERNESS.

The Most Noble Cecilia Letitia, Duchess of Inverness, died, at Kensington Palace, on the 1st inst., after a long illness. Her Grace, who was born about the year 1789, the second daughter of Arthur Saunders Gore, second Earl of Arran, K.P., by Elizabeth, his third wife, daughter of Richard Underwood, Esq., of Dublin, married, May 14, 1815, Sir George Buggin, Knt., of Great Cumberland-place, and was left a widow April 12, 1825. Shortly after she assumed, by Royal license, her mother's maiden name, and was thenceforward known as Lady Cecilia Underwood. It was generally understood that her Ladyship contracted, in her early widowhood, a private but not acknowledged marriage with H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and for that reason was created, April 10, 1840, Duchess of Inverness in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, deriving her title from one of the inferior dignities attached to the dukedom of Sussex. Her Grace has died without issue, and the dukedom of Inverness becomes extinct.

SIR JOHN ANSON, BART.

Sir John William Hamilton Anson, second Baronet, of Birch Hall, in the county of Lancaster, whose death, by the deplorable railway accident at Wigan on the 2nd inst., is just announced, was born Dec. 22, 1816, the eldest son of General Sir William Anson, G.C.B., the distinguished Peninsular officer (created a Baronet Sept. 30, 1831), and of Louisa Frances Mary, his wife, only child of John Dickenson, Esq., and great granddaughter, maternally, of Lord Archibald Hamilton. General Sir William Anson was uncle of the first Earl of Lichfield. Sir John Anson was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was for some time in the Royal Horse Guards Blue. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy Jan. 13, 1847. He married, July 27, 1842, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Beresford, and leaves a large family. His eldest son and successor, the present Sir William Reynell Anson, third Baronet, barrister-at-law, was born Nov. 14, 1843.



SIR TERENCE MURRAY.

Advices from Sidney announce the death of Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. He was born at Limerick in 1810, the son of Captain Terence Murray, of the 48th Foot, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of James Fitzgerald, Esq., of Movida, in the county of Limerick. He was educated in Dublin, and early in life emigrated with his father to New South Wales. Not long after he was put into the commission of the peace for the colony, and for several years administered the police affairs of the district. In 1843 he was elected a member of the first colonial Parliament; and, after filling successively the offices of Chairman of Committees, Auditor-General, Secretary for Works, and Secretary for Lands, was twice unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. He acted as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and was knighted by patent in 1869, in consequence of the visit, the previous year, of the Duke of Edinburgh to Sidney. Sir Terence married, first, 1843, Mary, second daughter of Colonel Gibbes, and, secondly, Agnes, daughter of John Edwards, Esq.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir John Sutton, Bart., of Norwood Park, Notts, and of Bruges, Belgium, was proved on the 24th ult., by Francis Whitgrave, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator devises a plot of land at Weelsby, Lincolnshire, to the Right Rev. Richard Roskell, D.D., and the Rev. James Waterworth, D.D., as joint tenants, and the residue of his real property to the person who shall succeed, on his death, to the entailed estates. Out of his personal estate testator bequeaths £100 to each of his executors, and the residue to the Rev. Aimé Auguste Boone, of Bruges, subject to the providing an annuity of £100 per annum to Louisa Boone, after the death of the said A. A. Boone.

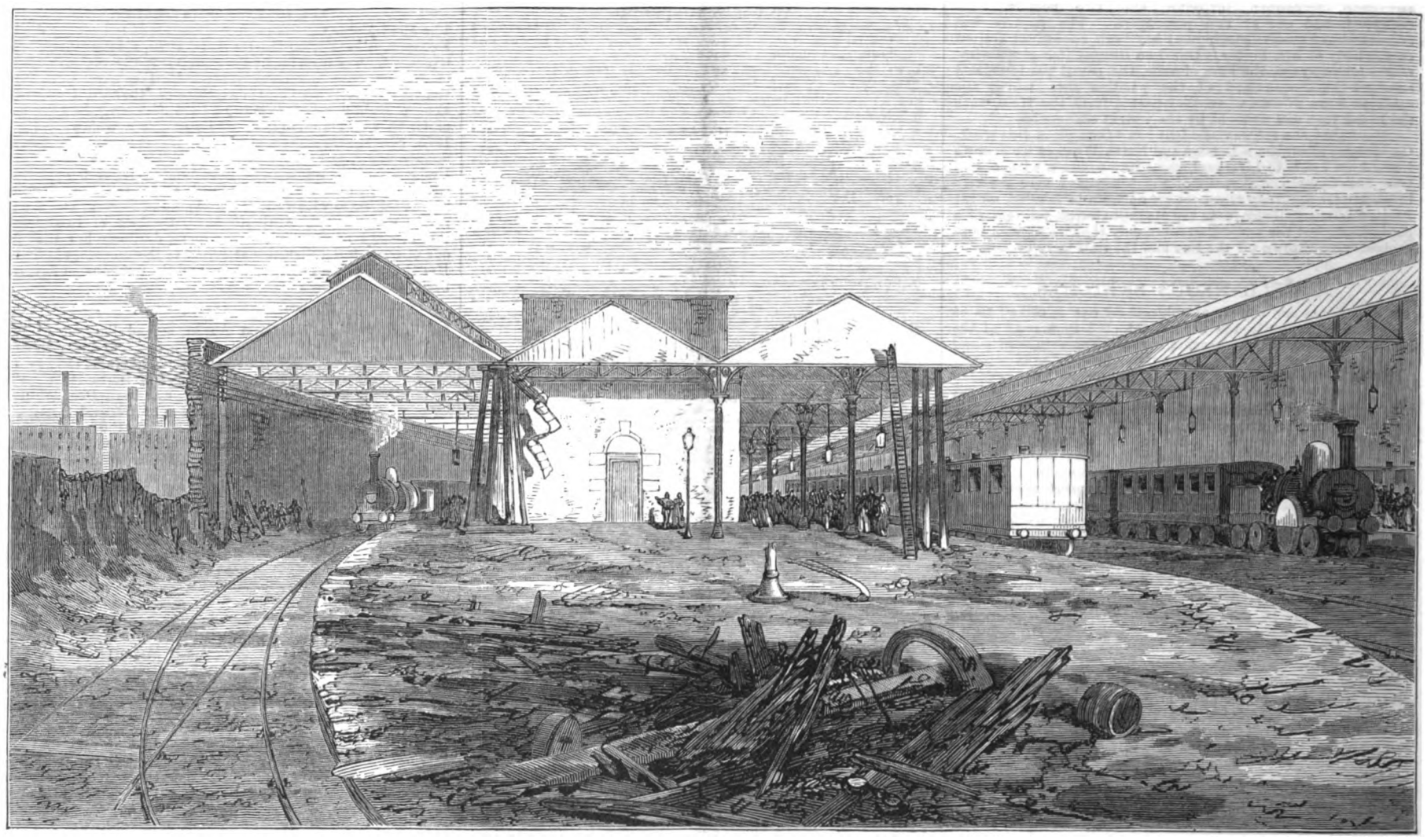
The will and codicil of Dame Matilda Georgiana Barrett-Lennard, of No. 25, Upper Grosvenor-street, widow, was proved on the 19th ult., by Dame Mary Jane Flower, the sister, and William Henry Cutler, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. Testatrix leaves all her stock and shares in the Great Eastern Railway to her sister, Anne Barrett-Lennard, for life, and the residue of her property upon trust for her son Walter James Barrett-Lennard, his wife and children.

The will of Albany Bourchier Savile, a partner in the firm of Sir William Miles and Co., bankers, Bristol, who died, at his residence, Down House, Westbury-on-Trym, on May 24, was proved in London, on the 14th ult., by John Walter Savile and Edward Bourchier Savile, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves £200 to be distributed by his executors for the benefit of poor persons resident in the parish of Okehampton; £100 equally between the clerks in his said firm; and £200 to be divided by his trustees among the public charities in or near the city of Bristol, of which the Bristol and Clifton Ragged Schools are to be one. These three legacies are given free of duty. To his wife, Elizabeth Anna Savile, he bequeathes all his pictures, plate, household furniture, horses, and carriages, and confirms the settlements made in her favour. After giving legacies to the several members of his family, testator leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife for life, and after her death to his children, if any, and in default of children to his brothers and sisters.

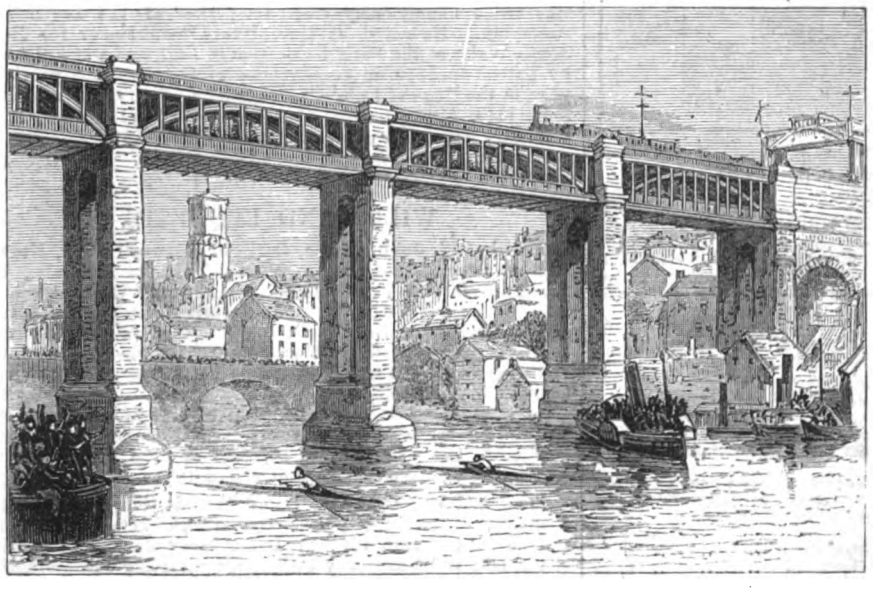
The will of Mr. John Clegg, late of Butt-hill, Prestwich, Lancashire, was proved, on the 2nd ult., at Manchester, by the Rev. John Clegg, the son, and the Rev. Robert Fletcher, two of the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his three daughters, Jane, Sarah Anne, and Mary Eliza, and to his granddaughter, Edith Artingstall Clegg, £10,000 each, free of duty; and to his executor, the Rev. Robert Fletcher, £100; he devises his cotton-mill at Heywood, known as Vale Mill, and certain other properties upon trust for his grandson, James Arthur Clegg, the son of his deceased son, James Clegg; and the rest of his property he gives to his said son John.

The will of Mr. George Browne Hannaford, late of Maidenhead, Berks, banker, has been proved, at the district registry, Oxford, by Ann Dorothy Hannaford, the relict, the sole executrix, to whom testator devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely.

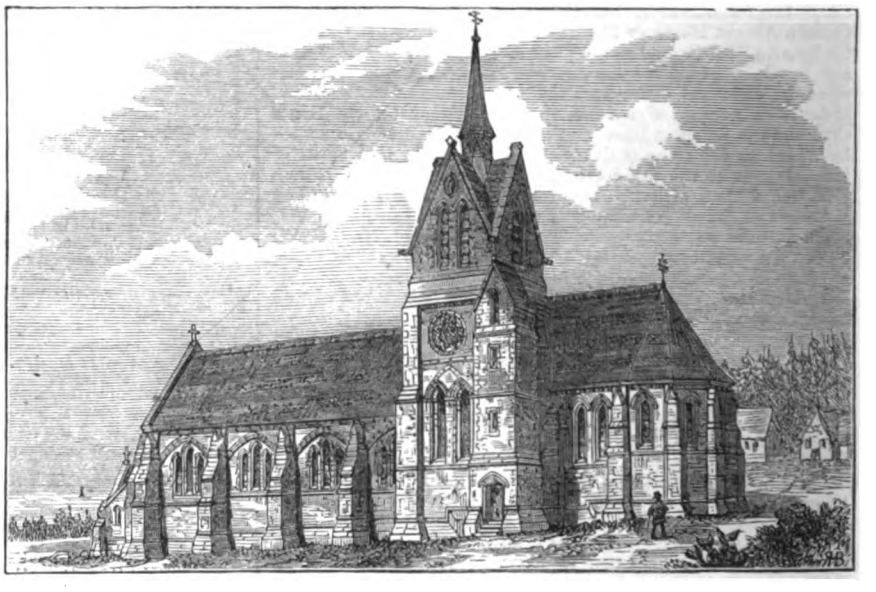
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SCENE OF THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT WIGAN.



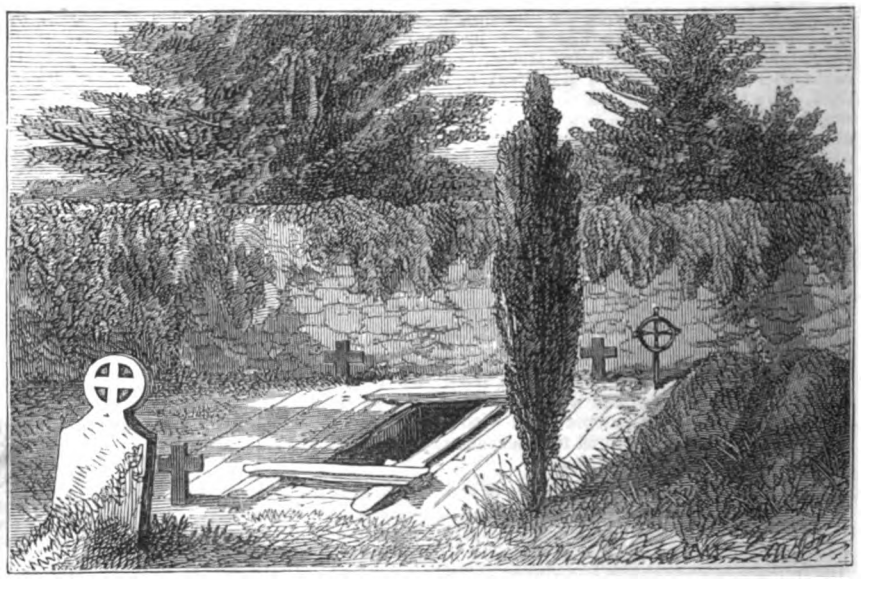
BOAT-RACE ON THE TYNE.



BISHOP PATTESON'S MEMORIAL CHURCH, NORFOLK ISLAND.



SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY: CÆSAR'S CAMP, WIMBLEDON.



BISHOP WILBERFORCE'S GRAVE, WEST LAVINGTON.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1772.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR: ATTACK ON SHEEPSTOR—42ND HIGHLANDERS TAKING YELLOW MEAD FARM BY ASSAULT.

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BIRTHS.

On the 10th ult., at Elie House, Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of James L. Bell, late of Alexandria, Egypt, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at 51, Tregunter-road, S.W., the wife of William Henry Davies, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Walton Warren, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of Edward C. Ridgway, Esq., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at Sharavogue, King's County, Lady Hastings, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at the Priory Church, Great Malvern, by special license of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Rev. Oswald M. Holden, M.A., B.C.L., of St. Mary's, Kingswinford, assisted by the Rev. Brookwood Smith, Vicar of Great Malvern, William Arthur Brown, of the Hollies, Penn, near Wolverhampton, to Amy Ellen, elder daughter of George Baldwin, Merridale Grove, Wolverhampton.

On the 19th ult., by special license, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Camberwell, by the Rev. Joseph McGrath, Alfred Bernard, eldest son of the late Alfred Henry Baily, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Sloane-street, to Bertha, eldest daughter of Count John de Krauchy, Irun, Spain. No cards.

On the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Walmersley, near Bury, by the Rev. Charles Wyatt Smith, Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Canon Ramsbotham, late Vicar, and the Rev. E. I. Russell, of St. Michael's, Bamford, the Rev. Addison Crofton, Curate of Walmersley, and eldest son of Lieutenant-General John Ffolliott Crofton, No. 29, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, Colonel of the 6th Royals, to Mary Pilkington, elder daughter of John Hall, Esq., of Baldingstone.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Wakefield, by the Rev. R. Tomlinson, M.A., Vicar of Kirkthorpe, and brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John Twamley, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Canon Cauridge, M.A., Vicar of Wakefield, the Rev. James Twamley, M.A., Incumbent of Staincliffe, to Elizabeth Sarah, only daughter of the late Edward Tomlinson, Esq., of Wakefield.

On June 7, at Valparaiso, Chili, South America, Charles W. Oxley, to Teresa Kendall, eldest daughter of George H. Kendall, Esq., Valparaiso.

On the 5th inst., at Kirkhill Castle, Colmonell, Ayrshire, by the Rev. J. W. Milroy, minister of the parish, assisted by the Rev. S. Little, M.A., B.D., of Ballantrae, George Tinn, Esq., of Woodfields, Frenchay, Gloucestershire, to Margaret Sara (Maggie) Barton Farquhar Gray, only child of John Barton Farquhar Gray, Esq., of Glentig and Ballaird. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at No. 17, Upper Hornsey-rise, John Blackman Owen, Esq., secretary to the Great Eastern Railway Company for twenty-two years, and connected with that line from its commencement, aged 63 years.

On the 11th inst., at 112, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Edmund F. More, Esq., Q.C., Bencher of the Middle Temple and barrister-at-law, in the 72nd year of his age.

On the 9th inst., at Bayswater, Mary, the beloved wife of Hamilton Ross, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, and daughter of John Bulmer, Esq., of Oakfields, Clapham Park, aged 28.

On the 30th ult., at Ottawa, Dominion of Canada, Sir James Douglas Hamilton Hay, sixth Baronet, of Alderston, in his 73rd year.

On the 9th inst., at Malahide Castle, in the county of Dublin, Lady Talbot de Malahide.

On the 5th inst., at Shanklin, John Foley, second son of Sir Henry John Lambert, Bart., aged 49.

On the 13th inst., at her residence, Warwick-place, Leamington, Miss Arabella Lawrence, last surviving sister of the Misses Lawrence, formerly of The Grange, near Liverpool.

On the 24th ult., at Messina, Sicily, Frances (Fannie), the beloved wife of Edward J. Eaton, Esq., and eldest daughter of George Charles Oates, Esq., most deeply lamented, in her 23rd year.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Evans; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, Warden of Keble College.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. F. K. Harford, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, Vicar of St. Mark's, Hamilton-square.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the House of Commons.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18.

Bristol Amateur Regatta.
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Southsea.
British Archæological Association, annual meeting at Sheffield (six days)—the Duke of Norfolk president. Meeting at Cutlers' Hall, 2.30 p.m.; dinner, 7.30 p.m.
Queen's Royal St Leonards Archers, great annual meeting.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19.

Crystal Palace, the Foresters' annual Fête for Widows and Orphans.
Dover Races.
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Portsmouth Ornithological and Zoological Society, summer show of dogs (three days).
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Southsea, the Queen's Cup and the Town Cups.
The Prince of Wales's visit to Holyhead, to declare the public works at the harbour complete.
Montgomeryshire Archers, sixth meeting.—West Gloucestershire Archers' Society, target.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.

Blackcock-shooting begins.
Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. (show of gladioli, &c.).
Tunbridge Races.
Burton-on-Trent Dog Exhibition.
North Lancashire Agricultural Society, Chorley meeting (two days).
Crook Agricultural Society, annual show.
Woodsome Agricultural and Floral Exhibition and annual festival (near Huddersfield).
Royal Albert Yacht Club, Southsea, annual meeting, 3 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m.; illumination of yachts, 9.30 p.m.
King's Lynn Royal Regatta.
Rochdale Agricultural Society show.
Worcestershire Archery Society, second meeting.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21.

Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society Exhibition, at Chorley.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22.

Durham County Agricultural Society, annual show at Durham.
Keighley Horticultural Society Flower Show.
Croydon Races, August Meeting.
Worthing Athletic Sports.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.

New moon, 1.30 a.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Art-Union Exhibition closes.
Thames Regatta (for watermen).
Queen's St. Leonards Archers, fourth prize meeting.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Increase.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	in.
Aug. 6	29·945	67·1	57·8	·74	6	61·4	76·3	WSW. W.	234	·000
7	30·103	68·9	58·7	·71	5	60·0	81·4	SW. WSW.	150	·009
8	29·895	69·3	57·2	·67	4	57·4	83·5	SSW. WNW.	187	·000
9	29·946	59·3	42·6	·56	5	56·8	66·7	N.W. WNW.	279	·027
10	30·031	57·7	43·9	·62	..	49·6	66·4	WSW. W.	216	·354
11	29·950	58·0	55·4	·89	8	58·8	66·9	S.W. E. NE.	140	·015
12	30·046	62·6	54·2	·75	8	54·1	75·9	SW. WSW.	423	·095

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·925	30·122	29·969	29·887	30·058	29·921	30·074
Temperature of Air	69·3	69·1	73·6	63·5	60·6	55·0	61·5
Temperature of Evaporation	62·1	63·8	65·3	54·3	52·1	54·0	61·5
Direction of Wind	sw.	w.	s.	nw.	w.	...	calm

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
m h m 8 45	▲ h m 9 25	m h m 10 5	▲ h m 10 45	m h m 11 27	▲ h m —	M h m 0 .
▲ h m 0 37	M h m 1 4	▲ h m 1 27	M h m 1 0	▲ h m 2 11	M h m 2 28	▲ h m : 45

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
In Aid of the Funds of the Birmingham General Hospital.
THIRTY-FIRST CELEBRATION,
on TUESDAY, AUG. 26; WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27; THURSDAY, AUG. 28; FRIDAY, AUG. 29. President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.
Principal Vocalists.—Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, and Mdlle. Alhani, Madame Patey and Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley and Signor Foli.
Organist.—Mr. Stimpson.
Conductor.—Sir Michael Costa.
OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCE.
Tuesday Morning, Aug. 26, ELIJAH. Tuesday Evening, a New Cantata, by F. Schira, entitled, THE LORD OF BURLEIGH (first time of performance); and a Miscellaneous Selection, to include the SONG OF THE TITANS, Rossini.
Wednesday Morning, Aug. 27, a new Oratorio, THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD, composed expressly for this Festival by Arthur S. Sullivan. Wednesday Evening, a Miscellaneous Selection, comprising Beethoven's SYMPHONY IN C MINOR, and the HYMN OF PEACE, Rossini.
Thursday Morning, Aug. 28, MESSIAH. Thursday Evening, a New Cantata, by A. Randegger, entitled FRIDOLIN (first time of performance); and a Miscellaneous Selection, comprising OVERTURE TO WILLIAM TELL, &c.
Friday Morning, Aug. 29, Sacred Cantata, GOD, THOU ART GREAT, Spohr; IMPERIAL MASS, Haydn; AVE MARIA (first time of performance), Rossini; Double Chorus, CANTEMUS (first time of performance), Rossini; Selections from ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Friday Evening, JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post, on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Festival Committee, 2, Ann-street, Birmingham.
By order, HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary to the Festival Committee.

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The world-famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
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ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being Classified as the
OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD,
having been presented at this Hall for
EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,
an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD, the great American Lecturer, will unroll his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER the PACIFIC RAILWAY to CALIFORNIA, on MONDAYS, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three; and Every Evening at Eight. Previous to its being unrolled, a long Painting, 40 ft. by 8 ft., stretched on a wire, is shown. It is a physical Map—a bird's-eye view of the country. A Fifteen Minutes' Lecture is delivered from it; it is a Key to the Panorama, which contains Thirty-six Views, from photographs. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s., Unreserved, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price. Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—M. RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, AUG. 16.—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Miss Blanche Cole, Mr. George Perren and Signor Foli. Pianoforte, Madame Carrino-Sauret; Violin, M. Sauret; Xylophone, Master Bonnay; and M. Levy, the celebrated Cornet-à-Pistons (his first appearance since his return from America and St. Petersburg). Band of 100 Performers; Full Chorus; Choir of Boys. Grand Selection from "Babil and Bijou." Conductor, M. Riviere. Splendid Decorations by Dayes and Caney. Refreshments by A. and S. Gatti. Promenade, One Shilling. Box-Office now open. Acting Manager, Mr. John Russell.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Manager, Mr. James Guiver. On MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 18, and during the Week, the Performance will commence with Lord Byron's Grand Choral Tragedy of MANFRED; with Entirely New and Magnificent Scenic Effects by Messrs. W. Telbin, W. L. Telbin, and F. Fenton. Manfred, Mr. Charles Dillon; supported by Messrs. Wm. Rignold, Palmer, Egan, Alfred Honey, Bruton, &c.; Mesdames Henderson, Baldwin, Everard, Russell, Cooper, Jane Coveney, Kemp, Alice Phillips, Lynd, Villiers &c. Grand Ballet, arranged by Mr. Cormack. Chorus under the direction of Mr. Beale. Musical Director, Mr. John Bernard. Costumes by Mrs. Thompson. To conclude with the Comic Drama of DOMINIQUE THE DESERTER—Messrs. Calhaem, Harrington, &c.; Mesdames Everard, Cooper, Lynd, &c. Doors open at Seven o'Clock; commence at 7.30. Box Office open daily Ten till Five. On Saturday, Aug. 23, will be produced a Grand New Eastern Fairy Musical Spectacular Satire, by James Albery, Esq., entitled THE WILL OF WISE KING KINO; with Entirely New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments. Profusely Illustrated with Song, Chorus, and Ballet.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. MONDAY, AUG. 18, and following Evenings at Eight o'Clock, T. W. Robertson's Comedy, CASTE, supported by Miss Marie Wilton's (Mrs. Bancroft) Comedy Company from the Prince of Wales's (Royal) Theatre—Mr. George Honey, Mr. Hare, Miss Lydia Foote, and Miss Wilton.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs" "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

The talk of the week has turned chiefly upon the reconstruction of the Ministry. By this time everybody is familiar with the changes which that event has involved. Lord Ripon has retired permanently from the Presidency of the Council, and Mr. Childers, for some months at least, from the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Bruce, elevated to a peerage, has succeeded Lord Ripon, and Mr. Bright has consented to take the post recently occupied by Mr. Childers. Mr. Lowe has stepped into the office of Home Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone has assumed the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in conjunction with the office of First Lord of the Treasury, which he has held from the beginning of his Administration. But, Mr. Gladstone's duties having already been too burdensome for his health, it has been determined to call in extra assistance for his relief. Mr. Dodson, formerly Chairman of Committees, has accepted the invitation of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer to hold office under him, and Lord Frederick Cavendish has been converted from a private secretary to Mr. Gladstone into a Lord of the Treasury, with the view likewise of strengthening the financial department. Mr. Ayrton has ceased to be First Commissioner of Public Works, and has been appointed Judge-Advocate, an office which for the last two years has been in abeyance; and Mr. Adam, the second whip, has succeeded him in his late post. There have been one or two minor changes which it is unnecessary to specify.

This redistribution of Cabinet and other offices following so promptly the close of the Session must, we think, have been conceived with a view to increase the moral strength of the Administration during the recess, and to stay that process of disintegration which had already begun to leave its traces upon the Liberal party. The scandals which, towards the end of the Session, were under investigation by several Committees of the House of Commons had made it quite plain that some change in the Treasury department had become inevitable. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose honesty neither friend nor foe has ventured to impeach, seems to have contracted the habit of dispensing with those formalities which custom has established for the safeguard of all financial transactions, and, in his impatience or his impetuosity, to have again and again adopted conclusions without troubling himself to pass through those stages which have usually called into activity the judgment and industry of his subordinates. This habit threw the whole machinery of the department out of gear, and the resignation of Mr. Baxter, the Secretary to the Treasury, probably hastened a change which Mr. Gladstone may probably have had in contemplation before that event. He may have thought that the retirement of Mr. Lowe from the Cabinet would have been a loss to it of a very able man, whose intellectual power, when no longer engaged in the support of the Government, might possibly be used in merciless criticism of its policy and measures. To avert what he deemed to be a misfortune, he probably originated, or at any rate, availed himself of the opportunity of making a large redistribution of the offices at his disposal. Hence the reconstruction, the main features of which we have cursorily described.

Whether it will answer the purpose which, no doubt, it was intended to further, is a question which we must leave for time and experience to decide. With one exception the *personnel* of the Cabinet will remain precisely the same as it was before the Session closed. That exception is the accession of Mr. Bright to the Ministry with which he was formerly associated, but from which he was severed by a long period of illness. Mr. Bright's personal reputation in the country will unquestionably do something to check the progress of that demoralisation which has certainly weakened the hands of Government, and will probably tend to draw into proximity the sections into which the Liberal party is divided. There can be no room for suspicion that the hon. member for Birmingham courted a resumption of official responsibility. He has acquiesced in it, we believe, with great reluctance. It may be fairly presumed, therefore, that he sees his way with tolerable distinctness towards a policy which may have, or, as he may imagine, ought to have, the effect of appeasing that dissatisfaction which for some time past has been creeping over many followers of the Government. The removal of Mr. Lowe from the Exchequer to the Home Office, and the concentration of financial authority in Mr. Gladstone's hands, will be accepted by the public as the pledge of a more vigorous and regular action of the Treasury in future; but the satisfaction which would otherwise have been felt in the arrangement is considerably qualified by the conviction that it can only be temporary, and that Mr. Gladstone's physical powers will be unable to bear the strain to which it will necessarily expose them. On the whole, perhaps, the changes which have been made will, to some extent, dissipate the notion that had got abroad that it would be impossible for the Ministry to hold together until the coming general election; and, if so, one element of moral weakness will have been got rid of.

We must, however, bear in mind that the policy, rather than the administration, of the Cabinet will eventually determine its lot. If, as is widely supposed, the country is becoming disinclined to further projected reforms of a decided character, the very changes which may awaken the expectations of one political party will also give fresh energy to the will of the other. The opinion of the country cannot safely be taken for granted in the present condition of public affairs until it has been authoritatively declared in response to that appeal to the constituencies which the Sovereign will probably make early next year. That great trial of strength is not likely to be much affected—and then only indirectly—by the recent reconstruction of the Cabinet. The single elections that have taken place of late may fairly enough be pointed to by Conservative organs as indicating an alteration of the current which has prevailed for some years past in the public mind. For the present, however, it is unsafe to deduce inferences with too much decision. Some alternations of movement in the politics of the country may be confidently expected from time to time, and may even be regarded as not undesirable. An occasional variation of pace may in the long run carry us farther on the road, and even more safely, than an unchanged rapidity of hard galloping. But, however this may be, strong faith may be placed, we think, in the good sense of the nation; and its ultimate judgment as to what will best promote its own welfare may generally be taken as instinct with intelligence, moderation, fair feeling, and hope of progress.

A Professor of Latin and History is to be appointed to the University College of Wales.

Since our Chess article in the Supplement went to press, we have received the following later score of the Chess Tournament at Vienna:—Anderssen, 6 matches; Blackburne, 6; Steinitz, 5; Bird, 3½; Rosenthal, 3½; Paulsen, 2½; Gelbfuhs, 2½; Schwarz, 2; Meitner, 2; Herul, 1½; Pitschel, 1;

The Queen's County Rifles and the North Cork Militia, two of the regiments stationed at the Curragh for the purpose of taking part in the autumn manœuvres, and between which an ill-feeling is stated to have prevailed, came to blows on Monday evening, and drew their bayonets. Three other regiments were marched to the scene by the Brigade-Major, and by their means the combatants were separated.

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THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne House on Saturday last, at which were present the Right Hon. H. Bruce, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. R. Lowe, and the Marquis of Ripon. Previously to the Council the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of her Majesty. The following Ministers had likewise audiences:—The Marquis of Ripon, to take leave of her Majesty on his resignation; the Right Hon. H. Bruce, to deliver up the seals of Secretary of State for the Home Department; and the Right Hon. R. Lowe, to deliver up the seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In Council, the Right Hon. H. Bruce was declared Lord President of the Council; the Right Hon. R. Lowe received the seals of the Home Office; and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone received the seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. William Patrick Adam was introduced at the Council and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. Prince Arthur left Osborne for Aldershott. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Conor, Vicar of Newport. On Monday the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden arrrived at Osborne from Eastbourne, on a visit to her Majesty. The Duke of Edinburgh also arrived at Osborne. The Queen's dinner party included the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen. The band of the 79th (Queen's Own Cameron) Highlanders played under the direction of Mr. M'Donald. The Queen during the week has driven to Ryde, Cowes, and other places within a short distance of Osborne. Her Majesty has entertained at dinner the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, the Princess of Oldenburg, the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, Lady Frances Baillie, and the Rev. George Prothero. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, was present at the Cowes Regatta, on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold were out sailing on board Prince Arthur's yacht Alix.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has left Osborne for Balmoral Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight. An officer of the Prince's household has arrived at Pesth for the purpose of selecting a villa for his Royal Highness's residence during his forthcoming visit. The Prince will join the Hungarian foxhunt. The Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, with their children, took leave of the Prince and Princess on Wednesday, and left Osborne Cottage upon their return to St. Petersburg. Their Imperial Highnesses embarked from Osborne on board the Russian Imperial frigate, attended by Countess Apraxine and General Sturler. Princess Kourakine, Mistress of the Robes, General Zinouvieff, Count Olsouvieff, and Dr. Hirsch, who have been in attendance upon their Imperial Highnesses, preceded the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess to St. Petersburg.

The King of Denmark has appointed Prince Arthur a Knight of the Order of the Elephant.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne have arrived at Inverary Castle.

The Duke of Cambridge has left Gloucester House for Germany.

The Empress Eugénie has returned to Camden House, Chiselhurst, from Switzerland.

His Excellency Count Munster has left Prussia House, Carlton House-terrace, for Cowes, Isle of Wight.

His Excellency the Baron de Penedo, Brazilian Minister, left town on Sunday for the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch left Montagu House, Whitehall, on Saturday last, for Haynes Park, Bedford, on a visit to Lord John Thynne.

The Duke of Manchester and his son, Lord Mandeville, have arrived at Quebec.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster have arrived at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, from Clieveden.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Bowood, Wilts, for the Marquis's seat in the county of Kerry.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and the Ladies Seymour have left town for Ragley, Warwickshire.

The Marquis of Ripon has left Carlton-gardens for Studley Royal, Yorkshire.

The Dowager Marchioness Townshend, Lady Audrey Townshend, and Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn have left town for Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

Earl and Countess Cowper have left Panshanger for Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have left their residence in Cleveland-square, St. James's, for the Continent.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, has left his residence on Carlton House-terrace for Hawarden, Flintshire.

The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Forster have left town for North Italy.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., has left town for Eastbourne, to join Mrs. Childers.

The coming of age of Viscount Tarbat, second son of the Duke of Sutherland, and heir to the Cromartie estates and representative of the earldom, has been observed with great demonstrations of joy in the districts of Easter and Wester Ross. The Duchess of Sutherland will give a fête on the 21st inst. at Tarbat House, in honour of Lord Tarbat's majority.

Duncombe Park, the seat of Lord Feversham, has for the past week been the scene of continued festivities, in celebration of the coming of age of Lord Helmsley.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer returned to Dublin, on Monday morning, after a brief stay on the Continent, during which the Viceregal party visited the Vienna Exhibition. His Excellency and her Ladyship immediately proceeded to Piltown, in the county of Waterford, the seat of the Earl of Bessborough, as guests of the noble Earl during the continuance of the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Waterford.

A committee of homœopathic physicians in Prussia, speaking for their branch of the faculty, have addressed a formal petition to Prince Bismarck requesting that professorial chairs for homœopathy may be added to the universities, and that medical inspectors may be appointed to ensure proper supervision of the homœopathic practice.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

A portion of our issue last week contained some account of the considerable changes which have been effected in the composition of the Ministry.

The President of the Council, Lord Ripon, who has for some time desired to retire, takes the opportunity offered by the close of the Session to give effect to that intention. Very urgent private affairs have induced him to resign office.

Mr. Bruce will receive a peerage and will succeed Lord Ripon as Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Lowe, who leaves the Exchequer, succeeds Mr. Bruce in the office of Home Secretary.

The Chancellorship of the Exchequer will be held by Mr. Gladstone, together with the office of First Lord of the Treasury. These offices have been frequently held by the same Minister, the latest instances being those of Mr. Canning in 1827 and Sir Robert Peel in 1834-5.

Mr. Childers retires for a while from public business, but he will continue to discharge the duties of the Duchy of Lancaster so long as his services may be required.

Mr. Bright will succeed Mr. Childers.

The post assigned to Mr. Ayrton in the rearrangement of the Government is that of Judge Advocate-General.

Mr. Baxter, whose resignation was announced last week, retires, we are informed, without the slightest interruption of the personal or political relations which unite him with the party and the Administration.

Mr. Dodson will succeed Mr. Baxter as Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and, in consequence of the extra work which will be thrown upon his office by the combination of the offices of First Lord and Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be assisted by Lord Frederick Cavendish, who will join the Treasury Board in a position superior to that of the Junior Lords. Mr. Arthur Peel has accepted the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, in succession to Lord Wolverton; and Mr. W. P. Adam's services have been recognised by his appointment as First Commissioner of Public Works, in place of Mr. Ayrton. Mr. Greville has been asked to succeed him in the post of Junior Lord of the Treasury.

The office of Master of the Rolls has been accepted by Sir George Jessel; but his successor as Solicitor-General has not been appointed.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR.

The troops assembled, under the command of Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, for the military manœuvres of this autumn, left, on Monday last, their camping-grounds of Ringmoor and Yannadon, near Roborough Down, between the Plym and the Tavy, to advance ten miles north-east, farther into the highland wilderness of Dartmoor. The First Division, under General Sir E. Greathed, moved to a position chosen for it on Beardown, near Two Bridges and Prince's Town, overlooking the upper glen of the West Dart, not far from the high road leading from Exeter to Tavistock and Plymouth, which branches off at Two Bridges to those different towns. The place is about eight miles from Tavistock and eighteen from Plymouth; it has many remarkable features of scenery and local antiquities in the neighbourhood. One of these is a very singular natural phenomenon—a grove of dwarf oaks, called Wistman's Wood, that seems growing out of a heap of granite blocks close to the river; the branches, wonderfully twisted and distorted, are entirely covered with a prodigious thickness of moss; the foliage is extremely scanty. This grove may be five or six centuries old, but tradition ascribes it to the ancient Druids, though it is not certain, we believe, that the Celtic inhabitants of Damnonium, before the Roman Conquest of Britain, had any Druids among them. Some avenues and circles, formed of stones arranged on the ground, are referred to the same priestly order, and are supposed to have belonged to their temples, or places of worship. Even the rude bridges of stepping-stones, like that shown in our Artist's sketch, laid in the bed of the Blackabrook near Two Bridges, has been ascribed to such pontifical architecture of the Druids; but the fact is very doubtful. It is much better known that the modern bridge close by it was constructed by the labour of some of the French prisoners of war, confined in the great gaol of Prince's Town, in 1814. Crockern Tor, which is a hill near the Two Bridges, was the seat of a Stannary Court appointed by Edward I. for the Dartmoor tin-mining districts.

The Second Division of the troops, under General Smith, marched some miles farther, descending the valley of the West Dart towards Dartmeet, where it is joined by the East Dart; but they stopped short of Dartmeet, at Brimps and Hexworthy. In the strategic idea of these movements it was supposed that the Second Division, having got more to the eastward, was threatening the position held by the First Division near Prince's Town, while the First Division was trying to effect a right-flank movement, sidling down to the south-east, to join an allied force coming up from Buckfastleigh, on the Ashburton and Plymouth high road, by way of Holne to Two Bridges, up the valley of the Dart. The Second Division was posted so as to intercept this line of march. A battle took place on Tuesday afternoon, under the heights of Belliver Tor and Lofty Tor, where nearly 12,000 men were actively engaged in mimic fighting, which was renewed on Wednesday morning, but the rain and fog have not permitted much enjoyment of this military spectacle.

The Illustrations given in this Number belong to an earlier series of performances, while the two opposing Army Divisions, in their original positions of Yannadon and Ringmoor, were skirmishing against each other across the vale of the Meavy, around the village of Sheepstor, and over the sides of the neighbouring hills. To this period of their harmless warfare do the incidents appertain of the Royal Engineers making a clear practicable breach through a wall of loose stones in the fields, and the 42nd Regiment (Highlanders) storming the fortress of the pigs and poultry in the farmyard at Yellowmead. The ordinary scenes and habits of camp life are represented in another series of sketches, which together occupy a page of our Journal.

In the Midland campaigning district, that of Cannock Chase, as well as on Dartmoor in the West of England, military exercises will this autumn be conducted with great spirit, under the command of Major-General Lysons. The camp has been formed this week, and on Monday actual work will commence. From the 18th to the 31st the troops will be employed in brigade drill; from the 1st to the 6th of September, and from the 6th to the 10th, in manœuvres. The march past will be on the 12th. In reaching the camp some very long marches have been made by some of the troops already arrived. The cavalry have not come in yet. When they do they will be encamped in front of the head-quarters camp, and just above them, on the hills, will be the several batteries of artillery. The autumn manœuvres at the Curragh, in Ireland, began on Tuesday with a divisional field-day. About 12,000 troops were engaged.

Bradford Townhall will be opened on Sept. 9, by Mr. Thompson, the Mayor.

DESTRUCTION OF A DHOW.

In recent notices of the East African slave trade, upon the occasion of Sir Partle Frere's diplomatic mission, and the treaty which has since been exacted of the Sultan of Zanzibar, for the suppression of that inhuman traffic, we have described the "dhows" or small vessels used by the Arab slave dealers from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf to the Mozambique Channel. A series of illustrations of their different shapes and rig, borrowed from Captain G. N. Sulivan's new book, "Dhow-Chasing in Zanzibar Waters," has also been published in this Journal. The reader of that book will be prepared for such an incident as is shown in the sketch this week engraved, which is sent us by Mr. Thomas Mitchell, Assistant Paymaster of H.M.S. Magpie, at Zanzibar, on the 4th ult. Mr. Mitchell writes to us as follows:—"When steaming to the southward, along the Arabian coast, on our way to Zanzibar to join the Admiral, we sighted, off Cape Madraka, a dhow, which on seeing us immediately began making for the shore. Of course we gave chase, knowing what her game was, and steaming as hard as we were able; but we did not succeed in cutting her off, and she beached, through a tremendous surf, in the only sandy bay near. We then saw some of the crew land, and those left on board threw the slaves overboard, while those on shore assisted them to land as they were washed up. About 150 slaves were landed in this manner, and then the dhow broke up, and the slaves were conveyed in a long straggling line away towards the hills. Where they went, and how they lived, it is impossible to imagine, as there is no water for twenty miles round, so far as we know, and it is an uncommonly thirsty-looking spot. The object of the captain in wrecking his vessel in this extraordinary manner was to save as much of his cargo of slaves as possible, though his chance of saving many was very doubtful. But slavers will always endeavour to do the like, if they can; and many fine prizes are lost in this way, especially where the surf on the beach is sufficient to prevent the possibility of our landing and following. The sketch represents the dhow just before she struck the beach. Her stern was seen to be lifted high up in the air at the same time she lowered her sail. The headland in the distance is Ras or Cape Khashaim. The Magpie is represented with her topmasts housed, and her lower and topsail yards on deck, as she was steaming against the monsoon."

MICHAEL ANGELO'S DAVID.

Anyone who has visited Florence within the last two years may remember the disappointment it has been to find Michael Angelo's noble statue of David, which stood guard by the portal of the Palazzo Vecchio, boxed up, or rather housed in, with planks. The fact is that the guardians of Florentine relics of art and antiquity, finding that this grand work was in great danger from the action of the weather, had decided to remove it to some place of safety and shelter. It is said that the difficulty of deciding on its future resting-place has been the cause of its being so long closed in. Of late this unsightly hut and the imprisoned David became the subject of daily satire and ridicule in the Florence journals. Finally, the gallery of the Academy of the "Belle Arti" was decided upon for the reception of David. On the 30th ult. the great slinger was himself slung, with great security, by the ingenuity of Professor Cavaliere de Fabris and the engineer Cavaliere Porra. It was done in such a manner, by an arrangement of iron rods and rubber car-springs, as to resist, or rather to counteract, all the effect of jarring. The figure is about 15 ft. high, and of the most exquisite proportions, though by some it has been thought the head is too large, yet this may arise from the treatment of the hair. It was placed in its late position, at the left hand of the principal entrance of the palace, in the year 1504. The view given in our Illustration shows the arrangement of the car and the temporary railroad track (about fifty feet of which is laid at a time) crossing the Piazza Signoria. The Palazzo Vecchio is on the right, in front of which still remains the wooden house in which the statue has been imprisoned during two years past. To the right is the Loggia di Lanzi, while in the intermediate space appears a small corner of the Gallery of the Uffizzj. A few years since the celebrated bronze founder Pappi was commissioned to reproduce the figure of David in bronze, the original being in marble. This fine piece of casting appeared in the Paris Exhibition of 1863. About a month since it was erected as the central attraction of the Piazza Michael Angelo, which may well be called the most beautiful portion of that exquisite drive outside around the wall of Florence Oltrarno. The sculptor Dupré has been commissioned to produce a duplicate, in marble, to replace the original statue before the Palazzo Vecchio.

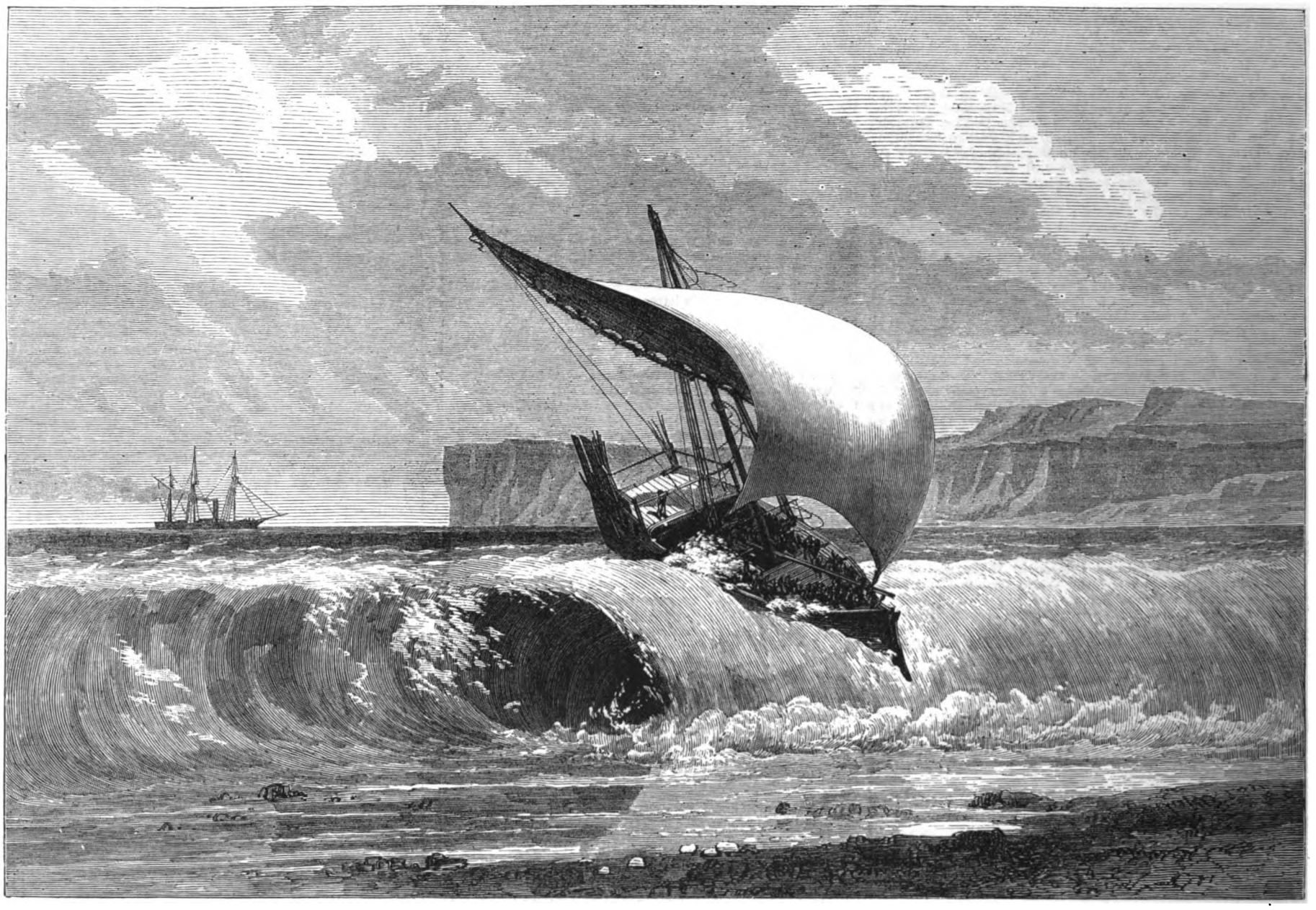
AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland was held last week in the King's Park, Stirling, beginning on Tuesday morning and concluding on Friday evening. According to the *Scotsman* the exhibition was one of the best ever held under the auspices of the society, both as regarded the number of entries and the quality of the stock. The number of cattle shown was 406; horses, 297; sheep, 582; swine, 96; poultry, 534; implements, 1915. The premiums amounted to £1860. The total amount realised for admission, catalogues, &c., during the four days of the show amounted to £3140 15s. 6d., the largest sum collected at any show of the society since that at Edinburgh in 1869. At the president's dinner the Earl of Dunmore occupied the chair, and Sir William Stirling Maxwell was croupier. There were about 200 gentlemen present.

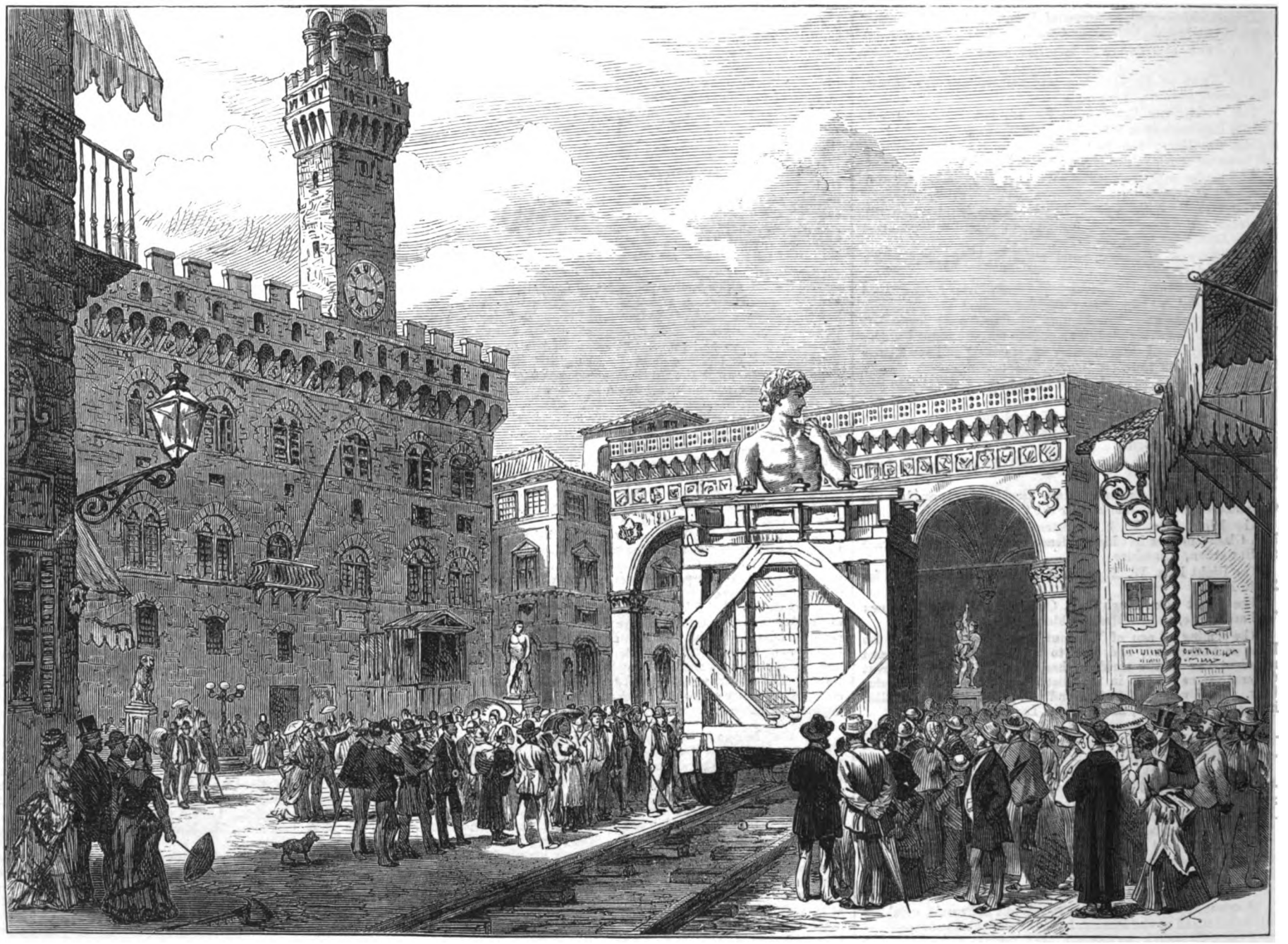
The annual exhibition of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society was opened at Evesham on Tuesday. The short-horned stock was exceptionally good, comprising several animals which have taken honours at the Royal Agricultural Show. The Toddington challenge cup, fifty guineas, was awarded to Mr. W. Linton, of Sherrif Hutton, for the best short-horned bull aged four years, an animal which has once carried off the second prize at the Royal show, and has earned for its owner over sixty prizes. The stock of horses was a full average one, and the animals exhibited were of a first-class order of merit. A keen competition took place in the pig department, which was also well supplied. National as well as local politics were discussed at the dinner, on Wednesday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Edward Holland. The chair had been reserved for the president of the society, the Duc d'Aumale; but his official duties at Versailles prevented his attendance. The principal speakers were Sir John Pakington, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Dowdeswell, M.P., Sir E. A. Lechmere, the Marquis of Hertford, Colonel Bourne, and Lord Coventry.

The annual show of the Irish Royal Agricultural Society was opened on Wednesday, at Waterford, by the Lord Lieutenant. His Excellency was accompanied by Countess Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, and Lord Charles Cavendish. The Viceregal company, upon arriving at Waterford by the midday train, were escorted to the Townhall, where they were presented with several addresses. Subsequently they visited the show, and remained a considerable time inspecting the various sections and witnessing the jumping contest for horses. The show of cattle, sheep, and horses was good.

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THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE: DESTRUCTION OF A DHOW.



MOVING MICHAEL ANGELO'S STATUE OF DAVID AT FLORENCE.

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AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR.



BRIDGE BUILT BY FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR, AND ANCIENT CELTIC STEPPING-STONE BRIDGE, NEAR PRINCE'S TOWN.



ENGINEERS MAKING A PASSAGE THROUGH A STONE WALL.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 14.

"La fusion est faite!" Such is the song of triumph sung by the Legitimist party throughout France. The great-grandson of Philippe Egalité, who symbolises in himself alike the Monarchy and the Revolution, has journeyed to Frohsdorf, and humbled himself before his cousin, the Count de Chambord, who has graciously returned him his visit at the Palais Cobourg, at Vienna. At both interviews, we are told, great cordiality prevailed; and "Henceforth," exclaim the Legitimist organs, "there exists but one Maison de France!" The *Gazette de France* and the *Union*, which publish accounts of the interviews, recite that the Count de Paris informed his august relative that, not only did he salute in him the head of the house of Bourbon, but also the sole representative of the Monarchical idea in France." "In the Princes of Orleans," he added, "he would find no competitors." The telegraph flashes the news to France, where the ardent and devout champions of the Altar and the Throne receive it with enthusiasm, and the more sensible Orleanists with profound regret, feeling that the Count de Paris, in abdicating absolutely as he has done at the feet of the Count de Chambord, has simply dishonoured himself, repudiated the traditions of his family, and solemnly admitted his grandfather to have been a usurper.

The Count de Chambord, to the credit of his honesty and honour, has, on more than one occasion, emphatically declined to make the slightest concession to modern ideas, either with regard to the colour of his flag or his so-called Divine right to govern the kingdom of his ancestors, and he has all along remained true to his principles. It is far different with the Count de Paris, who in his eagerness to reign has alike forsworn the tricolour flag, the principles of '89, and the Parliamentary title of his own dynastic inheritance. That the visit to Frohsdorf was counselled by his uncles appears certain; but that it was either advised or approved by the leading political men of his party does not seem at all probable, for we find them to-day bitterly complaining of the foolishness of the step. The members of the Right Centre of the National Assembly are Orleanists simply because Orleanism represents the Constitutional Monarchy, and they are not likely to forswear their principles merely out of affection for one who has proved himself a renegade to them. A leading Orleanist statesman expressed his belief the other day that the whole business would lead to nothing, and that when November comes round the fusion will be found just where it was in July. The Count de Chambord's white flag, he observed, which implies a host of incompatibilities, will be found an invincible obstacle. There is one voice, however, that should have been heard on the subject, which has been as yet completely ignored. That is the voice of France itself. It is doubtful in these days, when the nation has begun to realise the benefits of a moderate Republic, whether the house of Bourbon will succeed in disposing of France with the same facility as Catherine II., Maria Theresa, and Frederick the Great did a century ago of unhappy Poland.

Ever since the retirement of M. Thiers the Legitimist, Orleanist, and more especially the Bonapartist, journals have been constantly questioning the Government concerning the detention of M. Henri Rochefort at the Iles Ste. Marguerite, and the necessity for sending him to New Caledonia with all possible despatch. To-day we learn that the brilliant but misguided writer, who, more than any other individual, save Napoleon III. himself, contributed to the downfall of the Second Empire, has been embarked on board the frigate La Virginie, bound for Noumea. Some few weeks ago he was examined by a medical commission, which reported, contrary to the physicians who visited him during the presidency of M. Thiers, that he was in a fit state to undertake the journey. It would appear that it is mainly owing to the efforts of M. Victor Hugo that Rochefort has remained so long in France. Shortly after his condemnation the illustrious author of "Les Misérables" had an interview with M. Thiers, and, in spite of the President's well-founded animosity for Rochefort, succeeded in persuading him to do everything in his power to mitigate the punishment of the ex-editor of the *Mot d'Ordre*. Yesterday the *Rappel* published a letter addressed by Victor Hugo to the Duc de Broglie on the subject of Rochefort's transportation, in which the writer appeals to the Duke, as a man of letters as well as a member of the French Academy, to prevent Rochefort's departure. The Duc de Broglie's concise reply mentions that Rochefort has been examined by a medical commission, which has expressed the opinion that the voyage to Noumea will in no wise hasten his death, while, with regard to the indulgence which Victor Hugo solicits for the intellectual gifts of the prisoner, the Vice-President of the Council observes that, in his opinion, these intellectual gifts only increase his culpability, and that the unfortunate ignorant ones whom his writings led astray are far more worthy of pity than he is. Most unprejudiced persons, however, will consider that the carrying out of the sentence of transportation after this long interval has been actuated, not by sentiments of rigid justice, but purely by those of revenge.

M. Odillon-Barrot, Vice-President of the Council of State, died last Thursday morning at Bougival, at the age of eighty-two years. At his funeral, which took place on Saturday, with a certain amount of pomp, the cordons of the coffin were held by MM. Buffet, Ernoul, Charles Lévesque, and Dareste, the hearse being followed by several members of the Cabinet, deputations from the Institute of France, and a crowd of deputies, among whom was M. Thiers. The Duc de Chartres also followed the deceased to the grave, a somewhat singular circumstance, when one reflects that none were more instrumental in bringing about the revolution of 1848 than M. Odillon-Barrot, who organised the famous Reform banquet. It is announced that he will be succeeded in the vice-presidency of the Council of State by M. Dufaure, formerly M. Thiers's Keeper of the Seals.

It would seem that we shall have anything but an abundant harvest this year in France. In the north the yield is below what was expected both as regards quantity and quality, while in the south wheat is extremely high in price, on account not merely of its scarcity, but also of its excellent quality. The stock on hand becoming scarcer and the cultivators bringing hardly anything to the markets, the millers are obliged to have recourse to foreign corn. To complicate matters the streams are extremely low, owing to the recent dry weather, and the mills in many parts will soon have to stop working. No decline in the present high prices appears therefore possible.

An inquiry set on foot by the Préfet of the Seine has resulted in the fact being ascertained that up to the present time no case of cholera has occurred in Paris.

M. Pascal, the author of the press circular, has been appointed Préfet of Bordeaux.

The Academy has decided that its annual public sitting shall take place on the 28th inst., under the presidency of M. Camille Rousset, who will pronounce the address on the prizes of virtue. M. Patin, perpetual secretary, will read his report on the prizes of literature and history, and M. Ernest Legouvé an unpublished fragment of his own composition.

The Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its second congress, this year, at Lyons, from the 21st to the 28th inst.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor has addressed to General Manteuffel an order of the day to be communicated to the late army of occupation in France. The Emperor says that the military tact and discipline required of that army have been displayed by the troops to his complete satisfaction. His Majesty expresses his acknowledgments to the generals, officers, officials, and men, and his special gratification at the manner in which the divisional commanders have fulfilled their duties.

Prince Bismarck's voluntary exile from Berlin is to be relaxed for a day, on Sept. 2, when he will be present at the unveiling of a statue in honour of the German victories in the late war. This over, he will repair to his Lauenburg estates.

The seventh German Protestant Assembly was opened on Wednesday morning, in the hall of the University, Leipsic, in the presence of a large number of people. Professor Raebager presided. After a long debate, a resolution containing five propositions was adopted, recognising the necessity for the introduction of obligatory civil marriage. A committee was appointed to take proper steps for giving effect to this resolution.

Dr. Rinkel and Professor Reinkens were consecrated at Rotterdam, on Monday, Old Catholic Bishops of Haarlem and Germany respectively, by Mgr. Heycamp, the Old Catholic Bishop of Deventer. This ceremony, says Reuter's telegram, created a great impression. Fourteen Dutch curés, seven foreign pastors, forty clergymen and missionaries, and several scholars of the Amersfort seminary were present. A pastoral issued by Dr. Reinkens lays down a doctrine of episcopal duty which will disgust the Ultramontanes. He holds that a bishop is a traitor to his office who does not teach obedience to the secular authorities as a religious and conscientious obligation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has left Vienna for Ischl, where he spends his birthday, returning on the 27th. His brother, Archduke Charles Louis, patron of the exhibition, will distribute, in his place, the prizes on the 18th.

The list of Royal visitors to the Vienna Exhibition next month will include the King of Bavaria, who intends spending a fortnight incognito amongst the Viennese.

The farewell festivity in honour of the Shah was a brilliant fête given at the Schönbrunn Palace on Thursday week. It was attended by the Empress Elizabeth, and proved a great success. The Shah left Vienna on the following day.

According to the Viennese papers, the Comte de Chambord has formally declared to the Legitimist deputation that waited upon him his acceptance of the crown of France. The report that the Austrian Government had used its influence to bring about the Bourbon fusion is repudiated in Ministerial circles.

Mr. Jay, the American Minister at Vienna, has concluded his inquiry into the charges of corruption made against the American Commissioners at the Exhibition, which led to their being superseded. His report severely censures the conduct of the Commissioners.

The International Patent Congress at Vienna has concluded its sittings. As to the desirability of encouraging invention by granting patents the congress was nearly unanimous; but there was a protracted debate on the compulsory granting of licenses by patentees. The principle was opposed by the American members, but was carried, after ten days' discussion, by 42 to 17. A permanent committee has been appointed. It has elected as its president Baron von Schwarz, the manager of the Universal Exhibition; Herr Proper, from Dresden, as the general secretary; and Councillor Rosas, of Vienna, as treasurer.

The National Economic Congress was opened at Vienna on Monday. Dr. Barum, of Wiesbaden, was elected to the chair. Baron Schwarz welcomed the assembly.

ITALY.

Cardinal Antonelli has taken occasion, in acknowledging a letter addressed to the Pope by a number of Catholic priests in America, to say that his Holiness is deeply affected by the sympathy shown towards him by "distant children of the Church."

The Shah of Persia arrived at Bologna early on Monday morning, and was received by the civil and military authorities. The prefect delivered to his Majesty a despatch from King Victor Emmanuel which appeared to afford him great satisfaction. The Shah has gratified the Bolognese by visiting their university and museum, and manifesting great interest in their municipal history. After devoting the best part of Tuesday to this intellectual recreation, he started in the afternoon for Brindisi. There he was received by the civil and military authorities, to whom he expressed his appreciation of the kindness he had experienced at the hands of Victor Emmanuel and his people. After resting an hour or two, he went on board the Turkish yacht Sultane for Constantinople.

TURKEY.

The Shah was expected at Constantinople on Friday afternoon. The Grand Vizier was to receive his Majesty at the Dardanelles. The Persian residents at Constantinople are preparing to give several large fetes there in honour of their Sovereign.

The Khedive took farewell of the Sultan of Turkey on Saturday, and left Constantinople for Egypt on Sunday, arriving at Alexandria on Thursday morning. In the evening the city and harbour were illuminated on a grand scale. His Highness has invited the Shah to include Egypt in his tour.

Three newspapers have been suppressed at Constantinople.

Yakoob Bey, the Envoy from Yarkand, has left Constantinople for Bombay.

RUSSIA.

On the 4th inst. the Emperor reviewed the troops in camp at Krasnoe Selo. The troops consisted of 55½ battalions of infantry, 40½ squadrons of cavalry, 88 field-pieces, and 34 guns of the horse artillery. The Emperor arrived at the camp at eleven a.m., and, having inspected the lines, went to meet the Empress, who drove between the lines in an open carriage and proceeded to the Imperial tent, before which the troops defiled.

At St. Petersburg it is affirmed that Khiva is returning to its normal condition, the mail being re-established, and a caravan of 800 camels, with Khivan merchandise, having started for the Fair of Novgorod, under the leadership of the Khan's brother. The Russians have withdrawn their troops from Atiek, and are reducing their garrisons in the Steppes.

The Russian officers and men engaged in the Khiva campaign are to receive money grants to compensate them for their loss of baggage. In the case of officers the compensation will frequently amount to a full year's pay.

SPAIN.

Valencia has unconditionally surrendered, and General Martinez Campos occupies the town.

The dictatorship of General Contreras at Carthagena has come to a sudden and inglorious end. He was marching on Madrid, in the hope of taking it by surprise, when the Government, learning his intentions, dispatched a column of 1000 men to meet him. Though they were outnumbered by two to one they routed the insurgents and captured 400 of them, dispersing the rest. It is expected now that Carthagena will yield, and that its submission will terminate the Republican insurrection.

At a meeting of Republicans, held on Tuesday, in the hall of the Council-General at Barcelona, it was determined to request the Government at Madrid to establish a junta armed with civil and military powers to provide for the public safety of Catalonia. On the other hand, local and provincial committees have protested against any such step, declaring that what is wanted is a capable General, with adequate powers for the re-establishment of discipline, the maintenance of order, and the suppression of the Carlists.

The Carlists have captured Vergara and have blockaded Bilbao.

In the midst of its double conflict with Carlists and Intransigentes the Government has found time to publish a Budget and to decree the establishment of a School of Fine Arts.

The Intransigentes of Madrid attempted on Saturday to make a public demonstration on the Prado and in several of the streets, ostensibly against the Carlist party; but the inhabitants, not approving of the form of the proceedings, put a stop to them, tore down the red flags, and drove away those who carried them.

AMERICA.

Telegraphic advices from New York hint at a gigantic scheme of railway amalgamation—namely, the merging of the two through Pacific lines into one company. This idea is countenanced by the election of the president and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Central Railway to the directorate of the Atlantic and Pacific.

One of those dreadful catastrophes to which the steam-ships that ply on American rivers seem to be specially liable has taken place on the Potomac. A steamer named the Wawusett, with a crew and passengers on board numbering 117, took fire, and was burned to the water's edge. Seventy lives were lost.

Two of the docks of Portland (Maine), with three steamships and a large quantity of goods, have been burned, entailing a loss of about £150,000.

Under the heading of "Brigham Young's Matrimonial Troubles," the *New York World* contains the following from Salt Lake City, dated July 30:—"The papers in the case of Ann Eliza Webb Young, praying for a divorce from Brigham Young, were personally served yesterday. The prophet seemed undisturbed, and passed the documents over to his secretary. The plaintiff sues for divorce on account of neglect and bad treatment, and states that her husband has an income of 400,000 dols. a month. She prays for lawyers' fees of 20,000 dols., of which 6000 dls. are to be paid down as a preliminary fee, and the balance on the termination of the suit, she meanwhile to receive 1000 dols. per month for support. She finally prays that the sum of 200,000 dols. be set aside from the defendant's estate and paid to her as alimony."

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday by the Governor-General, who in his speech announced the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the Pacific Railway scandal, and promised to summon Parliament as soon as the commission shall have presented its report. Black Rod entered the House to announce the prorogation whilst Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, was speaking on a resolution protesting against the course of the Government. The Speaker of the House quitted the Commons amid loud cries of "Privilege!" and groans from the Opposition.

"Lord Gordon," who has caused so much trouble in both the United States and Canada, has escaped from Fort Garry towards the Rocky Mountains.

INDIA.

Lord Northbrook has nominated eleven natives of India, seven of whom are Hindoos, three Mohammedans, and one Christian, as members of the Finance Committee of the Indian Government; and Mr. Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has appointed several ryots as honorary magistrates.

Calcutta advices state that five native Bengal officials have been selected from seventy-five candidates to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

Some miscellaneous items are telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—The Rent Union is spreading in a modified form. The landlords have difficulties in Dacca and Tipperah, where the tenants declare themselves to be the Queen's ryots. Preparations for the road cess are progressing well, at half rates or less. The Afghan Envoy's business with the Viceroy has been concluded satisfactorily. Khelat is still disturbed since the subsidy ceased and the political agent left. The Attalik Ghazee is at Kashgar. Mr. Shaw reports all well. The Viceroy invites specially-qualified native witnesses to attend the Parliamentary Committee. The Sultan still remains at Zanzibar.

The death of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, aged fifty-seven, is announced by telegraph from Bombay. From 1847 to 1852 he represented Youghal in Parliament, and was afterwards Attorney-General at Hong-Kong. He has been subsequently engaged at the Bombay Bar. In 1865 he acted as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay during the temporary absence of Sir Joseph Arnould.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Yarkund Envoy has been instructed to leave Constantinople for India immediately; and we learn from that city that he has left.

Krystianpol, in Galicia, has been destroyed by fire.

The Universities of Gottingen and Heidelberg have resolved not to admit any female sudents.

Cholera has broken out at Hamburg, and vessels arriving at Copenhagen from that port have been subjected to a strict quarantine.

The Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain having accepted an invitation from the ironmasters of Belgium, a meeting of that society will be held at Liège, beginning on Monday, Aug. 18, and ending on the following Thursday.

The proposal to transfer the Russian female students who have practically been compelled to leave Zurich to one of the larger German universities has been negatived by the authorities of Heidelberg University, to whom it was first addressed.

The *Swiss Times* states that a family festival of rare occurrence recently took place in Fischenthal, Canton Zurich, when M. Knecht, district judge, and his wife celebrated their diamond wedding. The pastor who joined the couple sixty years ago was present on the occasion.

It is announced in a positive manner from Zanzibar that the Sultan would leave his capital for Europe in August. His Highness, it is said, requires rest and change after the crisis through which he has passed in connection with the abolition of the slave trade, and wishes to escape for a time from the odium which his acceptance of the treaty negotiated with him for that purpose by Sir Bartle Frere has thrown upon him. Dr. Kirk will probably accompany him.

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THE CHURCH.

The Convocations of Canterbury and York stand prorogued until Oct. 23.

The Temple Church is closed for the long vacation. It will be reopened on Sunday, Oct. 5.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Edward Meredith Cope, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Principalship of Bishop's College, Calcutta, has been conferred upon the Rev. R. M. Stewart, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

The Venerable Archdeacon Jones has been appointed to the resident canonry in York Minster, vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Creyke, who was appointed in 1857.

A new bishopric has been formed for British Kaffraria; and the Rev. Dr. Callaway, a missionary of the Church of England, at Spring Vale, Natal, has been named as the first occupant.

"A Needy Incumbent with a Young Family" writes to the *Standard* that he has been presented with a small Incumbency worth £89 a year, and that the fees for institution cost him close upon £20.

Archdeacon Kaye presided, on Tuesday, at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, when it was reported that the amount distributed during the year was £4088—an increase of £600 on the benefactions of last year.

Yesterday week Lord Wenlock, accompanied by Lady Wenlock and the Hon. Miss Lawley, opened a bazaar in the Public Rooms, Selby, in aid of funds for the restoration of Selby Abbey Church, which is being restored under the direction of Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A.

The preachers at the evening services in St. Paul's Cathedral for the rest of the month of August will be—Aug. 17, the Rev. E. S. Talbot, Warden of Keble College, Oxford; Aug. 24, the Rev. W. Walsh, secretary to the Diocesan Home Mission; Aug. 31, the Rev. W. Carpenter, St. James's, Holloway.

The Right Rev. William George Tozer, D.D., has resigned the Bishopric of Central Africa, to which he was appointed in 1863, on the death of Bishop Charles Mackenzie, D.D. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will recommend a successor for the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Bangor Cathedral was reopened yesterday week, after having undergone partial restoration at a cost of £20,000. The works have extended over eight years, and Lord Penrhyn is a contributor of nearly £7000 In the morning there was an early choral celebration of the holy communion, and a sermon was preached in English by the Bishop of Bangor; in the evening a sermon was preached in Welsh by Dr. Hughes.

The application for license to erect a baldachino in the parish church of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, has encountered opposition from a considerable number of parishioners. One of them has entered a strong protest before the chancellor of the diocese, in course of which he declared that the mode of conducting the services at St. Barnabas's was distasteful to a large number of the congregation. Dr. Tristram granted a week for the statement of objections.

The final programme of the forthcoming Church Congress, to be held at Bath early in October, has been published. Among the subjects to be discussed are "Foreign Missions," "The Union of Church and State," "Lay Helpers," "The Church and the Temperance Movement," "The Increase of the Episcopate," "The Means of bringing the Influence of the Church to bear on the Masses of the People," and "The Religious Wants of Children."

Three windows of richly-stained glass have been inserted in the parish church of Illingworth, Yorkshire. They are respectively the gift of Mrs. Akroyd, of Bank Field, Halifax; Mrs. Hartley, of Taunton; and Mr. T. Holdsworth, of Spring Hall, Halifax. The subjects are "The Last Supper," "The Good Samaritan," and "Abraham offering Isaac." They have been executed by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, who have now placed twelve windows in this church, so chastely restored at the close of last year.

A handsome monument to the memory of the late Professor Conington has been erected in St. Botolph's Church, Boston, by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, of London, from the design of Sir George Gilbert Scott. The work generally is executed in veined alabaster, the subject being sculptured in white alabaster. The monument bears the following inscription:—"To the beloved memory of John Conington, eldest and last remaining son of the Rev. Richard and Jane Conington; and Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford. As a classical scholar and literary critic he had few equals among his contemporaries. As a son and friend he will be long and lovingly remembered for his Christian principles, and for his rare simplicity, truthfulness, tenderness of sympathy, wise counsels, and perfect filial devotion. Born at Boston, Aug. 10, 1825; died at Boston, Oct. 23, 1869."

The parish church of the Holy Cross, Weston Bampfylde, near Ilchester, Somerset, was reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on the 7th inst., after having been closed for reparation and additions for a period of about two years. The building, though small (it accommodates about one hundred), is of an interesting character, the tower not being of the usual Somersetshire type, but square at the base and octagonal above; a peculiarity, however, shared by one or two other churches in the neighbourhood, at Somerton and Podimore. No vestry formerly existed, but one has been built on the north side of the chancel. The total cost will probably be about £700, which has been contributed by the Rev. J. S. Hellier, the Rector, and his family, Mrs. Blandford, and Miss Blandford: a good deal has been raised, too, in the small parish itself. Mr. E. B. Ferrey has been the architect.

The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Lyonshall, Herefordshire, was reopened on the 2nd inst., after rebuilding and restoration from the plans of Mr. G. F. Bodley. The church, which occupies a most picturesque position on an eminence adjoining the ruins of the ancient castle of Lyonshall, consists of chancel, nave, with north and south aisles and transept, and tower containing a fine peal of bells. It dates chiefly from the thirteenth century, the font and beautifully-fluted arches of the north aisle belonging to the earlier part of that century; while the tower arch and west window, both of which are Norman, seem to bespeak an earlier building. In consequence of their decayed condition, the north and south outer walls, the south arcade, and upper part of the tower have been entirely rebuilt, and the restoration includes two entirely new arches with four columns, fifteen new windows, and new stone floors, new roofs, altar, stalls, reredos, screen, pulpit, seats, and handsomely carved porch, all of oak. The cost of rebuilding and restoration, exclusive of specific gifts and sums specially raised for certain purposes, is upwards of £2700. The chancel, too, has been partially rebuilt and restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the direction of their architect, Mr. Christian.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Drovers' Institute, of which we gave an Engraving last week, was opened by the Lord Mayor in June last.

The bridge which has been erected across the river Thames at Chelsea will be opened to the public to-day (Saturday).

The council of the Charity Organisation Society has received 50 gs. from the Drapers' and £50 from the Goldsmiths' Company.

Nearly half a million in gold, part of a heavy arrival from Australia, was sent into the Bank of England on Wednesday.

The first of what is intended to be a series of annual meetings of members of athletic societies in London and its neighbourhood was held at the Alexandra Palace grounds on Saturday last.

The medical schools in connection with the great metropolitan hospitals will be opened for the winter campaign on Wednesday, Oct. 1, when addresses will be delivered to the students by distinguished professors.

The return of "deaths from starvation" for the year 1872 specifies eighty-three cases in the central division of Middlesex, thirteen in the eastern division, and one in Westminster. None was reported in the City or in Southwark.

The second term of the Crystal Palace school of practical engineering has terminated, and on Saturday last the successful students received their certificates of efficiency in the drawing office, Mr. C. H. Gregory, F.R.G.S., past-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, presiding at a meeting of the students and their friends.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has received a recommendation from the Local Government Board to provide accommodation for cholera cases at the Homerton and Stockwell Asylums, and to report on the expense that may have to be incurred. The half-yearly financial statement showed a balance at Michaelmas of £23,721, and the estimated expenditure for the next half year is £68,537.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 97,924, of whom 33,097 were in workhouses and 64,847 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3245, 21,109, and 29,312 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the first day of the week was 553, of whom 364 were men, 142 women, and 47 children.

Several owners of property who are about to be ousted by the Metropolitan Board of Works have obtained very substantial compensation. Mr. Greenwood, watch and clock manufacturer, in St. John's-square, was awarded by a special jury £7500 for his freehold and leasehold premises. In another case the award was £1950. These properties are required for the thoroughfare from Oxford-street to Shoreditch.

The court of assistants of the Drapers' Company has presented 100 gs. to the Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford; 50 gs. to the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity; 20 gs. to the Home for Gentlewomen in Reduced Circumstances; 10 gs. to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools; 10 gs. to the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association; and 10 gs. to the Whitechapel Baths and Washhouses.

The Duke of Cambridge having extended the bathing hours in the Serpentine, Hyde Park, till ten a.m. on Monday morning next, the London Swimming Club will offer their thirty-guinea silver cup for competition open to all comers. The present holder is J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, who, should he win on this occasion, will become the absolute proprietor of the cup of champion of England. The races will begin at eight o'clock, the championship being fixed for nine.

Colonel Henderson, in his annual report on the metropolitan police, states that the strength of the force has been raised to 9761 men, that more than twenty miles of new streets were placed under police supervision during the year, and that the number of persons taken into custody again shows a considerable increase on previous years. The aggregate given is 78,263, against 71,961 arrests made in 1871. Drunk and disorderly cases account for more than the entire increase, these having grown from 23,007 to 33,867.

The members of the British Medical Association dined together on Thursday week, in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, under the presidency of Sir William Fergusson. Mr. Gladstone responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." The meeting was brought to a close yesterday week. Sir William Fergusson, the president, described the meeting as "the greatest gathering of medical men that has ever been held." Making holiday on Saturday, the association dispersed itself far and wide, one party going to Hampton Court, another to Windsor Castle, another to Clifden, another to Brighton, and so forth.

Welcome was heartily and earnestly given, on Monday evening, by the Sunday School Union, to about 150 ladies and gentlemen from America, who have devoted their energies to the task of teaching, and who are now making holiday in "the old country." Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., occupied the chair; and among the principal speakers were Mr. Groser, the senior secretary of the union; the Rev. Mr. Bullocks, of New York; the Rev. Mr. Baker, of Virginia; and Mr. Cook, the excursionist, by whom the American party has been conducted to England and Vienna.

About 600 children and friends of the northern schools of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, accompanied by the clergy and churchwardens, marched, on Wednesday, from their schools in Castle-street, Long-acre, with flags and banners waving, to Waterloo station, and a special train conveyed them to Worcester Park, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. The children were amused with games, and supplied with a substantial dinner and tea. The drum and fife band of old scholars, which has arrived at a high state of proficiency, played at frequent intervals. The day's enjoyments terminated by an ascent of fire-balloons and a successful display of fireworks.

The Clothworkers' Company has resolved to found and place at the disposal of the School Board for London a scholarship of an average value of £30 for a period of four years, subject to the same qualifications (as to candidates, award, and tenure) which are provided in the case of the Mortimer Memorial Scholarship, which is open to all candidates under the age of thirteen from the public elementary schools of the metropolitan district. The first award of the Clothworkers' Scholarship will be made at midsummer, 1874. The Mortimer Memorial Scholarship will not be vacant till 1876. Two more scholarships are, therefore, required to make the competition an annual one.

The valuable collection of printed books and manuscripts formed by the late Sir Frederic Madden, keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum for many years, recently sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, produced £1519. The principal features of the library were Sir F. Madden's own collection, for the history of his native county, Hampshire, which sold for £138; his extraordinary collection of 27,500 single halfpenny songs and ballads, printed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for street singers, which realised £443; and his glossographical collection for a dictionary of early English words, which brought £19 10s. The library was also remarkable for possessing nearly every known work in English dialects and a very extensive series of publications respecting chess, all which brought remarkably high prices. Many of the works were enriched with MS. notes by Sir Frederic, and these were eagerly contested for.

The annual meeting of the Royal Botanic Society was held, on Monday, at the museum in the gardens—Mr. J. Heywood in the chair. It appears from the secretary's report that during the year 114 new subscribers were added to the list, that the total number of fellows and members now on the books is 2502, and that the receipts for the past twelve months were £7104, of which sum £3767 was from subscriptions, and exhibited an improvement of £250 in this item. The evening fête proved highly successful, the total number of visitors being above 10,000, and the produce £1525, giving a good margin of profit to the society. The council has not lost sight of one of the principal objects of the society, the study of botany in its relation to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and domestic economy. Free orders of admission to the gardens for study for periods of from one to six months had been issued to 210 medical and other students, and to twenty-five artists; and 29,006 cut specimens of plants distributed to medical schools of the principal metropolitan hospitals, schools of art, and other educational institutions. The portion of garden devoted to the cultivation of economic plants has been remodelled and enlarged, and a new range of greenhouses 150 ft. long added to this special department. The lectures have been fully attended

Last week 2174 births and 1711 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 68 and the deaths 3 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 28 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, 470 from diarrhœa, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 585 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 129 to 478 in the seven preceding weeks. This increase is entirely due to the great fatality from diarrhœa, principally infantile. The fatal cases of the other zymotic diseases were not more numerous than in the middle of June, and were 104 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatality from diarrhœa continues to increase rapidly. In the last week of June only 22 deaths were referred to this disease within registration London; in the five following weeks the numbers rose rapidly to 375, and during last week they further increased to 470, and exceeded by 169 the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. To simple cholera and choleraic diarrhœa 16 deaths were referred, against 12 and 23 in the two previous weeks; all were of infants, except four adult cases certified as choleraic diarrhœa. To different forms of violence 64 deaths were referred; 54 were the result of negligence or accident, including 24 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 11 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 7 of infants under one year from suffocation. The deaths of an adult and an infant were directly referred to the heat of the sun; and the death of a painter resulted from "lead colic." Four cases of suicide, 2 of infanticide, and 2 of manslaughter were registered. Six deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

A thunderstorm passed over Manchester on Saturday last and caused considerable damage to property.

Nearly 1500 millworkers struck work at Montrose on Tuesday for an advance of wages.

An Industrial Exhibition on a large scale was opened on Tuesday, at Whitehaven, by Mr. G. Beatinck, M.P., in connection with the Working Men's Reading-Room and Library.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that a new writ for the northern division of the West Riding will be issued on Monday next, Lord F. C. Cavendish having accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

A State Church difficulty has arisen in Brazil. The Bishop of Pernambuco having refused obedience to his temporal superiors, a prosecution has been instituted against him. The Government has, at the same time, declared to the Chambers its determination to enforce its authority among the Episcopate.

An excursion of managers and others interested in gasworks took place, on Tuesday, from London to Chichester, to examine the works fitted up there for the manufacture of water-gas. The city is lighted with a mixture of water-gas and coal-gas, and the working of the new patent is spoken of in high terms.

The anniversary of the relief of Londonderry was celebrated with more than usual enthusiasm on Tuesday, the procession being the largest ever witnessed; but perfect order prevailed. The foundation-stone of the Apprentice Boys' Hall was laid by Alderman Millar.

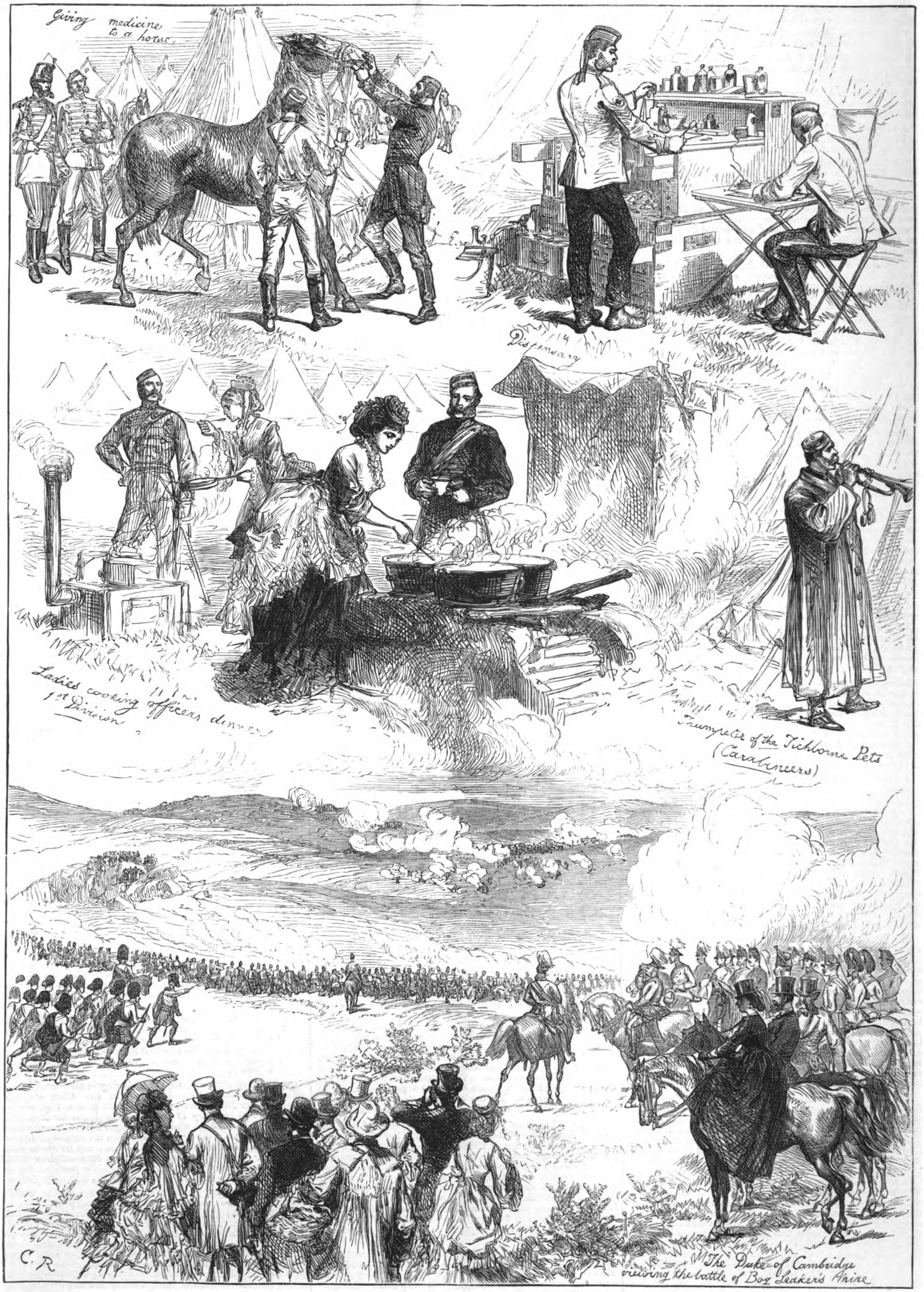
The report current at the Hague last week, which was reproduced in a part of our issue last week, asserting that Mr. J. Lothrop Motley was seriously ill, is unfounded. Mr. Motley was invited to the King's palace, but was unable to accept the invitation owing to an attack of neuralgia, from which he is recovering.

The application of the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe to be restored to the management of the Callan Schools has again been brought before the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. A proposition to remove the interdict from the Callan Schools was rejected, and the further consideration of the case was postponed to Oct. 7.

A batch of girls and boys, numbering in all seventy-two, sailed, on Tuesday, from Liverpool in the Allan steamer Hibernian for Nova Scotia under the care of Mrs. Birt, superintendent and secretary of the Liverpool Home for Destitute Children. The children, whose ages ranged from three and a half to thirteen years, have been rescued from the streets of Liverpool, having for the most part had no home and no one to care for them. During the past four years 1700 children from London and elsewhere have been comfortably provided for in Canada by various societies in the metropolis and other towns.

Lord Cairns has issued his second award in the Albert arbitration. The shareholders in the Family Endowment Society will receive each £3 10s. per share; those in the Western Society, 5s.; those in the Metropolitan Counties, 7s. 6d.; and those in the Anchor, 10d. £1 per share is to be returned to the Albert contributories, and no further call will be made on them. Attention is drawn to very large sums paid for compensation, commission, and otherwise on amalgamation, amounting to £167,000 altogether; but the arbitrator comes to the conclusion that, though the largeness of the amounts may be considered as affording ground for observation, it is not his duty to direct proceedings to be instituted in respect of any of these payments.

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THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR.

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THE S

A SKETCH IN ROTTEN-ROW

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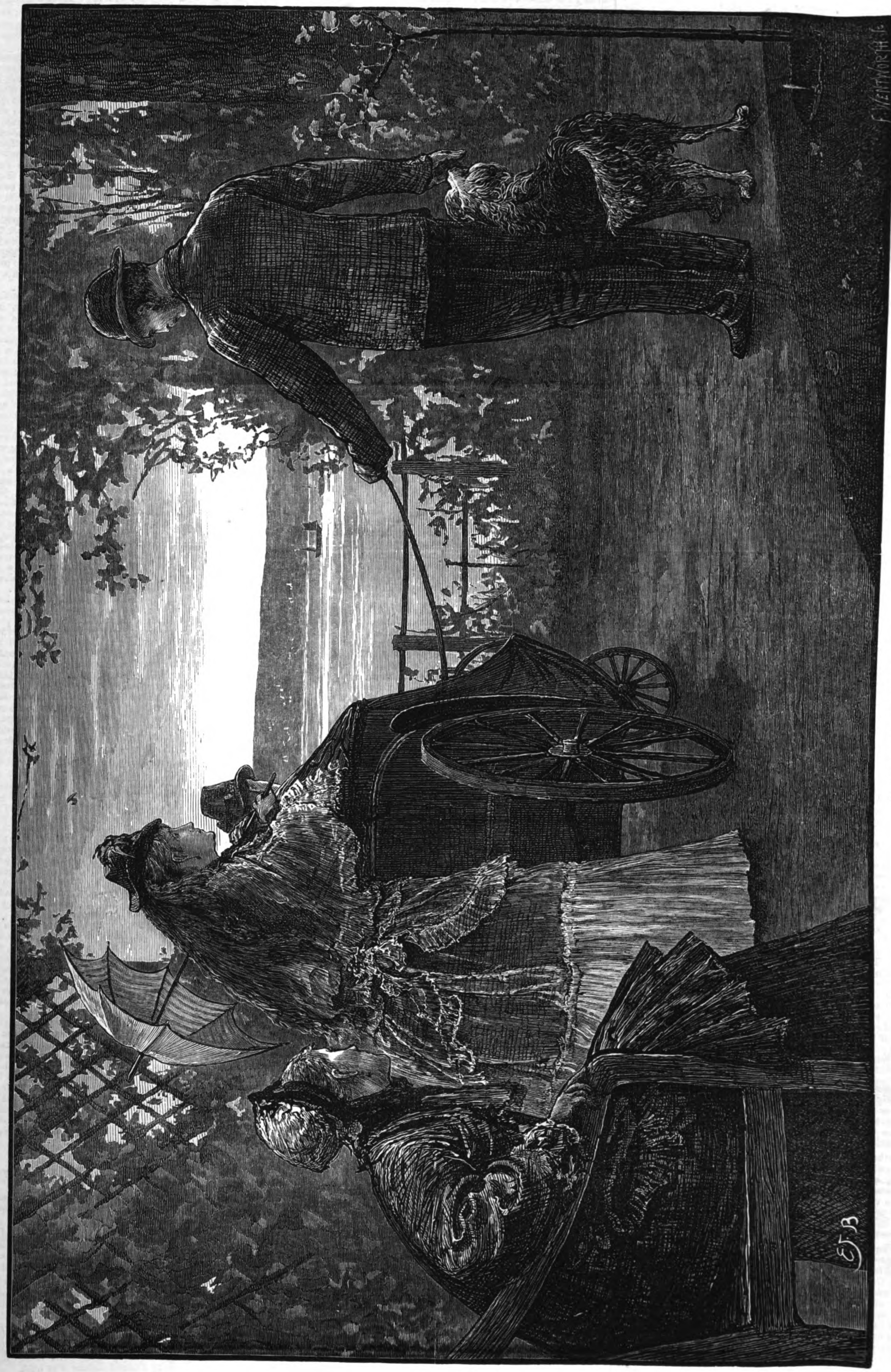


STERS.

DURING THE PAST SEASON.

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"AN INVALID," BY E F. BREWTNALL.

FROM A WATER-COLOUR DRAWING IN THE LATE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

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The Extra Supplement.

"THE SISTERS."

Everybody knows who are the two fair gentlewomen—"Royal Highnesses" is not a higher title, nor one half so pleasant to give or to bear—the two beloved sisters, whose portraits appear in our Engraving, side by side, as we have often seen them, seated in an open carriage, to take the air of a summer evening in Hyde Park. They are the Princess of Wales and the Cesarevna, or Princess Imperial of Russia! The constant companionship of these illustrious ladies, during the recent visit of the Cesarewitch and his amiable wife to their relatives at Marlborough House, was one of the most agreeable signs, to be witnessed by every Londoner, that all ranks and classes of people in Christendom—it is not so, we are told, in Islam, or among the heathen—enjoy the same precious blessings of family affection. This, indeed, is a truth which has long been made familiar to the English nation by the example of all domestic virtues in the person of our gracious Queen, her lamented husband, and her sons and daughters, now all grown up, and most of them happily married. But there have been times, even in this country, when it seemed to be the doom of Royalty to forego the dearest earthly possession of humanity—that of sincere and devoted love for those united with one by the ties of kindred, or by the still more binding tie of wedded life. Reserve and restraint, if not more positive causes of estrangement, were imposed on Princes and Princesses by considerations of political interest, by the intrigues of factious parties at Court, or by the interference of foreign connections. We believe it is not so with those who surround Queen Victoria in this secure realm of constitutional freedom. There may be jealousies of over-reaching or distrustful statesmanship between the Russian and the British Empires; diplomatists and journalists, on each side, may carry on a paper warfare for a barren controversial victory, or with a remote prevision of more serious conflicts. But when Dagmar, or Maria Feodorovna, as she is now named, the wife of the Czar's son and heir, comes to see her sister Alexandra, the wife of him who is born to inherit the crown of Great Britain, these ladies are just as free to love each other as any other pair of sisters. They may chat about their husbands and children, their papa and mamma in Denmark, and the members of both the august Sovereign houses into which they are adopted by marriage. All that they have to say will be good and true and kind, like themselves; womanly as their sweet faces and manners, which we have so often beheld with pleasure, and which will be recognised, in our Engraving, by the readers of this Journal. The Grand Duchess and Cesarevna, Princess Maria Feodorovna, formerly named Maria Sophia Frederica Dagmar, fourth child of King Christian IX. of Denmark, was born Nov. 26, 1847, and is three years younger than the Princess of Wales. She was married to the Imperial Prince and Grand Duke Alexander, Cesarewitch of Russia, Nov. 9, 1866; and she has two children, boys, four and five years old.

"AN INVALID."

This drawing, by a very promising young painter—Mr. E. F. Brewtnall—which we have engraved from the Water-Colour Room of the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, may be considered not unseasonable; though "the season," in the fashionable sense, is already dead as the latest leaf of autumn. "All the world is away," "Everybody is at the seaside," are now the observations of the few loiterers who, in reciprocated wonder, more or less genuine, chance to meet in the West-End. No account can, of course, be taken of the toiling millions of "nobodies" who form no part of the migratory "world" to which we allude. To those millions Cornhill and Shoreditch and Whitechapel are very much the same in or out of the "season;" nevertheless, at this moment Pall-mall and Bond-street and "the Row" are certainly deserts compared to what they were. For various periods, from "three hours" to several months, countless myriads of the teeming population of London and other of our chief cities are visiting, or will visit, the watering-places which literally fringe our sea-girt isle. Many may go for mere fashion's sake; many more for rest from labour and care, and to recruit exhausted energies; while not a few go in the hope, desperate it may be, to recover the priceless boon of health. In this drawing the artist, with much taste and pathetic suggestiveness, represents, we will suppose, one such case. The scene is a garden overlooking some pretty bay of, say, our undulating southern coast or the lovely Isle of Wight. A sick and delicate girl, too infirm to walk, is wheeled in an invalid-chair to an opening amongst the fragrant shrubs and climbers and flowers, where she may drink refreshment from whatever air is wafted from the calm sea, and where her eye may repose on the placid waters, the softly-gliding boats, and the serene evening sky. The self-effacing considerateness and sympathy of true affection are indicated in every position and expression of her attendants. A stalwart young fellow, brother or lover, himself full of robust strength and health, has wheeled her there, and now stands aside not to disturb her enjoyment of the view, yet with an air of anxious solicitude. A sister, gentle and retiring, leans on the back of her chair; an elder female, her mother perhaps, sits behind, pensive yet watchful and alert; and all are hushed in silence. An invalid could have no better conditions for recovery; and should not such loving heedfulness be rewarded?

The Belgian Jockey Club has resolved to request the Count of Flanders to become its president, and to celebrate on the 29th of next month by races at Spa the centenary of the introduction on the Continent of horse-racing after the English manner, which took place at Spa in 1773.

An earthquake is reported to have occurred at Valparaiso on the morning of July 8. The shocks, of which there were five or six, exceeded in intensity those felt in 1867. Many families passed the night in the streets. The damage inside the houses was very great in the public as well as private edifices, and many people suffered fractures and contusions. The statue lately put up in memory of Lord Cochrane was turned half round on its pedestal. The shocks were felt over an extensive area.

According to a notice recently issued from the General Post Office, the next mails for Australia and New Zealand will be dispatched from London, viâ Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, the 28th inst., and viâ Brindisi on the evening of Friday, Sept. 5.——Another circular, dated Aug. 6, says:—"An alteration having taken place in the arrangements for the mail service to Constantinople, viâ Austria, notice is given that for the present mails for that place will be made up in London only twice in each week (instead of three times)—viz., on every Tuesday and Friday evening. Supplementary mails will be dispatched on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday, on the chance of their arriving in Vienna in time."

FINE ARTS.

The exhibition of the pictures and drawings selected by the subscribers to the Art-Union of London who have won prizes during the current year is now open at the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall-mall. The prizes include ninety-seven oil paintings and thirty-two water-colour drawings, the principal of which have been selected from the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, the Society of British Artists, the New British Institution, and the Old Water-Colour Society. The average merit of the collection is perhaps somewhat superior to that of former years, though an improved selection is still much to be desired. The annual income of the Art-Union of London is over £10,000; it is therefore an important artistic agency, and it has done much to diffuse a taste for art by the engravings which it has produced. But the large sum set aside for the purchase of prizes would be more satisfactorily expended if many of the prizeholders procured the assistance of an artist when making their choice, or intrusted the selection to the council of the Art-Union. The following works represent the principal prizes:—"The Monks' Walk," by J. C. Thom (the first prize of £200), "Gretchen Leaving Church," R. Thorburn (£150); "In the Lledr Valley, North Wales" (150), J. Syer; "Baron Munchausen Relating his Adventures," R. Hillingford (£150); "Early Morning Effect on Ben Nevis," H. Brittan Willis (£150); "The Ballad," J. J. Hill (£150). Other works deserve mention for their merit, particularly "The Tamar at Endsleigh," by A. B. Collier; "Emissaries of the Long Parliament Searching a Royalist's House," by E. Opie; "Folkestone Beach—November," J. Sampson; and those by Messrs. Redgrave, J. Danby, J. Peel, J. O'Conner, J. B. Smith, G. C. Stanfield, the late G. Shalders, &c.

The peculiar dimness in patches which has long injured the effect of Mr. Maclise's large wall-painting of the "Meeting of Wellington and Blucher at Waterloo" in the Royal Gallery of the Westminster Palace, has been for some time past becoming very visible on the companion picture of "The Death of Nelson." Opinions differ as to the causes and nature of the decay or injurious effect; but it is generally believed to be an efflorescence caused by atmospheric changes acting on the surface of the pictures, or by damp penetrating through the plaster and intonaco from the back. The mischief showed itself during Mr. Maclise's lifetime in the Waterloo picture, and he believed it to arise from a too free application of the water-glass solution in the process of "fixing" the picture. Much less of the solution was, we know, used in the other and more recently painted Nelson picture; yet the evil is becoming equally apparent. Moreover, a similar "efflorescence" is showing itself on Mr. Herbert's painting, in the Peers' Robing-Room, of "Moses Bringing Down the Tables of the Law from Mount Sinai," although this picture was said to be effectually cut off from the wall and a less porous intonaco was spread to receive the colours. Mr. Dyce's true frescoes in the Queen's Robing-Room, seem, after the reparations by Mr. Cope, to promise to be more permanent than the water-glass paintings, notwithstanding the claim of indestructibility made in favour of the latter. We think it probable that the efflorescence may be detached without bringing the underlying colours with it.

A memorandum issued by the Science and Art Department connected with the South Kensington Museum states that the examination of students' works from night classes for drawing and from schools of art, submitted in competition for payments and prizes, has just been concluded; that 76,943 works have been received from night classes and 93,672 from schools of art, making a total of 170,615, which is an increase over 1872 of 41,766 works. It is also stated that the prize works, together with as many of the other competing works as space could be found for, will be exhibited there until September.

Communications have taken place between the Government and the trustees of the British Museum with respect to a proposal to transfer the control of the South Kensington Museum to the latter. No change, however, has yet been made.

Sir George Gilbert Scott has made public a suggestion to restore the ancient Church of St. Mary Overy, now known as "St. Saviour's, Southwark," as a memorial to the late Bishop of Winchester. The church is situated within the southern portion of the metropolis, which belongs to that diocese. It is in scale the third in London, coming next in importance to Westminster Abbey. The church has been ruined by the destruction of the ancient nave. It now consists of the "contemptible" modern nave, "pretty much like an average church in a watering-place of forty years old, attached to a transept, choir, and lady chapel almost on a cathedral scale, both in size and beauty." Sir George suggests that "this vile nave shall be rebuilt according to the ancient designs, the ancient choir fitted up as that of a great collegiate church, and the whole dealt with as the mother church and quasi-cathedral of London south of the Thames." The ancient design of the lost nave has just been traced out by Mr. Frederick Dollman; and little, if anything, is left to conjecture. The appropriateness of the restoration as the proposed memorial is "enhanced by the fact that the London palace of the Bishops of Winchester stood in close proximity to this church, the remains of its noble hall having been destroyed only within the last few years."

Mr. Mitchell, of Old Bond-street, has published an engraving from the excellent portrait of the late Bishop of Winchester executed by Mr. Richmond, R.A.

Mr. W. Bradford, the celebrated American painter of Arctic subjects, some of whose works are already known and highly esteemed on this side the Atlantic, has lately brought over from New York about a dozen of his pictures of the Polar region, and we trust that they will shortly be exhibited.

The Vernon collection of pictures, which was presented to the nation in 1847 by Mr. Robert Vernon, will shortly be removed from the South Kensington Museum to the new wing of the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square.

The *Civil Service Gazette* states that, by the courtesy of the British Museum authorities, visitors from the country and abroad, whose stay in town is brief, are allowed to view the collections on days when the museum is closed to the public.

The Town Council of Liverpool has had under discussion a proposal for the erection of a Fine-Art Gallery, at a cost of £15,000, the money to be provided by the ratepayers under the Free Libraries Act.

On dit that a very fine portrait of some savant by Holbein has been discovered at St. Petersburg.

A second picture by Gentile da Fabriano has been acquired for the Louvre.

Galignani states that the painter Winterhalter has left a fortune of four million francs.

Rinaldo Rinaldi, sculptor, died on the 23th ult., at the age of eighty. He was a pupil of Canova.

We have received a set of photographs (published by Marion and Co., Soho-square) from landscape drawings by the late G. Wallwyn Shepheard. Some of them are suitable studies for amateurs who desire to acquire dexterity in pencil drawing.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is as yet almost too early to say whether the general rumours of the great scarcity of grouse are correct or not. Comparatively few sportsmen were out on "the twelfth," and from the number of dead birds which have recently been found we fear that the season will not be a brilliant one. Reports from Perthshire and Forfarshire are decidedly gloomy; but in the north birds seem more plentiful.

Lord Coventry has given notice that at the next general meeting of the Jockey Club, which will take place at Newmarket during the First October Meeting, he will move "that, on and after Jan. 1, 1784, no horse of the age of three years old and upwards shall run in any race which is of a shorter distance than one mile." The result of this motion will be watched with great interest by all racing men, and we cannot doubt that it will be rejected by a large majority. It seems altogether too sweeping a measure. The immediate effect of it would be to abolish all "fly" races, like the Spencer Plate at Northampton, the Stewards Cup at Goodwood, the Portland Plate at Doncaster, and the Great Eastern Railway Handicap at Newmarket. Then the interesting races in which two-year-olds are pitted against older horses—such as the Fernhill Stakes at Ascot, the County Cup at Lewes, &c.—would be done away with, and speedy animals like Blenheim, Visor, Chopette, and Tangible, who cannot stay a mile, and yet have a terrific turn of speed over a short course, would, like Othello, find their "occupation gone." No one will dispute that there should be more races over a distance of ground than there are at present; but we think that the disease does not call for such a "root and branch" remedy as Lord Coventry proposes.

The racing on the Brighton Club day was not particularly interesting. Lemnos, in spite of a 12 lb. penalty, had no trouble in beating four very moderate opponents; and in another race for juveniles Selsea Bill carried 11 lb. over weight, and merely started to enable him to claim a maiden allowance at Lewes. There is no doubt that his owner had a perfect right to do this, and, moreover, did it in an open manner, which prevented anyone losing money on the horse; still, the affair occasioned some comment, and is likely to lead to the abolition of allowances to beaten horses, a system which is unquestionably open to much abuse. Two capital days' sport at Lewes wound up the Sussex fortnight in brilliant fashion. The performance of Winslow in securing the Lewes Handicap under 9 st. 2 lb. was unquestionably the greatest achievement of the year. It is now clear that, but for meeting with an accident on the eve of the race, Winslow would have been a most dangerous opponent of Cremorne in last year's Derby, and he is by far the best Lord Clifden we have yet seen, as, though Hawthornden and Wenlock both won the St. Leger, the former beat perhaps the worst field that ever contested that race, and the latter was exceptionally fortunate in not having to meet any of the placed horses in the Derby. To secure the Royal Hunt Cup and the Lewes Handicap, carrying the top weight in each race, is a feat almost unrivalled in the annals of handicaps, and proves Winslow to be possessed of a wonderful combination of speed and stamina; and a contest between him and Prince Charlie over a mile or a mile and a quarter would excite a wonderful amount of interest. Uhlan fairly walked in for the Queen's Plate, though it is now clear that, had Winslow started for the Brighton Cup, it would not adorn Mr. Savile's sideboard; and the County Cup produced one of the most exciting struggles ever seen. There was not a length between the four runners at the finish, and, in spite of his penalty, The Colonel won cleverly by a neck, making us wonder what sort of a horse Hochstapler is over a short course. Thunder, who was backed against the field, finished last; but he got off badly, and, moreover, was disappointed in the race.

Cricketers have been unusually busy during the last few days, and we can only touch very briefly on the various matches that have taken place. The M. C. C. v. Kent (twelve a side) was the second match of the Canterbury week, and resulted in a victory for the former by nine wickets. Mr. W. G. Grace (not out, 57) made the best individual score. As usual, the campaign was terminated by a contest between the I Zingari and Gentlemen of Kent (also twelve a side), which was drawn greatly in favour of the "Wanderers," for whom Mr. C. Marriott made 82. The match between Nottingham and Sussex promised to be an exciting one, as in their first innings the latter eleven nearly equalled the score of their formidable opponents; their second attempt, however, was very feeble, and Notts, thanks to a fine 84 by Oscroft and the bowling of Morley, which proved fatal to ten of the Sussex men, won by nine wickets. This week Yorkshire achieved a victory over Surrey by precisely the same number of wickets. For the losers Jupp contributed 23 and 54 in his usual finished style, and there were two or three other fair scores; but Hill's bowling was very deadly, and Thewlis (50) and Rowbotham (113) helped to run up a very large score for the "county of many acres."

If Prince Batthyany's green jacket is noted for its misfortunes on the turf, his ill-luck does not stick to him in another branch of sport, for last week his yacht, the Kriemhilda, won the Queen's Cup, the Town Cup, and another valuable prize at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta. She thus won all she started for, and accomplished a feat unparalleled in the history of the R.Y.S. At the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta the Corisande won the chief prize, and the Vice-Commodore's Cup was secured by the Pantomime.

On Monday last the banks of the Tyne were thronged with spectators to witness the great open boat-race between Henry Kelley and Robert Bagnall. It will be remembered that about three weeks ago the former beat James Taylor very easily in similar boats, yet, notwithstanding this, the confidence of Bagnall's supporters was so great that they laid 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on him very freely. The course was, as usual, from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, and after a desperate race for two miles Bagnall, who is seventeen years younger than Kelley, and has never been defeated, won easily by four lengths. It is expected that he will shortly challenge J. H. Sadler for the championship.

The barracks occupied by the 21st Regiment at Ayr were, on Saturday, almost wholly destroyed by fire.

A new cattle market, the gift of the Earl of Carnarvon, was opened last week at Dilverton, West Somersetshire, close to the newly-constructed Devon and Somerset Railway.

According to the terms of the Act fixing an additional £10,000 a year on his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and £6000 a year on his widow, the annuity is to commence on the date of the marriage, and is to be "free from all taxes."

The national conference of spiritualists, which was held at Liverpool last week, was brought to a close on Thursday, when the following subjects were discussed:—"The peculiar temperament of different mediums;" "The arrangements of different mediums in a given circle for the production of the desired results;" "The duality of mediums;" "Can any tests be applied to distinguish genuine mediums;" "The best method of developing mediums;" and "The utility of private circles." In the evening a conversazione was held.

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LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. J. F. Collier, brother of Sir R. Collier, and Recorder of Poole, has been appointed Judge of the Liverpool County Court, in place of Mr. Serjeant Wheeler, who goes to the Marylebone court.

According to a return recently issued the fees received in the year ended March 31 in the three Common Law Courts were £80,344 4s., and the expenditure in salaries, &c., £93,293 8s. 5d., showing an excess of £12,949 4s. 5d. over the income.

Lord Chief Justice Bovill began, on Tuesday, the long vacation sittings at the Judges' Chambers, and will sit on Tuesday and Friday in each week until relieved by Mr. Justice Honyman, the "long vacation" Judge, on his return from circuit. Mr. Church, the chief clerk at the Rolls, will also sit twice in each week to take the Chancery "vacation business."

Mrs. Preston, the widow of a railway porter at the Camden station, who was killed while coupling some waggons of a goods-train, has sued the London and North-Western Railway Company for damages. A special jury sitting at the Croydon Assizes awarded her £350.——A Congregational minister, the Rev. George Onions, has obtained at the Leeds Assizes £200 damages against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for an accident caused to his wife through the sudden starting of a train before she could leave the carriage.——An action, brought by Mr. Williams, of Newport, against the Great Western Railway Company, for injuries received in a collision last November, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £220.

Two actions for breach of promise of marriage were tried at the Manchester Assizes on Monday. In the first case Lucy Ann Haworth, of Tottington, near Bury, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Henry Roberts, son of a millowner in Tottington, was the defendant. Defendant denied the promise to marry, in the breach of which the action was brought to recover damages, and also pleaded that the agreement to marry had been rescinded by mutual consent. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded £300 damages. In the second case Elizabeth Ann Martindale, daughter of Mr. Henry Carter Martindale, salesman, Reece House, New Hey, near Rochdale, sued John Allin, master of the Raikes National School, near Tatley Bridge, Yorkshire. The defendant pleaded that he did not agree to marry plaintiff, as alleged; and that before the alleged breach plaintiff absolved him from his agreement. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £240.——In an action for breach of promise brought, at the Leeds Assizes, yesterday week, by Miss Grimshaw, the daughter of a builder and contractor residing near Oldham, against Mr. Samuel Johnson, cotton-spinner, Failsworth, a verdict for £150 was given by consent.——The case of "Davis v. Emmanuel" came on at Gloucester Assizes on Wednesday afternoon. Both parties live in Birmingham, plaintiff's father being a merchant. The defendant having refused to fulfil a previous promise of marriage, plaintiff's father, before the renewal of the engagement, required the defendant to enter into a bond to fulfil his promise. This, however, he violated, and hence this action was brought. The plaintiff is twenty-two years of age, and the defendant a widower aged thirty-five. A verdict was taken by consent for £1600, and all reflections on plaintiff's family were withdrawn.

Damages one farthing, with a refusal on the part of the Judge to certify for costs, were obtained by Miss Estelle Emrich, a vocalist, in an action brought by her against Mr. Pede, lessee and manager of the Alexandra Theatre, Camden Town, for alleged wrongful dismissal.

The captain of the Nestor, an Antwerp trader, has been sued, at the Lord Mayor's Court, for damage done to eighty-six casks of rolled zinc, through careless unloading. The plaintiff wished to check a pernicious system of rough handling of goods which had sprung up among ship captains. Judgment was given for the full amount claimed.

During the trial, yesterday week, of the Tichborne Claimant for perjury Dr. Kenealy was proceeding with his depreciation of the defendant's intellect, when the Lord Chief Justice alluded to his cross-examination as a proof of striking intellectual capacity, and intimated a belief that he had beaten Sir John Coleridge. After speculating for some time on the possibility of one forgetting his native tongue, Dr. Kenealy suddenly reverted to the tattoo marks, alleging that it was evident Sir John Coleridge had not been originally instructed with respect to them. Mr. Hawkins interposed with a sharp denial of this assertion, adding that he knew Sir John had been instructed. Dr. Kenealy retorted by telling the jury not to pay any attention to that disgraceful statement of Mr. Hawkins. The Court required him to let the matter drop, but he reiterated his assertion in the modified form of a "logical inference." On the mention of the Pittendreigh letters, the Lord Chief Justice observed that two letters of the series were undoubtedly the defendant's, and two were doubtful. In the course of his speech Dr. Kenealy intimated that he was to produce one of the crew of the Osprey to corroborate the Claimant's story that he was picked up, along with other survivors, from the wreck of the Bella.——The ground traversed by Dr. Kenealy on Monday comprised instances of men forgetting languages they had learned in youth; the reluctance of the defendant to disclose the contents of the sealed packet; the possibility of Roger Tichborne having visited Melapilla; and the existence of a Wymering and a Hermitage property in the family. A slight repetition of Mr. Hawkins's protest as to the instructions given to counsel on the first trial was provoked by Dr. Kenealy's attempt to prove that the prosecution had no knowledge of the tattoo marks until June 5, 1871. This was soon obliterated by a sharp rencontre which ensued between Dr. Kenealy and two of the Judges. He spoke of M. Chatillon as a valet, whereupon the Lord Chief Justice called it an improper observation. The learned counsel defended it, and Mr. Justice Mellor threw in a remark which elicited from Dr. Kenealy the retort that he knew a gentleman's conduct as well as his Lordship. The scene did not terminate till the Lord Chief Justice had reiterated his censure of the term applied to Chatillon. Just before the adjournment a juryman asked Dr. Kenealy when he was likely to finish, and the Doctor said he could not tell; whereupon another juryman stated that he was very ill, and was sitting there at a great inconvenience and at a loss of £20 a week.——In course of a very quiet day's work on Tuesday, Dr. Kenealy reviewed the defendant's cross-examination as to the accident at Pornic, his mistaking Mr. Burdon for old Mr. Nangle, his "Catholic" refusal to mention the name of his confessors, and his account of his education at Stonyhurst. Reverting to the Attorney-General's instructions (which the Lord Chief Justice suggested should be spoken of as "incorrect" rather than as "untrue"), Dr. Kenealy contended that some allowance should be made for his client in being examined on such instructions. In criticising the Stonyhurst curriculum he questioned if Roger had ever got further than the Greek alphabet or the first problem in Euclid. As a proof of his meagre knowledge of Latin, it was affirmed that a Latin word did not occur in the whole of Roger's correspondence from beginning to end.——After promising that he hoped to conclude on Friday, or, at latest, on Monday next, Dr. Kenealy devoted the whole of Wednesday to an analysis of the evidence respecting the tattoo marks. He alleged that there were many discrepancies in the accounts of the various witnesses, that none of them would bind themselves to dates, and that other witnesses had not been called who ought to have known about the marks had they really existed. To save the bona fides of persons whom he would not accuse of giving false evidence, he suggested a theory that the marks had not been tattooed at all, but only pencilled or done with chalk. Roger's doing this and showing the sham tattoos to his friends was, Dr. Kenealy held, quite consistent with his taste for practical joking. The Lord Chief Justice and one or two of the jurors interposed difficulties in the way of such an explanation, but the learned counsel argued it out elaborately. He would not undertake, however, to account for Jeremiah Healey's statement that he had seen Roger wash his hands without washing out the marks.——On Thursday the learned counsel, commenting on the cross-examination, described some part of it as a storm in a teapot, others as miserable, contemptible stuff, which he should have been ashamed to puzzle the "poor wretch" about, or to submit to the jury. Dr. Kenealy urged that the defendant should not be treated as an ordinary class of man who can remember incidents and dates, and that great allowances ought to be made for him. Referring to the defendant's correspondence with Don Pedro Castro and others in Chili, on the question of identity and the lock of hair, he said it seemed to him to be downright insanity; and, being unable to offer any explanation, he left the matter entirely to the jury. It was one of those riddles which would probably never be solved, and the reason he said so was that he would demonstrate to them by evidence as clear almost as a problem in Euclid, that this man was not Arthur Orton. After some remarks respecting a cheque which the defendant said he gave to the captain of the Osprey, on landing at Melbourne, the Court adjourned.

The August Middlesex Sessions opened, on Monday, with a light calendar, comprising only fifty-five offences.

Alfred Edwards, formerly freight cashier to Messrs. Bravo and Co., of Great Winchester-street-buildings, has been committed for trial on a charge of misappropriating a number of cheques which he ought to have paid into the Bank.

The Treasury has declined to prosecute Ellen Denny for unlawful possession of the box containing Greek fire and phosphorus, which caused so much injury to various persons in Somers Town. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.——A sweep, named Thomas, who was injured by the explosion of Greek fire in the possession of the woman Denny, applied to the magistrate at Clerkenwell for relief from the poor-box; and Mr. Cooke, having caused inquiries to be made, directed that the man should receive £2.

An attempt on the part of William Lyng to obtain a situation by means of a false character was frustrated by the shrewdness of the gentleman on whom the trick was tried. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Mr. Knox to pay a fine of £2, or go to prison for three months.

Burglaries appear to have become epidemical in the Worship-street police district. On Monday the magistrate had before him two very flagrant offenders, who had adopted rather violent means of ingress, cutting out windows and breaking down doors. Both were committed to Newgate.

The Rector of Bethnal-green and his friend the Bishop of Sierra Leone have had to complain at Worship-street of the conduct of a parishioner. The offender, Edward Crispin, was passing in a cart, when he stood up and harangued them in the most uncomplimentary terms. The magistrate would not accept his mitigating plea of drunkenness, but fined him 20s., or fourteen days' imprisonment.

The juvenile offence of throwing stones at railway trains has broken out at Deptford. Two boys of fourteen, who were caught in the act of stoning an express on the London and Brighton line, have been fined 20s., with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

After the fête of the Police Orphanage in the Crystal Palace, a few days ago, a policeman was attacked and stabbed in five or six places by a man unknown.

Several coffee-dealers have been summoned by the officer of health of St. George's, Hanover-square, for selling adulterated coffee. The defence was that pure coffee could not be sold at the price they charged (1s. 4d. and 1s. 5d.), also that the fact of its being a mixture was marked on the packet. Mr. Woolrych, in fining them, observed that the intimation of its being mixed was no legal excuse, as when pure coffee was asked for it should have been supplied.

The ex-Confederate officer styling himself Colonel Williamson has been committed without bail for endeavouring to extort money from Mr. Rosenbaum, whom he so annoyed by sending persons to him in search of situations.

A youth, who was brought before the Lambeth police magistrate for doing damage to the iron railings of the Albert Embankment, has got the benefit of their being as yet no by-laws in operation for the protection of that important piece of public property. The Metropolitan Board of Works was informed that it had only a civil remedy against the delinquent.

Shocking neglect of an infant seven months old, leading to the child's death, was charged, on Tuesday, against a man and his wife, the parents of the deceased, both of whom are employed by market gardeners, and earn between them something over five shillings a day. The magistrate, Mr. Ingham, of Hammersmith, committed the two defendants for trial.

The landlord of a beerhouse at Notting-hill has been fined ten shillings, at Hammersmith, for supplying a police-constable on duty with a bottle of ginger-beer.

A letter-carrier, named Benjamin Thomas, was committed for trial, at the Bow-street Police Court, on Wednesday, on three charges for stealing letters containing money.

Two milk-sellers were prosecuted on Tuesday, at the Thames Police Court, for selling milk containing a large quantity of water. In each case a penalty of 40s. and 23s. costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment, was imposed, and one of the defendants was locked up in default of payment.

Penalties to the extent of £900 have been inflicted by the Falmouth magistrates on seven Spanish and two Greek seamen belonging to the Spanish brig Panchita Rosa, of Barcelona, now lying in Falmouth harbour, for concealing 152 lb. of tobacco and 1¾ lb. of cigars. The men have been sent to gaol for six months each, in default of paying the fines.

Four boys, having pleaded guilty, at the Leeds Assizes, to placing trolley-wheels on the Doncaster branch of the Great Northern Railway, have been sentenced each to a fortnight's hard labour, the Judge remarking that any future case of the kind would be more severely dealt with.

Six persons have been summoned at Clerkenwell, on the charge of Sunday trading, and fined five shillings each and costs.

Samuel Joseph Phillipson, a bankrupt money-scrivener, has been convicted of the theft of upwards of £1000 from various building societies in Manchester, of which he was secretary, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The prisoners Coady and Edwards, who had been found guilty of destroying 40,000 bricks, the property of Mr. Forster, of Gorton, were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, yesterday week, at the Leeds Assizes.

An exemplary sentence has been passed, at the Monmouth Assizes, upon five railway servants charged with stealing spirits in transit. Mr. Justice Denman declined to hear any testimonial of previous good character, and condemned them to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mary Davis, the wife of a costermonger, residing in Cross-lane, St. Giles's, died in the infirmary of St. Pancras Workhouse, on Monday, from injuries alleged to have been inflicted by her husband, who had beaten her with a poker.——At a farm near Reigate, a girl has been shot by a youth who was visiting her in the absence of her master and mistress. The prisoner's account of the sad affair is that the gun went off accidentally.——At the Somersetshire Assizes, on Tuesday, Ann Hawkins, aged sixty-four, was charged with the murder of David Dyer by striking him a blow with a mattock. She was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, without hard labour.——A young man living at Kingstown with his aunt has, in a fit of insanity, beaten her almost to death. He had recently entered upon possession of his property, having come of age; but this had scarcely occurred when his mind became unsettled, and, as it appears, he has gone raving mad.——A case of murder and incendiarism has occurred near Derry. A woman was found in her own cottage with her throat cut. The cottage had also been robbed, and one account says that an attempt had been made to burn it.——A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against James Wigley, of Surbiton, by the Coroner's jury, at the inquest on the death of Deborah Wigley, wife of the accused.——Uriah Baunton was on Tuesday tried for the wilful murder of his wife, at Stoke Trister, a village near Wincanton. The prisoner was a butcher, and had been married to the deceased only fifteen months. They frequently quarrelled. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.——At the Wells Assizes, on Wednesday, Edward Abbott, a contracting mason, was indicted for the wilful murder of his daughter Maria, aged three years, by cutting her throat at Knowle, and also for attempting self-destruction immediately afterwards. The deceased was his favourite child. The defence was that of insanity, and it was proved that the malady had existed in the family, and that the prisoner had once thrown himself into the Thames. Medical evidence was also given that the recent sudden and eccentric change in his conduct indicated insanity. He was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to death by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C. The culprit protested his innocence, and alleged perjury on the part of the witnesses.——A jury at Liverpool, on Wednesday, returned a verdict of wilful murder against James Connor, for having caused the death of James Cannicy by stabbing him in the neck.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

According to a list issued by the National Rifle Association, prizes of the value of between £200 and £300, won at the late Wimbledon meeting, remained unclaimed. Some of them—notably, one of £50 in the Alexandra, one of £30 in the Carton contest, one of £15, and several of £10—are good round sums. In the Queen's prize contest the sum remaining unclaimed is £10 13s. 8d.; in the Alexandra, £61 13s. 6d.; in the Windmill, 200 yards, £9 7s. 6d.; Windmill, 500 yards, £19 2s.; *Daily Telegraph*, £4 7s. 3d.; the Eley, £10 5s.; Secretary of State for War, £12 6s.; Permanent Staff Sergeants', £1 15s.; Abingdon Works, £1 5s.; Curtis and Harvey, 17s. 4d.; Prince of Wales's, £1 8s. 6d.; Belgian Cup, volley, £15; Bass, £2 13s. 4d.; Snider Nursery, £1; Alfred, £1 17s.; Consolation, £2 19s.; Cartons, any rifle, £5; 600, central, £30; 600, greatest number, £10; 800, greatest number, £5; Snider, 200, greatest number, £25; 500, greatest number, £16 5s.; 600, greatest number, £6 13s. 4d.; and officers' prizes, £5.

In a report by the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State for War, in reference to the field day of the volunteers at Wimbledon, on July 19, his Royal Highness speaks favourably of all that came under his notice, and says he was much struck by the great improvement in the drill of the men and in the intelligence of the officers.

A number of officers of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Volunteer Engineers, Italian volunteer officers, and other friends, met at Granard Lodge, Roehampton, on Saturday, for the purpose of presenting Mrs. Croll, wife of the hon Colonel of the regiment, with a life-size portrait of her husband, in oils, and an address. The presentation was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn, acting Colonel, and General Ricciotti Garibaldi.

The annual meeting of the Essex Rifle Association, of which Lord Braybrooke is president, has been held at Chelmsford; and on Tuesday his Lordship inaugurated a new range by firing the first shot and making a bull's-eye. On Thursday Lady Braybrooke distributed the prizes.

The Warwickshire volunteer prize-shooting meeting terminated on Tuesday night. Lord Leigh's challenge cup and £5 were won by Sergeant Bruce, Stratford-on-Avon. Sergeant Black, Nuneaton, took the second prize, £4. The volunteers defeated the yeomanry in a match for £20, at 200 yards, the scores being 87 and 76. The yeomanry regimental prize, £8, was won by Private King, Corporal Griffin taking the second, £5. The company challenge bugle and £20 were again gained by the 1st Coventry corps, Stratford taking the second prize, £5. Sir Robert Hamilton presented the prizes to the winners.

A model of the Elcho challenge shield was presented to the Lord Mayor of Dublin on Thursday week, in lieu of the original, which is at present on exhibition at Vienna.

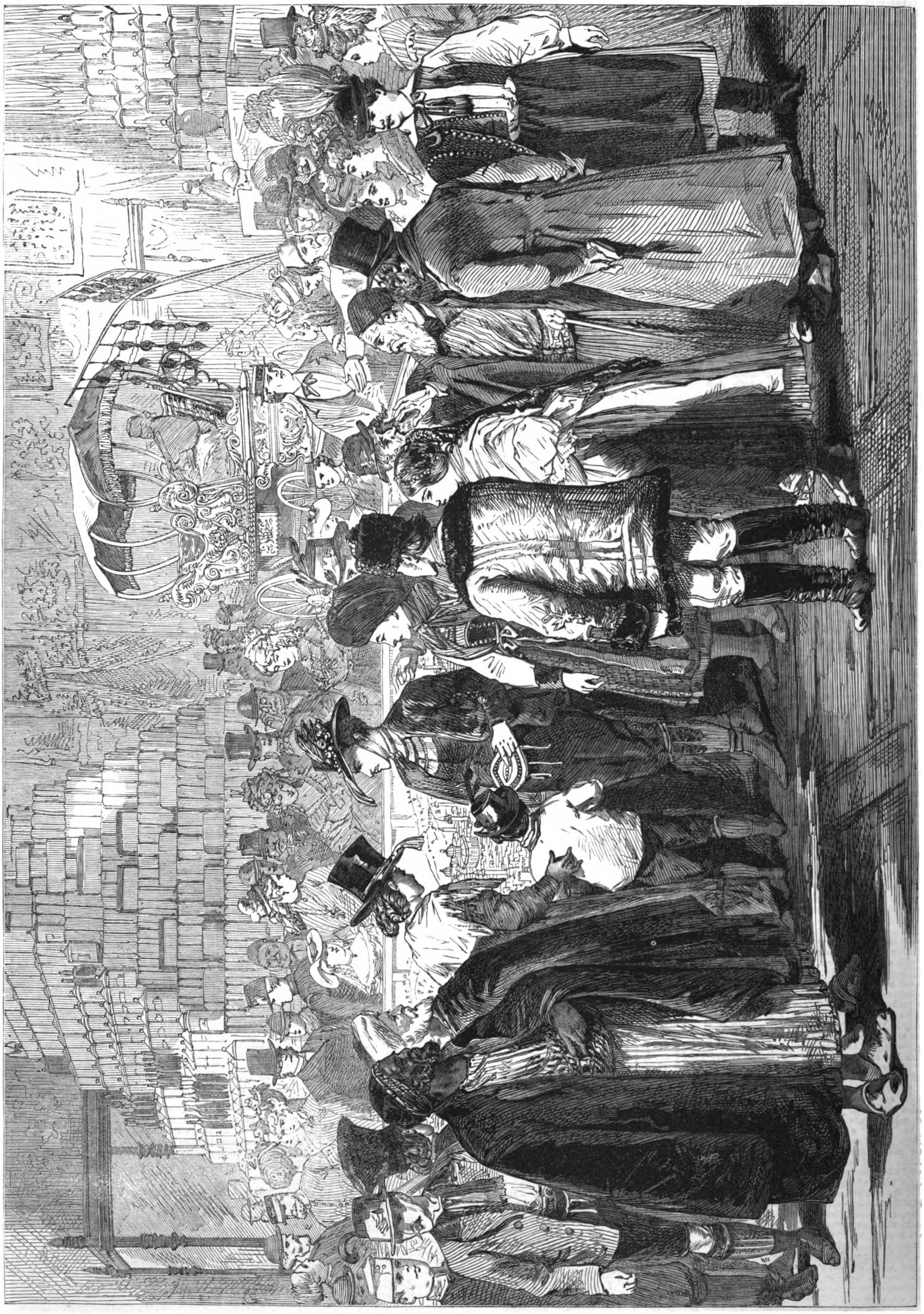
The annual competitions of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Rifle Associations were held last Saturday.

The Board of Trade returns show a slight falling off in the exports for last month compared with July, 1872, but an increase of £5,000,000 in imports.

York has been fixed upon as the city in which the banquet of the provincial Mayors to the Lord Mayor of London will take place.

Mr. Mundella addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Sheffield on Monday night. In the course of a long speech, he expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Bright had joined the Cabinet, as he thought that the right hon. gentleman would improve it. Household suffrage in counties and the redistribution of seats would, he thought, be the principal questions agitated at the next general election.

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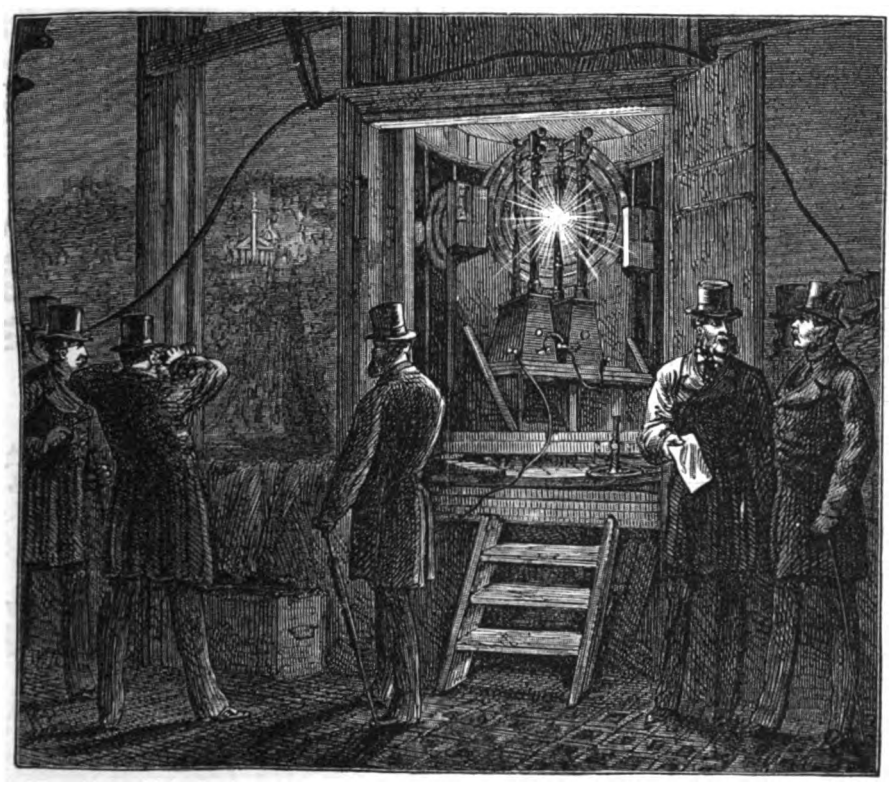
VIENNA EXHIBITION: LOOKING AT THE MODEL OF JERUSALEM.

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THE REV. G. T. PERKS, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Rev. G. T. Perks, M.A., was recently elected President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. He has been placed in the Presidential Chair by a larger majority of the votes of his ministerial brethren than had been accorded to any President for many years past. Few Wesleyan ministers stand higher in the esteem of their brethren than the Rev. George T. Perks, who was born at Madeley, Salop, on Aug. 29, 1819. He was educated at private schools at Madeley and Wolverhampton; and, after he became a candidate for admission into the ranks of the Wesleyan ministry, he was sent to the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Hoxton, where he studied theology, classics, and mathematics. His character and abilities soon made way for him into the best circuits of Methodism, where he has laboured successfully as a preacher and pastor for many years. Mr. Perks has gone through a long course of official experience. He has been secretary of the Committee of Privileges, Secretary of the Didsbury and Richmond Theological Institutions, and Assistant Secretary to the Chapel Fund. In the year 1867 he was appointed to the Wesleyan Foreign Mission House, where he is now engaged. Mr. Perks has so applied himself to the history and condition of the Wesleyan Missionary Society that he is acquainted with the work of every missionary and the state of every missionary station belonging to Methodism. "The preaching of President Perks," observes a Wesleyan Methodist correspondent, "is distinctly theological; and the Wesleyan Church contains scarcely any preacher more doctrinal in his sermons. People who go to hear him are sure to have some doctrinal subject well and practically discussed." In his new position of President of the Conference the demeanour of Mr. Perks is calm, self-possessed, and unostentatious. He keeps the business well in hand, and its progress never flags. In this he is well seconded by the Secretary of the Conference, the Rev. Gervase Smith. This has been remarked while the Conference was in session at Newcastle. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. James Cooper, of Northallerton.



ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR THE CLOCK-TOWER LIGHT, HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



LIGHT ON THE CLOCK TOWER, HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

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THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Few recent inventions of science are more remarkable than M. Gramme's electric light. Frequently during the past Session of Parliament its wonderful beam has been seen in mid-air, cast from the noble clock-tower of the New Palace at Westminster. This beautiful light, which shone conspicuously from its eyrie 260 ft. above the streets, illuminating them far and wide, was supplied by the electric current from a small machine requiring only 2½-horse power to drive it, which was placed, a distance of 300 yards from the tower, in the basement of the House of Lords.

The machine consists of three ring-bobbins, or armatures, rotating between the poles of two sets of electro-magnets, each of six, placed in a vertical position on each side. The magnets are about 18 in. high, and each set is made up of two triplets, placed one above the other, with gun-metal poles at the junction. The whole machine is 4 ft. high, and weighs about a ton. The distinguishing portion of the apparatus is the armature, which is a flat ring, wound round, in segments, with insulated copper wire; the result being that, as each segment passes the magnetic poles, the electricity is given off in an absolutely unintermittent current, with maximum effect, as the consecutive portions of the helices regularly come, in the act of rotation, within the influence of the north and south poles. The ends of the separate lengths of wire on the armature are brought down, like the spokes of a wheel, to insulated sectors placed axially on the spindle of the machine, whence the useful currents are taken off by metallic brushes for transmission to the lamp. In previous magneto-electric machines the revolutions have been as high as from 1000 to 2400 per minute; in this (Gramme's) machine 300 revolutions are ample, and the light produced is equal to from 7000 to 10,000 sperm candles.

One of our Illustrations is a view taken on the upper platform of the clock-tower from behind the lantern in which the electric light has been placed. It shows the interior of the temporary housing which protects the optical apparatus, and the general arrangements by which the light is intensified and is rendered independent in its regularity of any defects in the quality or continuance of the carbon points. The optical apparatus consists of a circular holophote, or combination of lenses and annular prisms, 21 in. in diameter, placed in front of the lamps, and in the exact focus of which the brilliant star of electric light is fixed. This holophote was made by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, whose skill in optical engineering gains for England the first repute in the world for the construction of lighthouses. Its purpose is to parallelise the rays emanating from the carbon points, and so to intensify the light in the form of a beam. When the Gramme light takes its permanent station in the clock-tower the holophote will be supplanted by one of Messrs. Chance's optical "beehives," by which the wonderful light will be spread out and around through an arc of 180 deg., and the streets below will then be lit up in a far more uniform and effective manner. Such apparatus is exceedingly costly; and the present apparatus, as a simple, effective, and cheap affair for experimental purposes, reflects great credit on the ingenuity of Mr. Conrad W. Cooke, of the firm of Wheildon and Cooke, by whom the machine was made, to the order of Mr. Werdermann, a proprietor of the English patent.

As seen in the Engraving, the holophote is fixed vertically to an elevating table, hinged at its front edge to a lower revolving table: it is elevated or depressed by a wheel and screw at the back. In this way the beam of light can be raised or lowered through different angles of altitude. Upon this elevating table two lamps, or "regulators," are placed. The reason for the lamps being in duplicate is this. As the carbon points only burn five hours, whilst the House of Commons frequently sits eight or ten, and as the extinguishing of the light is intended to be the signal that the House of Commons has broken up, no cessation of the light, even by accidental circumstances, could be tolerated. Two lamps are therefore placed side by side, upon little "trolleys," on a reciprocating platform, and are so arranged that when one lamp is out of use the other is brought into the focus of the holophote, and the electric communication with the machine and the light will instantly be re-established. The electric currents are carried through the apparatus by means of the bearings of metallic portions upon each other.

Few scenes can be conceived more singular or more beautiful than that from the Westminster clock-tower at night, beside the electric light. Far below, in the depth we look down into, the Thames flows darkly on, its surface chequered with scintillations from the reflection of innumerable gas-lamps. The shrouded forms of the neighbouring houses stand out dimly against the deep transparency of the purple sky; and, as the beam is moved slowly along, the Abbey and Cathedral, the palaces, the churches, the railway stations and bridges, and all the familiar buildings of London, are lit up vividly to sight, just as those of Charing-cross, with the National Gallery and the Nelson Column, are brought out in the view shown by our Illustration. As an instance of the power of this marvellous light, it may be observed that newspapers have been read by its rays in Trafalgar-square, and letters at a greater distance. It is possible that all our streets a few years hence may be nightly bathed in the glorious light of electricity, and the thousands of gas-lights may then be replaced by two or three magneto-electric points set high above the housetops of London.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Luke Wiseman delivered a charge to the newly-ordained Wesleyan ministers at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week, which seems to be regarded as an answer to the Bishop of Lincoln's pastoral charging the Methodists with schism, and inviting them to return to the Church. Mr. Wiseman denounced the doctrine of the indelibility of orders, declared that ordination is not a sacrament, and denied that episcopacy is of Divine institution, although it may under some circumstances be a commendable form of Church government. He would not admit that the Methodists have departed from the spirit of Wesley's teaching.

The report of the Children's Home announcing the safe arrival of the first party of fifty children in Canada, and the donation of £5000 to the home by Alderman Barrow of Bolton, was read on Thursday week. Reports of the Wesley College, Sheffield, and of the college at Taunton were also read.

A resolution was passed, yesterday week, rescinding the articles of union hitherto subsisting between the Connexion in Great Britain and the Conferences in Canada and Eastern British America respectively, and granting to those conferences the right to conclude such arrangements for their own consolidation into one body, and for their entering into union with other Methodist bodies, as should be in accordance with the doctrines of Methodism set forth by John Wesley, and with a system of discipline which, while adapted to the altered circumstances of Canadian Methodism, should observe the fundamental principles of the Connexional form of government. This concession was the result of mutual arrangement, and it was explained by the Rev. A. M'Aulay that the independence to be granted was not hostility but freedom to do still greater good in developing new schemes and plans of evangelisation.

On Sunday many of the pulpits in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne were occupied by ministers attending the Conference, among the number the Rev. Signor Sciarrelli, the converted friar from Rome, who conducted an interesting service in the afternoon at the Fawcett-street Chapel, Sunderland. The Rev. W. Jones, of Naples, acted as interpreter. Large open-air meetings were held both in Newcastle and Sunderland, which were addressed by some of the prominent men of the Connexion.

At the sitting of the Conference on Monday the Rev. Luke Wiseman presented the report of the committee which had been appointed to consider the whole question of primary education. Having been printed, it was taken as read and received. The Rev. H. W. Holland then moved the resolution of which he had given notice, to the effect that no settlement of the education question would be satisfactory that did not include the repeal of clause 25 and the placing of school board schools within reach of every child. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The thanks of the Conference have been presented to the following gentlemen for gift of trust property:—Mr. Thomas Hazleworth, for school-room, worth £1000, in Runcorn Circuit; Mr. Savage, for property worth £1500, in Spalding Circuit; Mr. Overy, for property worth £700, in Stapleton Circuit; Mr. Stoft, for minister's house, with land worth £1900, in Haslingdean.

A scheme for the establishment of a high-class school at Cambridge under Methodist management was adopted on Wednesday. A proposal to erect an hotel in the same town for the accommodation of non-collegiate members of the University connected with the Methodist body was rejected.

The Wesleyan Methodist Society numbers at present 348,580 members.

A goods-train from Exeter to North Devon got off the line on Tuesday, while passing along the bridge over the river Exe, and the engine rolled over on its side into the river, taking with it the tender and two vans.

Circulars were issued on Tuesday calling a special meeting of the executive committee of the National Education League, for the purpose of considering the future electoral policy of the league, in view of the recent changes in the Ministry.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The unusually high price of provisions, and of all supplies required for hospital use, obliges the Committee to PLEAD earnestly for HELP to meet current expenses.
Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary at the Hospital. H. J. KELLY, R.N.
Gower-street, August, 1873.

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DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
Thos. Tyringham Bernard, Esq.
Thomas Stock Cowie, Esq.
Frederick Francis, Esq.
Frederick Harrison, Esq.
William Champion Jones, Esq.
James Morley, Esq.
Edward Harbord Lushington, Esq.
William Nicol, Esq.
Abraham Hodgson Philpotts, Esq.
James Duncan Thomson, Esq.
Frederick Youle, Esq.

JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS—William M'Kewan, Esq., and Whitbread Tomson, Esq.
CHIEF INSPECTOR—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—James Gray, Esq.
SECRETARY—George Gough, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—21, Lombard-street.
MANAGER—Whitbread Tomson, Esq.
ASSISTANT MANAGER—William Howard, Esq.

At the Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors, held on Thursday, Aug. 7, 1873, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street station, the following Report for the half year ending June 30, 1873, was read by the Secretary—

FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in presenting to the Proprietors the balance-sheet of the Bank for the half-year ending June 30 last, have the satisfaction to report that, after paying interest to customers and all charges, allowing for rebate, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £108,461 9s. 5d. This sum, added to £14,936 8s., brought forward from the last account, and £541 13s. 4d. reserved to meet interest accrued on new shares, produces a total of £124,939 10s. 9d. They have declared the usual dividend of 6 per cent, with a bonus of 4 per cent, for the half year, free of income tax, being at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, which will absorb £100,000, and leave £4750 to meet the interest accrued on the new shares from the respective dates of payment to June 30 last, and £20,189 10s. 9d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The Shareholders having at the meeting in August last decided to issue the remainder of the shares created in 1866, the Directors, in view of the continued increase in the business of the Bank, and of the desirability of preserving a proper relation between its capital and the amount of such business, will ask the shareholders to pass the resolution of which notice has been given, authorising the creation of 15,000 additional shares, such shares to be issued at such times and on such terms as may be determined at some future annual or half-yearly meeting.

The Directors will further propose the second resolution contained in the notice that the Bank be registered under the Companies Act, 1862, as an unlimited company. This registration, while it will not affect the principle of unlimited liability of shareholders, or involve any alteration in the deed of settlement of the Bank, will have the effect, under the terms of the Act referred to, of limiting the duration of liability of shareholders ceasing to be such to one year, instead of to three years, as at present, and will also give to the Bank the advantages of a corporate body with a common seal.

If these resolutions be adopted, they will require to be confirmed by an Extraordinary Meeting, which will be called for the purpose on Thursday, the 21st inst., of which due notice will be given. This extraordinary meeting will be only of a formal character, and no other business can be transacted at it.

The dividend and bonus together, £2 per share, free of income tax, will be payable at the Head Office or at any of the Branches, on and after Monday, the 18th inst.

The Directors have to remind the Proprietors that the Scrip Certificate should be left for payment of the interest and for registration five clear days before the 19th inst.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, June 30, 1873.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital	1,200,000	0	0			
Instalments unpaid	3,120	0	0			
				1,196,880	0	0
Reserve Fund	600,000	0	0			
Instalments unpaid	1,560	0	0			
				598,440	0	0
Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c.	17,821,279	0	9			
Liabilities on Acceptances covered by Securities	3,114,954	17	6			
				20,936,233	18	3
Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account	14,936	8	0			
Reserve to meet Interest accrued on New Shares	541	13	4			
Gross Profit for the half year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, viz.	391,756	3	10			
				407,234	5	2
				23,138,788	3	5
Cr.						
By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and with Bank of England	2,316,542	14	2			
Cash placed at Call and at Notice, covered by Securities	2,878,601	5	1			
				5,195,143	19	3
Investments—viz., Government and Guaranteed Stocks	1,647,468	11	9			
Other Stocks and Securities	109,549	1	2			
				1,757,047	12	11
Discounted Bills, and Advances to Customers in Town and Country	12,571,690	14	11			
Liabilities of Customers for Draughts accepted by the Bank (as per contra)	3,114,954	17	6			
				15,686,645	12	5
Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings				277,037	9	5
Interest paid to Customers				101,125	11	10
Salaries and all other Expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profit and Salaries				121,787	17	7
				£23,138,788	3	5

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	£	s.	d.
To interest paid to customers, as above	101,125	11	10
To expenses	121,787	17	7
To rebate on bills not due, carried to new account	59,381	5	0
To dividend of 6 per cent for half-year	60,000	0	0
To bonus of 4 per cent	40,000	0	0
To reserve to meet interest accrued on new shares	3,760	0	0
To balance carried forward	20,189	10	9
	£407,234	5	2
Cr.			
By balance brought forward from last account	14,936	8	0
Reserved to meet interest accrued on new shares to Dec. 31 last	541	13	4
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	391,756	3	10
	£407,234	5	2

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) WM. JARDINE, WILLIAM NORMAN, RICHARD H. SWAINE, } Auditors.

London and County Bank, July 31, 1873.

The foregoing report having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.

2. That the capital of this company be increased by the creation of 15,000 shares of £50 each, and that such shares be issued at such times and on such terms as may be determined by any future annual or half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of shares in the capital of the company.

3. That this company be registered as an unlimited company under the provisions of "The Companies Act, 1862," and that the directors be and they are hereby authorised and required to do all acts necessary for effecting such registration.

4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the board of directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.

(Signed) FREDERICK FRANCIS, Chairman.

The chairman having quitted the chair, it was proposed and unanimously resolved:—

5. That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to Frederick Francis, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Deputy Chairman.

Extracted from the minutes.

(Signed) GEORGE GOUGH, Secretary.

LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND on the capital of the company, at the rate of six per cent for the half year ending June 30, 1873, with a Bonus of four per cent, will be PAID to the proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on or after Monday, the 18th inst.—By order of the Board,

W. M'KEWAN, WHITBREAD TOMSON, } Joint General Managers.

21, Lombard-street, Aug. 8, 1873.

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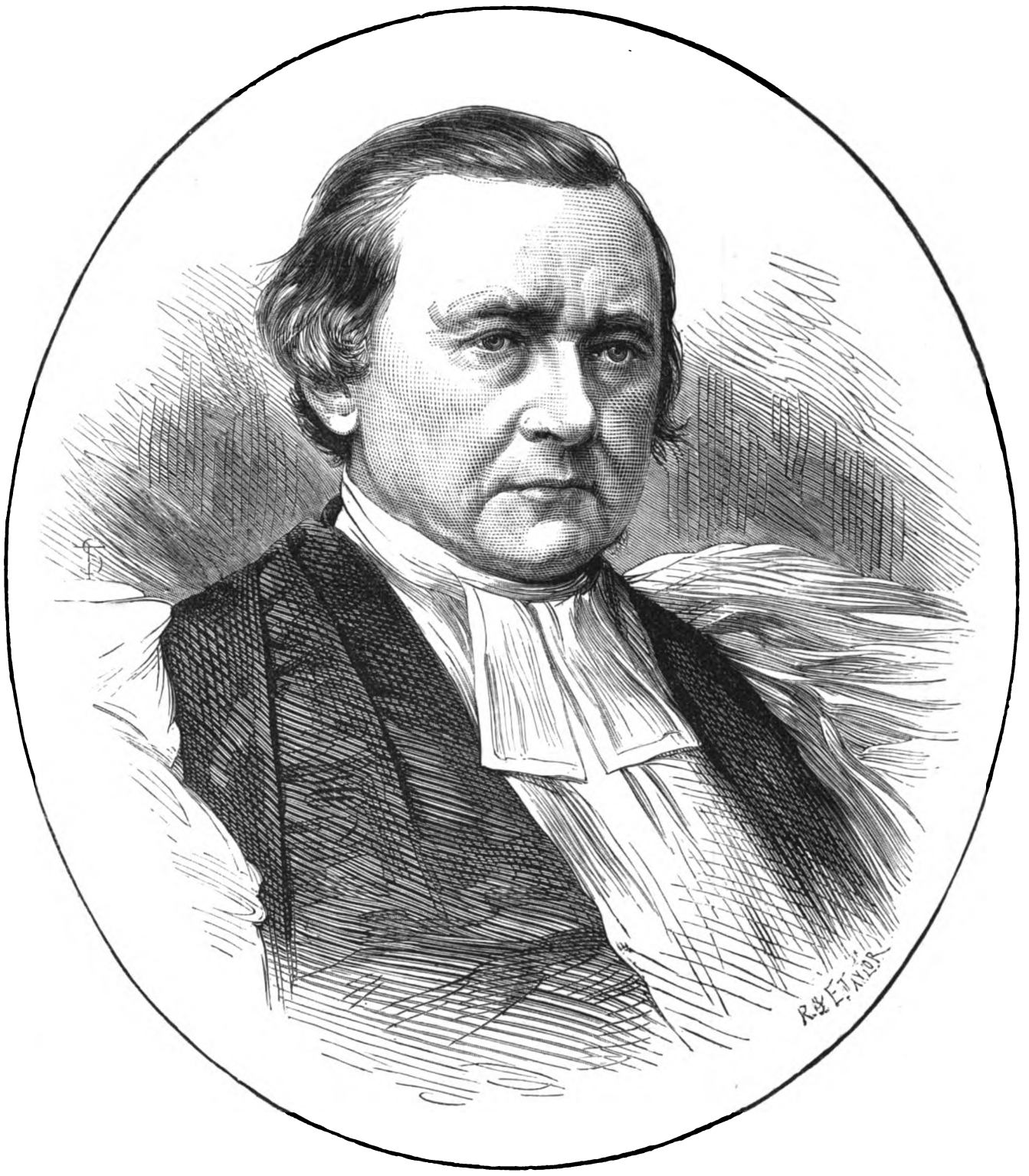
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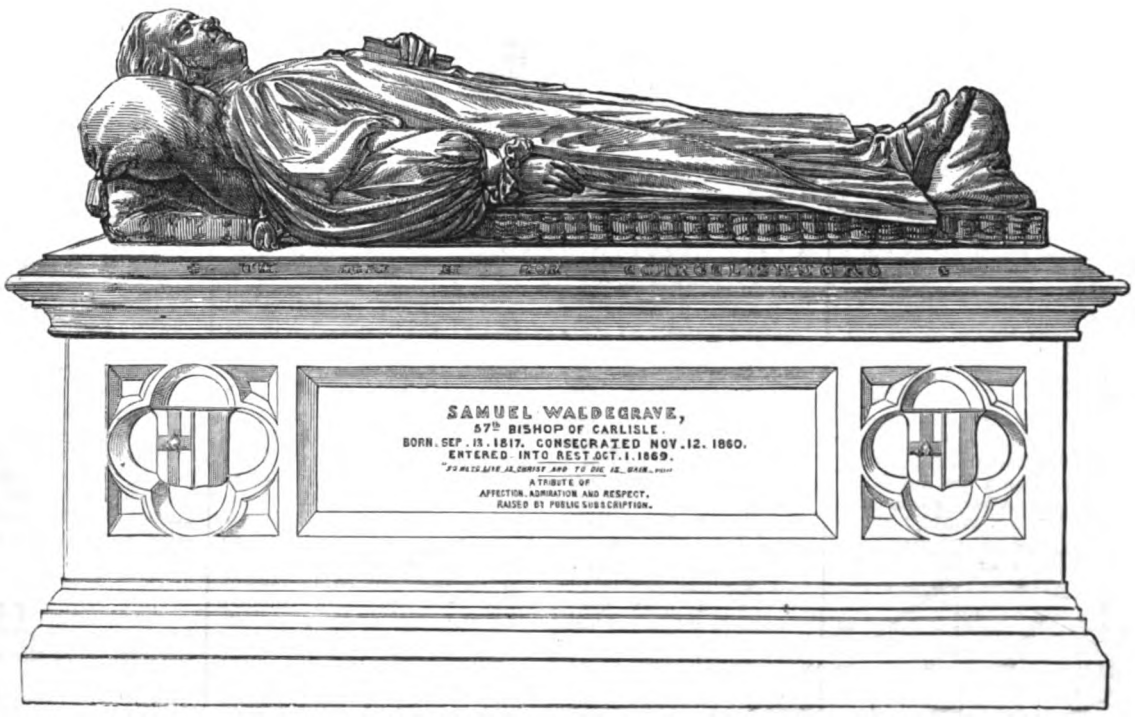
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THE RIGHT REV. E. HAROLD BROWNE, D.D., THE NEW BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

The Right Rev. Edward Harold Browne, D.D., who is now translated from the Bishopric of Ely to that of Winchester, succeeding the late Bishop Wilberforce, is known to be a sound theological scholar. He is youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Browne, of Morton House, Bucks, who was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. His mother was Sarah Dorothea, daughter of the late Mr. Gabriel Steward, M.P., of Nottington, Dorset. He was born at Aylesbury, in 1811, and was educated at Eton, under Dr. Keate; from Eton he passed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1832, obtaining honours in both the classical and mathematical tripos. He proceeded Master of Arts in 1835, and about the same time was elected to a fellowship in his college. In 1836 he was ordained deacon by the then Bishop of Ely (Dr. Allen), and priest in the following year. Having held for some years a post as one of the tutors of his college, in 1842 we find him appointed Incumbent of St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, from which he was promoted, in 1850, by the patronage of Bishop Phillpotts, to the rectory of Kenwyn, in Cornwall. In 1857 he returned to Exeter as one of the Canons of that cathedral, holding also the rectorship of the neighbouring parish of Heavitree. Having held for some years the office of Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, in South Wales, he was appointed, in 1854, to the Norrisian Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, which he held until his elevation, in 1864, at the instance of the then Premier, Lord Palmerston, to the Bishopric of Ely, his diocese, including Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire, with parts of Suffolk. In 1840 the Bishop married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Clement Carlyon, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Thomas C on, of Tregrehan, Cornwall. The diocese of Winchester includes parts of Surrey and the whole of Hampshire, with the Isle of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark. Its income is fixed, we believe, at £7700 a year: it ranks third among episcopal sees, only those of London and Durham standing before it. The spiritual peers now consist of the English and Welsh Bishops, with the exception of the junior Bishop for the time being; this exception, however, does not include the prelates of London, Durham, and Winchester, who are always members of the House of Peers from the day of their consecration. The Bishops of London and Durham, by virtue of a statute passed in the thirty-first year of Henry VIII., and the Bishop of Winchester, as prelate of the Order of the Garter, rank before all other Bishops.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Mason, of Old Bond-street.



MONUMENT OF THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. S. WALDEGRAVE, BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

BISHOP WALDEGRAVE.

A memorial, raised by public subscription, of the late Bishop Waldegrave, a rich and beautiful work, has been placed in the south aisle of Carlisle Cathedral. It is the work of Mr. John Adams-Acton, one of our most rising sculptors. Local opinion is unanimous in describing it as a faithful likeness, though executed from a photograph, the sculptor never having seen the original; and it is certainly a very conscientious and able work, artistically considered. By a rather bold innovation, the sculptor has

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represented the lamented Bishop not as asleep or dead, but resting in the recumbent position, and quietly meditating upon some passage of the sacred volume, which he holds to his breast. The figure, which is larger than life, is executed in the finest Carrara marble, and rests on a chastely-carved sarcophagus of Bardillia marble. The latter bears, in Latin, the Bishop's episcopal motto, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." Beneath, cut in white marble, is the following inscription :—"Samuel Waldegrave, 57th Bishop of Carlisle. Born Sept. 13, 1817. Consecrated Nov. 12, 1860. Entered into rest Oct. 1, 1869. 'To me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.'—Phil. i. 21. A tribute of affection, admiration, and respect. Raised by public subscription A.D. 1872." On the sides of the inscription are shields, representing the Waldegrave arms impaled with those of the see of Carlisle. The design was selected by the memorial committee from a number of others sent in competition.

MUSIC.

The orchestral performances at the Royal Albert Hall and operas in English at the Crystal Palace fill up that interregnum which is usually unbroken between the close of the Italian Opera season and that resumption of musical activity which ushers in a London winter.

The programmes of the concerts first referred to have continued to sustain their interest and variety by selections of classical overtures and symphonies, interspersed with instrumental and vocal solos—Mr. Deichmann having occasionally relieved Mr. Barnby as conductor.

At the Crystal Palace, besides repetitions of foreign operas in an English version, Balfe's "Satanella" has been given for the first time there. The work—which was originally produced under the Pyne and Harrison management, at Covent-Garden Theatre, in 1858—contains some of Balfe's most careful writing, especially in the elaboration of the orchestral accessories ; and its revival has given a special feature to the present series of Sydenham performances. The principal character found a thoroughly efficient representative in Miss Blanche Cole, who was well supported by Misses Thirlwall and Barth, Mrs. Sharp, and Messrs. G. Perren, H. Corri, E. Cotte, Tempest, Fox, and Friend. The co-operation of the fine band of the Crystal Palace and a competent chorus, under the direction of Mr. Manns, largely aided the general effect.

Additional activity will be given to metropolitan music by the series of promenade concerts, directed by M. Rivière, to commence at Covent Garden Theatre this (Saturday) evening. A full orchestra, comprising many eminent instrumentalists, is engaged, supplemented by the band of the Royal Artillery, together with an efficient chorus, reinforced by 300 voices from the choir of Mr. William Carter, who is to conduct the sacred music which will form a portion of every Friday's programme. Each other evening of the week will have its specialty—the first part of Monday's selection will be popular, of Tuesday's operatic, of Wednesday's classical, of Thursday's ballad music, and of Saturday's national. Among the solo vocalists announced are Mdlle. Carlotta Patti (sister of the renowned prima donna), Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Florence Lancia, Misses Edith Wynne, Blanche Cole, Rose Hersee, Enriquez, Mdlles. Corani and Victoria Bundsen, Mesdames Patey and Demeric Lablache, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. G. Perren, Signor Foli, and Mr. Patey, besides many others of acknowledged merit. M. Rivière, as conductor, will be occasionally replaced by Mr. Barnby, and on some special occasions by Sir J. Benedict. Various eminent solo instrumentalists are also engaged, including Madame Carreno Sauret, Mdlle. Secretain, the young sisters Agnes and Violet Molyneux, and the Chevalier de Kontski (pianists), Mdlles. Liebe and Grübett, and MM. Sauret and Colyns (violinists) ; and Mr. J. Levy (cornet). Herr Gung'l, the well-known composer of dance music, is to come from Germany specially to conduct some of his latest pieces. These elaborate arrangements promise well for this year's promenade concerts.

The festival season is now just opening—abroad, by the Schumann commemoration, which will commence at Bonn with the beginning of next week—the week after being appropriated to our own Birmingham festival ; the second week in September to that at Hereford, these triennial events being supplemented by exceptional festivals—at Bristol, from Oct. 21 to 24, and at Glasgow, from Nov. 4 to 7. Of the arrangements for these we have previously spoken, and must now await the occasions themselves for specific notice.

THEATRES.

At the conclusion of a theatrical season it is profitable to take a retrospect of the leading events by which it was distinguished. One thing there has been remarkable about that which has just closed—the English has had to compete with the French stage. On the latter some scenes have been permitted which the Lord Chamberlain would not have tolerated on the former. Criticism, too, has passed them over ; for the licenses to be condemned are so general in French pieces, the same censure would have to be repeated so frequently, that we should appear to be condemning French stage literature altogether, and contending for its complete prohibition—a point of view, of course, not reasonably to be maintained. We should have, also, to apply the same rule to the English boards ; and then we should have to repudiate the greatest success of the year. Mr. Wilkie Collins would have to succumb, and "The New Magdalen" to retire from public life. In these days, when a distinction obtains between the highest morals and temporary manners, it is the most difficult of all matters to settle what ought to be the kind and degree of morality to be preferred for dramatic illustration. To some the play of "The Stranger" is an evangile ; to others it is a corrupting influence, fatal to the well-being of society, and all the worse for being popular. Again, we have Mr. Wills, in "Charles I." and "Eugene Aram," sacrificing great subjects to party spirit and one sided treatment, thus doing injury to truth and lessening the value of much fine work and true poetic dealing. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Byron are not fairly amenable to this kind of censure, and Mr. Albery steers clear of the offensive altogether. "The Wicked World," "The Happy Land," and "Oriana" are shielded by allegory from profane criticism ; but personal applications were nevertheless possible, and offence was taken in more than one quarter. The Opéra Comique, in introducing the Shah, unexpectedly discovered that it was treading on delicate ground, and had to put a fresh face on the matter. Mr. Leopold Lewis has been remarkably successful with the old theme of "The Wandering Jew." The great success which opéra bouffe has had with us is not the least remarkable of the signs of the theatrical times. The reign of nonsense is not only endured, but enjoyed, by the pit and gallery ; and if good taste may be assumed as represented in the stalls and boxes, it avoids interfering with the verdict by the rest of the house. Yet the old drama finds its votaries. Sheridan runs for 300 nights at the Vaudeville and occupies a season at the Charing Cross ; and Shakspeare has put in an appearance at more than one theatre, including the Crystal Palace. Dr. Westland Marston also has been heard at the Olympic, and Pia de Tolomei found an effective representative in Miss Cavendish. A new season, moreover, opens to-night at the Princess's, with Byron's poetical play of "Manfred," the part of the hero being supported by Mr. Charles Dillon.

Mr. Craven has appeared at the Opéra Comique in the character of Milky White, and been received with much approbation. This quaint, and indeed unique, drama is of singular merit. It is an actor's play, written for an actor, full of stage business, and well relieved with stage effects. Miss Gainsborough, as Annie, acted well and sang pathetically ; Mr. George Bickett made an excellent Dick Dugs ; and Mrs. Manders, as the widow Sandrip, even transcended her former efforts in the part. The play is preceded by the ballet from "L' Œil Crevé," in which the sisters Elliott distinguish themselves. The extravaganza of "Kissi-Kissi" has become quite popular, and will keep the boards until October, when Madame Ristori will appear, and, it is said, in some new characters.

The Prince of Wales's company has migrated to the Standard, and there performed to admiring audiences the late Mr. Robertson's popular play of "Caste." The houses have been crowded to witness the representations of this refined and polished drama. Miss Wilton, as Polly Eccles, and Miss Lydia Foote, as Esther, are both of them powerful representations ; while Mr. George Honey, as the drunken Eccles, is not to be surpassed, nor could Captain Hawtree have been in better hands than Mr. Bancroft's. Mr. Coghlan's George D'Alroy is perfect. We may conclude that the East-End has stood the test and emerged triumphant from the trial.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* offers a capital "make-up" of light papers for holiday readers. One of the most amusing—though the fun may be, perhaps, a little overdone—is the account of the Scotch theological (Episcopalian) college in the Western Isles, by one of the *alumni*, who certainly does not seem to have carried over much veneration away with him, however much he may have brought. "Sun-Fishing on the Western Coast of Ireland" does not denote fishing for suns, but for sunfish. The writer's extremely spirited account of this lively and lucrative pastime may possibly send some of "the aquatic dandies who adorn the windows of our yacht clubs," and of those misguided navigators "who waste their time pottering from one Channel port to another," to taste the delight of being drawn through the sea by harpooned marine monsters "at the rate of about five knots an hour," while "through the palms of our hands the blood is oozing, the skin being frayed by the flying rope." "The Casuistry of Journalism" is in a graver vein, and is a really valuable contribution to a subject of importance. The nearer journalism attains the status of a fixed profession, the more desirable it is that it should possess an unwritten code of ethics defining the rules of honourable practice in ambiguous cases. By degrees tradition will acquire the force of law, and a profession almost exempt from external control will be kept steady by the influence of its own public opinion. "Our Duties" is in a graver tone still : a good cause is here injured by exaggeration and the selection of extreme instances of social failings, hardly applying once in five hundred cases. Mr, Palgrave sketches the scenery and people of Turkish Georgia with his usual graphic power. There is much in the latter to remind us of the Scotch Highlanders, assuming their finer qualities to have been almost extinguished by ages of oppression. The writer regards the ultimate acquisition of the district by Russia as certain, and says that the people, although Mohammedans, are totally indifferent whether they are governed by Czar or Sultan. "News from the Moon" is the rather inappropriate title of one of Mr. Proctor's interesting essays in popular astronomy. The news would seem to be that there is no news, the various theories discussed being only mentioned to be rejected.

"A Princess of Thule," in *Macmillan*, deepens in interest and power. The situation at present is one of the most mournful of mental tragedies—the suffering inflicted on a gentle and sensitive spirit, the child of liberty and nature, by one comparatively narrow and shallow ; wise, however, in its own conceit. Next in interest comes Mr. A. Schwartz's beautiful history of the author of the "Stabat Mater"—Jacopone di Todi, an ascetic, wellnigh deranged, but in whom, as in many Oriental mystics, the sweetness of the moral nature made amends for the warping of the intellectual faculties. Sir John Coleridge's discourse on Wordsworth will neither create an admiration for Wordsworth where it does not exist nor enhance it where it does. It is, however, an able and dignified address, exactly such as it befitted the descendant of an illustrious Lake poet to pronounce on a public occasion. Mr. George Grove does himself honour by his spirited and affectionate protest against an unfortunate expression in the *Edinburgh Review* with reference to the late Mr. Deutsch's labours on the Talmud. By the epithet "superficial," however, we should suppose the Reviewer to have intended "popular," which Mr. Deutsch strove to be, and actually was. "Superficial" would be a most inappropriate description of a scholar whose only fault was the degree in which his industry in accumulating materials surpassed his capacity for moulding them into shape.

The most entertaining and generally attractive article in an excellent number of *Fraser* is "A Visit to Ireland at Election Time," apparently descriptive of the last contest for the county of Kerry. It does not, however, impress us as entirely trustworthy ; the conversations are too palpably manufactured, and some of the writer's assertions appear questionable, as when, for instance, he states that the successful Home Rule candidate was only accepted as a *pis aller*, and that a real Fenian would have carried the whole constituency with him. Why, then, did not one come forward ? The influence ascribed to physical force makes it worth while to recollect that the election took place before the enactment of the ballot. M. de Bouteiller's account of the feeling of the Parisian workmen previous to the Communist insurrection appears to establish that one great cause of the revolt was the supineness of the Government in leaving the masses without advice or control, and their mismanagement in abruptly depriving the National Guards of their pay. These circumstances, however, are more damaging to the Commune than to the Government, as they tend to represent the insurrection rather as an outbreak of ill-humour than as a bona fide Socialist uprising. Mr. F. W. Newman's "Life and Teaching of Mohammed" is an interesting review of a recent apology for the Prophet by an Indian Mussulman. The moral as well as intellectual eminence of Mohammed with relation to his age and country must be conceded by all impartial persons ; the endeavour to harmonise his precepts with the most recent acquisitions of philosophic tolerance is not more successful than similar endeavours nearer home. Professor Blackie's plea for metaphysics is racy and eccentric. "The Stone Steps" is a beautiful poem, founded on an incident in the life of Wordsworth. There are also a good article on Lucian, a vigorous denunciation of the game laws with reference to the national supply of food, and appreciative reviews of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Two Queens" and Mr. Alfred Graves's lays of Killarney.

Blackwood has its usual monthly vituperation of the Ministry, chiefly noticeable for some indications of the writer's opinion of the imminence of a general election, and of the kind of weapons to which his party are prepared to resort in such a contingency. An account of Saballs, the Carlist leader in Catalonia, insists strongly on the chivalrous and religious virtues of this Christian hero, which seem to have somehow undergone eclipse in the present miserable contest. "The Parisians," with its brilliancy and aphoristic point, but uniform and unconscious lowness of moral standard, promises to prove one of the most genuine, if not one of the most captivating, productions of its eminent author. The essay on Schiller is one of the best of the series to which it belongs ; and a paper on a tour in Cornwall is radiant with the traveller's reminiscences of enjoyment. "A Visit to Albion" is a rather dull attempt to make fun of the Shah.

Mr. Morley contributes an eloquent paper to the *Fortnightly* on "The Struggle for National Education." With much that he says we heartily concur. It is obvious, however, that it will be in vain to raise the banner of "national" as opposed to "religious" education. Some method of providing for the former along with the latter must be found in any scheme intended to work. A second article is promised. We shall be interested to observe whether Mr. Morley is prepared with any practical suggestion on the point. The same able writer, in replying to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's criticism on Mill's "Liberty" is at a great disadvantage as compared with Mr. F. Harrison, who treated the subject two months since in this review. Mr. Morley, like Mr. Stephen, is a utilitarian, and his only controversy with his opponent seems to relate to the practical advantage or disadvantage of the exercise of individual freedom. The idea that there may be a right or a wrong in the matter is only alluded to to be contemptuously discarded. There is something ludicrous and something painful in witnessing the discussion of so vast a question with such animation, by men of such consummate ability, on premises so narrow and inadequate. General Cluseret's continuation of his history of the Commune is as full as usual of capital I's. We hardly see why he should be anxious to screen himself against the charges of incendiarism and assassination while at the same time boasting of having wished to blow up Paris. Surely the greater includes the less ? We are quite sure, however, that the explosion would not have taken place until the General had removed himself to a somewhat considerable distance. Dr. Symonds obliges us with an excellent account of Angelo Poliziano, one of the chief representatives of the Italian Renaissance, accompanied by admirable versions from his vernacular poetry. We also feel indebted to Mr. G. Barnett Smith for a seasonable notice of the late Thomas Love Peacock, a humourist of a very peculiar cast, whose works will never be widely appreciated, but will always be prized as an intellectual dainty by the select few to whose taste they appeal.

The question of the sacredness of individual liberty is raised in a curious form by a remarkable contribution of Mr. George Darwin's to the *Contemporary Review*. Mr. Darwin proposes to take an effectual step towards the constitutional improvement of the human race by forbidding marriage in the case of persons liable to hereditary taint, whether mental or physical. It would be easier to prevent marriages than births ; but, apart from this view of the question, Mr. Darwin's principle, logically carried out, would justify infanticide, the abandonment of the sick, or any other atrocity that could be shown to promote the material advantage of society. Dr. Carpenter's essay on inland seas contains much curious information respecting evaporation and the deposit of fossil salt. Professor Tyndall's reply to Professor Forbes's biographers on the glacier controversy revives a painful dispute. We cannot blame him for vindicating himself, but neither can we see how the biographers could have avoided referring to the subject. Personal in quite another way is Mr. Davies's agreeable paper on the late Mr. Grote, graced by two unpublished letters between Grote and Sir G. Lewis, on a nice point of Homeric controversy, characteristic alike of the former's scrupulous research and the latter's caustic humour. "The farmers in Herefordshire," he remarks, "are in a desperate way about protection, and nobody gives them any comfort who does not tell them that they are irredeemably ruined."

The novels in the *Gentleman's Magazine* continue to be characterised by peculiar vivacity. There is also considerable humour in "Our Climbing Club," and the abstract of Coryat's travels is well done. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's poem, "Zuleika," is distinguished by the usual fancy, melody, and elegance of this very promising writer.

The most interesting item in the *Argosy's* cargo is, as usual, a story contributed by "Johnny Ludlow." *Belgravia*, besides other entertaining matter, has a capital account of the late Commissioner Phillips, a perfect type of the Irish criminal advocate.

In *Temple Bar*, besides the promising commencement of a new story, "My Beautiful Neighbour," we have to note a very good paper on Madame de Maintenon ; a tale of American roguery, by Mr. Edwin James—founded on fact, we presume, and full of incident, but difficult to follow, from its connection with the intricacies of New York finance ; and a very clever sketch of French provincial life, entitled, "Ruisseau-les-Bois," which we hope will prove as satisfactory to those foresters as amusing to ourselves.

The clever and sensational "Mr. Carington" continues to be the chief attraction in *Saint Pauls*, notwithstanding the commencement of a new story, "The Owl's Nest in the City." The rare descriptive power of Mr. Charles Camden is devoted to a sketch of "A Fog on the Thames," in a style that reminds us of Mr. Whistler's sombre but truthful etchings of the metropolitan river. "A Himalayan Courtship" records the domestication of a troublesome young lady by an intimate association with the wild animals of that region.

The most remarkable contribution to *Tinsley* is a fanciful tale, displaying copiousness and gracefulness of invention, under the unpromising title of "Ug." *Good Words* is as good as usual, but offers nothing calling for special remark ; and the same may be said of the *Saint James's Magazine* and *London Society*.

An explosion of dynamite took place at the Solway Hematite Works, Maryport, last Saturday, by which Mr. Mitchell, the engineer of the works, was killed, and two men and a boy were injured.

With some difficulty the passengers and crew of the new clipper ship Dunmail, belonging to the White Star line, were saved from drowning last Saturday evening, the vessel having been totally wrecked on the Mersey bar.——A Whitby vessel, the Gratitude, has been wrecked near the Dutch port of Nieuwdiep, and only one of the crew has been saved. The captain, his wife, three children, and six of the crew were drowned.

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BY THE WAY.

"All needless legislation is tyranny." This wise saying may not be borne in mind in a certain island as much as it should be; but, as we can have no legislation, needful or needless, for half a year, we may condone the past and ask what the ladies of Constantinople think of the new edict put forth by their Minister of Police. No ladies are to be allowed to enter shops. Whatever they may desire to look at is to be brought to their carriages. Christians and others are requested to co-operate in enforcing this decree. It reads like a stern and vexatious thing; but, of course, circumstances have to be considered. The Constantinople shop is utterly unlike the well-lighted and spacious saloon in which English ladies torment the pallid employé. It is small and dark, and there is no attempt to display the wares; indeed, the Turkish shopkeeper seems aggrieved at having a great deal of trouble given him. He does get it given him, however, and something more, if he tries to cheat too much or resent the imposition being remarked upon. We recollect passing a shop in a bazaar in Constantinople where two ladies, attended by a gigantic eunuch, were remonstrating with a trader. The intimation which one of them conveyed to him in regard to a penalty that she should like to inflict upon him would have almost staggered a London costermonger, if sober. The goods—silks, if we remember aright—he was exhibiting in front of his shop, the ladies having alighted. There is, perhaps, no particular hardship in the enforcement of the custom; but if, as is suggested, Turkish ladies visit shops for purposes of flirtation, the Police Minister may be a well-meaning man, but can hardly be a wise one, if he proposes to produce better manners by a prohibitory edict. The Minister of Instruction must do his duty in Constantinople, and then his colleague of the police will have nothing to say to a lady, touching whom we are told to

> Leave all her motions unconfined,
> And clap the padlock on her mind.

A gentleman named Baird, in Scotland, has given half a million of money for the purpose of extending the influence of the Scottish Kirk. The lavish generosity of this Caledonian Peabody has naturally elicited great admiration. But everybody is not satisfied, and a correspondent of the *Telegraph* has determined to enact the part of the monitor who in the ancient triumph stood behind the glorified victor and ever and anon reminded him—*ne sibi placeret*—that he was but a man. It is recalled to recollection that Mr. Baird has once at least extended the Scotch Church in a way that is displeasing to the readers of Burns. He has built a place of worship which is stated to have shut out a good view of the ruin in which Tam O'Shanter saw the witches, and whence he was chased so hotly by the young lady who was only a little more draped than the ballet. Our remembrance of the place may be of earlier date than that of this dreadful offence, and we do not recall it; but no doubt the writer is accurate. But, if half a million of money will not purchase condonation for making sight-seers walk a few yards round to see a sight, prices have indeed gone up to an extent of which even the customers of London radesmen do not dream.

We see it stated that in the winter the game of Ombre is to be reintroduced into good society, and that an eminent foreign player is preparing a manual on the subject. "The Rape of the Lock" has immortalised the game, and a cardplayer with imagination could pretty well learn the method from the third canto. Three players sit down at Hampton Court, one of them being the radiant Belinda, who seems to have challenged the peer and another adventurous knight. Having looked over her hand, she proclaims that spades are trumps—we suppose this choice was the lady's privilege. The game proceeds, and the lovely nymph prospers—

> Even mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew,
> And mowed down armies in the fights of Loo,
> Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid
> Falls, undistinguished, by the Victor Spade.

But the peer makes good play, and pours his diamonds apace; and then the knave of diamonds wins the queen of hearts. Belinda turns pale, but is equal to the situation. An ace of hearts comes forth, but she holds the king, who mourns his aptured queen.

> He springs to vengeance with an eager face,
> And falls like thunder on the prostrate ace.

Let us hope, for the dignity of ladyhood, that Belinda's exultation is figuratively described.

> The nymph, exulting, fills with shouts the sky;
> The walls, the woods, and long canals reply.

For a young lady who could make such a disturbance at Hampton Court rather resembles the damsels who go there on a bank holiday than the serene beauty who "never once offends," and certainly such a riotous person was hardly entitled to make so tremendous a business of the loss of a lock of hair. Doubtless, the ladies who will play Ombre in the winter will comport themselves with more propriety. Ombre, by-the-way, is from *Hombre*, and means—Man.

A policeman, thirsty as other men have been on one of the recent intensely hot days, stopped at a public-house at Hammersmith, and obtained a drink of "that weak composition" gingerbeer. Under the Licensing Act the publican was liable to punishment for refreshing a policeman while on his beat, and the magistrate, left without option, fined the offender ten shillings. Now this is just one of those instances of over-legislation which are so vexatious to those who, as a rule, support police laws, It is clear that here was a case in which discretion should have been left to the magistrate. The circumstances were all exceptional. The weather was of the kind which is held to justify a good deal of relaxation of the ordinary rules of life, and, indeed, unless men are allowed when the glass is at 80 deg. to dress as lightly as is consistent with propriety, and to take cooling drinks, it would be impossible to carry on hard work at all. But no indulgence is extended to the policeman, who, heavily clad, has to parade for hours under a scorching sun, and who is not permitted to make himself more fit for duty by taking the refreshment for which everybody else clamours. It is in the interest of society that an officer should be refreshed, and at least put on even terms with law-breakers. But no, says a hard Act, he shall not have a glass of iced ginger-beer. The rule that prevents a publican from treating a constable to intoxicating liquor, or even from selling him any, is, in the main, excellent; but the utter absurdity of compelling a magistrate to fine a tradesman for such an "offence" as has been described seems to need only to be pointed out by a statement of the case. No officials are better qualified to be trusted than the metropolitan magistrates, and we may hope that the new Home Secretary will show that he recognises this.

Last week we adverted to the trouble which pilgrimages are giving on the Continent. It now appears that some English Catholics are about to become pilgrims, and, under the lead of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, to visit Paray-le-Monial, a place where perfectly untrustworthy testimony declares that the Second Person of the Trinity has been visible, and where miracles are said to have been worked. We desire to avoid writing a word that can give pain to a single sincere person, however weak-minded he may be; and, in fact, to state, as we have just stated, what reason these pilgrims give for making their journey is more than enough. No particular harm can come of the excursion. The pilgrims will have no peas in their shoes, but will travel by railway, and doubtless the trains will comprise smoking-carriages. About £5 is the price at which all the benefits of pilgrimage are to be procured. No person can question the right of the Duke and his followers to make the journey. But, as his Grace and some of his pilgrim-friends belong to the law-making order, it cannot be impertinent to submit to them that the confidence reposed in them by their fellow-citizens is not likely to be increased by the knowledge that educated men take part in a demonstration to which only courtesy prevents rational men from applying the proper designation.

THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The artillery competition of this association at Shoeburyness was brought to a close on Saturday last with the distribution of prizes. An inspection by Sir John M. Adye, K.C.B., and a march past preceded the ceremony, and there was some speechmaking on the part of Colonel Harcourt, the President of the Association; of Colonel Fisher, Commandant of the School of Gunnery; and of Sir John Adye. Colonel Harcourt stated that, as regarded the quality of the shooting and the numbers present, the meeting of 1873 had been the most successful of the series; and Colonel Commandant Chermside, in a final camp order, expressed his unqualified satisfaction with the steady and soldier-like bearing of the ranks.

Sir J. Adye presented the prizes as follows:—

Messrs. Burroughes and Watts's billiard-table, first detachment, 2nd Sussex.
The National Artillery Association prize (ten silver cups), 4th Cheshire.
Lords and Commons' prize (ten silver cups), first detachment 3rd Durham.
National Artillery Association prize (£20, and £4 to No. 1), Midlothian Coast.
The Duke of Cambridge's prize (£10, with £2 added), 8th Cinque Ports.
Marquis of Exeter's prize (£10, with £2 added), second detachment 4th Lancashire; Scotland's cup, 3rd Durham.
Prince of Wales's prize, second detachment 1st Kent; Lord Londesborough's prize (£20, with £6 added), Midlothian.
Messrs. Elkington's (silversmiths to the National Artillery Association) prizes (silver cup to No. 1, and a cup to each of the other members of the winning detachment), second detachment 2nd Northumberland.
2nd Middlesex Artillery prize (£10, and £2 added for No. 1), fourth detachment 15th Lancashire.
Mr. J. H. Steward's prize, third detachment 8th Lancashire.
Cadiz Mortar, first detachment 2nd Lincoln.
The Queen's prize, second detachment 15th Lancashire.
Sir Richard Wallace's prize, first detachment 1st Cinque Ports.
Colonel Brooshooft's prize, second detachment 4th Lancashire.
Captain Barrow's prize, 4th East York.
Captain Rutley's prize for highest average score, second detachment 4th West York.

The Margate corps having won the Running Target Prize, received the badge of the National Artillery Association; No. 1 also receiving £10. The third detachment of the 8th Lancashire received the £5 given by Colonel Gascoigne for the second prize at the running target. The Repository competition prizes were badges. The first squad (third detachment 8th Lancashire, and 2nd Lincoln) received the £10 given by Colonel Gascoigne; the second squad (second detachment 15th Lancashire and first detachment 1st Cinque Ports) received £5, also presented by Colonel Gascoigne. The Royal Artillery prizes were won by the 21st Brigade (Portsmouth); and the second prize by the depôt at Sheerness.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, various rewards and payments to the amount of £2424 were voted on some of the 233 life-boat establishments of the society.

The Dundalk life-boat had gone off in reply to signals of distress, and safely landed the crew of sixteen men of the barque Princess of Wales, of Glasgow, when that vessel stranded near Dundalk Lighthouse. The Aberdovey (Royal Berkshire) life-boat rendered valuable assistance on Monday week to the distressed fishing-smack Snowdrop, of Aberystwith, which had stranded on the North Bank, Aberdovey. Eventually the vessel was got off in safety. Other rewards were also granted to the crews of different shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts.

The Ancient Order of Foresters have presented, through their secretary, Mr. Samuel Shawcross, £100 as their contribution for the past year in aid of the support of their life-boats, Forester and Foresters' Pride, which had been presented to the institution by that Order, and which are stationed respectively at Tynemouth and West Hartlepool. The society has also received, through the hands of Mr. Charles L. Campbell, of Birkenhead, £105, being the balance of a fund raised for the relief of the families of the poor men who perished on the occasion of the foundering of the S. S. Lelia on Jan. 14, 1865, a few hours after she had sailed from Liverpool for Bermuda. Other contributions and legacies were announced.

A new life-boat was ordered to be sent to Sunderland, to take the place of one of the boats on that station. The life-boats at St. Andrew's and Fraserburgh, N.B., were also ordered to be replaced by other boats. A life-boat and transporting carriage on the plan of the society had recently been supplied by Messrs. Forrestt and Son to the Government of the United States, and others were being constructed for the Russian Life-Boat Society.

The committee expressed their deep regret at the decease of Captain Joachim, R.N., formerly of Lowestoft. He had received from the institution, in acknowledgement of his many noble services in the Lowestoft life-boat, a silver medal and three clasps.

Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

A circular from the War Office promulgates a new series of regulations for the auxiliary forces. The special subjects to which attention is invited are the use of military gymnasiums by militiamen and volunteers, the examination of officers, county rifle associations, and the retirement of men unfit for service. The circular concludes with the appointment of two assistant adjutants—Colonel Bulwer, C.B., and Colonel Biddulph.

A return ordered on the motion of Mr. Vernon-Harcourt, M.P., shows the number of regular forces maintained for service in the United Kingdom for each year since 1800. The century was commenced with 70,745 men of all arms, a number which, decreasing to 50,000 odd in 1803, rose from 101,000 in 1804 to 133,265 in 1808, the largest number of men we have had on the books during the period over which the return extends. In 1831 the number had sunk down to 42,915, but rose again to about 60,000 in 1844, and to 68,659 in 1854, the year of the outbreak of the Russian War. In 1857 we had 96,000 men; in the following year 64,000, below which number we have never since gone. The number set down for 1872 is 101,105; for this year, 98,719.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The effectual measures lately taken by the British Government to put down the negro slave trade carried on by the Arabs of Zanzibar, which was expcsed in Dr. Livingstone's letters of last year, have been a theme of political congratulation. But much remains to be done with the same beneficent purpose at the Portuguese settlements in the Mozambique Channel, in the Comoro and Johanna Islands, and on the north coast of Madagascar. The recent mission of Sir Bartle Frere, in the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, touching at several of those places and opening a discussion with their ruling chiefs or governors, is well known to our readers. Three gentlemen of that expedition, Captain Fairfax, R.N., naval attaché; Lieut. A. M. R. Hamilton, R.N., of H.M.S. Briton; and Mr. Bartle Frere, son of the Special Envoy, contributed a number of sketches, part of which have appeared in this Journal. Five of them are engraved for the present Number; the views of Quiloa and Mayotte are by Captain Fairfax, those of Johanna and Majonga by Lieutenant Hamilton, and that of Dar-es-Salaam by Mr. Bartle Frere.

Dar-es-Salaam is on the African mainland, south-west of the isle of Zanzibar. It has long been looked upon by the Sultans of Zanzibar as a settlement to which they might retire should the encroachment of civilisation, the forced abolition of the slave trade, or other unforeseen circumstances, render a residence at Zanzibar no longer desirable; and certainly this possible retreat has been admirably chosen. The town, which contains a large palace and several houses of substantial masonry, is situated on high ground overlooking a spacious land-locked bay, with excellent anchorage, and to which easy access from without is afforded by a somewhat narrow passage, which would be perfectly safe when properly buoyed. From this bay a broad salt-water estuary, well stocked with hippopotami, runs to some distance inland; and in the rear of the town a magnificent park-like and well-timbered country stretches away for miles into the interior. The place has capabilities for becoming one of the principal trading emporiums on the east coast. The view of Dar-es-Salaam is taken from the mouth of the estuary looking into the bay.

Quiloa and Lindy Bay are two other ports visited by Sir Bartle Frere. These are now of no importance, though the former place was for some hundred years the residence of the Kings of an ancient Moorish family who ruled from Mombassa to Cape Delgado. In the beginning of the sixteenth century it was captured, after a desperate resistance, by the Portuguese, who held it some time, but abandoned it on account of its unhealthiness. It finally passed under the Muscat dominion towards the end of the eighteenth century, and now belongs to Zanzibar. It has a splendid harbour, and there is an estuary running inland, abounding with hippopotami. Lindy, situated at the mouth of a fine river, has also a magnificent bay with fine anchorage, but it has but few inhabitants. The Quiloa mentioned above must not be confounded with Kilwa Karinja, the great slave-trading port some miles to the north.

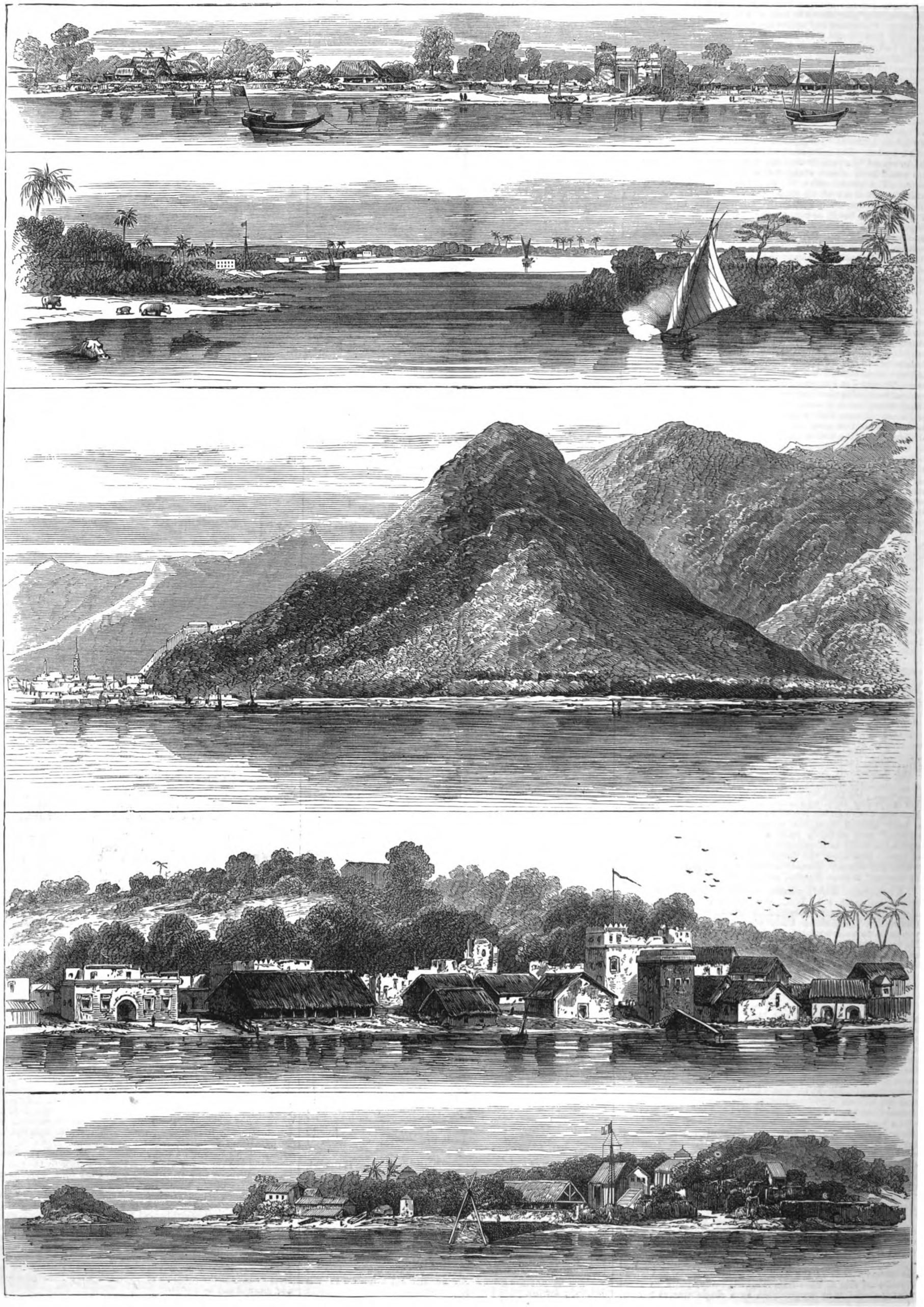
Of the group of islands which lie to the north and north-west of Madagascar, Johanna is the most beautiful. Its formation is that of two very lofty mountain ridges, intersected by valleys, of which the sides, dotted with lofty trees and covered with every shade and species of foliage, slope gently towards the ocean at their base. As seen from the westward, it has been likened to a schoolboy's "comparative view of the mountains of the world," being a succession of peaks rising one above the other, but all wooded to the top. On the slopes and at the foot of the hills sugar is grown in large quantities, and coffee has lately been cultivated with great success. One enterprising English gentleman, Mr. Sunley, who has resided more than twenty years on the island, has now under cultivation a sugar estate which produces 1000 tons per annum, and on which his labourers reside, to the number of 800 negroes of both sexes. Johanna is governed by an independent King, who is a great lover of the English, as are, indeed, the whole of the inhabitants. They are of Arabic race. His Highness was most cordial in his reception of Sir Bartle Frere's mission, and loud in his wishes for success, to which it is believed that he promised to contribute by guaranteeing freedom to all immigrants, of whatever race, that should here after settle in the island. He employs himself principally in sugar-planting, having been induced to set up a manufactory chiefly by the spectacle of Mr. Sunley's successful enterprise. Johanna is of volcanic origin, as are most of the islands in its immediate neighbourhood; Great Comoro especially, which has only once been explored by Dr. Kersten, being an active volcano, with constant eruptions. The island is well supplied with water, and is said to be the most healthy of this group. Beside Mr. Sunley, there is but one other European planter resident in the island.

Majonga, situated in Bembatooka Bay, to the north-west of Madagascar, is the only port in that island which was visited by Sir Bartle Frere. The bay on which it is situated is large enough to anchor the navy of England, and receives the waters of a large and swift river which runs many miles into the interior. The town is built on the left shore of the bay, and is commanded by the Governor's so-called palace and fort, which are picturesquely situated on the summit of a well-wooded hill. The huts of the natives are built with a neatness and an attention to cleanliness and regularity that are nowhere noticeable in the neighbouring islands; and the inhabitants themselves, well disposed towards the English, pay considerable attention to the dressing of their hair and their outward adornment generally. The natives of the island may be divided into two great classes. The Hovas, the dominant race, undoubtedly of Malay origin, are Christians; the Sakalavas, the partially-conquered race, are heathen, and their only delight is in fighting and idleness. A fixed form of government is established under a Hova Queen, who holds despotic sway at Tananarivo, and the religion of the majority of the Hovas generally follows that of the monarch for the time being. Christianity, however, more especially the soberest form of Protestantism, has taken good hold of them.

Nos Beh, situated in Passavanda Bay, to the north-west of Madagascar, and Mayotte, about forty miles to the south-east of Johanna, are two islands which were occupied by the French somewhere about the year 1841, and have since been held by them. These islands are of little commercial or political importance. The French settlers are principally occupied in the cultivation of sugar estates, for the produce of which, and especially for the rum, a ready market is found in Madagascar. Since the war the grant which was formerly made by the French home Government for their maintenance has been withdrawn. The quarters of the colonial government to which Nos Beh is subordinate are situated on a smaller islet a mile and a half from the large island of Mayotte, which is chiefly occupied by sugar-planters. A monthly mail from Seychelles connects these out-of-the-way places with the rest of the civilised world, and they are both occasionally visited by the British cruisers which come here to coal. Sir Bartle Frere's mission also visited both these islands, the Enchantress having run somewhat short of coals. It may be noticed that Mayotte is completely surrounded by coral reefs, but the channels of approach have been surveyed and marked out by buoys.

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THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.



1. QUILOA, KISWANE. 2. DAR-ES-SALAAM. 3. JOHANNA. 4. MAJONGA. 5. MAYOTTE.

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TESTIMONIAL TO AN ENGINEER.

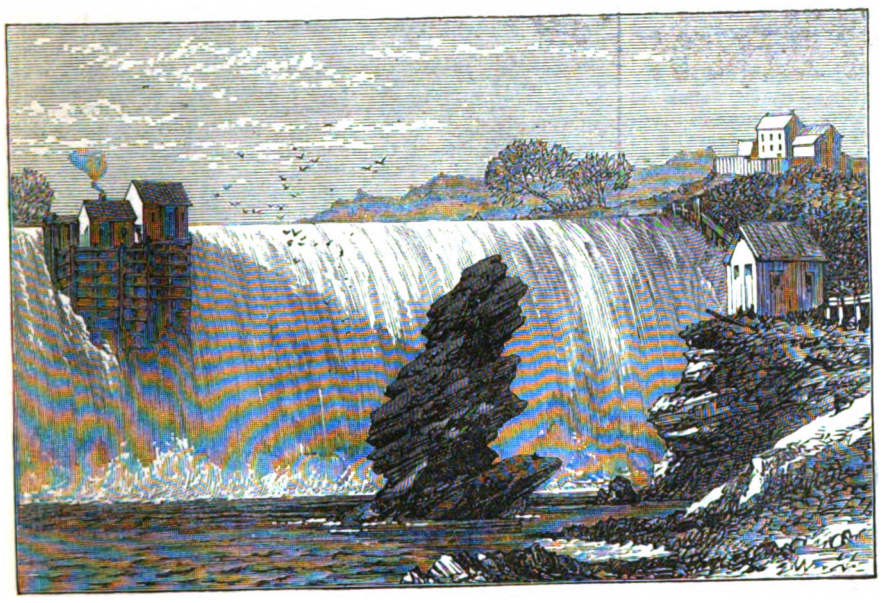
Upon the retirement of Mr. Ramsbottom, the eminent mechanical engineer, from the management of the great works of the London and North-Western Railway Company, at Crewe, the sum of £500 was voted by the shareholders to provide a testimonial in acknowledgment of his services. The general design, of which we give an Illustration, was suggested by and carried out under the supervision of Mr. Tipping, M.P., one of the directors of the company. Upon a pedestal, supported by four plinths bearing the company's arms, Science, holding Hercules in chains, points proudly to a plan of Crewe, as one of the great centres and sources of her victory over brute force and the material forces of nature. The pedestal is enriched with four medallion portraits of George Stephenson, Henry Booth, R. Trevithick, and Mr. Ramsbottom, under whose portrait is the following inscription:—"To J. Ramsbottom, in acknowledgment of great talents, rare qualities, and eminent services. The London and North-Western Railway Company. R. Moon, chairman." This work was manufactured by Messrs. Elkington in oxidized silver, relieved with gold. It has been forwarded to Vienna, where it worthily represents a branch of British art-manufacture.



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. RAMSBOTTOM, LATE ENGINEER OF THE CREWE RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY.

SKETCHES IN NORWAY.

In our account last week of the Norwegian Coronation of King Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, there was some description of the ancient Cathedral at Trondhjem, or Drontheim, where the ceremony was performed. We engrave a view of that fine old church, built mostly in the thirteenth century, but sadly mutilated and deprived of some essential features, as an architectural whole, by the havoc of successive fires. It is contributed by Mr. W. B. Thelwall, an artist whose drawings of Norwegian scenery have been exhibited in the Haymarket. Mr. G. H. Weekes, engineer of H.M.S. Agincourt, furnishes a sketch of the picturesque Levifos waterfall, on the river Nid, four miles from Trondhjem. It is described in Mr. J. S. Shepard's "Over the Dovrefjelds," which was quoted in our last. "Unlike most of the Norwegian 'fosses,' which have great height with but a narrow stream of water, the Leerfoss," as Mr. Shepard writes its name, "has a breadth of 120 ft., with a height of, perhaps, 80 ft. The river at one bound abruptly throws itself over a perpendicular wall of rock, but it lacks that broken and picturesque outline which is the principal charm of a fall; so torn are the surrounding rocks and smoothly regular the downpour of the rushing waters." The buildings on each side are mills, which are worked by the current carried to and from this place by aqueducts. Those on the left hand are built upon a detached rock; and, although they would appear to the observer as extremely fragile in their construction, still their existence through many years proves that the foundations are stable, and they will doubtless only cease to exist when the timbers which support them become decayed. Mr. Weeks says—"The falls are very grand, and in the soft twilight of a Norwegian summer's day present a scene to which only the pencil of a Turner could do justice."



LEVIFOS, NEAR TRONDHJEM, NORWAY.



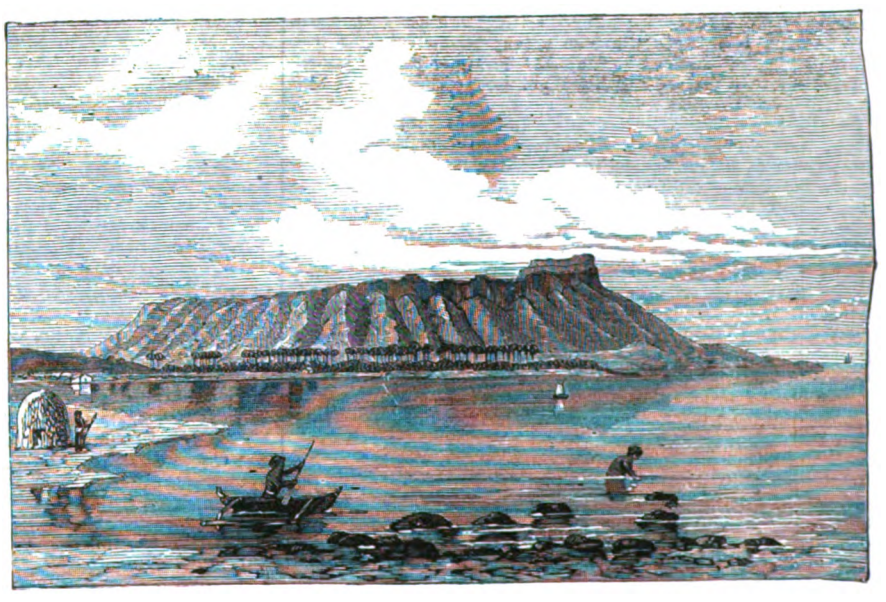
TRONDHJEM CATHEDRAL.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands have been lately brought before the notice of the public upon the occasion of the death of the late King and election of the new one; also because of the talk about American annexation



PEARL RIVER, SANDWICH ISLANDS.



DIAMOND HEAD, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

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or the alternative of fiscal reciprocity. We have received a couple of sketches of places in the neighbourhood of Honolulu, which will be of interest. The first is a view of Pearl River and Waiana Mountains, taken about six miles from Honolulu, looking north-west. A few people in Hawaii, exclusively Americans, are in favour of annexation; many more, and of other nationalities, approve of reciprocity with the United States. It has been proposed, as a sort of bribe to get the American Congress to interest itself in the latter, that the Hawaiian Government should offer to cede Pearl River for a term of years, for the use of the United States navy as a dockyard and naval station. It is a magnificent piece of water, deep enough and large enough to hold many hundred ships, and in some places there is sufficient water close to shore to cause quays to be almost unnecessary. The one drawback is that on the bar at the entrance there is only eight feet of water, but without any great outlay this bar might be cut away. Farther to the left than could be shown in the sketch the various channels join into one, which leads to the sea. The country around is of very little value, as there are few streams and little or no rain. The sugar-mill in the centre of the picture, and various small patches on the banks of the streams, are the only places where there is any cultivation. Mr. G. W. Robertson, of Honolulu, sends this and another sketch. The other view is Diamond Head, an extinct volcano, which stands out into the sea, about four miles east of Honolulu. It forms a landmark, which, after having been once seen, could never be forgotten. Although there are now no active craters on the island of Oahu, the natives have traditions about the way this one, Diamond Head, became extinct; and *ahi*, part of its native name, *Leahi*, means fire. The cocoanut grove in the foreground covers the sea-bathing village of Waikiki, where the King and many of the foreign merchants have their houses.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils of General Edward Pery Buckley, of New Hall, Nunton, Wiltshire, who died at South Audley-street, on May 28, were proved on the 31st ult., by Lady Catherine Buckley, the relict, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000, his leasehold house in South Audley-street, and certain furniture and effects; to his sons Alfred and Felix John, and his daughter Frances Gertrude, £7500 each; to his son Victor £5000 and a house in Granville-place, Portman-square; to the Salisbury Infirmary £100 free of legacy duty, and legacies to his servants. The testator devises his New Hall and all other his real estate to his eldest son Alfred for life, with remainder to such one of his sons as he shall appoint, and he settles his leasehold property and the residue of his personal property upon similar trusts.

The will of Mr. Henry Furze, of St. George Brewery, Whitechapel, was proved, on the 5th inst., by Henry Orford, John Hewett Furze, and William Furze, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children living at his decease and the issue then living of such as shall be dead, such issue to take their parents' share.

The will of Mr. James Robert Hope-Scott, Q.C., of Abbotsford, and of No. 7, Hyde Park-place, was proved, on the 7th inst., under a nominal sum, by Richard Garrett Bellasis, the executor. This will was made solely by the testator as the surviving executor of the will and codicil of the late Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, and the grant to Mr. Bellasis is accordingly limited to all such estate as vested in Mr. Hope-Scott as such surviving executor.

The will, with ten codicils, of the Hon. Dulcibella Maria Eden, of Hampton Court, was proved, on the 1st inst., by Admiral Henry Eden, the brother, and Augustus F. M. Spalding, the executors; the personalty being sworn under £14,000.

The will and codicil of the late Dr. William Tyler Smith, of 21, Upper Grosvenor-street, were proved, on the 21st ult., by Matthew Pilcher, Frederic William Steward, and Arthur Denman Smith, the son, the executors, under £10,000.

The will, with two codicils, of William Fawkener Chetwynd, of Brockton Hall, Staffordshire, was proved, on the 25th ult., under £4000.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* understands that the Duchess of Inverness has bequeathed much of the property left by her husband, the Duke of Sussex, to members of the Royal family, and that the principal legatees will be the Princess of Wales, Princess Mary Adelaide, and the Duke of Cambridge.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The class list for the Cambridge University Examinations for Women has been issued.

The examinations were held at nine centres—Cambridge, Cheltenham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Norwich, Plymouth, and Rugby. The number of candidates was 220, being an increase of forty-five per centre on last year. Of these forty-four had already passed the examination in a previous year, and entered in order to pass in additional subjects. Twenty-four of the candidates did not present themselves for examination.

The candidates at the Cambridge centre seem to have especially distinguished themselves, probably owing to the system of lectures for women which has been established by resident members of the University; but there are instances of distinguished success at most of the centres.

Of the compulsory subjects, arithmetic does not seem to have been so fatal as in some previous years; but only two of the whole number of candidates obtain the mark of distinction in this subject. In history and literature many candidates obtain the mark of distinction.

In the languages group—Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian—several candidates have obtained high distinction; none, however, have obtained special distinction in Greek, and only two in Latin. In Italian, which has usually been more or less a failure, there has been very considerable success.

In the mathematical group a first class has been obtained for the first time with special distinction in Euclid and algebra.

In the natural sciences group a first class has been obtained for the first time, with special distinction in geology and zoology.

In the moral sciences group the candidates are not very numerous, and only one obtains a first class, with special distinction in logic and political economy.

The general results seem to show that much advantage has been derived from the system of instruction by correspondence conducted by members of the University. Substantial prizes are given by the results of this examination.

The next examination will be held in June, 1874. Information may be obtained from the Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

The Greenock Harbour Trustees have rejected by a majority a motion to purchase the Port Glasgow Harbours.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The Novgorod, a new circular ironclad, designed by Admiral Popoff, has recently been constructed in Russia, and has excited a good deal of attention in scientific circles. This vessel is circular in plan, and has a flat bottom. She has twelve parallel keels running across the bottom—the front portions of these keels forming the bow and the after portions the stern—and she is propelled by six screws, driven by six pairs of compound engines, the shafts of these engines being parallel with the keels. Concentrically with the vessel a turret is placed carrying two 11-inch breech-loading guns. The armour both of sides and turret is composed of two layers of iron, the outer 9 in. thick and the inner 7 in. thick. The deck is of iron, 2½ in. thick. The turret is capable of being rotated in either direction and the vessel is fitted with an apparatus for firing torpedoes. We do not believe that this species of vessel will come into extended use for any purpose. In no respect is such a vessel superior to a monitor, while in many respects, especially in speed and in manœuvring power, she is inferior. Credit must, nevertheless, be given to the Russians for their enterprise and freedom from professional prejudice. The best species of war-vessel that can now be constructed is a monitor with large engine power, high speed, very thick armour, with a single turret carrying two very heavy guns, and a submarine gun at the bow for firing off torpedoes. Such vessels should have only short, telescopic masts, on which sails may be hoisted should the engines be accidentally disabled; but they should habitually trust to their engines alone. This is the species of vessel which for years past we have been pressing upon the attention of the authorities, and we venture to say that no better type has yet been suggested. The Novgorod is only an armoured washing-tub, and her offensive powers would not have been diminished, but, on the contrary, increased, if she had been made of such a form as would pass readily through the water. Then we object to the great complication of six pairs of engines and six screws. For the sake of greater security, and to give greater power of evolution, we think that monitors should be constructed with two screws, each driven by a pair of independent engines. But it is unwise to multiply complication. The best monitors which have yet been designed are those which have been designed by Ericsson, except that the armour should be solid, instead of laminated.

The last part of the *Quarterly Journal of Science* contains an article on "The Limits of our Coal Supply." The writer reckons that the recent abnormal rise in the price of fuel has entailed on the nation an increase of expense of about one million sterling per week for this single article; and he points out that so wastefully is fuel used in our domestic economy that for every unit of heat beneficially expended in warming a room eight or nine units pass up the chimney. The economical cooking expedients devised by Count Rumford, eighty years ago, are again beginning to attract attention; and it is reckoned that the consumption of coal in London during the first four months of 1873 has been 49,707 tons less than during the corresponding period of 1872. The Royal Commissioners of 1870 consider that the limit which will stop our further progress in coal getting will be the depth of the seams, and the maximum beneficial depth they fix at 4000 ft. Within this depth they consider that we still have 146,480,000 tons unworked, which, at our present rate of consumption, would last 1200 years. The consumption, however, is increasing in a geometrical ratio. But this rate of increase will be checked by the increased cost. At a depth of 4000 ft. the temperature will be 116·3 deg. Fahr.; but the temperature could be reduced by efficient ventilation.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris a paper was read by M. Chautran on the regeneration of the eyes of the crab. If the eyes of a crab one year old be extracted, after moulting, in August, they will be completely restored. But if the operation be performed in May, before moulting, that process interferes with the regular growth, and the regeneration is less perfect.

M. Bert has made some interesting researches upon the influence of changes in the pressure of the atmosphere upon the phenomena of life. When the pressure is diminished the germination of seeds is retarded—apparently from inability to obtain the oxygen necessary for growth. The seeds, however, do not die, but only remain inert. Germination appears to be aided by a pressure of two or three atmospheres. But with four or five atmospheres the pressure appears to act injuriously, and if the seeds are of the farinaceous kind they are killed. When the tension is great, the oxidation, instead of being greater, is less.

At a meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Institution, Mr. W. H. Johnson called attention to the action of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids on iron and steel. If a piece of either metal be immersed in the acid for ten minutes its strength will be diminished. But the strength will be restored by exposing the metal to the air for a few days or by subjecting it to a gentle heat.

Mr. Twistleton, in a book just published by Murray, shows, by citing a number of well-authenticated cases, that the tongue is not essential to speech, as persons have been able to speak after the tongue had been extracted. The speech is more interfered with by cutting off the tip of the tongue than by the removal of the whole of it.

The remarks we ventured to offer last month in regard to the improbability of capital being raised in this country to carry into operation Baron Reuter's Persian projects under his remarkable concession have now been indorsed by the chief organs of public opinion. Without the guarantee of the English Government, or some other equivalent aid, there appears to be very little prospect of railways or other great works being at present carried out in Persia. But we think that one of the possible lines in Persia is of so much political importance to us that every effort should be made by our Government to assist its construction. This line would run from Tabreez through Teheran to Herat. It would follow the existing track of commerce, and would pass through a settled and peopled country. On the whole, it appears to be the most promising line in Persia; but there is no probability that it would return its expenses unless the English Government were to grant a heavy subsidy for the conveyance of the Indian mails.

Public attention is again being drawn to the important subject of improved steam-boat communication between England and France. At a late meeting of the South-Eastern Railway Company it was stated that the Government intends to resume the works at Dover harbour, and measures, we understand, are also about to be taken for amending the communication between Newhaven and Dieppe by the improvement of the harbours and the establishment of vessels like those on the Holyhead line. The Dieppe route is the shortest, in point of distance, between London and Paris, and when the contemplated measures of improvement have been carried out it is expected to be the shortest also in point of time.

Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith, of whose Arctic exploring expedition we gave a few particulars last week, is a son of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, M.P. for Norwich.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 11.

Although the space reserved for the British colonies at the Vienna Exhibition is ridiculously small, one may venture to say that the collection of raw and manufactured products gathered within its narrow boundaries is such as no other country in the world can present.

Passing through the Indian department, which was recently described, one enters the section of the Cape of Good Hope, which has an exceedingly characteristic display that attracts much attention. There are numerous specimens of the wool of the Angora goat, which was introduced into the colony in 1856 by Messrs. Mosenthal Brothers, and which has become a source of great wealth, no less than 871,891 lb. of wool, valued at £58,457, being exported to Europe last year. Then there are the Cape diamonds, polished and in the rough, including a rare twin diamond and a very curious one grown in matrix; besides numerous plaster casts and glass models of Cape brilliants, exhibited by Ochs Brothers. Close at hand is an ingot of gold, as it comes from the retort, weighing rather more than 3 lb. 4 oz., and worth over £150, the exhibitor of which is Sir J. Swinburne. Next there are numerous samples of cotton, somewhat coarse in the staple; dressed hides and skins; ox-horns cut into strong combs; and stuffs of mohair; followed by specimens of ostrich-feathers plucked from both wild and tame birds, of which one notes, curiously enough, that the plumes deteriorate when the birds have been bred in confinement. The models of incubators for the artificial hatching of ostrich eggs are especially worthy of notice. It is necessary that the temperature should be maintained at from 100 deg. to 105 deg. Fahrenheit for forty-five days. The wine merchants of Capetown have good reason to congratulate themselves. Out of twenty-six samples of South African wines sent to Vienna, eight have been classed as A 1 by the international wine jury, and each of the four exhibitors has secured a medal. The wines to which the jury gave the preference are those made from the Constantia grape.

Close to the large stall upon which the various exhibits of the Cape are collected, and which is decorated with bouquets of artificial Cape flowers and dishes of artificial Cape fruits, stands the case of Messrs. Soutar and Co., of Kingston, Jamaica, who exhibit cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco. The production of tobacco is quite a new industry in our great West Indian island, where the weed is being raised from Havannah seed on imitation Havannah soil; and, judging from the samples sent to Vienna, it has already proved eminently successful. The jury on tobacco have classed Messrs. Soutar's cigars with those of Havannah itself, as being infinitely superior to anything produced in Europe, and have awarded them a medal of merit. Beyond these cigars, however, Jamaica sends nothing whatever to Vienna, and yet one would have thought that it would willingly have availed itself of such an excellent opportunity of making its general produce known to Europe, especially when the distracted state of Cuba, a prey to insurrections and civil war, is taken into account. Mauritius is more creditably represented, its sugars and raw silks being exceptionally fine. Its display is rendered extremely interesting by the exhibition of photographic views of the island and of portraits of some of its more characteristic Chinese, Indian, and Mozambique inhabitants. Ceylon, which is strong in coffee, cinnamon, and cocoanut-oil, also exhibits a very curious and unique collection of the jewellery made and worn by the natives of the island. There are earrings, finger-rings, nose ornaments, and waist chains. The colour of the gold with which these jewels, some of which are very elaborate, are made is not natural. It would appear that the Tamils, by whom they are worn, are dissatisfied with the natural colour of the precious metal, and that they give it an artificial hue by dipping it into solutions of salt and water, alum, saltpetre, gorga fruit, and tamarind acid. The silver jewels attain their brilliant appearance by being dipped into a solution of lime. The recent Ashantee war lends considerable interest to the curious collection of primitive weapons from the West Coast of Africa, although, unhappily, the natives are gradually abandoning them for rifles from European factories. The light Ashantee despatch-bags, of woven grass, are also not without interest, nor are the splendid woods from the Bahamas, which rival the choicest productions of either Honduras or Yucatan.

The New Zealand section counts at least two great curiosities, its Phormium tenax and its skeletons of moas—round which latter uninitiated visitors gather in astonishment, and mildly suggest that they must be ostriches. The Phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax, is for scientific men one of the great curiosities of the Exhibition. It serves, at the same time, to make the coarsest sail-cloth and rope and the finest damask table-cloths; while I have been assured by Sir Charles Clifford, the New Zealand Commissioner, that even cambric pocket-handkerchiefs can be manufactured from the fibre of this most important plant. The Maories, who had discovered its valuable properties previous to our occupation of the islands, only use a portion of the fibre on one side of the leaf, the leaves being selected with great care. They scrape the leaf with a mussel shell or a piece of hoop iron, the fibre being then soaked in cold water and dried. The Europeans dress it differently. The leaf is put into a machine called a "stripper," at the rate of 100 ft. to 120 ft. per minute, after passing through which the partially-cleaned fibre is hand-washed in bundles of about twenty leaves. These bundles are then suspended in water and allowed to soak for about two hours, the fibre being then spread out on the bleaching-ground for a time, which varies according to the weather. When it is dry it is either scutched or hackled, and both packed in bales and pressed for shipment.

The moas' skeletons exhibited by Dr. Haast, of the New Zealand Canterbury museum, are very remarkable, specially that of the variety known as the Dinornis giganteus, which is over twelve feet in height. A leg-bone of one of these birds was discovered some years ago by Colonel Michael (a photograph of which is exhibited), proving that they sometimes reached the height of even 17 ft. The structure of this bird, which had neither wings nor tail, and the long neck of which is very strangely formed, proves that it must have lived at a very remote period. When the moa eventually died out it is asserted that it was replaced by another race of birds, specimens of which are exhibited. It is noticeable that these latter, which are still plentiful in New Zealand, have neither wings nor tail.

Close to the moas stands a long and narrow glass case, in which several specimens of New Zealand minerals are exhibited. There are coal and gold, auriferous quartz, iron, chrome, lead, copper, and zinc ores, many being of very fine quality. The specimens of merino fleeces and of native timbers are also both excellent. Then there are samples of New Zealand cloths and leathers, showing that manufactures are not being neglected. There are also a large collection of photographs and some admirable water-colour drawings, by Messrs J. Gully and C. D. Barraud, which give us a capital idea of the mountain, wood, and river scenery of the New Zealand islands.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD ZOUCHE.

The Right Hon. Robert Curzon, fourteenth Lord Zouche, of Haryngworth, in the Peerage of England, Knight of the Turkish Order of the Nishan, and of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, died on the 2nd inst. His Lordship was born, March 16, 1810, the elder son of the Hon. Robert Curzon, M.P. (uncle of Richard William, late Earl Howe), and of Harriett Anne, his wife, Baroness Zouche in her own right.



That lady's father, Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., claimed, as senior coheir, the ancient barony of Zouche, and had the abeyance terminated in his favour. He was coheir also of the baronies of Lovell of Kary, St. Maur, and Grey of Codnor. The nobleman whose death we record was at one time Joint Commissioner at the Conference at Erzeroum, and was appointed in 1841 private secretary to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, when Ambassador at Constantinople. He succeeded his mother in the peerage May 15, 1870, and married, Aug. 27, 1850, Emily Julia, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot-Horton, Bart., by whom (who died March 11, 1866) he leaves a son, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, present Lord Zouche, born July 12, 1851; and a daughter, Darea, born Nov. 13, 1860.

LADY TREVELYAN.

Hannah More, wife of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B., died at Witley, Surrey, on the 5th inst., aged sixty-three. She was the only sister of Lord Macaulay, and under her editorship the last volume of the great historian's work on England was published. Her father was Zachary Macaulay, the zealous advocate of negro emancipation, and her mother Selina Mills, a Quaker lady of Bristol. She married, in 1834, Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, and leaves issue, a son, George Otto Trevelyan, M.P. for Hawick district, and two daughters, Margaret Jean, wife of H. T. Holland, Esq., and Alice Frances, wife of William Stratford-Dugdale, Esq., of Merevale, Warwickshire.

SIR JOHN POWER, BART.

Sir John Power, second Baronet, of Kilfane, in the county of Kilkenny, J.P. and D.L., at one time High Sheriff of the county, died on the 8th inst. He was born in May, 1798, the eldest son of Sir John Power, first Baronet, by Harriett, his wife, daughter of Gervase Parker Bushe, Esq., of Kilfane, M.P., and niece of Henry Grattan. He succeeded to the baronetcy (created in 1836) at the decease of his father, in February, 1844. He married, March 30, 1835, Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of William Blayney Wade, Esq., of Clonabraney, and leaves five surviving sons and one daughter. The present and third Baronet, Sir Richard Crampton Power, was born in 1843, and is married to Florence Anna Maria, only surviving child of the late Robert Elliot, Esq., of Goldington Bury, Bedfordshire.

SIR FRANCIS RONALDS.

Sir Francis Ronalds, F.R.S., died on the 8th inst., at St. Mary's Villas, Battle, Sussex, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was the eldest son of a merchant, Mr. Francis Ronalds, of Highbury, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Field, and received his education at Cheshunt Academy. Distinguished by his scientific attainments, and especially by his invention, in 1816, of a dial electric telegraph, and by his various contributions on electricity to periodical literature, he was appointed Honorary Director of Kew Observatory in 1843, and received the honour of knighthood in 1870.

MR. MARTIN OF HAM COURT.

Joseph John Martin, Esq., of Ham Court, in the county of Worcester, J.P. and D.L., Mayor, for many years of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, died, at Park-hill House, Torquay, on the 2nd inst., in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Martin, who was the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Martin, of Ham Court, lord of the manor of Cheshunt, and Canon Presidentiary of Exeter, by Isabella Margaret, his wife, sister of the Right Hon. William Sturges-Bourne, represented the family of the Martins, so long known as bankers of Lombard-street, and as M.P.s for Tewkesbury.

A meeting of the mine-owners of Scotland was held in Glasgow on Friday week, when the amendments on the special rules which had been proposed and agreed to by the sub-committees of the miners and mine-owners were approved. The dispute, which has lasted since the beginning of the year, may now be said to be settled.

A railway accident of a similar nature to that at Wigan occurred at Miles Platting, on the Bury line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near Manchester, last Saturday, by which eight persons were injured, one of whom has since died. At the inquest, held on Monday, touching the death of Mr. Newhouse, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a censure on the company for inattention made to a complaint of the oscillation of the carriages.

Earl Fitzwilliam, with a view of removing the differences which recently existed amongst his miners and upholding the good feeling which has existed for generations, invited the whole of his workpeople to Wentworth House on Saturday last. The miners employed by his Lordship at the various collieries and works, together with their wives, daughters, and parents, walked in procession to Wentworth, headed by the local brass band. There were two processions, numbering about 2500 persons. One started from Parkgate, near Rotherham, and the other from Elsecar. The workpeople were admitted by ticket at the front entrance, and, after passing through the hall, they assembled on the lawn at the back of the mansion. His Lordship, accompanied by the Countess, the rest of the family, and the guests, took his stand at the top of the steps leading into the hall and briefly addressed the company, which then dispersed to the various booths, where tea, ham and beef sandwiches, beer, ginger-beer, lemonade, &c., were to be procured free of charge. His Lordship, together with the Countess and the other members of the Fitzwilliam family, mixed amongst the people, and officiated as waiters at some of the booths. The West Yorkshire Cavalry and other bands played selections of music.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the P per should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

R. M. CHADKIRK.—We are much obliged, but have such a profusion of similar contributions on hand that we have no use for more.

T. W.—There are no good papers of the sort mentioned.

W. S. S., Gilderslceve's Landing.—Your solution is perfectly correct.

F., Jersey.—It shall be examined.

F. HIND.—Not forgotten; but see notice above to "R. M. Chadkirk," and kindly have patience.

A. DEMOCRY.—You have inadvertently sent two copies of the same problem, which, by-the-way, is very much too easy, even for a beginner.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1536 has been received from O. Vossler—J. Allaire—W. P.—E. H. G.—T. W. of Canterbury—R. P. T.—M. Rhodes—R. J. G.—M. P.—A. Demonchy—S. Y. H.—W. V. G. D.—A. Wood—Pip—W. Atrey—T. W. Morris—J. Ball of Osley—H. and E. Frau of Lyons—T. A. Adams and A. Mueller—Rab—Alice and Lizzie Harden—M. D.—C. F. Nash—J. Janion—Max—W. Groux—Allamand—L. L.—Aristotle—Co.—R. D. T.—R. B. Seale—Mogul—Scelor—Keith and Kate—Li Calsi.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. XVI.—Second list of those who have correctly solved this problem:—A. B.—Phemey—J. O H.—D. D.—S. M. W. Ingram—Peters—H. C., Scarborough—Rempstone—Scrub and Wiggins—Billy—Mother Bunch—City Clerk—G. L. G—Van Dunk—Mopey—W. S.—Erin Go Bragh—E. B.—Sigma—Stimpson—W. T. F.—D. C. L.—Crickdale—Rector—Sandeman—Harry and Tom—H. W. P.—Anna and Jessie—Minnie and Polly—R. A.—Bob—Warhorse—G. C.—Edward—P. R. T.—Laura and Charles—The Adelphi—Banquo—Manfred—Emma and Ellen—Civis—T. M. Trevor—Annette—Q. E. D.—Percy—M., of Rottardam—Samson—Oliver and Roland—C. P. S.—G. P. A.—F. R. S.—Briton—Geneva—R. B. Monson—C., on the Gramplans—Pedestrian—Dick Tinto—Tom o' Lincoln—Hawksley—Philip O.—Jerry—W. S. R.—Solutions syllabically, arithmetically, and geometrically correct:—L. of Baronald—E. O. of Dover—Mathematicus—L., on the Grand Tour—Fox—Danesbury.

*** Our answers to Chess Correspondents are for the most part postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1536.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 6th	R to K B sq*	If B takes B, then the White Queen gives mate.	
2. B to K B 4th	R takes B	3. K to K Kt 3rd.	Mate.

*1.	R to K R 6th	2. B to K B 2nd (ch)	K to Kt 8th
If Q takes Q, B takes P. Mate.		2. Q to Kt 2nd. Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1537.

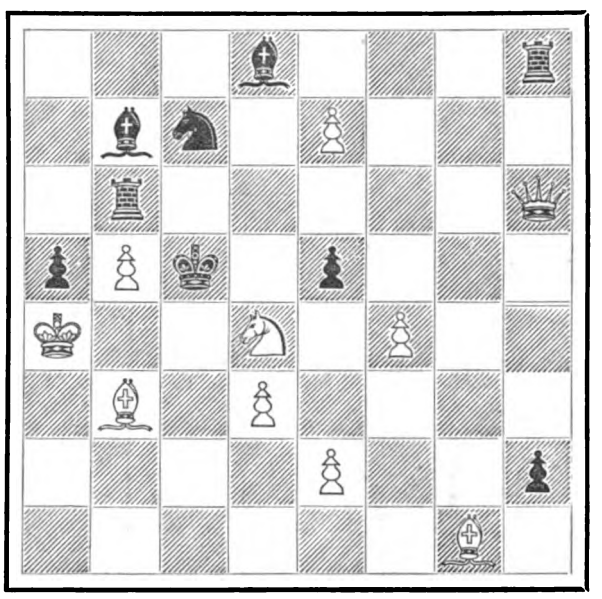
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to K B 4th	R takes Kt	3. Kt gives mate	
2. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K takes Q	The variations are very obvious.	

PROBLEM No. 1538.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON.

A Prize Problem in the late Canadian Chess Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A GAME PLAYED AT THE VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

(Ruy Lopez Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Anderssen).	WHITE (Mr. Bird).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th
The weakness of this move has been so repeatedly exposed that its adoption by an experienced player is a mark of eccentricity.	
4. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
6. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
7. Castles	P to Q 4th
8. P takes P	Kt takes P
9. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
10. P takes P	Q to K R 5th
11. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th
12. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to Q sq
13. P to K B 3rd	R to K sq
14. Q to K B 2nd	B to K B 4th
15. Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes Kt
16. P takes Kt	B takes Q P
17. R to K sq	R takes R (ch)
18. Q takes R	K to Q 2nd
19. P to Q 5th	
This move ought to have cost Mr. Anderssen the game (and the match, each party having previously scored a game), and yet neither player saw its consequences!	

BLACK (Mr. Anderssen).	WHITE (Mr. Bird).
19.	B to Q B 4th (ch)
The following variation, which we find in the *Manchester Weekly Times*, shows indisputably that Mr. Bird could have won easily at this point:—	
19.	B to K sq
20. P takes P (ch)	K to B 2nd
21. B to K 3rd	B to Q B 4th
22. B takes B (best)	R takes Q (ch)
23. R takes R	P to Q Kt 4th
24. B to Q sq	P to Q R 4th, winning.
20. K to R sq	P to Q Kt 4th
21. B to K B 4th	Q to K R 4th
He did not dare take the Bishop	
22. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
23. B to Q sq	R to Q sq
24. P to Q R 4th	Q to Q 4th
25. P takes P (ch)	B takes P
26. K to Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
27. B to Q B 2nd	K to Kt 3rd
28. P to Q B 4th	
An exceedingly good move.	
28.	Q to Q 2nd
29 Q to Q R5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
30. B to K 4th (ch)	B to Q B 3rd
31. Q to Q R 6th	Resigns.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An instructive Game between Messrs. Burn and Gossip.

(Hampe's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
4. P to Q 3rd	P takes K P
5. B P takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th
6. Kt takes P	Kt takes K P
7. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
8. B to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
9. P to Q B 3rd	Q B takes Kt
10. P takes Q B	Q to K R5th (ch)
11. K to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd
12. K to Q B 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
13. B to K 3rd	P to K B 4th
14. B to K B 2nd	Q to K R 4th
15. P to K B 4th	Q to K B 2nd
16. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
17. B to K B 3rd	Castles, K's side
18. R to K Kt sq	Kt to Q B 4th
19. Q to K B sq	Q R to Q sq
20. B to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
21. B takes Kt	B takes B
22. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P (ch)
An unexpected move, changing in a twinck the whole aspect of the battle.	
23. P takes Kt	R takes P
24. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
25. B to Q 3rd	K R to Q sq
26. Kt takes K B P	R takes B
27. Kt to K R 6th (ch)	K to B sq
28. Kt takes Q	
Would not taking the Rook with Queen have given White a great superiority?	
28.	R to Q 7th (ch)
29. K to Kt sq	K takes Kt
30. R to K Kt 2nd	R to Q 8th (ch)
31. K to Q B 2nd	R takes Q
32. R takes R	B to K 6th
33. R to K 2nd	B to Q B 4th
34. Q R to Q sq	B to Q 3rd
35. Q R to Q 5th	K to B 3rd
36. K R to K 5th	B takes R
37. R takes R	B takes P
38. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 3rd
39. R to Q R 8th	K to Kt 4th
40. R takes P	P to Q Kt 5th
41. R to Q B 6th	K to R 5th
42. R takes B	P takes R
43. P to Q R 4th	P takes P in passing
44. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 4th
45. K to Kt 3rd	P to Q 5th
46 K takes P	K to Kt 6th
47. P to Q Kt 5th	P to Q 6th
48. P to Kt 6th	P to Q 7th
49. P to Kt 7th	P becomes a Queen
50. P becomes a Queen, giving check	K takes P, and wins.

THE VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.—Our last intelligence of this great contest gives:—

	Won Matches		Won Matches.		Won Matches.
Anderssen	5	Bird	2½	Schwarz	2
Blackburne	5	Paulsen	2½	Gelbfuhs	1½
Steinitz	4	Rosenthal	2½	Herul	1½

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The report of this meeting did not reach us in time for insertion this week.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION BUILDING.

A Plan of the Vienna International Exhibition Palace and its precincts is this week presented in a page of our Journal. It will not require much explanation, but will serve to aid the understanding of those descriptive letters which our Special Correspondent has furnished. The whole series of buildings is much larger than that of any of the London or Paris Exhibitions. It is situated in that part of the Prater, or public park of the Austrian metropolis, which was formerly called the Krie-Au, about one mile outside the city, to the east, beyond the Danube Canal, or old channel of that river, the main stream of which now flows more to the northward. The ground occupied by the Exhibition is bounded on the north side by the main Danube river; on the south side, by the Haupt-Allee, or principal avenue of the Prater; on the west side, by the Volks-Prater, a place like the Champs Elysées for popular entertainments, which lies between the Haupt-Allee and the Feuerwerks-Allee, in the angle formed by their junction at the Prater-Stern, near the Northern Railway station; and on the east side, by an artificial piece of water called the Heustadel-Wasser. There are five grand streets or roads leading to the Exhibition. The two most convenient from the city are the Haupt-Allee and the Exhibition-street, called Welt-Austellungs-Strasse, both commencing at the Prater-Stern, which is like the Barriere de l'Etoile in the Champs Elysées of Paris. But from the southern districts and suburbs of Vienna, the Landstrasse and Wieden, the shortest route to the Exhibition is over the Sophia Bridge and across the Unter or Lower Prater. Tramway-cars and omnibuses ply along each of these roads to the several doors of the Exhibition Palace. The branch lines of the Northern Railway and State Railway are laid to the Exhibition Stations, on the north side, which is at the back of the Palace, its front and principal entrance being in the Haupt-Allee.

Some particulars of the Exhibition building and of its internal arrangement will be found in the "Handy Guide to Vienna," by Bucher and Weiss (publishers, Faesy and Frick; and Longmans, in London). The building is 905 metres, or 990 yards, long, by 205 metres, or 224 yards, in breadth. Its main gallery, 25 metres wide, which extends the whole length, is intersected by fourteen cross galleries on each side; these are 15 metres wide and 75 metres long. In the centre is the Rotunda, 102 metres in diameter, with a dome roof 97 metres high to the topmost lantern. This is the Exhibition Palace, properly so called, which covers a space of 73,593 square metres, divided among different nations in the following proportions:—United States of North America, 1350 square metres; South America, 1090; England, 6370; France, 6380; Portugal, 519; Spain, 605; Switzerland, 1125; Italy, 2972; Belgium, 2613; Holland, 880; Greece, 867; Sweden and Norway, 865; Germany, 6741; these being named in the order of their places along the main gallery, from west to east, to the central Rotunda. At and beyond the centre we come to Austria, which has 14,767 square metres; Hungary, 2972; Russia, 3319; Egypt and Central Africa, 1003; Tunis, 259; Turkey, 2938; Persia and Central Asia, 346; Roumania, 657; Morocco, 86; Siam, Japan, and China, 1350, still in the order of their places, to the east end of the building. On the north side of the palace are the two agricultural produce halls, for Eastern and Western Europe. The first-named, belonging to Austria and Russia, is 150 metres long and 75 metres broad; the other, chiefly devoted to England, France, Belgium, and Italy, is 220 metres by 70. Between these halls are many small pavilions and detached houses for particular exhibitions of German manufacture—Krupp's steel guns, Dreher's beer, the wooden clocks of the Black Forest, the mining produce and metal works of Germany, the steam-boat and railway engines or models, and the designs for roads or bridges. Behind all these is the long Machinery Hall, divided for the several countries which send machinery. The Fine-Arts Hall, or Gallery, at the east end of the palace, beyond the Turkish fountains, has an area of 7394 square metres, and is well lighted from top and sides. In front of the palace, or on its south side, towards the Haupt-Allee, are the Imperial Pavilion, to the one hand; the Jury Pavilion, to the other, confronting the grand central entrance. The pavilion of the Emperor of Russia, that of the Sultan of Turkey, and that of the Viceroy of Egypt, with restaurants and music-rooms, are in the eastern part of this space. The halls of Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian beer, and the printing-office of the *Exhibition Gazette*, in connection with a well-known Vienna daily newspaper, will be found in the western part. Various apartments and offices not here mentioned are comprised in the series of Exhibition buildings; there is special accommodation for the German Princes, in the interior near the Rotunda; the German Committee, the British Royal Commission, and other parties in official authority, have their places of abode. A detachment of the military corps of Engineers, to protect the buildings from damage by fire or other accident, is lodged in the neighbouring barracks.

One Illustration this week, from a sketch by our Special Correspondent at the Exhibition, shows the motley costumes of the spectators, belonging to different nations, Eastern and Western, who throng to look at a model of the city and temple of Jerusalem in the Turkish Empire Section. Jews, Greeks, and Mohammedans, with the people of Hungary, the Servians, the Bosnians, and the Croatians, who dwell in the border provinces of the Turkish and Austrian dominions, seem to view this object with a common feeling of curiosity, derived from its religious associations. No other historic city in the world, ancient or modern, without even the exception of Rome, commands the traditional respect of so many different nations of mankind.

The first school erected by the Leeds School Board was opened yesterday week by Sir Andrew Fairbairn, the chairman, in the presence of a large number of persons. The cost of the school, which will accommodate 800 children, has been £10,000. The foundation-stones of six other schools were laid.

A numerous picnic party assembled last Saturday afternoon in that portion of Epping Forest which is known as Ambresbury Banks, situated near the town of Epping, for the double purpose of indulging in pleasant recreation and of testifying their interest in the preservation in perpetuity of the remains of the forest for the public. A meeting for the latter purpose was improvised in the midst of the trees, and brief addresses were delivered by Sir Antonio Brady, Sir Fowell Buxton, Mr. Andrew Johnston, M.P., and others.

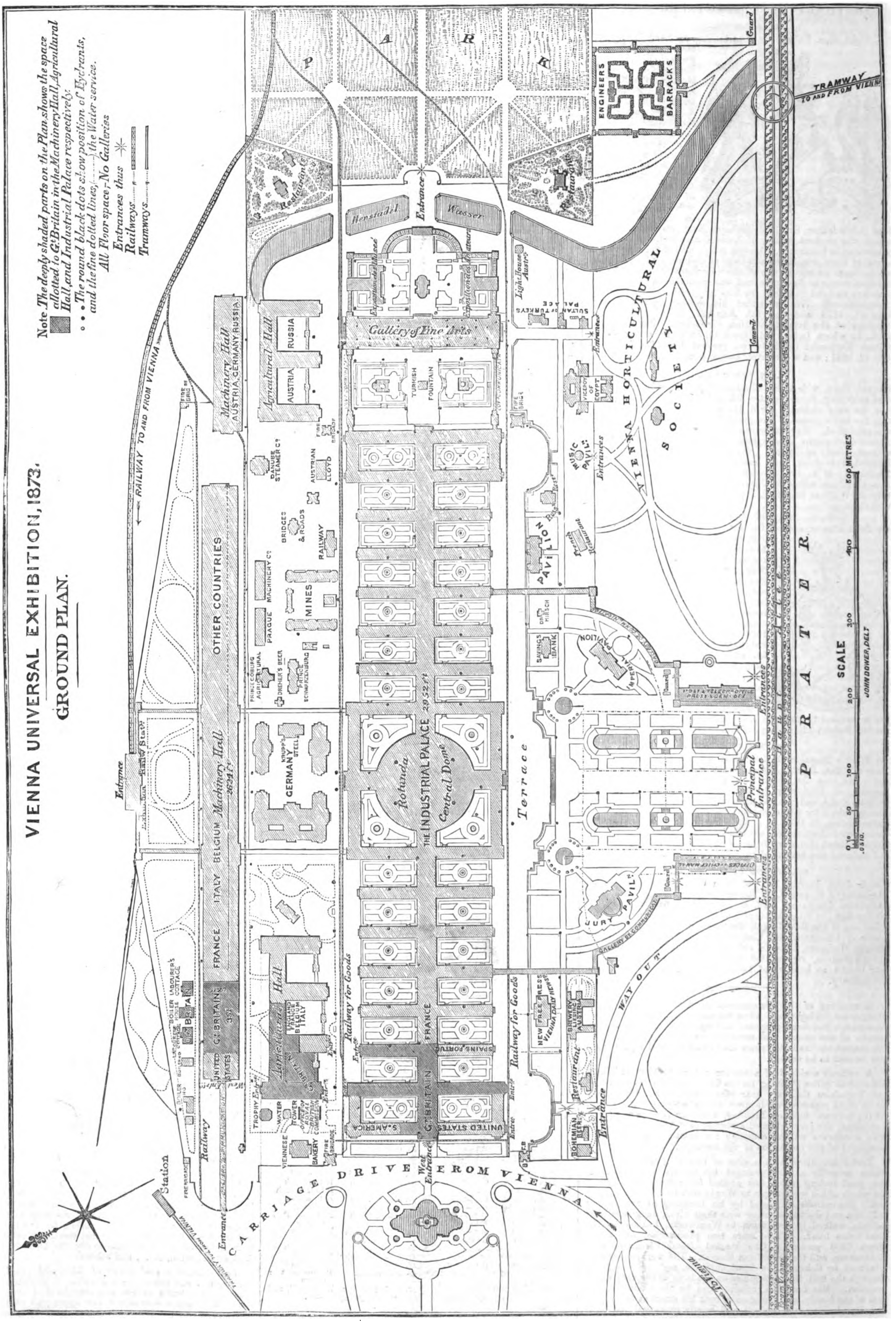
Last Saturday the Mayor of Liverpool presided at the opening of a new convalescent hospital at Woolton, one of the pleasantest suburbs in the neighbourhood of that town, and commanding a fine view across the upper part of the Mersey, where it widens out into a broad estuary. An interesting circumstance in connection with this hospital is the fact that Mr. Gladstone has handed over to the committee the sum of £1400, which was presented to him by the working men of England in the year 1868. In commemoration of this gift it has been resolved to call the finest chamber in the building the "Gladstone Hall."

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VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1873.

GROUND PLAN.

Note. The deeply shaded parts on the Plan shows the space allotted to Great Britain in the Machinery Hall, Agricultural Hall, and Industrial Palace respectively.
• • • The round black dots show position of Hydrants, and the fine dotted lines (.....) the Water service.
All Floor space—No Galleries.
Entrances thus ✳
Railways .....
Tramways .....



LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1773.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D



TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT: A SKETCH IN COURT.

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BIRTHS.

On the 9th ult., at Rio de Janeiro, the wife of William Tatam, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Long Branch, New Jersey, the wife of F. W. J. Hurst, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th ult., by special license, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Camberwell, by the Rev. Joseph McGrath, Alfred Bernard, eldest son of the late Alfred Henry Bayly, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Sloane-street, to Bertha, eldest daughter of Count John de Krauchy, Irun, Spain. No cards.

On the 19th inst., at the Pallant Church, All Saints, Chichester, by the Rev. C. T. Watson, Rector of the Ascension, Lower Broughton, Manchester, and the Rev. T. F. Clarke, Vicar of Rostherne, near Knutsford, brothers-in-law of the bride, Christopher Robert Cuff, Esq., solicitor, of 82, St. Martin's-lane, and of Hampstead, eldest son of the late Christopher Cuff, Esq., solicitor, of Hampstead, to Laura, youngest daughter of William Duke, Esq., solicitor, of Chichester.

On the 20th inst., at St. George's, Dublin, by the Rev. Benjamin Gibson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. M. West, B.A., Frank Applegate, Esq., of Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, to Edith, daughter of the late Brigadier-General Watt (Colonel 6th Bengal Light Cavalry) and granddaughter of the late Sir Henry Worsley, G.C.B.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord Inverurie, eldest son of the Earl of Kintore, to Lady Sydney Charlotte Montagu, youngest and only daughter of George, sixth Duke of Manchester, by his second wife, now the Dowager Duchess, and married since to Mr. Stephenson A. Blackwood.

At the private chapel of Staunton Harold, Lady Augusta Shirley (sister of Earl Ferrers) to Sir Archdale R. Palmer, Bart., of Wanlip Hall, Leicestershire.

On the 20th inst., after banns, at St. Mary-le-Strand, by the Rev. Alfred Bowen Evans, D.D., the Rector, Charles Henry, second son of Septimus Piesse, Ph.D., F.C.S., &c., to Georgiana Duerdin, only daughter of Thomas Robert Dutton, Esq., and the late Georgiana Syddall, his wife.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at Winchester, Joseph Shepherd Wyon, Esq., Chief Engraver of her Majesty's Seals, of 237, Regent-street, W.; and 331, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, N.W., aged 37.

On the 16th inst., at Ferriby, East Yorkshire, Edmund Smith, Esq., D.L., late of the Madras Civil Service, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 30th ult., at her residence, 56, Eaton-square, Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., Bremer Hall, Kent, in her 87th year.

On June 9, at Pretona, Transvaal Republic, South Africa, Isabella Louisa Broderick, suddenly.

On the 14th inst., at Firle Place, Sussex, the Hon. Anna Maria Gage, second daughter of the Right Hon. Viscount Gage, aged 55 years.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.

Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
St. Partholomew the Apostle.
St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William Rogers, Rector of Lislopsgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., uncertain.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. F. K. Harford, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. W. W. Jones, Vicar of Summertown, Oxford.
St. James's, noon, probably the Hon and Rev. Canon Douglas Hamilton Gordon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the House of Commons.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25.

Louis II., King of Bavaria, born.
Thames Regatta (for watermen).

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26.

Albert, the late Prince Consort, born, 1819.
Wotton-under-Edge and Banbury Horticultural Society show.
Oxford Races.
Danesbury Athletic Sports.
All England Croquet Club, autumn meeting.
Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival (morning, "Elijah;" evening, Schira's "Lord of Burleigh," &c.)
Royal Society, Dublin; Great National Horse and Ram Show, at Dublin (four days).

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.

Grand Western Archery Meeting at Teignmouth (three days).
Airedale Agricultural Society, annual show at Bingley.
Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival: Sullivan's "Light of the World," &c.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.

Derby Summer Races (two days).
Reading Races.
Grand Western Archery Meeting at Teignmouth.
Bury (Lancashire) Agricultural Society Show.
Birmingham Musical Festival (morning, "The Messiah;" evening, Randegger's "Fridolin," &c.)
Port of Dartmouth Regatta.
Kendal Athletic Sports.
Pocklington Flower, Poultry, and Bird Show.
Cirencester Poultry and Pigeon Show.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

Grand Western Archery Meeting at Teignmouth.
Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival (morning, sacred cantata by Spohr, &c.; evening, "Judas Maccabæus").
Dartmouth Regatta.
Cumberland and Westmorland Agricultural Society, show at Alston.
Craven Agricultural Society, nineteenth show.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association, annual exhibition at Halifax.
Royal Alfred Yacht Club, and Corinthian Yacht Club, closing cruises.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barom. cor.	Temp. of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Aug. 13	29·951	64·5	50·3	·62	7	61·4	72·7	WSW. W.	260	·000
14	30·083	63·4	51·4	·67	6	57·1	74·4	W. SW.	226	·065
15	30·058	64·1	60·8	·89	6	59·4	75·4	S. SSW.	248	·000
16	29·891	67·1	55·2	·67	2	60·9	81·1	S. SW. WSW.	317	·000
17	30·137	58·7	44·1	·61	..	50·4	71·2	WSW. SW.	194	·000
18	29·691	57·6	52·3	·83	10	53·1	68·6	SSW. S.	193	·108
19	29·631	58·9	51·5	·78	6	52·4	68·7	SSW. WSW. SW.	183	·010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·890	30·081	30·053	29·939	30·182	29·789	29·586	
Temperature of Air	67·6°	65·3°	64·7°	68·9°	60·7°	59·7°	61·2°	
Temperature of Evaporation	59·4°	58·2°	63·2°	64·0°	51·9°	56·4°	56·2°	
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	SSW.	S.	W.	SE.	WSW.	

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 4	3 18	3 34	3 47	4 0	4 16	4 30	4 45	4 58	5 15	5 30	5 45	6 1	6 20

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The world-famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
every Night at Eight
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the
OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD,
having been presented at this Hall for
EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,
an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olliviers, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD, the great American Traveller, will unroll his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER the PACIFIC RAILWAY to CALIFORNIA, EVERY NIGHT at Eight, and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s., Unreserved, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price. Tickets at Mitchell's, and Austin's, St. James's Hall. Take your children to see it; it is a geographical treat for old and young.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, EVERY EVENING. Doors open at 7.30. Commence at Eight. The following Artistes will appear during the Week:—Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Minnie Curtis, Misses Julie and Philippine Siedle, Ellen Arnheim, Mdlle. Adrienne Kortene, and Mdlle. Sinico; Mr. George Perren, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Miles Bennett, and Mr. Milbourne. Pianoforte, Mdlle. Secretain; Violin, Mr. Collyns; Xylophone, Master Bonnay; and Mr. Levy, the celebrated Cornet-a-Pistons. Wednesday next, BEETHOVEN NIGHT. On Friday, THE CREATION. Promenade, One Shilling. Acting Manager, Mr. John Russell.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Last Six Nights of Miss Marie Wilton's (Mrs. Bancroft) Prince of Wales's Comedy Company in T. W. Robertson's CASTE. Mr. Hare, Mr. Denison, Coghlan, and George Honey; Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Lydia Foote, and Miss Wilton.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.—Beginning of Lectures, OCT. 1. Prospectuses, plan of lectures, and conditions of admission may be had on application to the Director.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

Sir Samuel Baker's letters to the late Sir Roderick Murchison, to Sir Henry Rawlinson, and to Colonel Baker, published during the last few days, open to us a new and very exciting chapter of romantic history. The letter to Sir Roderick was written so long back as Sept. 30, 1872; that to Colonel Baker, May 13, 1873. In substance they are the same; in manner and diction, as might have been expected, they slightly vary. All of them, however, exhibit the same spirit, deal with the same facts, and record the same impression of the writer in regard to the triumphant success of his perilous mission.

The British public have welcomed these letters, not merely on account of their intrinsic merit, but because they put beyond all doubt the safety of Sir Samuel Baker, his wife, and the small English party who embarked with him on his enterprise. A few months ago a telegram reached this country the brief statement of which suggested, if it did not justify, the most alarming apprehensions as to the fate of the whole band of which the intrepid explorer had assumed the conduct. We now learn that those gloomy tidings were not altogether without some basis of truth; but, reflecting as they did the expectations, and we may add the wishes, of the slavers in the interior of North Africa, they depicted rather what might have happened than what had actually occurred. The position which they stated Baker Pasha's Expedition to have occupied at a comparatively recent date seemed quite consistent with the probabilities of the case. From the fuller information conveyed to his friends in Sir Samuel's letters, it appears that the facts were not altogether misdescribed, but that the conclusion drawn from those facts was premature. Sir Samuel, his wife, his brother, and his small party of armed retainers were shut up in a fort which they had constructed for themselves, and were surrounded by several thousand savage assailants, who, at the instigation of the slave-dealers, fully intended and confidently anticipated the destruction of the isolated company. In this, however, they were disappointed. Sir Samuel Baker, well supported by those whom he had with him, and using with the most fatal effect the forty Snider rifles with which his body-guard was armed, attacked his foe and routed him, inflicting upon him severe and well-merited chastisement.

Sir Samuel, it will be remembered, entered into the service of the Khedive of Egypt. He had in view three objects in doing so. He had previously, as an explorer, traversed the whole basin of the White Nile, and made himself, and the European public as well, acquainted with the main features of that extensive region. He found almost everywhere the possible civilisation and happiness of its inhabitants blighted by the systematic operations of Arab slave-dealers. He conceived the project of putting an end to this devastating system, and of annexing the Nile basin to the Government of Egypt, and thus of opening up the entire district to the certain inflow of legitimate commerce. Probably, his expectations of success were far more sanguine than the subsequent facts confirmed. He was to have started with 1645 men, to be placed at his disposal by the Government of the Khedive. Of these only 1100 were forthcoming at the starting of his expedition. Very soon afterwards, owing to a conspiracy during his absence at Ismailia, this corps was reduced to 502 officers and men. Of these 300 were left at head-quarters; and, with only the 200 troops remaining, Baker subdued the Bari people, and then pushed on with 114 men to Lobore, eighty-seven miles from Ismailia, where he waited for his baggage and for a hundred additional soldiers left behind him in the latter place. With recruited strength he forced his way to the slaver's head station at Fatiko, and gave the dominant agent of the slavers and his people notice to quit. With 114 men he subsequently reached Unyoro, seventy-nine miles further distant, crossed the Victoria Nile, and reached the last station of the slavers near Karuma falls. It was here that the crisis occurred which it was presumed had terminated in the total destruction of the expeditionary force; and it was here that Baker achieved his "crowning victory," of which, in his letter to Lieutenant J. A. Baker, R.N., the Pasha states the ultimate result in these few emphatic words—"All enemies have been crushed, and the Government of the Khedive is now triumphantly established throughout the kingdom."

Sir Samuel's letters are crammed with details of startling interest—which, of course, it would be impossible for us to condense within the limits to which we are necessarily confined. Indeed, they are put by Sir Samuel himself in the most compact and abbreviated form. How he was pursued from the first by the treachery of those over whom he had been placed; how, undaunted by the diminution of his numbers, he resolutely pushed on from one slave station to another until he had reached the last; what marches he took through the jungle grass nine feet high, and swarming with ambuscades planted in it by his relentless and savage foes; with what patience he endured the delays and privations to which he was perpetually subjected; with what success he disciplined the few men who followed him, and obtained over them that moral mastery which secured their entire fidelity in the face of frightful dangers; with what coolness, and presence of mind, and ready resource he fronted all opposition; with what astute diplomacy he disconcerted the plans of his adversaries; with what humane wisdom he dealt with them when they were at his mercy; how in all his troubles, marches, and conflicts his devoted wife was ever near him to advise, to comfort, to inspirit, and to sustain him; these are topics which none can read without a thrill of interest and admiration. Altogether, they constitute a story such as Englishmen have seldom read since the days of the early adventurers from Spain and England into the New World.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the results of this expedition will correspond with its main purposes, and will be worthy of the singular heroism with which it was conducted. We wish we could share the confidence of Baker Pasha. We have no unwavering faith, however, in the ability, or even in the inclination, of the Khedive's Government to take advantage of the splendid opportunity which the success of the expedition has placed at its feet. For the present we can only maintain an attitude of hope. No doubt Sir Samuel's success will pave the way for the earlier or later fulfilment of his beneficent designs. But many untoward things are likely enough to intervene for awhile and to put off to a later period than the friends of humanity could wish the desired consummation. Still, at any rate, Englishmen are not likely to forget that for an additional burst of sunshine upon the prospects of Africa she is indebted to the heroism of Sir Samuel Baker.

The new pier at Herne Bay is announced to be opened to the public on Wednesday next, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and the members for East Kent have consented to take part in the ceremony.

The picture of the "Fighting Lions," by Mr. H. Hardy, published by us on Aug. 2, was engraved by permission of Messrs. Thos. Agnew and Sons, of Manchester, who purchased the picture from the artist. Mr. Hardy himself made the drawing on the wood for our engraving.

The following score of the Vienna Chess Tournament has been received since our Chess article went to press:—Blackburne, 8 matches; Steinitz, 7; Anderssen, 6; Bird, 5½; Rosenthal, 4½; Paulsen, 4; Meitner, 2½; Schwarz, 2½; Heral, 2½; Fleissig, 2; Pitschel, 1.

The legal assessor of the Board of Trade, in delivering judgment as to the loss of the Dunmail, has refused to recognise the principle laid down by counsel, that the responsibility of the captain ceased as soon as the pilot came aboard. The sentence was that Captain Fisher's certificate be suspended for three months.

The northern and midland counties have been revisited by severe thunderstorms, and many casualties are reported. Isaac Pearson, a partial cripple from paralysis, took shelter under a beech-tree in Chester-road, Macclesfield. Some fierce flashes of lightning were noticed, and a few minutes afterwards Pearson was found lying dead at the foot of the tree.

Mr. James Sanderson, reporting on the state of the crops, estimates the yield of wheat, taking England generally, to be 20 per cent under the average. The grain is of good quality and in excellent condition. The yield of the barley crop he estimates at 15 per cent over the average, and the oat crop at 10 per cent under the average. The bean and pea crops are remarkably good, especially in the north and midland counties. The bean crop especially has escaped the attacks of the fly, and will probably prove to be 15 per cent over the average. A large area has been planted with potatoes, and the crop is singularly regular, and promises a large yield. Turnips and mangold are singularly promising; there is scarcely a failure to be seen, while the crop generally, irrespective of light or heavy manuring, good or bad farming, is everywhere luxuriant.

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THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Balmoral Castle at three o'clock yesterday (Friday) week from Osborne House. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Miss Bauer, Major-General Ponsonby, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Mr. Collins, and Dr. Fox. Her Majesty travelled direct from the Isle of Wight to Scotland. Having crossed from Osborne in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, to Gosport, the Queen proceeded by special train upon the London and South-Western line to Basingstoke, thence upon the Great Western Railway, viâ Banbury, to Bushbury junction, and thence over the London and North-Western system by the usual route to the North. The Royal travellers partook of breakfast in the station committee-rooms at Perth, where there was an assemblage of various people of note from the neighbourhood. After nearly an hour's stay the journey was continued, viâ the Bridge of Dun, where the Earl of Dalhousie presented the Queen with baskets of fruit, and thence, viâ Ferry-hill junction, to Ballater, whence her Majesty posted to Balmoral. Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, sailed from Osborne on Sunday evening, in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, en route for Holyhead, where his Royal Highness arrived at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. A Royal salute was fired at eight o'clock from the Channel fleet lying off the breakwater, the yards being manned. At noon the Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, embarked in the Admiral's barge, and was rowed between lines of boats to the landing-place for the purpose of performing the ceremony of declaring the breakwater and the harbour complete. An Engraving of the new Harbour of Refuge, with some particulars of the opening ceremony, will be found in the Supplement, and the auspicious event will be further illustrated and described next week. Their Royal Highnesses embarked the same evening for Plymouth, and were present on Thursday at the march past of the troops at Dartmoor.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, has remained at Osborne Cottage during the Prince's yachting expedition.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

It is announced in a despatch from St. Petersburg that the Duke of Edinburgh will be married there in January next. In the course of next month his Royal Highness will meet the Russian Imperial family in Livadia. He will return to England in October and arrive in St. Petersburg in December.

The Duke is expected to be present at the Birmingham Musical Festival on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur, while bathing at Trouville, on Wednesday, had a near escape of being drowned. His Royal Highness was saved by one of his aides-de-camp and the bathing master.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, accompanied by Lord Carington, have arrived in Paris.

Princess Eugénie d'Aldenbourg has left Claridge's Hotel for the Hague, en route for St. Petersburg.

Prince Murat and Prince Achille Murat have left Brown's Hotel.

The Imperial fête was celebrated at Chiselhurst yesterday (Friday) week by a religious service at St. Mary's Church, which was attended by the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial, and subsequently by a reception at Camden House of about one thousand Bonapartists. The Empress and the Prince shook hands and kindly conversed with all assembled. The Prince, who was received with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" made a short speech, in which he said:—"I thank you, in the name of the Empress and myself, for having come here to associate your prayers with ours, and for not having forgotten the road which you have already followed for some months. I thank also my faithful friends who have sent hither from afar the numerous testimonials of their affection and their devotion. As for myself, being an exile and near the tomb of the Emperor, I represent the teachings which he has left me. I find in my paternal heritage the principle of national sovereignty and of the flag which consecrates it. This principle, the foundation of our dynasty, is summed up in this motto, to which I shall be always faithful, 'Govern for the people and by the people.'"

The Duke and Duchess de Mouchy have left Brown's Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the Ladies Scott have arrived at Drumlanrig Castle from visiting Lord John Thynne, at Haynes Park, Bedford.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton and the Duchess Dowager of Grafton have arrived at Euston Hall, Thetford.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon Lennox have arrived at Gordon Castle, Banffshire.

The Duke of Montrose has left Belgrave-square for Buchanan House, Lanarkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury left their residence in Pall-mall, on Saturday last, for Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Monteviot, Jedburgh.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have left Berkeley-square for Longleat, Wilts.

The Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Blanche Butler have left Kilkenny Castle for Kilcash.

The Marquis of Headfort and Ladies Adelaide and Florence Taylour have left Cowes for The Lodge, Virginia Island.

Marquis Conyngham has sailed from Cowes, in his yacht, for Ireland.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have arrived at Coollattin Park, in the county of Wicklow, from Wentworth House, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Kintore the and Hon. John Keith-Falconer have returned to Keith Hall House.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and the Hon. Misses Canning have left Grosvenor-square for Park House, Frant, Sussex.

Lord Colville has left Cowes, in his yacht, for the west coast of Scotland.

Lord Carington has left town for Paris.

Lord and Lady Penrhyn and the Hon. Misses Douglas Pennant have left Mortimer House for Penrhyn Castle, Bangor.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger have left Eaton-square for West Wickham, Beckenham, Kent.

Lord and Lady Gwydyr have left their residence on Richmond-terrace for Stoke Park, Suffolk.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne and the Hon. Mildred Palmer have left Portland-place for Blackmoor.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper-Temple have left town for Ireland.

Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire, the country seat of the Harcourt family, was, on Tuesday, the scene of much rejoicing in celebration of the coming of age of Mr. Aubrey Harcourt, eldest son of Mr. Edward W. Harcourt, the present holder of the estates.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An efficient system of electric conductors has at length been provided for St. Paul's Cathedral.

A new charitable association, called the Hackney Carriage Proprietors' Benevolent Fund, had its first annual dinner at the Crystal Palace recently, and £600 was subscribed.

The opening of the new bridge which crosses the Thames from the Cadogan Pier to the western side of Battersea Park, which was to have taken place last Saturday, has been postponed till to-day (Saturday).

The directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday, after a more prolonged meeting than usual, have reduced the minimum rate of discount from 3½ per cent, at which it was fixed on the 31st ult., to 3 per cent.

New by-laws drawn up by the Metropolitan Board of Works have been issued to the tramway companies. They are intended to regulate the rate of speed, the stoppages, the intervals between the cars following each other, and the duties of drivers of other vehicles with respect to tramways.

The Twickenham local board of health has received a formal notice from the Thames Conservancy Board to discontinue, within twelve months, the discharge of sewage from their drains into the river. The notice is accompanied by an intimation that no extension of time for completing the necessary works will, on any account, be allowed.

Since the outbreak of typhoid fever in Marylebone Dr. Whitmore, the medical officer of health for the parish, has caused the whole of the street drains to be thoroughly cleansed and deodorised by disinfectants once, and in most instances twice, daily. He has also issued, posted, and distributed throughout the parish a "sanitary code."

Sir Sydney Waterlow has accepted the invitation of the provincial mayors to a banquet to be given in his honour at York, on Sept. 26. The banquet is to take place in the Guildhall, and will, it is expected, be a most brilliant affair.——The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London will visit Southampton in state on the 5th proximo, and will be entertained by the Corporation and inhabitants of the latter town.

At a meeting, on Monday, of the members and congregation of the Surrey Chapel, in the Blackfriars-road, the pastor, the Rev. Newman Hall, who is about to take a tour in the United States for six months, gave some particulars relative to the church being erected in the Westminster-road, from which it appears that the total cost will be £45,000, of which there is already in hand about £30,000.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,984, of whom 33,195 were in workhouses and 64,789 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 13,646, 20,819, and 29,709 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 519, of whom 356 were men, 137 women, and 26 children under sixteen.

At a meeting of persons interested in Sunday schools, held on Tuesday, at the premises of the Sunday School Union, Old Bailey, Mr. Hartley gave an account of a visit he had just made to the Sunday schools in the United States and Canada. He visited about forty schools, and on the whole he thought the Sunday schools in America were better than those of England. There was a comfort, an elegance, and ornament about them which were never found in England; the floors were carpeted, and the children of the best classes went to those schools.

The monthly report of Mr. Bolton, the water examiner to the Local Government Board, describes the water supplied during the month of July by the New River, the East London, and the West Middlesex Companies as being "clear, bright, and well-filtered;" that of the Southwark and Vauxhall and Grand Junction Companies as being "clear and bright;" that of the Lambeth Company as being "clear, but insufficiently filtered;" and that of the Chelsea company as being "clear, but too rapidly filtered." Mr. Bolton has indicated a prospect of constant supply coming into operation in the metropolis. The East London Company, he says, began it on March 25; the West Middlesex Company have made a partial beginning; and the others are providing additional storage to enable them to undertake constant service.

At the last monthly meeting of the council of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held at the rooms, 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, several new members were elected, including Professor Hodge, of Princetown University, Canons Woodroffe, M'Caul, and others. It was reported that seventy-nine new members had joined during the first seven months of the year, that the issue of a new "people's edition" of the "Transactions" had commenced, and that an Italian translation of the "Transactions" had been undertaken by the proprietor of an Italian periodical. The council ordered the translation of a well-known work by a distinguished professor of a German university, in reply to Strauss's last work. Finally, the council, considering the great importance to science of a perfect set of observations during the approaching transit of Venus, had gladly supported the application made to her Majesty's Government for a grant to pay the expenses of the expeditions.

The total number of births registered in London last week was 2236, and the deaths were 1698. Each was 8 below the average. The deaths from diarrhœa were 405, showing a decline of 65 from the number returned in the previous week, but exceeding by 141 the average number; 390 were of children under five years of age, including 324 of infants under one year. To simple cholera 17 deaths were referred, against 23 and 16 in the two previous weeks; 10 were of infants and 7 of children and adults. To different forms of fever 30 deaths were referred last week, against 37, 22, and 25 in the three preceding weeks; these deaths were 19 below the average number, and included 3 certified as typhus, 22 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever. The Registrar-General says that "the recent small outbreak of enteric fever in Marylebone, which has been the subject of a special investigation, having attracted considerable public attention, the full details of each of the 22 fatal cases of enteric fever registered in London last week may be usefully published. From these it appears that 3 deaths occurred in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak, and 2 others in hospitals to which the cases had been admitted from the neighbourhood." Six deaths were caused by street accidents. The mean temperature was 63·5 deg., or 1·7 deg. above the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 85·6 deg. on Saturday last.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE GOOD SHEPHERD."

The picture, by Mr. Bottomley, which has been engraved for our Extra Supplement of this week, bears for its motto that touching sentence of Jewish prophetic poetry concerning the expected Saviour of mankind, "He shall bear the lambs in his bosom, and shall gently lead them that are with young." But it is a shepherd of some Western country, not of Palestine, that the artist has depicted in this scene of pastoral duty and labour, conducting his flock of simple and innocent creatures from the exposed moorland pasture to a place of shelter against the impending storm. There is, however, an expression here of the same tone of feeling that is usually awakened in our minds by the frequent references in Hebrew Scripture, and also in the New Testament, to the shepherd's care for the sheep in his charge. The merits of the painting, as a work of art, were duly commended in notices of the late exhibition at the Royal Academy.

THE TRIAL OF THE CLAIMANT.

The Court of Queen's Bench has been listening twenty days and more to the lengthened speech of Dr. Kenealy, as counsel for the person, indicted as Arthur Orton, who is charged with the crime of perjury in his claim to be regarded as Sir Roger Tichborne. That learned advocate, whose tone and manner of speaking are somewhat unusual at the Bar, frequently incurs the check of a remonstrance from the Judges, in which he is not always disposed to acquiesce. His figure and attitude are shown in the sketch that furnishes an Illustration of the scene in court engraved for our front page. The jury, on Wednesday, again implored him to tell them how soon he was likely to finish his speech, which has been wholly occupied with comments on the case for the prosecution. Dr. Kenealy had promised to get done with it on the Friday before, then on Monday, and, next to that, on Tuesday; but he had not, till Thursday afternoon, found it opportune to bring the prolix discourse to an end. The witnesses for the defence are now to be examined.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR.

The series of military manœuvres performed on Dartmoor by the troops under command of Major-General Sir Charles Staveley was brought to a close on Tuesday. Both the divisions, respectively commanded by General Smith and General Sir E. Greathead, came together on the same camping-ground of Roborough Down, ten miles from Plymouth towards Tavistock. On Wednesday they were employed in cleaning their uniforms, arms, and accoutrements; and on Thursday they were to be reviewed, marching past and saluting his Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were expected to be present. The sketches in a page of this Number refer to a variety of campaigning incidents; the halt of a volunteer corps on their march at the brink of a water-course, which has the appearance of a mill-leat, where they slake their thirst and cool their hands and faces; the butchers cutting up loins or sides of beef for the daily issue of meat rations, under the supervision of an officer of the Control Department; and the tramway car, laden with passengers, that runs between the Rock and the late quarters of the First Division on Yannadon Down. Anything unusual or unexpected, however trivial it may be, that breaks the routine life of soldiers in camp on a day of inactivity is sure to attract a crowd of spectators from the ranks, and from the commonalty of the neighbourhood in general. Even such a thing as the sudden arrival of a hansom cab, bearing a strange gentleman who was hastening to save the post by using the letter-box on Ringmoor Down, has not passed without remark. The sentries on guard in the camp, both at night and by day, keep up a show of the same kind of vigilance that would be requisite with an army engaged in real warfare; and our Special Artist himself, when passing the head-quarters of the First Division at half-past nine on a dark evening, has been challenged with the cry, "Who goes there?" to which he had but to answer, "A friend!"

The troops assembled under General Lysons on Cannock Chase, Staffordshire, have begun operations in good order, the general head-quarters being fixed at Etching Hill, a mile from Rugeley, close to the racecourse. In Ireland, too, on the Curragh of Kildare, there is a muster and movement of soldiery. The Minister of War, Mr. Cardwell, has this week visited the Camp on Dartmoor.

THE SHAH AT LAXENBURG.

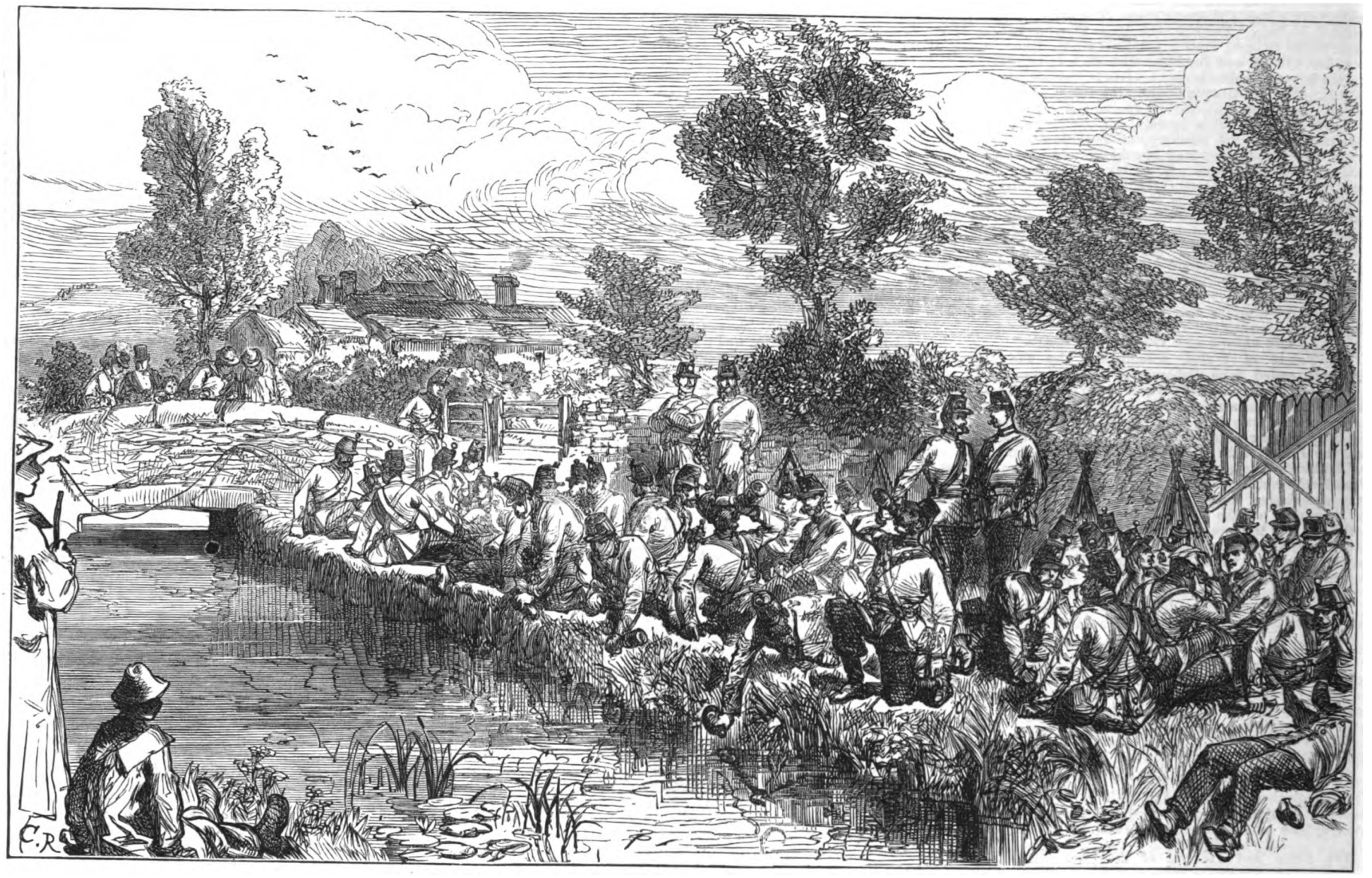
During the sojourn of the Shah of Persia at the Austrian capital he was entertained one day by the Emperor Francis Joseph at the Palace of Laxenburg, where nothing pleased him better than to be rowed up and down on the lake in a sumptuous barge, and to witness the sport of fishing. His Majesty, however, was too much beset in this aquatic pastime by the mob of ordinary tuft-hunters, who were so eager to catch sight of a personage invested with the attributes of a remote Asiatic royalty that they pushed as near as they could in a medley of small boats, wherries, and canoes, staring at the Shah with no more discretion than an English crowd. The palace of Laxenburg, which was partly built as it now stands by the Empress Maria Theresa, is of no great dimensions; but it adjoins the older palace or castle, founded in 1377, with additions constructed at different periods. The whole range of buildings was once surrounded by a moat, which has been converted into beautiful flower gardens. The park is about the size of Hyde Park, and has its Serpentine, as may be seen in our Illustration, with seventeen islands, on the largest of which is a Museum of National Art and Antiquities, in a pavilion named the Franzensburg. A railway station, very near the castle, makes Laxenburg very accessible to parties of pleasure from Vienna, who go there as Londoners do to Hampton Court.

The official inquiry into the recent railway accident at Wigan was resumed on Tuesday. A number of letters from passengers who were in the train were read, and several witnesses were examined, after which the court adjourned *sine die*. Another of the sufferers from this accident has died, bringing up the number of persons killed to thirteen.

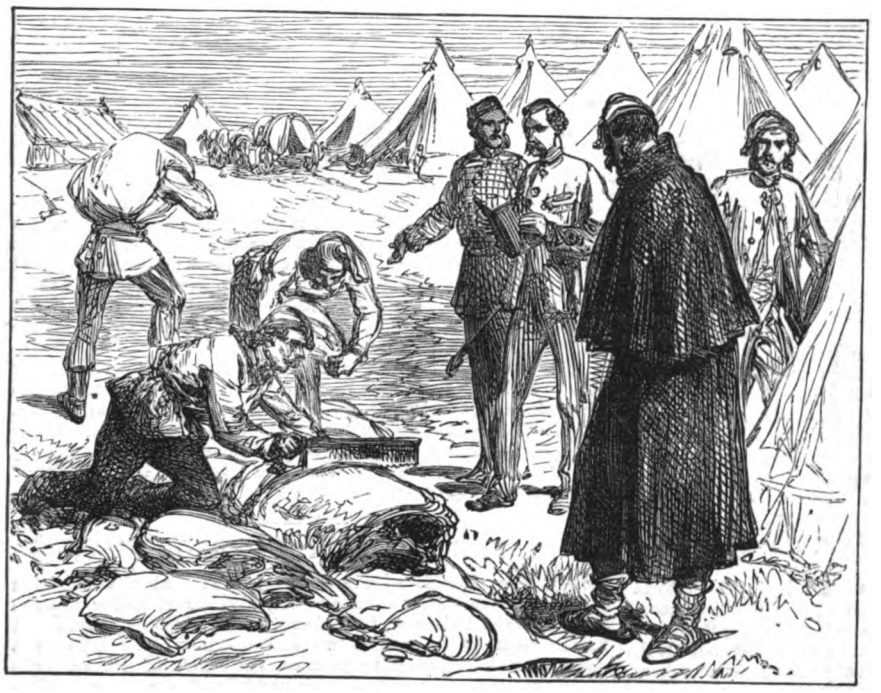
The *Avenir National* alludes to the recent death of a singular character at Batignolles. His name, it says, was Joseph Voiry, and he imagined that he had, in a prior state of existence, been a dog, and could not meet a dog in the street without talking to him. By degrees he persuaded himself that he was king of the canine race, and gave himself the title of Médor I. As he was very gentle and inoffensive, the police never interfered with him. He has left a fortune of 2000*l.* per annum to one of the principal veterinary surgeons of Paris.

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THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR.



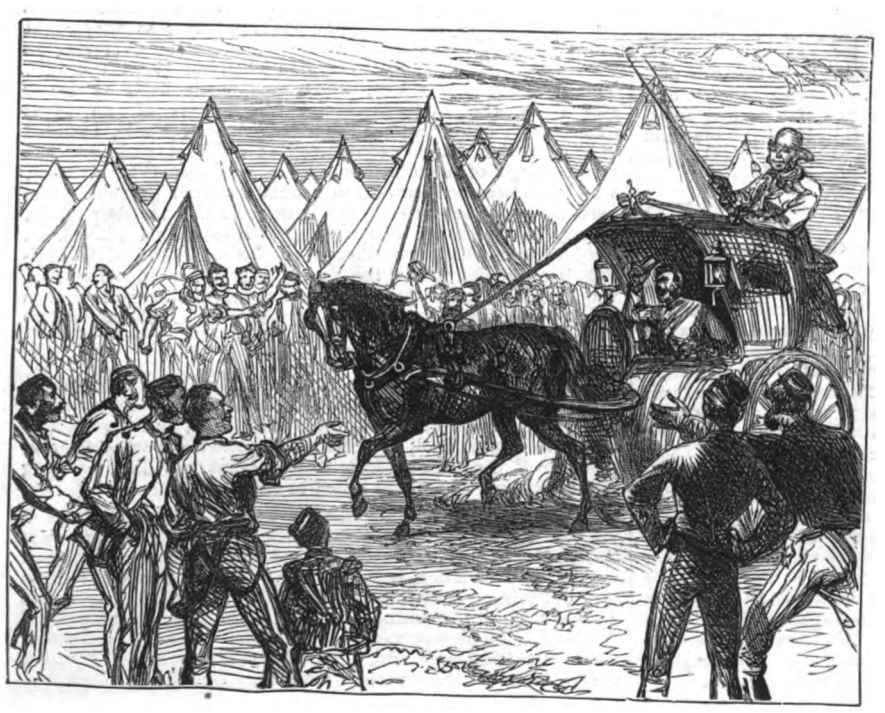
VOLUNTEERS RESTING BY THE RIVER.



ISSUING RATIONS.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST CHALLENGED.



A HANSOM IN CAMP.



TRAM CAR FROM THE ROCK TO THE 1ST DIVISION.

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THE SHAH ON THE LAKE OF LAXENBURG, NEAR VIENNA

THE SHAH'S PAVILION IN THE PARK OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 21.

It would have been strange indeed if the recent agitation apropos of the fusion had not called forth a declaration of some kind from Pius IX., who more than any other personage in Europe beyond the actual actors has reason to long for the speedy restoration of Henry V. In the nature of things a Legitimist Monarchy would be a crusading one, and the exile of Frohsdorf would be required to justify his right to be styled "Most Christian King" and "Eldest Son of the Church." One has the Comte de Chambord's own assurance that amid his troubles he frequently turns his eyes in the direction of Rome and is struck by the marvellous and godlike patience exhibited by the illustrious prisoner of the Vatican; and to-day we find his Holiness—whose patience, by-the-way, is evidently pretty nigh exhausted—congratulating the Count on the fusion of the Bourbons, and assuring him that God has listened to the prayers of the Catholic world, and that the hydra of revolution is on the eve of destruction. Meanwhile, however, it becomes every day more doubtful as to whether this boasted fusion has been or ever will be effected, although the clericals of Rome have illuminated their houses to celebrate its accomplishment. Mgr. Dupanloup, the well-known Bishop of Orleans, is just now at Frohsdorf, where he seems to have been sent to exert his eloquence on the Comte de Chambord in endeavouring to persuade him that he can, without dishonour, make some concessions to the Orleanist party, more especially in reference to the "question of the flag." The Comte is said to have drawn up a manifesto the terms of which have met with considerable opposition from the Orleanist negotiators, and it is to prevent his publishing it without certain modifications that the Bishop has been dispatched to Frohsdorf. According to the latest rumours, the Comte de Paris has declared that, although there no longer exists any Orleanist pretender to the throne, there still remains an Orleanist party decided as to the conditions of monarchical government in France.

We have had a meeting of the Committee of Permanence this week, at which M. de Mahy, Radical deputy of the Isle of Réunion, asked the Duc de Broglie if it was correct that he had said to M. Ducros, the bellicose Préfet of Lyons, a few days previously, that henceforth the Government would wage a war to the knife against Radicalism. The Duke replied, with studied impertinence, to the effect that Government had really nothing to do with his private actions, and was only responsible for what he did and said in public. A discussion upon the point immediately arose, terminating in the Duke's refusing to admit the right of any deputy to interpellate him for the sayings ascribed to him by gossiping newspapers. M. Beulé, in answer to a question of M. Journat's concerning the recent interdiction of the *Industriel de l'Alsace* in France, stated that that journal had been seized at the frontier for having used insulting language with reference to Marshal M'Mahon and the Assembly.

The Government has been disagreeably surprised this week by the enthusiastic reception given to M. Thiers at Belfort. The ex-President of the Republic had been expected only to remain an hour there, but the train in which he travelled from Paris having been delayed on the line he lost the one which was to have conveyed him to Geneva, and was induced to accept the pressing invitation of M. and Madame Koechlin Schwartz to become their guest, and to remain in Belfort some eighteen hours. It was late in the evening when his arrival became known, but the inhabitants, determined to give the "great citizen" a suitable reception on the morrow, spent the entire night in covering their houses with garlands, flags, and inscriptions, and converting their streets into a succession of triumphal arches. The improvised fête commenced by a band of youths and maidens bearing flags, on which were inscribed "Pelerinage de Reconnaissance," going, in their Sunday attire, to the house of M. Koechlin to thank the "liberator of France," while a few minutes later the Orphéonists of all the adjacent villages arrived with colours flying and bands playing, and sang the "Marseillaise" and other patriotic songs under the windows. All day long deputations of ladies, tradespeople, working men, and the like came pouring in from Montbeliard, Mulhouse, Lure, Beaucourt, and other adjacent localities, besides the thirty Municipal Councils, headed by their Mayors and adjoints, which waited upon the ex-President of the Republic in the course of the afternoon. General illuminations, fireworks, and a *rétraite aux flambeaux* brought the day's proceedings to its appropriate close. On Sunday morning M. Thiers arrived at Mulhouse, where the large crowd which had assembled to welcome him greeted him with enthusiastic shouts of "Long live Thiers, the Liberator of France!"

The Government has made known to the Radical members of the different Councils-General, by the voice of its semi-official organ, *Le Français*, that it is firmly resolved not to permit the session that has just opened to be the pretext for illegal demonstrations, and that it will know how to cause the laws and the National Assembly to be respected should any Council attempt to obey the suggestions of the organs of the Republican party. The Councils-General have just appointed their presidents, and the Republicans have learnt with great surprise that more than fifty, or upwards of one half, have elected partisans of the Monarchical cause, while the Royalist journals point to the fact as significant of the yearnings of France for the return of "her ancient monarchs."

The Court of Cassation has rejected in a very strongly-worded judgment the appeals of Baron Gauldré Boileau and M. Crampon against the sentence passed upon them in connection with the Transcontinental Memphis and Pacific Railway Company, of which they were the projectors, in conjunction with the notorious General Fremont, who was some time ago condemned, by default, to three years' imprisonment by the Paris Court for defrauding the shareholders of this bubble undertaking.

SPAIN.

Fluctuating accounts of the Republic and its fortunes continue to be telegraphed from Madrid, Barcelona, and elsewhere.

In the Cortes a bill has been approved for authorising the Government to call out 80,000 men of the reserve. In Wednesday's sitting of the Cortes Senor Castelar declared that, after all, the Republic must be saved, and that it is necessary to grant the Government the resources it requires in men and money. He also maintained that it was desirable to suspend the sittings of the Cortes and postpone the discussion of the Constitution. A bill authorising a loan to cover the accumulated deficit of the revolutionary period is before the Cortes. The first clause of it has been passed by a considerable majority. The Minister of Public Works is about to try a new system of fighting the International. He has submitted to the Cortes a proposal for the creation of juries of masters and workmen to settle labour questions.

The military tribunal at Seville has begun proceedings against the insurgents in that city by condemning two petroleurs to death. Generals Pavia and Turon, and other leading Government officers, have declared that they will resign if incendiaries are amnestied.

Fighting continues, and at some points it assumes grave dimensions. The Carlists besieging Bilbao have cannonaded two Spanish vessels, wounding an officer and several soldiers and sailors. They are also reported to have fired upon a French and an English vessel, killing one seaman on board the former. While the Carlist Committee is receiving news that Berga has been captured, together with 1500 prisoners, several pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, the very opposite assertion—that the Carlists have sustained a defeat at Balsareny, have abandoned their position before Berga, and are marching towards Suria—forms the substance of a Barcelona telegram. Advices received on Tuesday at Madrid state that the Carlists have entered Estella. In other parts they seem to be holding their ground and even extending their power and influence. But the accounts are too vague and conflicting to form a definite opinion from them. A Carlist Junta which contrived to establish itself at Alava has given the inhabitants a foretaste of the coming régime. By the same decree that it restored the fueros, or old municipal rights, it abolished civil marriages. A telegram from Barcelona, dated the 19th inst., announces that that city was then cut off from communciation with the rest of Spain. A column of Government troops had had an engagement with the Carlists, taken the village of Girondella, and driven the enemy as far as Caserras, in Catalonia, to the north-west of Barcelona. The Carlists have seized the public funds at Chentada (Lugo), and carried off the Mayor and some landed proprietors.

The Government have caught an English yacht carrying arms for the Carlists, the Deerhound, the same steamer which successfully effected a landing of arms for them on the 28th ult. The capture occurred off Fontarabia. A despatch from Paris states that a most careful investigation into the circumstances of the capture of the Deerhound by the Spanish navy shows that it was effected at a distance of eight miles from the French coast, and therefore entirely beyond French waters.

The Communist insurgents of Gallicia, under a leader named Rios, are levying requisitions right and left, cutting off communication, and endeavouring to incite the Socialist peasantry of Portugal to join in their revolt against all constituted authority. A band of 1000 Communist insurgents have landed near Alicante and disappeared. A band of 400 or 500, having crossed at Carvalhos, encountered a Portuguese detachment, which drove them back, captured 123 of them, and frightened the rest into the mountains. The leaders have been sent to Lisbon, under a strong guard. It appears that, in the struggle between the Government and the insurgents, two parties of Gallician Socialists have been disarmed, at a place near Pontevedra, by a column under Colonel Mendoza; 42,000 dols. of plundered specie were recovered from them. A band of fugitive insurgents from Valencia, after levying contributions upon Sax (Alicante), joined some other bands. The forces, thus united, then arrested the Mayor of Ibi and pillaged the place. At Carthagena, the Communist insurgents have contrived to float the frigates Numancia and Mendez Nunez, which were run aground in the attempt made by the insurgents to recover possession of the Almansa and Vittoria. It is announced from Madrid that the insurgents at Carthagena have thrown open the prisons and have armed 1800 convicts.

BELGIUM.

The Antwerp fêtes began on Monday. The King and Queen were entertained at a magnificent banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce. Their healths were drunk with great fervour, and in response his Majesty proposed "Prosperity to Antwerp." On Tuesday morning the King visited the maritime establishments and laid the foundation-stone of a hydraulic machine intended to facilitate lading and unlading of vessels. Afterwards twenty-seven of the co-operative societies marched past with their waggons laden with merchandise. Later in the day a Royal visit was paid to the salle in the Hôtel de Ville, which had been decorated by Leys. This was the prelude to unveiling the statue of Leys. Next came a visit to the Zoological Gardens and the Gymnastic Society's ball, then with the Queen to the picture gallery. There M. de Keyser explained the mural paintings. The fête Venetienne on the Scheldt took place at night, forming a magnificent climax.

The members of the Iron and Steel Institute were cordially welcomed, on Monday, by the inhabitants of Liège, where the inaugural sitting was held in the afternoon. The congress combined business with pleasure on a large scale. Monday's festivities ended rather unfortunately, as the dampness of the weather caused the fireworks to be postponed. On Tuesday, after a morning meeting, the members were conducted over the principal public buildings of Liège. In the evening a series of receptions were held by private citizens, and at night there was a serenade on the Place du Théâtre. The King made a graceful recognition of the labours of the institute by inviting a hundred of the principal members to a banquet on Thursday. The dinner was followed by a conversazione, at which all the members were invited.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A new influx of autumn visitors into Vienna has commenced. The Prince and Princess of Saxony arrived on Wednesday, and were officially received at the railway station. They were conducted to the castle of Hetzendorf.

The prizes in connection with the Vienna Exhibition were distributed on Monday, and some particulars of the ceremony and a list of the diplomas of honour awarded to British exhibitors are given at page 182, in the letter from our Special Correspondent at Vienna. The firm of Messrs. Donald Nicoll and Co., who exhibited west of England cloths, was accidentally omitted from the list of prize awards. The medal of progress and the medal of merit have been awarded the Howe Machine Company. The Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Company have also received the medal of merit. The British exhibitors at Vienna have subscribed £1500, in sums of from £1 to £20, as a testimonial to Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, Secretary of the British Commission, in recognition of his exertions and attention. The testimonal (consisting of candelabra and tazzas by Elkington, and jewellery for Mrs. Owen, the remainder in a purse) will be presented in London on Oct. 1.

A general election of the Austrian Reichsrath will take place in October next, the Reichsrath to assemble on Nov. 5. This is the first election on the new system of direct votes.

The military re-organisation of the Austrian Empire has reached the frontier States, where the old feudal system survived almost in its integrity. An Imperial decree has been issued dissolving the last of the Croatian frontier regiments.

TURKEY.

The Shah arrived in the Straits of the Dardanelles on Sunday morning, and entered Constantinople the next day at noon. He was greeted with a Royal salute from the guns of the forts and a portion of the fleet. A large number of boats with Persian residents on board went to meet the Shah in the Sea of Marmora. The Sultan received his Majesty on board the yacht, and then conducted him to the Hezlerbey Palace, remaining with him there a quarter of an hour, and returning thence to Dolma Bagtche, where the Shah returned the visit shortly afterwards. The Persian Legation and the quarter in which it is situate were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Shah's arrival. His Majesty appears to be living quietly at his quarters in the palace of the Dolma Bagtche. On Tuesday he gave a private dinner to the Diplomatic Corps.

RUSSIA.

The 30th of this month being both the Emperor's birthday and the "silver wedding-day" of the Grand Duke Constantine, it will be kept by the Russian Court with unusual splendour in Livadia. A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Czar will shortly leave, to be present at certain military inspections in the south of Russia. He will then proceed to Livadia, where all the members of the Imperial family are to receive the Duke of Edinburgh. The marriage is to take place next January.

The inspectionary expedition among the Kirghese tribes has been intrusted to General Kryjanovsky, Governor-General of the Orenburg district.

Advices from Khiva give good report concerning the health of the Russian troops; and also state that the population of the Khanate is perfectly tranquil, displaying the greatest confidence in General Kaufmann's protection.

The military estimates for 1874 show an increase of 5,000,000 roubles as compared with those of 1873. The total amount is 174,290,000 roubles, and for the four following years the increase will be 10,000,000 roubles, the whole amount for each of those years being 179,290,000 roubles as compared with 169,290,000 roubles, which was the total of those of 1873.

DENMARK.

The Cesarewitch and Cesarevna, with the members of their family, arrived at Elsinore on Monday afternoon. They were received by the Royal family, and drove with them to Fredensborg. The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany arrived at Helsingfors on Sunday evening on a visit to the Court. He was received by the King and the President of the Council of Ministers, who conducted him to the castle of Fredensborg. A Court dinner was given on Tuesday. The King proposed the health of the Imperial Prince of Germany, warmly thanking him for his visit. The Prince, in reply to the toast, proposed the Royal family of Denmark, and the restoration of the old friendship between the houses of Denmark and Germany.

The King yesterday week rejected the petition for pardon forwarded by the Socialist leaders who were recently condemned to hard labour.

The Minister of Justice has issued a decree forbidding the formation of international working men's unions in Denmark.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The King and Queen, who were enthusiastically received at Christiania on their return from Trondhjem, and were warmly welcomed at Carlstad, have returned to Stockholm, where a grand fête was again given, at which the Prince Imperial of Germany was present, and shared in the greetings of the populace for their newly-crowned Sovereign.

AMERICA.

Count Sclopis, the president of the Geneva Tribunal, has written a note accepting the testimonial presented to him by the United States Government. He says he rejoices at having been enabled to contribute to a work of great pacification.

The New York papers report a tremendous fire at Hunter's Point, Long Island, on the 3rd inst. Eight thousand barrels of oil, five barges, and four tanks were destroyed, and three lives are supposed to have been lost.

A passenger train on the Chicago and Alton Railway caught fire and broke down last Saturday. Six persons were killed and thirty-six were dangerously wounded, seven of whom have since died from the injuries they sustained.

The American mail brings word that a party of Indians had made an attack on a settlement at Old Camp Ground, Atlantic City, Wyoming, and killed two ladies. Troops went in pursuit.

The melancholy announcement that the steamer Abeona was sunk off Intrachall, on the night of the 4th inst., by the steamer Alabama, has been telegraphed from New York. Only three of the persons on board the Abeona were rescued. The steamer Abeona was, the *Manchester Guardian* says, a barque of 297 tons burden, and was built at Prince Edward Island in 1866. She was owned by Messrs. W. Killey and Co., of Liverpool, and when run down was on a voyage from Quebec to the Clyde with a cargo of wheat.

INDIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs that a proclamation has been issued in Bengal declaring the road-cess rate in nineteen districts, and assuring the peasantry that no other cess is legal, and that men elected by the villagers themselves will spend the proceeds. The Government invites information regarding the cause of Hooghly fever and the condition of the peasantry.

The Viceroy notifies an inner line on the Eastern frontier which no British subject may cross without permission.

There have been heavy rains in Agra, destroying 3500 native houses.

CHINA.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Ameer of Kashgar has captured six large Chinese towns, and that the Emperor of China sued, in consequence, for peace, and sent to the Ameer large presents.

A great fire at Valparaiso has caused an estimated loss of half a million dollars.

The late earthquake in South America extended, it is stated, over 30,000 square miles.

The death is announced of M. Staelin, one of the most eminent of German historians and chief librarian at Stutgardt.

The equestrian statue of Mahommed Ali Pacha, erected in the grand square at Alexandria, was unveiled on Saturday last.

An international music festival has been held at Chambéry. No less than 110 choral societies announced their intention to take part in the competition.

The Brazilian Government has at last secured its treaty with Paraguay and the Argentine Republic, the signatures having been exchanged.

The Foreign Office have informed the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce that the Government objects to remove the British Legation from Tangiers to either Fez or Morocco.

Advices from Fiji report that a party of natives had attacked a neighbouring town, and massacred fifty-seven old men, women, and children. They were to be chastised by the King's troops.

Two Italian railway trains have come into collision on the Alta Italia line near Vergato. One person is reported to have been killed, while eleven were injured, eight of them seriously.

Four Colchester sailors—named respectively Turner Barnard, master of the smack New Unity, John Barnard, Harry Warren, and John Raynor—have been presented with silver medals by the Spanish Government for rescuing five Spanish seamen from the Spanish schooner Escanus, when on the Long Sand, in November, 1870.

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According to a letter published in the Paris journal *Figaro*, the convicts on board the Virginie tried to lynch M. Rochefort when he was brought among them.

It appears from the Paris Budget which has recently been issued that the debt resting on the city is no less than 1600 million francs, or £64,000,000 sterling.

Advices received in Washington from Mexico represent the President as being anxious to renew diplomatic relations with England, France, and Belgium. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance have resigned.

The Jardin d'Acclimatation, says *Galignani*, has received a number of beavers from Canada, which have already begun to build their houses with wood given to them for the purpose. An inclosure has been made for them near the stables, but all the trees in the space have been surrounded with iron railings.

The romance of the Jersey Joint-Stock Bank has taken another startling development. Last Saturday night the chairman and two officers were arrested, but admitted to bail. Mr. Noel, the chairman, had also been Judge of the Royal Court, but his resignation was sent in soon after the failure of the bank.

A series of important conventions has been signed between Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland. One, between Italy and Germany, abolishes passports and grants mutual rights in the two countries to commercial and financial associations. A second, between Austria and Italy, is intended to facilitate telegraphic intercourse. The others relate to extradition between Germany, Italy, and Switzerland.

Cholera has made its appearance in several districts of Bosnia. The *Gazette* contains a statement that competent authorities have officially notified that epidemic cholera exists in Stettin. It also contains notices that the Portuguese Government have declared the port of Venice and the cities of Memphis and Nashville, in the United States, to be "infected," the ports of Turkey, of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the ports of the Mississippi to be "suspected" of cholera morbus; and the ports of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, in the Baltic, to be free from that disease.

The suit of Don Francisco d'Assis against Dona Isabella (ex-Queen of Spain) is to stand over till November. Meanwhile the plaintiff has applied to the Civil Tribunal of the Seine for an order obliging his consort to place in the hands of a receiver a sufficient sum to secure the regular payment of certain annuities which are chargeable on her estate to himself, the Prince of the Asturias, and each of the four Infantas. He accuses his wife of squandering her fortune in political enterprises and extravagant amusements. She was, he says, worth a million francs a year when she came to live in Paris, but since then her income has dwindled down to 500,000f., and if she is allowed to go on as she seems inclined to do, she will in a few years be penniless.

The mail from the West Coast of Africa reports no change in the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle. The Ashantees are still encamped close to Cape Coast Castle, and skirmishing continues between them and the Fantees. Private letters from the Gold Coast speak badly of its sanitary condition, but Admiralty advices are of a less alarming nature. The former allege that smallpox of a very virulent type was raging, and that the ordinary diseases of the coast were rampant. Commodore Commerell reports that the sick list of the Royal Marines is heavy with dysentery and fever, but that no smallpox has as yet been reported in the squadron. Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed to the government of the Gold Coast Settlement, together with the command of the troops on the coast. The appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley may be taken as evidence that the Government has appreciated the importance of dealing vigorously with the Ashantee invasion and of providing against the recurrence of dangers which lately threatened Elmina and Cape Coast Castle. The appointment of Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., to be special commissioner to the friendly native chiefs in the eastern district of the protected territories near or adjacent to her Majesty's settlement on the Gold Coast is notified in the *Gazette*.

The eccentric Duke of Brunswick died at Geneva on Monday night, it is supposed from an attack of apoplexy. In his will he directs that his body shall be examined by five medical men, in order that they may ascertain whether he has been poisoned or not, and that it shall afterwards be embalmed or petrified. The executors are forbidden to make any compromise with his relatives, Prince William of Brunswick, the ex-King of Hanover, his son, the Duke of Cambridge, or any other member of the family. All his landed and personal property, including his jewels, are bequeathed to the city of Geneva. The value of the real property is estimated at £1,000,000 sterling. Mr. Smith, an Englishman, is nominated administrator-general, and receives a bequest of £40,000. The late Duke, born on Oct. 30, 1804, was the eldest son of Duke Frederick William; succeeded his father, under the guardianship of the Prince Regent, afterwards King George IV. of Great Britain, on June 16, 1815; and ascended the throne on Oct. 30, 1823. On the breaking out of a riot in the city of Brunswick, Sept. 8, 1830, he was obliged to flee from the duchy; and, by a resolution passed by the German Diet on Dec. 2 in the same year, he was declared "unfit to govern." His younger brother, William, the present Duke, succeeded him at the request of the Diet. The deceased Prince was well known in London, and was a frequent resident of Paris.

The Damascus correspondent of the *Levant Herald* gives an account of the work done by Lieutenant Conder, R.E., and his party, who are engaged in carrying out the objects of the Palestine Exploration Fund. They have not, he says, been "digging up Moabite stones or other sensational objects," but have done some good solid work. Of the 6600 square miles to be surveyed, 1800 are now completed, or 3-11ths of the whole area. The following are a few of their most recent discoveries:—1. Site of an unknown Jewish town. 2. Identification (probable) of Ecbatana. 3. Three groups of finely-finished tombs, superior to the tomb of the Kings at Jerusalem; one of them has a kind of enamel and fresco inside. 4. Five fourth-century convents, hitherto unknown, with walls still standing. 5. Four other convents, in a less perfect state of preservation. The following places have also been recently visited and surveyed:—Athlit has been carefully surveyed and drawings made of its buildings for the first time. Cæsarea has been carefully explored, plans made of all its buildings, and the aqueduct traced and examined for six miles. The temple has also been identified. Jimmath-Serah, the birthplace of Joshua, has been identified as Tibney. Plans have been made of Joshua's tomb, which was shown in the days of Jerome. Modin has been mapped and sketched, and plans made of the tombs of the Maccabees. Full details of all ruins are noted on the spot, such as the size of stone, character of mortar, and the architecture receives special attention, careful measurement being always made. Drawings are always made of the capitals and cornices. In this exhaustive manner every ruin in the country is treated, and already over 500 towns have been so noted.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Angell, Charles, to be Perpetual Curate of Firbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Arundell, William Henry; Rector of Cheriton, Fitzpaine, Devon.
Austen, John Thomas; Honorary Canon, Canterbury.
Ashley, John Marks; Vicar of Frewston, Yorkshire.
Barlow, William Hagger; Rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.
Bartlett, Robert Edward; Vicar of Much Waltham, Essex.
Beal, Samuel; Chaplain of her Majesty's dockyard, Devonport.
Black, John Whitmore; Vicar of Launcells, Cornwall.
Blundell, Augustus Richard; Vicar of Llanirhangel, Crucorney.
Bourdillon, Stafford Faulkner; Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment.
Bower, Charles Appleby; Vicar of Wolferton, near Tenbury.
Brigstocke, Frederick Harvey John; Rector of Trinity Church, St. John's, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada.
Brown, Willoughby Bryan; Rector of East Shefford, Berks.
Carey, Denis; Vicar of Little Missenden, Bucks.
Coghlan, John Cole; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-street, London.
Compton, T. H.; Perpetual Curate of Saint Katherine's, Woodlands.
Cornwell, William, Vicar of Crossens; Vicar of St. Paul's, Tipton.
Cullin, Joseph; Incumbent of St. Michael's, Liverpool.
Davies, Evan James; Perpetual Curate of Llangoven with Penyclawdd.
Davies, Nathaniel; Rector of Mount Bures, Essex.
Doudney, D. A., Vicar of St. James's, Carlisle; Rural Dean of Carlisle.
Fellows, E.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Etal, Northumberland.
Freeman, Francis Elton; Curate-in-Charge, All Saints', Coventry.
Gedge, H. E.; Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.
Gould, Richard A.; Perpetual Curate of Earsdon, Northumberland.
Gregg, John William; Rector of Abenhall, Gloucestershire.
Gubbins, Richard S.; Rector of Upham, Hants.
Haddock, Edward Isaac; Rector of Harlington.
Holder, Cornelius Benjamin; Rector of Syde, Gloucestershire.
Heskins, George Richard; Rural Dean of Cockermouth.
James, David; Rector of Garthbeibio, Montgomeryshire.
Lane, Edward Aldous; Rector of Holy Trinity, York.
Lane, P.; Rector of South Oxendon, Essex.
Langley, C. Seymour; Vicar of Kilworth, diocese of Cloyne; Rural Dean.
Laurie, Anthony; Rector of Halford, Warwick.
Lawrence, P.; Rector of South Ockendon, Romford.
Lonsdale, James Gilby; Rector of Huntspill.
Lowther, W. St. G. Penruddocke; Rector of St. George's, Glamorganshire.
Malins, J. E.; Vicar of Hoo and Letheringham, Suffolk.
Myers, A. J.; Vicar of St. Simon Zelotes, Upper Chelsea.
Pearson, Arthur Charles; Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.
Pearson, Henry Daniel; Vicar of St. James's, Clapton.
Phelps, Hubert Hunter; Incumbent of St. Mark's, at Mark Cross.
Pinney, William; Rector of Llanvihangel, Yestern Llewern.
Playford, George; Chaplain of the County Prison, Holloway.
Peckin, Edward Norman; Vicar of Barkby, Leicestershire.
Rhind, G. Bruce; Curate of St. Paul's, Manningham, Bradford.
Samson, Edward; Vicar of Pope Redware.
Scamell, Francis; Vicar of Newton Regny, Cumberland.
Shaw, Forster Maynard; Curate of Gretton, Northamptonshire.
Simons, Charles Walker; Rector of Saintbury, Gloucestershire.
Stephenson, Charles; Vicar of Flaxley, Gloucestershire.
Valpy, Thomas Roworth; Rector of Garveston, Norfolk.
Vernon, Frederick Wentworth; Chaplain at Ghent, Belgium.
Wilson, J. B.; Rector of St. Helen's, Worcester.

On Tuesday the Duchess of Beaufort laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Wyesham, near Monmouth.

A superb tea and coffee service and a cruet-stand were presented to the Rev. J. T. Wilson, Vicar of Wrightington, Lancashire, at a fête of the school in connection with that church.

The new church of St. Mary, Britannia-street, was consecrated for Divine service on Thursday by the Bishop of London. It is situated in a densely-populated neighbourhood, and contains about 500 free sittings. The architect is Mr. Christian.

The baldacchino case has assumed a serious aspect, the Church Association having joined issue on behalf of the dissenting parishioners. Dr. Stephens, Q.C., has been retained for them, and Mr. Moore, as their proctor, has filed objections, the gist of which is that a baldacchino would not be acceptable to them. The Vicar's proctor has received a fortnight to reply.

The biennial Welsh Choral Festival has been held this year at Llandaff Cathedral, the following being a list of the choirs which took part in it:—Cantoris—Gelligaer, 48; Tredegar, 26; St. Fagan's, Aberdare, 70; Cyfarthfa, 25; Dowlais, 86; Ystrad, 26; Ebbw Vale, 33; Maesteg, 16. Decani—Penydarren, 38; Merthyr Tydfil, 52; Rhymney, 79; Pontlottyn, 28; Penmaen, 28; Aberdare (St. Mary's), 59; Cwmavon, 35: total, 686.

Two more Bishops have announced their views on the confessional. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in a letter to the Dean of Gloucester, says:—"I am prepared to use, as, indeed, I have done already, my whole moral influence in preserving in full integrity the principles of the Reformation;" and the Bishop of Chichester, in reply to a memorial from Worthing, says:—"I shall certainly discourage such confession as the Church of Rome prescribes and practises, and such direction of conscience as she employs."

In September last, says the *Guardian*, we recorded the consecration of St. Giles's Church, Reading, after thorough restoration and enlargement; and we have now the pleasure of stating that the Vicar and the committee have been enabled to complete the whole scheme of restoration, and, by the addition to the tower of 23ft. and the erection of a stone spire 110 ft. high (giving a total elevation of 176 ft.), to bring all portions of the church into harmony with each other, and to add a feature of great grace and beauty to the town and neighbourhood. Thursday week was the day appointed by the Lord Bishop of Oxford for the dedication of the tower and spire.

The parish church of All Saints, Frickley-cum-Clayton, near Doncaster, was reopened, on the 11th inst., by the Archbishop of York. This church has been almost entirely rebuilt and enlarged during the last twelve months by Mr. William Aldam, of Frickley Hall, in memory of his late wife. The arches of the north aisle, dating from the thirteenth century, and the Norman arch of the chancel, are, with the tower and a small part of the west wall, the only remains of the ancient fabric. The restoration has been carried out as far as possible in accordance with the original, the windows (except those in the chancel and south transept) being exact copies of those in the old church. The roof, which has been considerably raised, is entirely new, as are also the communion-table, pulpit, desk, lectern, and the larger part of the seats. Besides the restoration, a south transept has been added, to afford the requisite extra accommodation for about fifty persons. A vestry has also been erected on the south side of the chancel, and a baptistery (in which has been placed the ancient font) at the west end of the church. The building will now accommodate 220 persons. Mr. George Williams has been the architect, and the cost of the rebuilding will be about £2500.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The following gentlemen have been elected chaplains of New College:—The Rev. W. S. Leonard, M.A., Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford; and the Rev. E. T. Stevens, B.A., Worcester.

The annual report of the Delegacy of Students of the University not attached to any college or hall, which was issued on Thursday week, shows the continued success of the system, which was begun in 1868. The delegates state that they are able to look back upon the past year with great satisfaction. The number of students whose names have been placed on their books in the year has been very large, amounting in all to 102. One of these was a Japanese, another an African from Sierra Leone. The conduct of the whole body throughout the period has been such as to make the disciplinary branch of the censor's duties exceedingly light. Hard work and careful living sums up the history of the great majority of these students. Consequently, they are, on the whole, successful in passing the ordinary examinations; and though the number that take honours is small, yet, if the honours taken by those students who have migrated to colleges be taken into account, the delegates feel that they have no ground for dissatisfaction on this important point. Since their statute was passed, in 1868, the delegates have entered 326 names on their books. Of these 247 matriculated as unattached students, and 79 (or just over 21 per cent of the whole) were received by migration. Of the 102 entries of this past year, 77 were by matriculation, 21 by migration, 4 replaced their names. The total number on the books of the delegacy at the end of the year is 171; of these 2 are Masters of Arts, 15 Bachelors of Arts, and 154 undergraduates. There were 142 undergraduate students in residence during the past term.

CAMBRIDGE.

Intelligence has reached Cambridge of the death of Professor Waymouth at Geneva, on Tuesday, from a sudden attack of fever. Mr. Samuel Waymouth was a Fellow of Queens', and graduated as Second Wrangler in 1869. In 1872 he was appointed to the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Durham, which becomes vacant by his death.

The temporary county college has been organised, and students are in residence. The college is intended to offer facilities for completing education with a University course at an earlier age and at a less cost than at the existing colleges, the members of the county college becoming members of the University as unattached students. It is also intended to offer facilities for those intending to adopt teaching as a profession. Mr. S. S. Allnutt, of St. John's, is the tutor of the college, of whom all particulars may be obtained.

The *Times* announces that the office of Junior Esquire Bedell in the University is about to become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Robert Kalley Miller, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's. Mr. Miller was First Smith's Prizeman in 1867; but, in consequence of illness during the examination, was not classed in the Mathematical Tripos, where he was expected to be Senior Wrangler. His mathematical reputation, and the fact of his obtaining the Smith's Prize, was rewarded by a Fellowship, and he has resided since 1867, being engaged in tuition at his college, where he also filled the office of Junior Bursar and Assistant Tutor. Upon the resignation of Mr. Besant, of St. John's, in 1869, he became a candidate for the office of Esquire Bedell, being then only a Bachelor of Arts, and was elected, after a close contest with Mr. Leeson, of Downing. The duties of the Esquire Bedells, who are now only two in number—there were formerly three—consist of attending on the Vice-Chancellor, whom they precede with their silver maces, upon all public occasions and ceremonies, to receive the Graces in the Senate, and to act as masters of the ceremonies at the Congregations. The Senior Esquire Bedell has a salary of £280 per annum, and the Junior £200. The electors are the members of the Senate, the Council of the Senate nominating the candidates.

The Wardenship of Queen's College, Birmingham, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. E. Espin, B.D., Chancellor of Chester, has been conferred upon the Rev. Harman Chaloner Ogle, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

The Head Mastership of the Stafford Grammar School is vacant by the preferment of the Rev. C. A. Bower to the vicarage of Wolferton, near Tenbury.

The Rev. D. Edwardes, M.A., late Mathematical Master of Hurstpierpoint, and Mr. A. Rowland Street, B.A., of Oriel, have been appointed assistant masters of St. Chad's, Denstone. Mr. Street was a First Class in Moderations and a Second in the Final School.

The Bishop of St. Asaph presided, on the 1st inst., at the distribution of prizes at the Ruthin Grammar School, and in the course of the proceedings it was announced that his Lordship had promised to give an annual divinity prize, in addition to the one which the Rev. G. Preston, Head Master, stated had just been established in honour of the founder. The speeches having been made, the Lord Lieutenant of the county said that there was every prospect of an additional endowment of £400 a year for the institution, which must be followed by a speedy increase to its buildings. There was a large attendance of visitors, and the proceedings were of a successful character.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The following award of prizes has been made:—

St. Thomas's Hospital.—Summer Session, 1872.—First-year students; Peck, college prize, £15; Sandford, college prize, £10; Porter, college prize, £5. Second-year student: Rossiter, college prize, £15. Physical Society's Prizes: Palmer, third-year prize; Crossman, second-year prize; Poynders, first-year prize.

University College.—Winter Session.—Surgery: Gold medal, Houghton; first silver, Whittle; second silver, Gould. Anatomy and Physiology: Gold medal, Hobson; first silver, Trafford; second silver, Davies. Anatomy: Senior Class, gold medal, Pepper; first silver, Jameson; second silver, Edwards. Junior Class: Silver medal, Rees. Chemistry: Gold medal, Jones; first silver, Todd; second silver, Ryley. Medicine: Gold medal, Parakh; first silver (equal), Harvey and Appleyard. Comparative Anatomy: Gold medal, Pepper. Practical Physiology: Gold medals (equal), George and Rogers; silver medals (equal), Davies and Trafford. Clinical Medicine: Fellowes medals: Gold, Crocker; first silver, Davis; second silver, Eales. Junior Class: Fellowes silver medal, Elliott.

London Hospital.—Clinical Medicine: £20 scholarship, Kershaw. Clinical Surgery, £20 scholarship, Watson; honorarium, £15, Lang. Clinical Obstetrics: £20 scholarship, Watson. Dressers' Prizes for Zeal, Efficiency, and Knowledge of Minor Surgery: £15 prizes, Collenette, Chippingdale, and Brandum; £5 prizes, Price, Snell, and Needham. Baxter Scholarships: £30, Mears; £20, Fisher. Human Anatomy: £20 scholarship, Neylan. Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, £25 scholarship, Fox.

At Guy's Hospital the treasurer's gold medal for medicine has been awarded to Mr. H. Ashby, and the gold medal for surgery to Mr. F. T. Paul. Mr. D. H. Forty has carried off the first third-year student's prize, Mr. H. F. Lancaster the first second-year student's prize, and Mr. J. B. Waterhouse the principal first-year student's prize.

At Charing-cross Hospital the Llewellyn Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. G. Brown, the Goldney Scholarship to Mr. H. A. Wickers, and the gold medal to Mr. G. Brown.

The Broderip Scholarship, at the Middlesex Hospital, for the best examination at the bedside and in the post-mortem room has been adjudged to Mr. J. J. Kirby (first) and Mr. Arthur Tomes (second).

The Dawlish railway station was burned to the ground yesterday week.

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"THE CELEBRATIO

FROM WERESCHAGIN'S PICTURES OF CENTRAL

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OF VICTORY."

IA, EXHIBITED AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

The account of sport on the various Scotch moors is even worse than we anticipated it would be last week. The long-talked of "twelfth" was very wet, and sixty brace was the largest number that fell to any single gun. In Perthshire many sportsmen had to make the melancholy return of "no effects;" and in Inverness the birds that were shot were terribly out of condition. Very small bags were the order of the day in Caithness-shire, Forfarshire, Elginshire, Mid-Lothian, and Dumfries-shire; while in Selkirkshire and Ayrshire birds were so scarce that few gentlemen even attempted to shoot. In some parts of Aberdeenshire fair sport was enjoyed, but in others the disease has made sad ravages. The weather was very unfavourable in Argyleshire, and most of the grouse killed proved to be in poor condition. Things were far more cheerful on the Yorkshire moors, as the weather was beautiful, and bags of fifteen and twenty brace were quite common. Many of the birds, and particularly the old ones, had suffered from the prevailing disease, but not to a sufficient extent to affect the sport very much.

The great pointer and setter grouse trials which took place at Bala last week attracted a very large attendance of shooting men. They took place on the moors belonging to Mr. Lloyd Price, who most generously sacrificed his shooting for the season. The Penllyn Stakes, on the first day, fell to Mr. Macdona, with his very clever pair, Ranger (setter) and Squire (pointer). On the Thursday the Puppy Stakes was divided between Mr. Statter's Dick and Mr. Lloyd Price's Ginx's Baby, both pointers; and the Rhiwlas Stakes, which brought the meeting to a close, went to Mr. Price's Belle, perhaps the most perfect pointer in England, who beat Mr. Macdona's Ranger.

Some very fair racing took place last week at four or five different meetings. At Wolverhampton Sugarcane had great difficulty in beating the much-improved St. Patrick, and this close finish foreshadowed the run of ill-luck that was in store for "Mr. Fisher's" hitherto invincible team of two-year-olds. Chivalrous won two races very easily at Stockton, but he had nothing to beat; Napoleon III. cut up very badly in the Lambton Plate; and, though Lily Agnes had no trouble in conceding 12 lb. to Padoroshna, Sugarcane was easily beaten in attempting to give her 6 lb. more. The smart Speculum fillies—Memoria and Mirror—both won their engagements, the former securing the Hardwicke Stakes, though Organist, who had a 9-lb. penalty, and got off rather badly, ran her pretty close. Egham may be passed over with the remark that Selsea Bill at length showed some of the form with which he has always been credited; and the Berkshire Cup was the most interesting event at Windsor. It furnished one more proof of the wretched quality of the Oaks field, for Oxford Mixture, who was clearly second best at Epsom, could make no fight with Trombone, though actually in receipt of 18lb.

A heavy rain fell steadily during the whole of our journey to York, but ceased when we got there, and the afternoon on Knavesmire was very bright and enjoyable. The great event of the day was the appearance of Marie Stuart in the Yorkshire Oaks. She was naturally submitted to very severe criticism, and the opinions expressed were by no means favourable, as she is deficient in muscle, and has grown rather "up in the air" since Ascot. Of course she could not help winning from the moderate trio opposed to her; but Osborne had to use his spurs, and her tail whisked about in a very suspicious manner from the distance. Altogether, we fancy she had not too much in hand, and if the St. Leger goes to Russley it will be by the aid of Doncaster. Pantomime completely dissipated any ideas of Doncaster honours for Mendip by beating him cleverly over two miles, though the wretched Queen's Scholar was so close up that even the winner must be very moderate. The defeat of Atlantic by Tipster in the Convivial Stakes was a sad blow to backers, who freely laid 2 to 1 on Lord Falmouth's colt. We are always loth to impute any blame to a jockey; but in this instance we cannot help thinking that Morris was unprepared for Chaloner's desperate rush on Tipster, and that, had he made more use of Atlantic in the last hundred yards, the result would have been different. In the Prince of Wales's Stakes, Lily Agnes, who is undoubtedly the best two-year-old filly in training, won her third race "off the reel" with consummate ease. Unfortunately, she has no further engagements, or Mr. Snarry (Sir Tatton Sykes's stud groom) might almost ask his own price for her. Though a field of thirteen contested the Ebor Handicap, the majority of them were exceedingly moderate, and the result, as was indicated by the betting, proved a mere match between Louisa Victoria (6 st. 13 lb.) and Shannon (8 st. 5 lb.), the former winning easily by a length, and thus at last losing her maidenhood. She is own sister to Albert Victor, who won this same race last year with 27 lb. more on his back, and has previously run seven times without success, though on five of these occasions she finished second. Sir William Wallace had no trouble in securing a Biennial, as Sugarcane, who has had too much of it of late, is out of all form.

The Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta was commenced at Southsea on Monday last, when unusually valuable prizes were competed for. Her Majesty presented a magnificent cup, of the value of 100 gs., which was won by Prince Batthyany's Kriemhilda, which has lately carried all before her. The Pantomime won a £60 cup for schooners belonging to the R. A. Y. C., and a 50-guinea cup for cutters of forty tons or under fell to the Myosotis.

Cricketers seem to fee that they have not much more time this season, and are making the most of the few days that remain. Last week Gloucestershire defeated Yorkshire by five wickets. As might have been expected, the scoring was very heavy on both sides. Mr. E. M. Grace (64), Mr. T. G. Matthews (76), and Mr. G. F. Grace, not out (165), did most of the run-getting for the winners; while Smith (41 and 27), Emmett (104), and Lockwood (55 and 30) all batted well. It is noticeable that there was not a single professional in the Gloucestershire team nor one gentleman among their opponents. The return match between Yorks and Notts ended in a draw, the play being stopped by rain; the scoring was small on both sides. The Surrey team has wound up the county matches with a victory over Kent by 61 runs. Jupp batted as effectively as usual for 76 and 20, and Southerton's bowling and Mr. Game's fielding were remarkably good. G. Willis (60) was the top scorer for Kent, and his brother, W. Willis (39), also played well.

The swimming championship of England was contested in the Serpentine, on Monday morning, in the presence of an immense crowd. The competitors were the present champion (J. B. Johnson), Harry Parker, and Peter Johnson. The race (one mile) was won easily by J. B. Johnson, in 30 min. 8¼ sec.

On Saturday last a bicycle-match between Surrey and Middlesex took place. The course was from London to Brighton and back, and each county had six representatives. Mr. Wood, of Middlesex, came in first, accomplishing the distance in eleven hours eight minutes; but Surrey won the cup, as her representatives were second, third, fourth, and fifth.

The Foresters had their annual fête at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, which was attended by 68,000 persons.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Dr. Kenealy, in finishing his analysis of the defendant's cross-examination yesterday week, expressed to the jury a hope that he had not been tedious and prolix. He could not, he said, close his eyes to the fact that a very strong case had been made out against his client, but he was equally convinced that the evidence he should bring forward would dispel every doubt as to the identity of the man. He then proceeded to comment on the Orton theory, which he believed had arisen chiefly from the maniacal act of the defendant in visiting Wapping. As an illustration how unsatisfactory Miss Loder's evidence had been, he averred that she had only said he was like Arthur Orton. Mr. Justice Lush interposed that she had sworn positively to him. The other Wapping witnesses were passed in review by the learned counsel, who thought it very remarkable that none of them had been in Arthur Orton's company more than half an hour.

The proceedings opened on Monday with a refreshing joke, one of the thousand-and-one correspondents of the Lord Chief Justice having suggested that the Claimant should allow himself to be interrogated under mesmerism. Dr. Kenealy "plodded his weary way" through the long calendar of Wapping witnesses, bestowing on each a passing compliment. Regarding most of them he assumed that it was hardly necessary to say much in disparagement of their evidence, its flimsy nature, if not its positive bias, was so palpable. When the Court adjourned he was dealing in a similar manner with the South American witnesses. The *Times* states that the Claimant's attorney has retired from the case, and on Monday the Claimant appeared in court without any attorney. It is stated, however, that another gentleman has been retained.

In summing up his observations on the Wapping witnesses, on Tuesday, Dr. Kenealy detected what he thought a striking coincidence in the evidence as to Arthur Orton's twitch of the eyes and Roger Tichborne's. He affirmed that this twitching had been a peculiarity of the Tichborne family, and also of the Doughtys. He himself had seen it half a dozen times in Lily Radcliffe while she was in the witness-box. On proceeding to M. Chabot's evidence, Dr. Kenealy was lamenting that his client had not money enough to employ a counter-expert, when the Lord Chief Justice said he understood that the Treasury were to pay the expenses of witnesses for the defence whom the Judges thought had been properly called. Mr. Gray, the solicitor to the Treasury, intimated his belief that there was such an intention.

Dr. Kenealy was occupied on Wednesday in endeavouring to prove that defendant's handwriting was a "revivification of the old French hand of Roger's boyhood." He produced a photograph, contending that it contained a "genuine Tichborne T," made with two strokes of the pen, while the "Orton T" was always made with one stroke. Mrs. M'Allister's book, "The Rivals," was put in to call the attention of the jury to a word in the inscription, which Dr. Kenealy said had been forged. This led to a close examination of the inscription by the Lord Chief Justice, who discovered distinct traces of "Arthur Orton" above the address. He inferred that Mrs. M'Allister, finding Orton's name there, had scratched it out.

On Thursday Dr. Kenealy concluded his speech, and called his first witness. The subject of handwriting was resumed; and, having dealt with the resemblances in the defendant's two written versions of the sealed packet to Roger's writing, Dr. Kenealy commented on the internal contradictions which the Lord Chief Justice had incidentally alluded to on a former occasion. With respect to the Castro pocket-book, he contended that the famous quotation from Miss Braddon's "Aurora Floyd," about a man with no money and plenty of brains, was a forgery. The address "Tichborne Hall" was undoubtedly written by the defendant, but "Surrey" was clearly another forgery. If the defendant were an impostor who studied the *Illustrated London News* at Wagga-Wagga about the family history it was not likely he would have made such a mistake. Having exhausted the question of handwriting, the learned counsel went to the internal evidence, and strove to show that there was a remarkable identity of thought, sentiment, grammar, phrase, and expression between the writings of Roger and the defendant. Dr. Kenealy, in concluding his speech, said that against all that had been proved and said he relied upon the maternal instinct, which was as eternal and all-subduing as the human heart and soul—the instinct which demonstrated to Lady Tichborne that this man was her son—a true and perfect instinct which they ought to respect, venerate, and act upon; and he called upon the jury, in the name of that divine instinct, to find, as he hoped they would, and by so doing delight the whole of England, and to say by their verdict that the defendant was Roger Charles Tichborne.——The first witness called was William Warrington, a sergeant in the Rifle Brigade, employed at Westminster in recruiting, who spoke as to the height (5 ft. 9 in.) of the defendant, whom he measured on July 15.

Mr. Baron Bramwell, the senior Judge on the Norfolk Circuit, has appointed Mr. C. G. Prowett to be a revising barrister on that circuit.

A power-loom weaver, named Bates, obtained a verdict for £300 against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, on Monday, for injuries received by him in a collision at Lowmoor. At the Liverpool Assizes on Wednesday, the widow of a Chorley collier who was killed by an accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway was awarded £1000 damages, and a publican named Banks, of Preston, got £200 for injuries sustained in a collision on the same line. At the Leeds Assizes, George Naylor recovered £210 damages against the same company for loss sustained by the death of his son, a teamster in a colliery, who was killed on a level crossing at Heckmondwike. At the Bristol Assizes, Miss Julia Evangelina Vyse, draper's assistant, recovered £500 damages for injuries sustained through having been knocked down by a train which was being shunted over a level crossing at the Bristol station of the Great Western.

The August session of the Central Criminal Court began on Monday. A youth of nineteen, named Harding, a clerk, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude by Mr. Commissioner Kerr, on Tuesday, for stealing cheques from his employer to the amount of about £300. On hearing the sentence, the wife, who was in court, fainted, and had to be carried out. The Goldsmiths' Company have failed to obtain a conviction against Edward Hill, the young man who was charged with the possession of a base ring having a forged imitation of the hall mark. The defence was that Hill had believed the ring to be genuine. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The trial of Austin Biron Bidwell, George Macdonnell, George Bidwell, and Henry Noyes, charged with forgeries on the Bank of England, whereby they defrauded that establishment of upwards of £100,000, is proceeding.

Arthur Baynes was fined 40s. at the Guildhall, yesterday week, for attempting to enter a train of the Metropolitan District Railway while in motion, £5 for assaulting the guard, £3 for damages done to the guard's coat, and £2 for costs.

Mr. George Billingsley, of Greenwich, was fined £20 at the Guildhall, yesterday week, for sending four cases of ship's rockets by the London and North-Western Railway without giving notice in writing to the company, and without marking them on the outside.

Mr. Younghusband Christian, who has for some time carried on business as a stockbroker at the Royal Exchange, London, was brought before Alderman Sir R. Carden, yesterday week, on a warrant which charged him with unlawfully misappropriating a cheque for £336 that had been intrusted to him by Mrs. M. A. Spooner, the widow of the late Professor Spooner, of the Royal Veterinary College, for the purchase of three Japanese bonds. Sir R. Carden remanded the prisoner, and refused an application made to admit him to bail.

M. Eugene Delessert (who was secretary to the late Emperor Napoleon III.) was robbed of his watch in the Strand on Friday se'nnight. He seized hold of the thief, who, before a constable came up, placed the watch in M. Delessert's coat pocket. The thief was brought up at Marlborough-street Police Court, on Saturday, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

A butcher residing in Cable-street, Whitechapel, was fined 50s. and costs on Tuesday, at the Thames Police Court, for using his cellar as a slaughter-house without a license.

William Bailey, late secretary to the Court Masons' Pride and Court Rose of Ilfley, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, has been committed for trial at the Westminster Police Court on the charge of embezzling moneys belonging to the society.

For violently assaulting his wife, a man named Pollard has been sentenced to four months' hard labour, and at the expiration of this term he is to find sureties for good behaviour.

Amos Francis, who described himself as the house steward of the Paddington Infirmary, was fined £5 at Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, and committed for a month for an assault on a police constable.

Mrs Fletcher, alias Mrs. Cox, is being prosecuted at Worship street for making a false declaration on a marriage certificate. Her own account of the transaction is that Cox, her first husband, had proved "a bad lot," and after he had disappeared for seventeen years she married Fletcher under the name of Mary Lane. Cox brought an action against his successor for detaining his wife, and, the marriage certificate having been produced in court, the woman acknowledged the signature. She was charged with bigamy before the Westminster police magistrate, who had no jurisdiction, as the marriage had been celebrated at Hackney. A new charge was then laid against her at Worship-street of making a false entry in the certificate. She was remanded on bail.

At the Greenwich Police Court, on Wednesday, Miss Hannah Bruster was fined £10 and costs for neglecting to furnish a supply of water to the closets of a block of twenty-five houses in Ratcliffe-street, of which she is the owner.

Robert Hodson, lately cashier and salesman to Messrs. Thornely and Pownall, cotton-brokers, was sentenced, at the Liverpool Assizes, on Saturday, to ten years' penal servitude for forging the name of his employers to a cheque for £1000.

The last of the alleged personation cases at Gloucester, that of M'Coy, has broken down. When it was called upon at the assizes, on Thursday week, the counsel for the prosecution stated that, after a careful examination of the evidence, he could not ask the jury to say that M'Coy had acted with any guilty intention. By direction of the Judge, the jury at once found a verdict of "Not guilty."

Patrick Brannan was charged at the Dewsbury (West Riding) Police Court, on Monday, under the thirty-fourth rule of the Mines Regulation Act, with neglecting and refusing to extinguish his lamp, which was damaged, whilst in the Morley Main Colliery. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour. An explosion of firedamp occurred in this mine in October, 1872, by which thirty lives were lost.

A doctor and a farm servant from Udney were fined, the former £3 and the latter 30s., in the Aberdeen Sheriff's Court, on Monday, for the parts taken by them in a scene in their parish church on a recent Sunday. During service the ploughman attempted to enter the doctor's pew, and, meeting with resistance, clambered into it from the back. Here he was grappled with, and the congregation were for some time edified by the spectacle of a wrestling bout between the pair.

James Nicholas, one of the Dublin Court officials, pleaded guilty at Dublin, on Saturday, to two indictments of embezzlement from the Inland Revenue Office, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Three boys, charged with causing the death of a lamb, under peculiarly barbarous circumstances, were sentenced, on Monday, to several degrees of punishment, by Mr. Nicholson, at Highgate. The worst offender, a young savage named Woodcote, was sent to hard labour for three months; another had one month, and a third fourteen days.——The young woman who was found dead in a field at Ham, near Richmond, on Thursday week, has been identified as Hannah Browning, a housemaid at Burlington House School, Richmond. An inquest was held on Saturday evening, and the jury returned a verdict "that the deceased died from self-strangulation, inflicted while in a state of unsound mind."——Deciding that there was not sufficient evidence to convict, in the case of the Frenchwoman who has several times been examined on the charge of poisoning her baby at Rouen, Sir Thomas Henry on Saturday discharged the prisoner.——"Homicide by misadventure" was the verdict found by the Coroner's jury, after inquiry into the circumstances of the melancholy accident at Tolsworth Farm, by which Annie Sanders, a servant girl, lost her life through the inexpert handling of a loaded gun, by a lad named Albert Evans.——A young farmer named Butt, at Arlingham, near Gloucester, whose attentions to Miss Phipps, the daughter of a neighbouring farmer, were not favourably received, shot her in the face, causing instantaneous death. It is believed that Butt has drowned himself.——James Connor, a boiler-maker, was on Monday found guilty of murder at Liverpool, he having stabbed one James Gaffney, who interferred to prevent the ill-treatment of a woman with whom Connor was quarrelling. Sentence of death was passed on the prisoner by Mr. Justice Brett.——Lawrence Smith, a blind man, was hanged at Cavan on Saturday morning for the murder of a man named Lynch, on July 3.——Edward Walsh, who murdered his wife on April 27 last, was hanged at Castlebar on Tuesday morning.

There are fifty-eight notices of motion on the order book of the House of Commons for next Session.

Commander John O'Reilly, Governor of the Naval Knights of Windsor, died, yesterday week, at his residence, Travers College, at the advanced age of eighty.

The first of Captain Hans Busk's life-ships is completed, and will be launched to-day (Saturday) at the Oak Bank building-yard, Southampton. Its name is to be the Peronelle.

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MUSICAL PITCH.

Mr. Sims Reeves has written a long letter to Mr. R. Peyton, the orchestral steward of the Birmingham Musical Festival, to protest against the recent raising of the pitch of the Birmingham grand organ. "I have," he says, "waged war for years against our present most unreasonable musical pitch. No one can be more disposed than I to vindicate the claims to musical taste and feeling of this country, but I cannot arrogate to it the monopoly of wisdom. It is a simple matter of fact that the normal diapason accepted at Vienna, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Naples, Florence, &c., is one and the same, and considerably lower than the British. Mdlle. Patti—or, should I rather say, Madame la Marquise de Caux?—declined a re-engagement at Covent Garden, last season, save on the express condition that the general musical standard of the world, with one or two exceptions, should be adopted. Her wish was complied with, and all the instruments were modified accordingly. The argument put forward to prevent the adoption of the normal pitch has always been that such a course would involve the manufacture of new instruments, &c. This seems to be quite forgotten when the change is to be made in the wrong direction. Again, it has been alleged that, with a lower pitch than the present, military bands could not be employed. It would be a pity to impair the brilliancy of the famous Austrian bands or of our own, for which a certain martial character is highly desirable, by restricting them to the pitch of the Viennese Conservatoire; but it would be surely a still greater mistake to make the grand orchestras of the world, or the organs, the humble followers of the military bands, in order to obtain a very occasional advantage. I know that almost all artists of note think with me in this matter, and see too plainly that, unless a stand is made, the present evil state of things will be pepetuated or even heightened for many years to come."

The first horticultural show of the People's Garden Company took place last Saturday afternoon, at Old Oak-common, near Willesden Junction, and proved a complete success. The company was formed a year or two ago for the purpose of securing gardens and recreation grounds affording its shareholders and members, irrespective of class or country, healthy and rational open-air amusement. In furtherance of this object fifty acres of land were acquired about half a mile from the junction of the London and North-Western with the North London line at Willesden, and for some time a large portion of the ground has been in actual use by the members. Well-stocked flower-beds, croquet-lawns, a bowling-green, a gymnasium, an immense circular platform for dancing, with an orchestra in the centre, a spacious room for balls and concerts, and a good refreshment department, form, with other appliances of a kindred character, an attractive whole of which the members have this summer shown practical appreciation by frequent visits.

The *Gardener's Magazine* states that the fruit crop of 1873 will be less in amount than was anticipated at the time the trees were in bloom; nevertheless, it is somewhat in excess of the estimate many experienced cultivators arrived at when May 20 dawned, and it was found that the crop had been for some hours exposed to from 10 deg. to 20 deg. of frost. The loss consequent on that sudden and extreme lowering of temperature has proved less general than was feared, and hence we find in districts where late frosts usually do much mischief heavy crops of fruit in gardens that enjoy some peculiarities of shelter, while around them, perhaps, the walls are bare, and standard trees show very few fruits. In the western counties, where the frost of May 19-20 was less severe, and the incipient fruits were sheltered with a thick screen of foliage, there is plenty of fruit, but, taking the country through, we find that the tender kinds of fruits are plentiful in many places and scarce in others close adjoining.

The revolution which is going on in other railways with regard to the passenger traffic is strikingly shown in the report of the North Eastern. The *Railway News* states that the number of first-class passengers carried last half-year was 559,673, while in the corresponding half of last year the number was 588,666, being a decrease of 28,993; while the fares from this class of passengers were slightly higher, being £89,733 against £86,255, the explanation being that the first-class passengers of last half year travelled longer distances than in the previous year. Second-class passengers have fallen off in number from 1,544,024 to 878,843, and the receipts from £115,476 to £71,821, being a reduction in numbers of 665,181, or nearly fifty per cent, and in receipts of £43,655. Passengers of the third class have availed themselves to an extraordinary extent of the facilities afforded by running third class with every train. Not only have the occupants of second-class carriages transferred themselves to the third, but the working or usual third-class passengers have increased to an extent which can only be explained by the great increase in the prosperity of the country. The number of third-class passengers carried last half-year was 9,758,425, as compared with 7,361,200, and the receipts from them have advanced from £297,631 to £408,452.

The Welsh National Eisteddfod was opened on Tuesday at Mold, in a large pavilion erected near the county hall. The building was capable of holding 5000 persons, but, owing to the weather, there were not more than 2000 present. Mr. Gladstone, as president, delivered the inaugural address. He reviewed the conduct of the English Government in respect to Wales, showing that since the revolution, until a few years ago, it had been the Imperial policy to fill ecclesiastical appointments in that county with Englishmen; that the English Government endeavoured to hector the Welsh people into the abandonment of their language, but they had clung to it with a fidelity absolutely unexampled, because it had been for them a feeling not of language merely, but of patriotism, and this, he said, was a great lesson, which Governments might apply to all subjects. While, however, respecting the ancient traditions and language of Wales, which it is the object of the Eisteddfodau to preserve from decay, the Premier urged the study, at the school and in the home, by every Welshman, "of the tongue which is and must ever be the prevailing tongue of the country—that noble, glorious English tongue, which is going forth over the face of the earth, from land to land, and which is at this moment spoken by a greater number of human beings than any other tongue of the civilised nations of the world." Mr. Gladstone proceeded to Liverpool on Tuesday and spent some time with his brother, Mr. Robertson Gladstone. He subsequently left by the north mail train from Lime-street for Balmoral.

The *Gardener's Chronicle* says:—"We have had sent to us by Mr. Alfred Smee during the last week a huge fungus, found growing parasitically upon the pitch pine joists of the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-street. The entire growth was so large that when packed in a box for transit it was as much as two strong men could carry. The largest piece was no less than 6 ft. 3 in. in circumference, 7 in. thick, and weighed 32 lb., growing upon a piece of joist weighing 6½ lb. The fungus will be shown at the forthcoming fungus exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society on Oct. 1."

BASIL WERESCHAGIN.

Basil Wereschagin, the Russian artist whose pictures of scenery and costumes in Central Asia have lately been exhibited at the Crystal Palace, was born in 1842, in the province of Novgorod. Having completed the ordinary studies at the Naval School of St. Petersburg, which he quitted as first scholar, he became a cadet of the Marines. In 1859, while on active service, he visited Copenhagen, Bordeaux, Portsmouth, and other ports of Western Europe. From Portsmouth he came to London, and so gained his first acquaintance with the English people. In 1860 he was promoted to the rank of an officer, but thereupon left the service, being desirous to gratify his taste for drawing. For this he had shown a disposition from early childhood, when he used to fill whole sheets of paper with his first artistic efforts. He had already for two years attended the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg, where, after leaving the service, he remained three years more. Having won the silver medal there and established his reputation as an artist, he quitted the routine course of academical work and started, in 1863, on his travels through the Caucasus. During his travels in the region of the Caucasus and Trans-Caucasia he frequently took an active part in the busy, stirring scenes around him. He returned with his albums filled with vivid and faithful sketches. M. Wereschagin spent the winters of 1864, 1865, and 1866 in Paris, where he studied under Gérome; but he passed the summer months in travel, partly in Trans-Caucasia, on the borders of Persia and Turkey, but partly on the Danube, or in different countries of Europe, and partly in Russia. Working from the studies or sketches he had made in his Russian travels, he began a large picture at Paris in 1867. It was "The Burlak (raftsman) on the Volga." This picture, however, he did not finish, as the energy of his nature required a more active field of exercise. He gladly accepted the kind offer of the Governor of Turkistan, General Kaufmann (the General who commanded the late Russian expedition to Khiva), to visit Central Asia. During the first visit of Wereschagin to Central Asia, in 1868, he was with the garrison besieged in Samarkand, which had already been captured by the Russians. They were attacked in that city by a horde of Shakhri Sebsians, Kipchacs, and others. The emergency of this siege converted the artist into a soldier for the time. Laying aside the paint-brush, he shouldered a gun, and repeatedly led the soldiers in repelling the attacks of the enemy. For his brave and skilful conduct on this occasion he received the highest Russian military order. Afterwards, in his residence at Paris, he worked up into pictures several of his studies, among which was that of "The Opium-Eaters," exhibited at the South Kensington International Exhibition of last year, with one or two others. These pictures were also exhibited in St. Petersburg, where they excited keen interest and general approval. In 1869 the artist undertook another journey to Central Asia through Siberia to China and Kokand. While on the borders of Chinese territory he again wielded the bayonet in contests with the wild Taranchis. On one occasion he was surrounded by a number of Taranchis, and barely escaped with his life, having made a fortunate use of his pocket revolver. He passed part of the spring of 1870 in Kokand, the summer in Samarcand, and the autumn in the Thian Shan Mountains. Since the year 1871, M. Wereschagin has worked at Munich, where he has arranged a studio in which he can work *en plein soleil*. In this way he has introduced some novel artistic effects. By placing the models for his pictures in the full rays of the sun, he is able to give the effect of outdoor sunlight with a result impossible to be produced in the subdued light of an ordinary artist's studio.

The portrait of M. Wereschagin is given this week; and two of his pictures at the Crystal Palace are represented by our Engravings—namely, "The Celebration of Victory" and the "Kirghese Camp." Of these subjects, and others dedicated by the Russian artist-traveller, it has been lately written:—"It is only after examining M. Wereschagin's studies that we can appreciate the value of his pictures as records of a little-known region, of unfamiliar and strangely-blended races of uncouth nomenclature — Kirghiz, Solone, Dungan, Uzbek, Kipchak, Sart, Tadjik, and Sibo—and of a life divided between the peaceful occupations of the cattle-breeding nomad and the savagery of the irreclaimable freebooter. We are introduced to the humble originals of two widespread Eastern architectural types in the domed and felt-covered steppe habitation of the Kirghese and the long tent of the Kalmuck, whose ridge, with one end of the covering propped up, at once for air and shade, foreshadows and fixes the familiar outline of the Chinese roof. We assist at the migrations of the Tartar herdsmen, with their long-haired, two-humped camels and their laden cattle, from the steppes to the snow-line with the changing seasons. We listen to the gossip of the ragged Tashkend street politicians, and the howlings of unkempt begging dervishes, with their conical caps, patched robes, and contribution calabashes. We behold the forts constructed by Russia at once as curbs on conquered but still warlike populations, and as stepping-stones to wider conquest. M. Wereschagin was present at all the incidents he has painted. He was one of the assailed in the 'Unexpected Attack,' in which we see the Russians, with their white blouses, in rallying squares, forming or formed against the swarms of Tartar horse which hem them in on the mountain-girt plain. He was in the march of the detachment which left behind it many such ghastly derelicts as the poor dead soldier over whom the kites and ravens are busy. He passed by many of the pyramids of skulls raised by Timour as trophies of conquest, and the like of which are still built up by his successors out of the hideous tributes of heads which we see, bruised and blackened by sun and wind, paid down before the Emir in his palace of Samarcand, or set on poles as a text for the Moollahs to preach from before the great mosque of the Tartar capital. If M. Wereschagin did not actually take part in such pious exercises as the thanksgiving for victory over the Russians at the green-stone tomb of Timour, in the great mosque where the famous Tartar conqueror lies buried at the feet of his tutor, he studied on the spot both the worshippers and the finely-carved marbles and tile decorations of mosques and tombs. And he entered with the Russian soldiers into Samarcand, as they felt their way, with all precautions against surprise, into the fortress which they had won at such a cost to both conquerors and conquered."

Mr. Jenkins, one of the defeated candidates at the recent Dundee election, was on Tuesday presented with a piece of plate and a cheque for £1000. Mr. Jenkins, in acknowledging the gift, stated that he would very probably solicit their suffrages at the general election.

The *Scotsman* states that the Festival of the Assumption was commemorated in Glasgow by a grand procession of Irish Catholics, which marched from the Green to Eastmuir, and there the persons composing it passed resolutions engaging not to vote for any candidate who was not pledged to support Home Rule. A Home Rule demonstration was also held at Coatbridge on Saturday. The Mossend contingent, on its return home, was assailed and put to flight in the streets of Motherwell by an Orange mob.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize meeting of the London Irish was held on Saturday last at Milton next Gravesend, on the Government ranges. The first competition was for a series of prizes given by Prince Arthur, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Belmore, Colonel Ward, Majors Furnival and Purcell, Lieutenant Inglis, Messrs. O'Connell and Grant, and the shooting committee and dramatic club of the regiment. The first prize of £12, together with the honorary possession of the challenge cup, was won by Captain Evans, Private Hockady taking £8. The other winners in this class were Messrs. Despard, Wilkinson, Davis, Bastock, M'Kenzie, P. Osborn, Burrows, Jones, Egan, Roberts, Sheppard, Clifford, White, Mewett, Harrison, Twigg, Dobinson, Butler, Brown, Hepionth, Adkins, Tidman, Westwood, Walsh, and Scott. The C series (consolation prizes) were won by Messrs. Smith, Wilson, Lawler, Brown, Lewes, Inglis, and Brown. The donors to this class were Lord F. Conyngham, Colonel M'Kenzie, and Captains Tully and Despard. The silver challenge cup, presented by the corps for volley-firing, ten men to compete per company, the winning team to receive 10s. per man given by the Prince, resulted in a tie between A and E companies; but, according to the Wimbledon regulations, E company's score was the better, and A company received the second prize of ten tankards, presented by Captain Roberts. The musketry instructors' prizes were won by Sergeants Crowle and Cox. The rest of the day was devoted to the company competitions.

Last Saturday evening the 1st Surrey Artillery Brigade was inspected, at its Brixton head-quarters, by Colonel Wolesey, R.A., the Artillery Inspector of the Home District. The muster of the brigade, which comprises both field and garrison artillery, was very good. Colonel Durnford commanded, assisted by Major Hastie and Captain Sparks, the Adjutant. The men underwent a trying drill; having, in addition to the ordinary drill of an artillery corps, to dismount and mount the Armstrongs supplied to the corps, as well as to perform the same operation to the smooth-bore cumbrous old 32-pounder. The usual parade as an infantry regiment was made, and the corps was drilled with small-arms. The inspection appeared to have been in every way satisfactory.

Mr. Bulwer, Q.C., senior Major in the Inns of Court, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

At the meeting of the Essex Rifle Association, last week, the challenge shield, the county trophy, was won by the administrative battalion. Lieutenant Holmes, of the 12th Essex, won the Ladies' Cup and the National Rifle Association Medal for the highest aggregate score throughout the meeting.

The 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery assembled, last Saturday, to compete for prizes in repository drill in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The competition was carried out on the lawn fronting the Mechanics' Institute. Time was taken for dismounting 64-pounders by parbuckle, mounting by gyn, dismounting and mounting 40-pounder Armstrong guns by the trail. The winning detachments, some of whom were very sharp at their work, were highly complimented by the officers present. Sergeant Folkes, Sergeant Savin, and Sergeant-Major Innes took the other prizes. They were presented at the close of the contest by the Colonel commanding.

The *Gazzetta d'Italia* of Aug. 10 states that at Donaz, a village situated on the road leading from Ivrea to Aosta, a child ten years old went to gather plants in the mountains. The servant who had charge of him having left him alone for a few minutes, an eagle swooped down and carried off the child. Some soldiers from the neighbouring fort of Bardo went in search, and found the body of the child fearfully mutilated. The servant was so affected by the misfortune that she was afraid to return to her master's house, and remained for two days concealed in a crevice of the rocks. When discovered she was nearly dead with hunger.

Several fatal accidents have occurred during the squally weather which has lately visited the British Isles. Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, of Windermere, Miss Baildon, a page, and a boatman, were drowned on Lake Windermere. They were all on board a small yacht, watching the regatta, when the yacht upset, and none were saved.——On the same day two ladies named Fell, of London, lost their lives at Ilfracombe. They had got out of their depth in stormy water, and both of them drifted away before they could be reached.——Two young men, named Kay and Bowling, were drowned in Southampton Water, on Saturday evening, by the capsizing of a boat. A companion, Mr. Jebbs, who managed to keep on the bottom of the boat, was saved.——A racing-gig was being rowed across the lough from Holywood to Green Isle, to take part in a regatta in the latter place on Saturday evening. The sea was rough, and in one of the squalls the gig was upset. Three of the crew managed to get on to the craft, which was floating bottom upwards, and from this perilous position they were rescued, but the other two were drowned. One of them was son of the Rev. Henry Henderson, Presbyterian minister of Holywood, and the other's name was Withers.

THE TABARD INN, SOUTHWARK.

This ancient hostelry, though not the veritable tavern in which Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims were assembled 500 years ago, stands doubtless on the site of that tavern, which had been devoted to the entertainment of pilgrims from a very early date. The first foundation of this inn appears to be due to the Abbots of Hyde, who, at a time when the Bishops of Winchester had their palace near St. Saviour's Church, naturally fixed their town residence close by. Stowe, the historian of ancient London, tells us that in the Middle Ages the High-street of Southwark had "many fair inns for the receipt of travellers," and he enumerates "The Tabarde" among their signs. The land on which the old "Tabarde" stood was purchased by the Abbot of Hyde in A.D. 1307, and he built on it not only an hotel for himself and his brethren, but also an inn for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims resorting to the shrine of "St. Thomas of Canterbury" from the south and west of England, just at the point where the roads from Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire met that which was known as the "Pilgrim's Way." There can be no doubt that by the end of the fourteenth century the Tabard was already one of the inns most frequented by "Canterbury pilgrims," or else Chaucer would scarcely have introduced it to us in that character. Stowe mentions the old "Tabarde" as still standing in A.D. 1598, and four years later we are told by one of Chaucer's editors that the inn and the abbot's house adjoining had been newly repaired and enlarged "for the receipt of many guests." Unfortunately, however, in 1676 the borough was the scene of a terrible conflagration, second only in its extent to that which had desolated the City proper ten years before. Some 600 houses had to be destroyed in order to arrest the progress of the flames, and as

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"A KHIRGESE CAMP."
FROM WERESCHAGIN'S PICTURES OF CENTRAL ASIA, EXHIBITED AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

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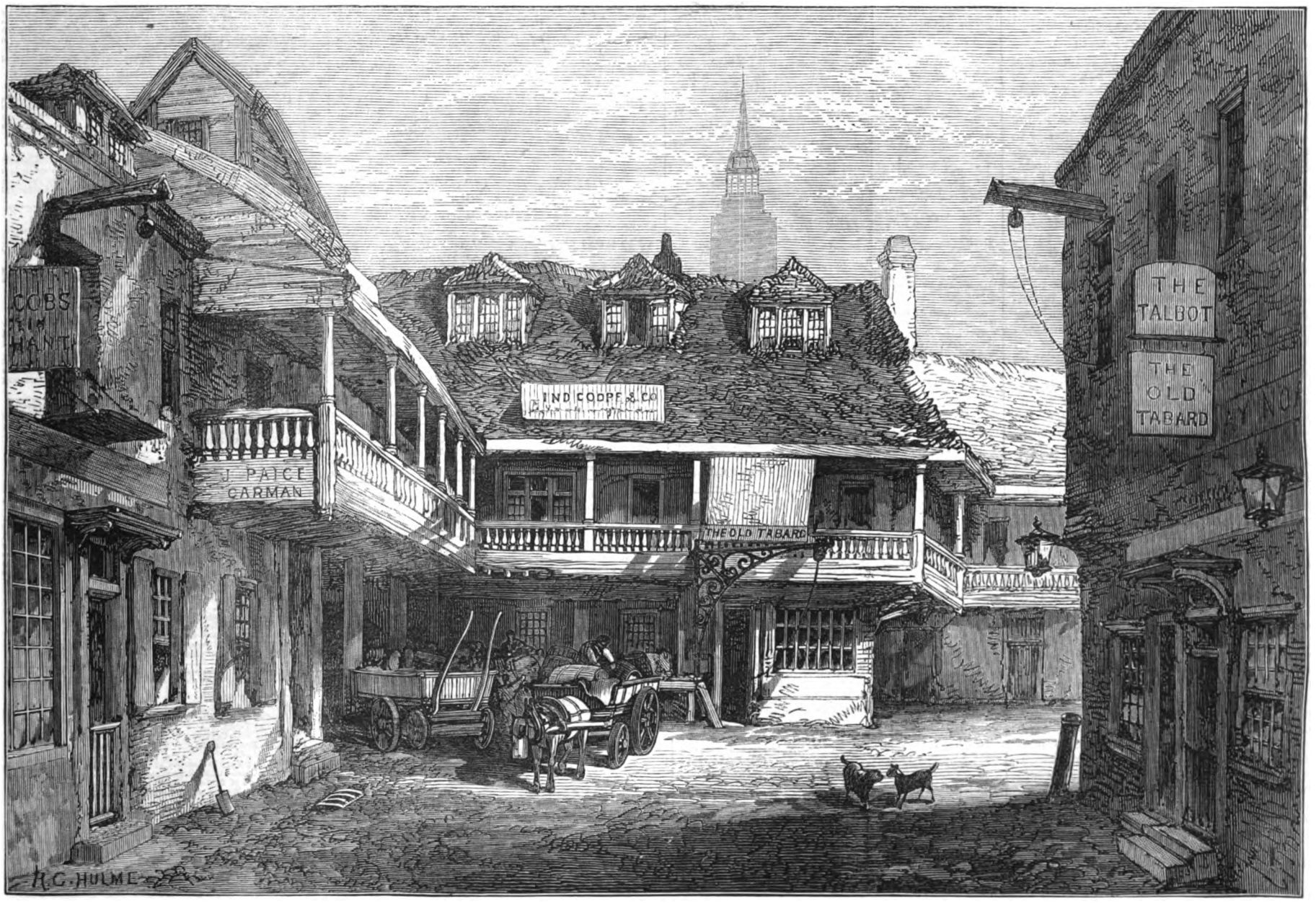


BASIL WERESCHAGIN, THE RUSSIAN ARTIST.



THE LATE FREDERICK WINTERHALTER, PORTRAIT-PAINTER.

the Tabard stood nearly in the centre of this area, and was mostly built of wood, there can be little doubt that the inn actually visited by Chaucer's pilgrims perished. It was, however, almost immediately rebuilt, and as nearly as possible on the same spot; and although, through the ignorance of the landlord or tenant, or both, it was for a time called, not the "Tabarde," but the "Talbot," there can be no doubt that the present inn, whose quaint old timber galleries and not less quaint old chambers are now destined to come to the hammer, is substantially the same inn and hostelry as that commemorated by our great early poet. In Urry's edition of Chaucer, published in 1721, there is a view of the "Tabarde," or "Talbot," as it then stood, the yard apparently opening upon the street; and it is constantly mentioned in books of anecdote and biography in the last century as a place where carriers' waggons from the south of England put up, and to which visitors to London from the then busy southern counties resorted in great numbers. It may be added, in explanation of the sign itself, that, in the language of Stowe, a "tabard" is "a sort of jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, but open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders; a stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the wars, with their arms embroidered or otherwise depict. . . . But now (he adds) these 'tabards' are worn only by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service." Our Oxford readers will remember that the name of this dress is, or was till very recently, kept in remembrance by the "Taberdars," as certain scholars or exhibitioners are termed at Queen's College in that University.



THE OLD TABARD INN, SOUTHWARK.

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MR. WINTERHALTER.

This distinguished portrait-painter, whose death was lately recorded, had long been esteemed by an aristocratic class of patrons of his profession in our own country; but he was a native of Germany. Franz Xavier Winterhalter was born at Baden in 1805, and came to England about thirty years ago. He had already, as a Court portrait-painter, won some reputation. His first and most profitable success here was in delineating a Royal Family group of Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, and their children, which was, by the Queen's special command, exhibited to the public in the state apartments at Buckingham Palace; an engraving of it was afterwards produced for sale, and became extremely popular. Many other portraits of Royal and Imperial personages, and of the nobility, English or foreign, have been painted by Winterhalter; they were characterised by an agreeable elegance and refinement which commended his work to fashionable sitters. The only picture of an ideal subject by him that gained much applause was one of "Florinda and her Companions Bathing in the Tagus," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852, and is now in the Queen's collection. The portrait of Mr. Winterhalter is from a photograph by Mr. Caldesi.

ASSYRIAN EXPLORATIONS.

The *Telegraph* announces that the important objects discovered by Mr. George Smith in Assyria have arrived in London. The £250 worth of purchased monuments will be presented to the British Museum.

Mr. Smith has furnished some further particulars respecting his excavations, and now describes a curious mythological tablet relating to the goddess Ishtar, daughter of Anu, who bears a very doubtful character, according to the sixth tablet of the Izdubar series. Originally married to a deity called the Son of Life, she quarrels with her husband, strikes him, and drives him away, after which she engages in a series of discreditable amours. She brings misfortune on everyone who has to do with her. A ruler who is at one time the object of her passion she changes into an animal, and he is hunted and torn in pieces by his own dogs. She afterwards loves Isullun, the husbandman of her father, and later on transforms him in the same manner. She then fixes on Izdubar, the man of strong mind and iron hand, who was then welding together the Babylonian empire. Perhaps her charms were now a little faded, or perhaps Izdubar took example by the misfortunes of his predecessors; anyway, he declines to have anything to do with the goddess. Ishtar or Venus, enraged at this slight to her powers or charms, flies up to heaven to tell her father and mother. Ishtar, daughter of Sin, to whom the mythological tablet relates, resembles the daughter of Anu in the violence of her temper, and the husband of the latter, the Son of Life, is mentioned in connection with the daughter of Sin, so that it is possible that the same goddess is intended, in spite of the different paternity.

STREETS RE-NAMED.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and the re-numbering of houses within the area of the metropolis:—Coburg-street to be incorporated with Neptune-street, Rotherhithe; York-street, Albion-street, Rotherhithe, to be called Ainstey-street, and the houses to be re-numbered; Wilton-street, Westminster, to be incorporated with Vincent-street, under the latter name; the name Relton-mews to be applied to a new street to lead out of Chapel-place, Kensington; New-street, Neptune-street, Rotherhithe, to be re-named Risdon-street; the name of Kennington Park-gardens to be applied to a new street to lead out of Royal-road, Kennington Park; Lower York-street, Rotherhithe, to be re-named Elgar-street; Old Fish-street-hill and Lambeth-hill will be incorporated under the latter name; William-street, Stoke Newington, will be re-named Gillett-street; the house now known as 17, Upper Berkeley-street, will not at present be altered to 42, Great Cumberland-place; Russell-street, Rotherhithe, to be re-named Derrick-street; Magpie-alley, Shoreditch, to be incorporated with Fleur-de-Lis-street, under the latter name; Orchard-street, Stoke Newington, to be re-named Bradbury-street; Barton-street, Westminster, will not be incorporated with Cowley-street; the premises of Messrs. Bentley and Bradley, now improperly numbered and described as 59A, Great Tower-street, will be re-numbered and known as 1, Red-cross-square; Surrey-place, Rotherhithe, to be called Fauston-place, and the houses re-numbered; Montague House, situated between Nos. 21 and 23, Portman-square, will be re-numbered 22, Portman-square; Elland-street, Peckham-rye, to be called Elland-road. The board has decided, in reply to a proposal to commemorate the visit of the Queen to Victoria Park by calling Agnes-terrace Victoria-gate, that so soon as the proposed gate is erected at the entrance of the park the board will be prepared to consider the point. The houses in Albion-street, Clarence-street, Church-street, Cow-lane, and Swan-lane, Rotherhithe, are to be re-numbered. The houses in Belgrave-road, Upper Holloway, will not at present be re-numbered. Three new houses in Earl's-court, Kensington, known as Cuthbert-terrace, are to be incorporated with Earl's-court-road, and numbered in continuation of existing numbers. The subsidiary names in the western portion of King's-road, Chelsea, to be abolished, and the houses numbered in continuation of the regular numbers in the road.

ARCHERY GATHERINGS IN THE WEST.

The four leading toxophilite societies of Dorset recently held their opening meetings of the season.

The Blackmore Vale Club met on Tuesday last, on the ground of King's School, Sherborne, kindly lent for the occasion by the Head Master of the school, the Rev. H. D. Harper. The weather was unsettled, and the attendance unusually small. After the competition the prizes were awarded in the grand marquee by the Lady Paramount of the meeting, Mrs. Carr Glyn. Mrs. H. Medlycott made the gross score at 60 yards, and Miss Fox the gross score at 50 yards; Miss Dendy won the wooden spoon, and the Lady Paramount's prize for the greatest number of golds during the day went to Miss Fox, who made six golds. In the gentlemen's department Mr. J. B. Woodman won the prize for the gross score at 60 yards. The Rev. H. H. Wood made the greatest number of hits at that distance. The Rev. H. Medlycott took the prize for the gross score at eighty yards, the greatest number of hits at that distance being made by the Rev. C. Phelips. The gross score for the day was made by Mr. Woodman, who took the club badge. He was also awarded the vice-president's prize for the highest scores of reds and blues during the day. In the evening a dance was held at the Digby Hotel. The Rev. W. Roxby, who had held the office of honorary secretary since 1869, resigned, and Mr. Jocelyn Ffooks was appointed his successor.

The Stour vale archers met at Blandford, amongst those present being Lord and Lady Eldon, Sir William and Lady Marriott, Mr. Nepean, Mrs. Ker Seymer, and Major-General and the Misses Maclean. The prizes were gained thus:—Ladies: Highest score, Mrs. Coventry, 287; greatest number of hits, Mrs. H. Medlycott, 60; best gold, Miss Fox; visitors' prize, Miss Phelips, 238. Gentlemen: Highest score, Mr. C. Grant-Dalton, 157; greatest number of hits, Mr. H. Medlycott, 37; best gold, Mr. Grant-Dalton. For the visitors' prize there was no competition.

At the meeting of the Weymouth and Wyke Regis Club there were only twenty competitors, the prizes being distributed by the secretary, the Rev. J. B. Eddison, who himself made 233, with which he won the prize for the gross score, Dr. Kilroy taking that for gross hits with 18. Miss Day, with 210, took the gross score prize in the ladies' department; Miss Eddison, with 55, having the greatest number of hits.

The Anglesea Archers held their first bow meeting at Stalbridge Park, the prizes being awarded thus:—Ladies—Gross score, Mrs. Coventry, 174; greatest number of hits, Mrs. H. Medlycott, 37; best gold, Miss Carré; wooden spoon, Miss E. Parke. Gentlemen—Gross score, Mr. Wood, 179; hits, Mr. Phelps, who at first tied with Mr. H. Medlycott; best gold, Mr. E. W. Fox; wooden spoon; Mr. H. Dodington, who tied with Mr. Grant-Dalton: visitors' prize, Mr. Nantes, 125.

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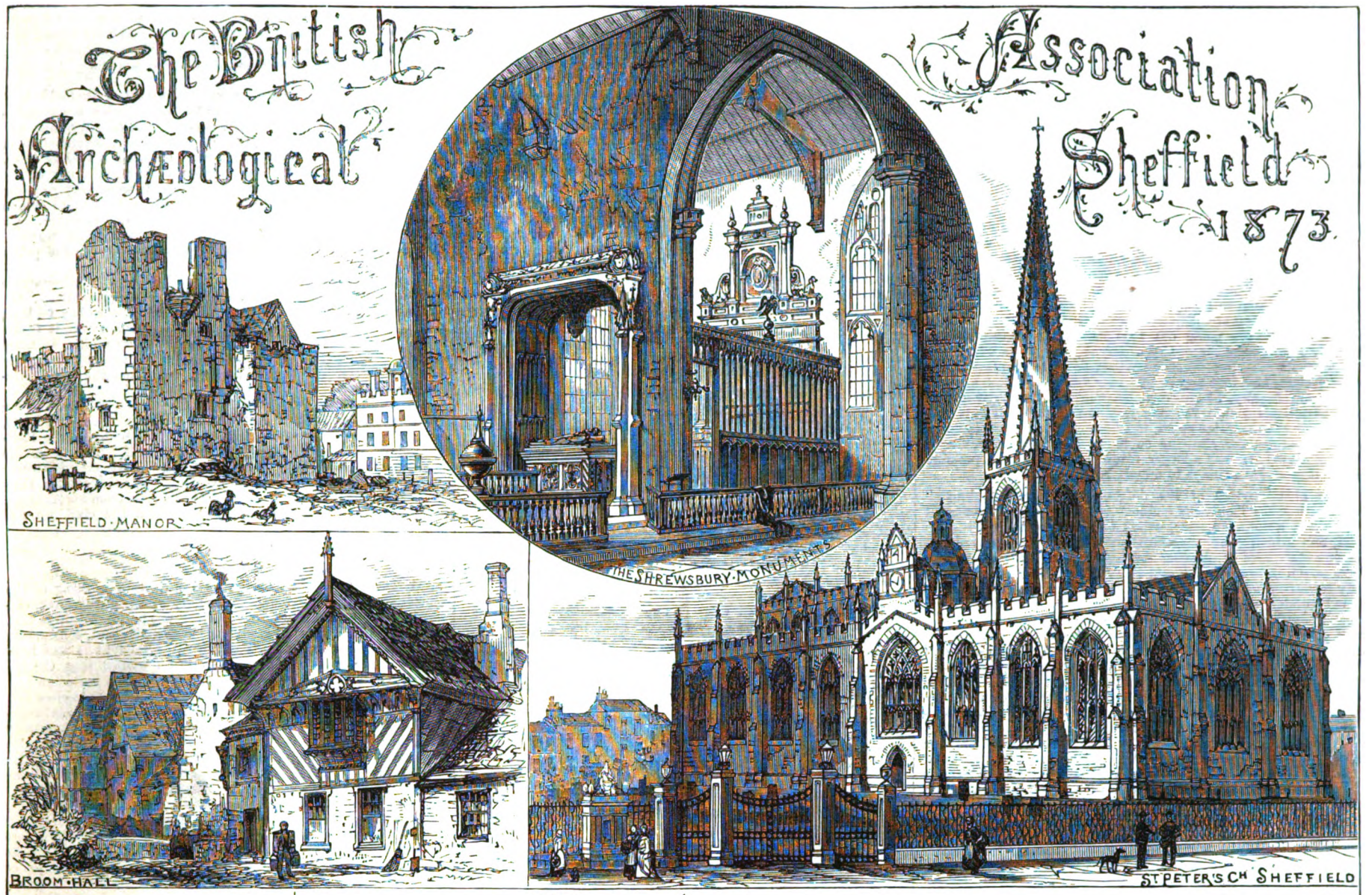
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The British Archæological Association Sheffield 1873.



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BY THE WAY.

The name of the Shah is almost forgotten in England, but notices of his movements in the Continent occasionally excite a languid interest in the minds of English readers, and remind us of the almost ludicrous curiosity we were all displaying a few weeks ago. Our French friends were good enough to see only the comic aspect of his reception here, but it now turns out that it was rather largely sought in France to turn his visit to Paris to good account. We read in the *Daily News* that the Persian Ambassador in the French capital found, on his return to his post, upwards of seven hundred letters from French persons asking for places in the Persian administration in the public works. Many of them wished to be tax-collectors, and flattered themselves that they should make good hands at screwing payments out of the Shah's unwilling subjects. Among the applicants were many ladies, and one, a doctor's wife, was specially desirous to be engaged to attend in the hareem on interesting occasions. One strong-minded woman followed the Shah from place to place until her indomitable pertinacity obtained her an interview, when she explained that she had three sons of extraordinary merit, and that she wished the Shah to take them to Persia and open careers for them. Nor do the French stop at solicitation while the Shah is in Europe. So many people are going out to Persia, in order to claim his Majesty's patronage there, that the Ambassador has written to the journals warning everybody that such attempts will be quite useless, and that no aid will be given to enable travellers to return. Finally, he apprises all applicants that their letters have been destroyed. We may just as well note all this, not in any non-cosmopolitan spirit, but because the French laughed at us a good deal for showing so much hospitality to a visitor who, at all events, had a larger interest for us than a possible giver away of good things to mendicants.

The abandonment of the defence by "the defendant's" solicitor was the Tichborne incident of Monday. But we shall notice only a lighter matter, which has nothing to do with the trial, and which may therefore legitimately be referred to. Among the scores of pleasing and instructive discussions which have arisen between Bench and Bar during the case, and which may hereafter advantageously be detached from it and published under the title of *Obiter*, has been a dialogue upon memory in woman. Dr. Kenealy alleged that the features of a man, and such like things, do not fix themselves so much on the minds of men as on those of women. The Lord Chief Justice could not say that such was the result of his experience. Dr. Kenealy insisted that women were best at recollecting mere externals. If a lady went to a ball she would describe every dress there. "Yes," said the Lord Chief Justice, "but there she is on her own ground." "If she goes to a dinner party," continued the advocate, "she will describe the china, the silver, and such like things." "Because," replied the Lord Chief Justice, ever ready with a good word for the gentler sex," those are matters connected with domestic economy," and therefore, by inference, things most proper for woman's attention. Dr. Kenealy was silenced, but it was not his business to be convinced. We cannot understand how anybody but the jury and the defendant can consider this trial a bore. Never a week, seldom a day, passes without what Artemus Ward calls an "eppy sode" of social interest. Here, for instance, is thrown out a subject which will afford very agreeable seaside debate, perhaps pleasant incrimination. Families will find harmless yet animated diversion in bringing Sir Alexander Cockburn's theory and Dr. Kenealy's into comparison, with anecdotes and illustrations flavoured by mild malice. And anybody who gives us anything to talk about during the season of silliness deserves the thanks of wisdom.

It is difficult to arrive at the exact facts of an Irish grievance, but Scotch grievances are usually stated with accuracy as well as acerbity. It appears, however, that a paragraph in regard to what the generous Scottish millionaire, Mr. Baird, has done in the blocking out way was incorrect. It is not "Old Alloway Kirk" that has been built out from the Ayr approach, but the Burns Monument itself, that on the Banks o' Doon. We are glad to hear that the offence is much slighter than we had supposed. To spoil the view of a fine old kirk is a crime, but to hide a modern monument is, generally speaking, the reverse of a crime, and in this case the merits of the monument are not so great as to throw into the shade the munificence of the church-extender. Whether consideration for the singular reverence in which a moral and religious nation holds a bard whose name is not exactly associated with morality and religion might not have reasonably induced Mr. Baird to chose another site for his church is a question to which we have small doubt that he can, if so minded, give an answer satisfactory to himself.

A lawsuit by a husband against his wife—the one an ex-King and the other an ex-Queen—is a new thing. We do not know that, since Theodore, King of Corsica, put his island into his bankruptcy schedule, Themis has had to deal with such august personages in regard to mere money questions. Don Francisco d'Assiz, husband of the ex-Queen of Spain, calls on a French law court to regulate Queen Isabella's expenditure. He complains, quite in the tone of an ordinary husband, that his wife is dreadfully extravagant and has thrown away half her income in follies and political freaks, and that unless she is restrained there will be nothing to pay the annuities to himself and the five children. His case is doubtless hard, and possibly all the harder that he can get no hearing until November, which interval would afford her Majesty (were she not so devout a Catholic as to be incapable of a bad action) an opportunity of avenging herself on conjugal impertinence by flinging away another million of francs or so on fireworks and priests, or in promoting the faction fights in Spain.

"Inauguration." The word is confessedly lumbering, but where is the substitute, in the case of the Holyhead breakwater? "Opening" the ceremony certainly is not, for the works are an extension of what has been open for years. There is no clerical ceremony, like "consecration." A Roman, performing the rite, might have said "*ungo*," but nothing of the sort was done by the Prince of Wales, and even if there had been any such process, we could hardly have called it "unction." We fail to see an equivalent for the long word. By-the-way, exactly one hundred years ago a Welsh mountain, not so very far from that which has been removed, not by faith, but by gunpowder, and cast into the sea, excited a good deal of interest in the Principality. This was Moelfamma (near Holywell, in Flintshire), which in 1773 cast out much combustible matter, and this occurred after a fall of snow so heavy as to bury cottages and cattle, and to cause many lives to be lost. There were earthquakes in that year in Jersey and Guernsey, and at Poole, in Dorsetshire; the River Pevor, in Gloucestershire, changed its course; a hurricane did great damage in Oxford; and—the Jesuits were expelled from the Pope's dominions for meddling with political matters, and the order was totally suppressed by bull. It was a sort of *annus mirabilis*.

Is it possible that, after all, our just indignation with the savage Modocs, and our satisfaction that the Americans are likely to extirpate them, there is a second side to the story, and that what the Modocs have done has been brought about by both provocation and necessity? So says an American writer, Joaquim Miller; and though he is a poet, and not bound "to swear to the truth of a song," he makes his statement in prose, and with apparent truthfulness. If his history be correct, the Modocs have been brutally treated, not, of course, by the American nation, but by roughs and bullies, who began by murdering the Indians wholesale, and thereby establishing a vendetta the issues of which we have lately heard of. The white savages spared neither men, women, nor children, and the brown savages could not be expected to be more humane. Then, as regards their alleged departure from the district within which they had agreed to keep, we are informed that the limit was scanty, and it was physically impossible for them to derive food and pasturage from the locality. They strayed rather than starve. Of course we have no means of verifying this statement; but we ought to add that a well-known English traveller, who is a patient and an impartial observer, appears to be able to confirm it, and it is not impossible that, when the account is finally made up, the unfortunate Modoc Indians may be seen to have undergone the kind of justice which is so exceedingly "rough" as to have a strong family likeness to cruelty.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT SHEFFIELD.

The British Archæological Association has this week held its thirtieth annual congress at Sheffield, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the manor there, the ancient Saxon Manor of Hallam, sometimes called Hallamshire. The busy and thriving town of steel-blade manufacturers, now approaching the number of 200,000 inhabitants, has some claims to historic renown. It had once the aspect of a pleasantly-seated borough, amidst boldly striking scenery, where the small river Sheaf, coming down from the high moors or mountains of Derbyshire, joins the Don in company with three other streams, the Porter, the Loxley, and the Rivelin. This abundance of water-power, easily managed by dams, leaps, and tanks, was the means of setting in motion a number of wheels, grindstones, and forge-hammers, to shape the iron of the district into all sorts of edge-tools. But steam has come in aid of streams, and the quantity of coal now used in the Sheffield iron and steel works is more than half a million tons in each year. The air is defiled with blacker and thicker smoke than hangs over any other town; but the Worshipful Company of Cutlers, who got their charter from King James I., care little for the picturesque. This element of local interest, however, is not deficient in the neighbourhood, which has also many features of antiquarian value to show; and there is something worth seeing even in the town, besides the endless production of knives, and saws, and scissors.

The first place in Sheffield visited by the Archæologists on Monday was the parish church of St. Peter. It is a rather stately building, with a lofty tower and crocketed spire above the intersecting of its crossing parts; the chancel is of Late Decorated, the nave of Perpendicular style; but restorations have done much, and all the windows are modern. The Shrewsbury Chapel, which was shown to the visitors by the Rev. Canon Sale, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. by the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, who also built the Sheffield Manor House. His monument here is an altar-tomb, with effigies in alabaster of himself and his two Countesses, though, we understand, the last of those ladies, surviving her husband, was buried at Erith, in Kent. The Earl is in armour, with his grand mantle and George, as a Knight of the Garter. Against the south wall is placed a monument of the sixth Earl, who was the stern prison-keeper of Queen Mary of Scotland by our Queen Elizabeth's command. He, too, lies in armour, upon a rolled mattress; but his feet rest upon a dog of the "talbot" kind, in punning allusion to his family name. Others of these animals, at the sides of the tomb, support banners inscribed with heraldic designs.

The ruins of the ancient Manor House, which were next visited, are not far outside the town. Of Sheffield Castle, which stood a siege in the reign of Henry III., and which was two miles distant, no remnant can now be seen. Concerning the descent of this manor of Hallam or Sheffield, which was once the Saxon lordship of Earl Waltheof, beheaded in 1075 for a rising against William the Conqueror, much was said at the Archæological Congress. It came by marriage to the Talbots in 1406, and from the Talbots, after two centuries, passed in like manner to the Howards, whence it belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. Cardinal Wolsey, after his fall in the King's favour, was the guest of the Earl of Shrewsbury in the Sheffield Manor House till a week before his death in the Abbey at Leicester. Mary Queen of Scots was confined two years at Sheffield, but mostly in the castle, though a letter from Gilbert Talbot, the Earl's son, proves that she was at least a few days in the Manor House. The castle, in the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, was captured, and then ordered to be dismantled; it was in fact destroyed.

Broom Hall, the residence of Mr. R. N. Philipps, has preserved in its ancient gable a fine example of the old English timbered method of domestic architecture. It was inhabited, two hundred years ago, by Francis Jessop, one of the founders of the Royal Society, who here entertained the naturalist Ray, and other learned men of that age. The president and some other members of the British Archæological Association were received by Mr. Philipps at Broom Hall, and inspected the old gable of the house, while its owner read them an interesting account of that fashion of building, which is more frequently to be seen in Cheshire.

The proceedings of Monday, which had begun with the presentation, in the Cutlers' Hall, of an address of welcome to the Association, by the Mayor and Corporation of Sheffield, ended with a banquet given to them in the same hall by the Duke of Norfolk. Speeches were made by his Grace, by Lord Houghton, and by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Fairburn. In the course of the week, excursions have been made to Worksop Priory and Beauchief Priory, to Laughton-le-Morthen and Roche Abbey, to Rotherham, to some places beyond Huddersfield, to Conisborough and Doncaster, to Bradfield and Wharncliffe Chase. Several of these are included among our Illustrations.

Conisborough, or Coningsborough, Castle is known to the readers of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," as the abode of the rather stupid Saxon thane, Athelstane, who, indeed, appears there as a ghost when supposed to be dead, and disturbs the funeral rites in a very extraordinary manner. It is a massive round tower, occupying the whole summit of a wooded knoll, above the valley of the Don, but surrounded by a wall and fosse. The walls at the basement are 15 ft. thick; the entrance door, 14 ft. above ground, was formerly reached by a ladder, but there are now stone steps. A staircase in the wall leads up to each of the three stories, into which, and the dungeon below, the internal space is divided, being 22 ft. in diameter. Six projecting buttresses, which rise like turrets above the roof of the tower, complete this singular fortress of a mediæval Baron. Its general character resembles that of the towers and "peels" in the Border country of Scotland, but that these are square instead of round, and without the flanking buttresses.

The Abbey de Bello Capite, or Beauchief, is situated in Derbyshire, up the valley of the Sheaf, four miles south of Sheffield. What remains of it is a magnificent old tower, and part of the church nave, which is still used for public worship. The west window is modern, but there are three beautiful archways of Norman date.

The town of Rotherham, seven miles east of Sheffield, is at the confluence of the Rother with the Don, which is navigable from this point to the Humber. Its church of All Saints was partly built by Thomas Scott, of Rotherham, Archbishop of York in the time of Henry VII., who founded a college here. It is one of the finest Perpendicular church buildings in the north of England; and the interior presents some very peculiar features, such as the shape of the pillars, a section of which has the form of an elongated lozenge instead of a cylinder. On the bridge over the Don at Rotherham is a little wayside chapel, 32 ft. by 14 ft., lately used as a lock-up cell for police purposes.

Eight miles beyond Rotherham, in the Earl of Scarborough's park of Sandbeck, are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey, the offspring of Fountains Abbey at Ripon. Roche Abbey took its name from the rock, a limestone cliff, on which a hermit found the miraculous figure of a crucifix engraved by no human hand or tool. The quarries of this place are much used by Yorkshire churchbuilders. Of the old abbey yet remains the main gateway, with part of the chancel and transepts.

Tickhill, on the border of Nottinghamshire, is a small town with a fine old church and with a fragment of the castle, built, soon after the Conquest, by Roger de Busli, who got the lordship of Hallam after the defeat of Waltheof. The structure was probably like that of Conisborough, but the gateway tower alone remains. Tickhill, with Nottingham, held out for King John after the return of Richard Cœur de Lion from his Austrian captivity. It was taken and demolished in the civil wars of the Commonwealth.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Lord Ebury, presiding, yesterday week, at a meeting of the Cottage Garden Horticultural Society at Rickmansworth, discussed the question of wages with reference to the allegation that high wages lead to drunkenness and crime. He said, considering the high price of provisions and fuel, he thought it was high time wages should be increased; but he wished that the increase could have been got without such violent agitation and invective, which had caused so much ill-will between class and class. He wished also that he could say that it was unaccompanied with intemperance; but so long as humanity remained what it was we should never get any considerable amount of good without a considerable admixture of evil. He was inclined to think, as time went on and labourers became accustomed to the higher wages, that they would learn to appreciate these advantages and use them to a better purpose than intemperance. The navvy was the highest paid of unskilled labourers, and when railways first began to be made there were considerable complaints of their conduct; but since then he could not only give his own, but the testimony of every police director in the kingdom, that there was not a better behaved class to be found than the English navvy.

So seriously have the intermittent disputes between the Welsh colliers and their employers as to the application of the Mines Regulation Act affected the local coal trade that the output is said to have declined to about a third of its normal quantity. The masters have conceded point after point—among others the Imperial ton as the standard of measure—yet the men still discover new grievances. It is hoped, however, that the last of them will soon be disposed of.

A conference of miners' delegates, representing 30,000 South Lancashire colliers, concluded its sitting at Wigan on Saturday last. The subject under discussion was the weighing clause of the Mines Regulation Act; and resolutions were passed insisting that the Act should be carried out, protesting against exemptions and extensions of time, and pledging the meeting to use every legitimate means to establish the system of payment legalised by the Act.

A great trades demonstration was held at Blackburn last Saturday afternoon. Upwards of a thousand journeymen and apprentices formed in procession, accompanied by ten bands of music, and walked through the principal streets of the town to the Corporation Park. Councillor Crossley presided. A resolution moved by Mr. W. Billington condemned the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Master and Servants Act, and the laws of conspiracy as assigning other than civil remedies. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Banks and carried unanimously. A second one pledged trades unionists to support the Parliamentary candidates who favoured the first resolution.

An extensive strike has occurred in the lace trade at Nottingham. The lacemakers have hitherto been paid during "alterations"—that is, while preparing the machinery for new patterns of lace—at the rate of 3s. 4d. per day. They now demand 5s. per day, and to this the masters will not accede.

The reports furnished to the union committees of the building trades indicate that the advance to ninepence an hour has been very generally conceded. Both the carpenters and the masons passed resolutions for placing on strike pay all who had been refused the advance. The sequel of the movement is likely to be a demand from the labourers for an additional halfpenny an hour—viz., 6d., instead of 5½d.

The rules of the "National Federation of Employers"—which, it is said, has been called into existence by the operations of workmen's trade unions, to which it is intended to be a corresponding organisation—have been published.

An Irish agricultural labourers' union was formed, yesterday week, at Kanturk, in the county of Cork.

In a trade circular issued by a firm of colliers at Cardiff, it is stated, as a reason for a diminished output at the collieries, that quite one half of the colliers are enjoying themselves at the seaside, or assisting in harvesting operations.

Mr. Lowe, as Home Secretary, has declined to rescind a sentence of six months' imprisonment upon two trade-union carpenters who were convicted of intimidation. He declares that he cannot re-hear a case which has been pronounced upon by a Judge and jury.

Northamptonshire is being rewarded for its efforts to find a home supply of coal. It is announced that a seam two feet thick has been discovered at Wellingborough.

The exhibition of leather-work held in Northampton has proved a complete success. The 2000 exhibits are classed into five divisions, and not only illustrate the uses to which leather can be put, but the machines employed. Besides shoes, boots, gloves, saddlery, portmanteaus, and bookbinding, there are specimens of leather frames, card-cases, and brackets. Some old English leather bottles, a South American lasso, a Kaffir shield, and one of rhinoceros hide taken from Magdala, and two Ashantee bridles excite general interest.

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FINE ARTS.

The triennial exhibition of the Antwerp Salon (in rotation with the exhibitions at Brussels and Ghent) is now open. The collection contains 1256 items, but is reported to be far inferior to that at Brussels last year—which we reviewed. A large proportion of the leading Belgian painters either abstain from contributing or send comparatively unimportant examples. The two most remarkable works in the exhibition are said to be Mr. Alma Tadema's "Claudius Saluted Emperor," which was exhibited at our Royal Academy last year, and "La Mère du Messie," by M. C. Verlat, now Director of the Weimar Academy. The latter is a large triptych, containing the Virgin and Child in the central compartment and the figures of the four Evangelists in the two leaves. The work is intended, we believe, to be a votive offering to the cathedral of Antwerp, in memory of the artist's mother. M. Verlat is one of the most versatile painters of Europe, but is best known, probably, by his animal pictures, often of humorous character. The religious subjects, which he occasionallly treats, are, however, always distinguished by reverential sentiment and fine technical qualities. Our readers may remember a Madonna by this artist which we engraved from the International Exhibition of 1871.

One of the most remarkable instances of rapid rise in the price of a work by a contemporary, or nearly contemporary, artist is that recorded of the "Marino Faliero" of Eugene Delacroix. This picture the artist in vain sought to sell for 1000f. Ten years after its completion, however, it was sold for 12,000f., and, after passing through two or three hands, was ultimately bought by Sir Richard Wallace for 80,000f.—i.e., eighty times the price at first asked.

Mr. John M. Wilson is exhibiting his collection of pictures, which, like that of Sir Richard Wallace, equals in importance some public galleries, at the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire of Brussels, for the benefit of the poor of the town. Mr. Wilson bears the entire expense of the exhibition, and has published a catalogue of the collection containing fifty-five admirable engravings of the principal pictures. Of the 500 copies of the catalogue 400 will be sold at 20f. each for the benefit of the Brussels poor. The collection is composed mainly of works of the Flemish, Dutch, and English schools. Among the last are examples of Bonnington, Constable, Morland, Mulready, Opie, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Turner, Wilson, and Crome. Mr. Wilson is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, who may be said to have introduced cotton manufactures into the Low Countries. After the Revolution of 1830 he followed his Royal patron into Holland, where he established probably the most important commercial house in that country, its relations with Java in particular being extraordinarily extensive.

The third Autumn Exhibition of Pictures held under the auspices of the Liverpool Corporation will be opened to the public on Monday, Sept. 1.

Some important frescoes, attributed to Agnolo Gaddi, the Florentine painter of the fourteenth century, have been discovered in an ancient apartment adjoining the Villa Demidoff at San Donato. They formed part, with others which have long since disappeared, of a series of decorations of the monastery of San Donato, in Polverosa, one of the most ancient and most celebrated monasteries of Italy.

A bust of the late F. D. Maurice by Mr. Woolner has been placed in Westminster Abbey, in the chapel of St. John the Baptist; and a marble statue of the late Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Woolner, has been placed in the ante-chapel of the college, close to that of the late Lord Macaulay.

The receipts from the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy amounted to between fifteen and sixteen thousand pounds. The Archbishop of York has been elected honorary chaplain to the Royal Academy, in place of the late Bishop of Winchester.

The painter Anastasi, for whom a subscription producing 120,000f. had been made among artists, owing to his having become blind, has made over to the Academy of the Beaux Arts the reversion of 100,000f., the interest of which he reserves to himself during his life, for "the foundation of a pension or annual assistance in favour of French painters or sculptors, or those who may be assimilated to Frenchmen in misfortune."

A reduced study or replica of the "Marriage of Henri IV.," one of the subjects of the Marie de Medicis series of pictures in the Louvre, has been sold to a Dutch amateur for £5086.

Mr. Thomas Heaphy, of late years a member of the Society of British Artists, died lately, aged sixty. For many years he exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere, his subjects being principally of the class of historical genre. Mr. Heaphy also employed his pen with considerable ability as an art-critic. His most successful literary work, published a few years back, was a story of modern spiritualism, entitled "Mr. H.'s Own Narrative."——We have also to announce the death, after a long and painful illness, at the age of forty-three, of Mr. E. Crawford, a genre painter, some of whose pleasantly-conceived and conscientiously-elaborated works have become popular through the medium of photography. The painter's widow is an artist who largely and deservedly shared her husband's reputation.——We have further to announce the death, at the age of thirty-seven, of Mr. Joseph Shepheard Wyon, of the family of medallists of that name, who have taken the place of the Pistrucci in this country. The deceased artist held the appointment of chief engraver of her Majesty's seals.

A new Townhall built at Bradford at an expenditure of £100,000 is to be opened on Sept. 9, with the revival of what many remember as the "Bishop Blaize Festival," an imposing procession of local trades, last celebrated in the town some forty years ago. A public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held on Monday, and it was resolved to observe the day as a general holiday.

Mr. Gladstone, the *Observer* understands, has been advised on high legal authority that his assumption of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer does not vacate his seat at Greenwich. Under these circumstances, no notification of his acceptance of the office will be made to the Speaker, and therefore, even supposing, which there is absolutely no reason to believe, that the Speaker should hold a contrary opinion to that of the authorities consulted, no action can be taken or writ issued till after the meeting of Parliament.

An Admiralty circular gives the details of Mr. Goschen's latest reform in the Navy. As a beginning towards the establishment of a special staff for navigating and piloting duties, it is proposed to appoint five lieutenants under four years' standing, and twenty sub-lieutenants. Candidates are to be selected by examination, in preparing for which facilities will be provided at Portsmouth and elsewhere. Lieutenants thus appointed will have to go through a short course of gunnery. All officers holding navigating appointments will receive an addition to the pay of their rank, and will be retained on the executive list.

MUSIC.

M. RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

These concerts commenced brilliantly, at Covent Garden Theatre, on Saturday last, when the programme comprised the overtures to "Masaniello" and "La Gazza Ladra;" various pieces of dance music; a selection from "Babil and Bijou,' including the celebrated "Spring Chorus," by the original choir of boys; and vocal solos by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Blanche Cole, Madame Demeric-Lablache, Mr. George Perren, and Signor Foli. A full and efficient orchestra has been engaged, consisting of one hundred skilled instrumentalists, and these are reinforced, in some of the pieces, by the band of the Royal Artillery. A chorus of fifty voices is also an important feature in the arrangements. The solo instrumentalists on the opening night were the well-known pianist, Madame Carreno-Sauret, who gave an effective performance of Liszt's "Rigoletto" fantasia; M. Sauret, who executed with much brilliancy a violin fantasia by Wieniawski; and Mr. Levy, the eminent performer on the cornet, who was cordially received on his first appearance since his recent return to England. M. Rivière conducted.

The decorations of the theatre, specially prepared for these concerts, are very elaborate and tasteful, giving an appearance of an Oriental interior, and including ferneries and fountains. The decorative artists are Messrs. Dayes and Caney.

The crowded attendance and the successful performances of Saturday give promise of a highly favourable season for M. Rivière's new series of concerts.

The specialties of this week were a Mendelssohn selection, on Wednesday evening, conducted by Mr. Barnby; and "The Messiah," on Friday, conducted by Mr. William Carter. To-night (Saturday) Miss Rose Hersee is to make her first appearance since her return from a successful tour in America.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

The autumn season of the Oxford-street theatre began on Saturday, under the conduct of Mr. James Guiver, whose long experience of theatrical management well qualifies him for the task he has undertaken. The class of entertainment intended is indicated by the selection of Lord Byron's mysterious tragedy of "Manfred" for the leading performance. That drama the illustrious author never purposed for the stage, and thought that he had so constructed it that its representation would be impossible. One might have concluded, indeed, that its theme, as well as its mode of treatment, would have excluded it from the boards. The beauty, however, of the poetry and the dramatic power of two or three scenes have secured the attention of a select public, for which it would seem that Mr. Guiver is willing to cater. "Manfred," as of course our readers are aware, has been previously performed. It was first introduced to the stage by Mr. Alfred Bunn in 1834, and the embodiment of its singular hero was intrusted to Mr. Denvil, an actor of some talent, but not generally appreciated. He so far succeeded that the drama was travestied for the Strand, and the scenery was so good that it added much to the reputation of the Messrs. Grieve. Ten years ago, Mr. Chatterton reproduced the play at Drury Lane, with all the appliances of the national theatre, and supported by the acting of Mr. Phelps. On the present occasion, the scenery, which is excellent, has been supplied by Messrs. W. Telbin and W. L. Telbin, and also by Mr. F. Fenton, assisted by Mr. Emden. The title rôle has been undertaken by Mr. Charles Dillon, under whose direction the general action of the drama has been arranged. We had expected much from this gentleman's performance, nor have we been disappointed; it is, in fact, the best rendering of the character we have yet been favoured with. Mr. Charles Dillon enters into the character with spirit, and throws into it an amount of passion, feeling, and emotion, which his predecessors appear not to have considered indispensable. They seem to have thought the work was a poem to be declaimed, not a drama to be acted. Mr. Dillon has thought otherwise, and is careful to bring out the dramatic qualities of the scenes, in which he has succeeded beyond our expectation. Not that he is altogether perfect either; for, in describing to the Witch of the Alps the misfortunes of his love, he gave without any emphasis, "Not with my hand, but heart," a confession which should have been wrung from him with a cry of agony, and not merely catalogued as a common matter. One of the most difficult parts in the play is also the most brief, that of the phantom of Astarte. Miss Cowper deserves praise for her pose and her pathos—the evident feeling and the rhythmical expression of a few words, which contain a world of import. The situation itself is one of the most sublime, and may take rank with anything in Dante. The important part of the Chamois Hunter was admirably well supported by Mr. William Rignold, and Mr. Palmer made an excellent Abbot of St. Maurice. Mr. Alfred Honey was suitably comic in Herman, and Mr. Brunton, in the aged retainer Manuel, was appropriately characteristic. Mr. Egan looked grand as Arimanes; and among the young ladies who represented the various influences Miss Russell and Miss Alice Phillips distinguished themselves as Hesper and Ariel, Spirits of the Stars and of Ether; as also did Miss Baldwin as the Witch of the Alps. Among the scenery we may name as most worthy of attention the studio and Gothic gallery in Manfred's castle, painted by Mr. F. Fenton; the precipice and glaciers near the summit of the Jungfrau, painted by Mr. Telbin; as also the Steinbach Waterfall by the same artist. To Mr. Fenton we are likewise indebted for the châlet of the chamois-hunter and Alpine pass and the snow-capped summit of the Jungfrau. The last scene is by Mr. Emden—namely, the turret studio, where the conflict between the Evil and Good supernaturals, which takes place at Manfred's death, is very suggestively managed. Mr. Dillon was called more than once before the curtain.

GAIETY.

The fun so prominent in the French comedy "Tricoche et Cacolet" appears to have recommended that piece to Mr. Hollingshead as a medium for the profitable employment of the talents of Mr. Toole and Mr. Brough. Accordingly, it has been produced under the title of "Bibb and Tucker," in a well-intended version, which presents the original in so emasculated a state that it must needs disappoint the expectant playgoer. Miss E. Farren and the two distinguished comedians above named worked hard to restore to the English text the life of the French, and even resorted to artificial expedients for the extorting of effects; but, though they succeeded in ensuring a certain amount of sympathy and merriment, the result was not eminently satisfactory. Bibb and Tucker are to be accepted as two inquiry agents, one of whom, Bibb (Mr. Toole), has disguised himself as a street-arab, and interviewed a Mr. Tobin (Mr. Soutar), whose wife has an intrigue with Sir Rupert Tasker (Mr. Maclean). Tucker, on the other hand (Mr. Brough), disguised as an organ-grinder, makes the acquaintance of Mrs. Tobin (Miss E. Farren), offering her assistance. Mrs. Tobin, by means of Sir Rupert, secures a safe journey to her aunt at Berlin. Bibb pursues the fugitives, with the view of restoring his wife to Tobin; and Tucker provides the runaways with the livery of a footman and lady's maid, and also with service in the house of Signora Vibrato (Miss E. Duncan). Both Bibb and Tucker assume a variety of disguises to counteract each other's designs; ultimately, too, the Signora is arrested for Mrs. Tobin, and the confusion arrives at a climax. Nothing remains but that the agents should effect a compromise and promote a reconciliation. Showering their handbills among the audience, they bring the sport to an abrupt end, and the curtain down upon a piece of effective action. Thus concludes a piece which aims at more than it attains, yet is not without attractive points.

At the Haymarket Mr. J. S. Clarke will make his first appearance next Saturday, under the management of Messrs. Walter Joyce and W. R. Field, who have taken the theatre for an autumn season, with every prospect of achieving a great success. The experiment has our good wishes.

HOLYHEAD NEW HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

The completion of the breakwater, and formal opening of the new harbour of refuge, formed by twenty-five years' labour at Holyhead, the well-known port for Dublin steam-packets on the coast of Anglesey, was celebrated last Tuesday with a ceremonial performance and festivity, in which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh bore the most conspicuous parts. We have, on former occasions, given Illustrations and some account of the progress of this great and useful work in our Journal; and now present a general view of the harbour and breakwater, looking over it towards the shore of Anglesey, the foreground, part of the Holyhead island or peninsula, being separated from Anglesey by a wide inlet of the sea. There is a connecting piece of sandbank, three quarters of a mile long, some portions of which are overflowed at high tide, but this lies out of sight, far to the right hand of our view. The steam-packet harbour and pier, familiar to the traveller between England and Ireland, are seen in that direction. In the middle of the view is the capacious new harbour, with the breakwater extending part of the width across the bay, and having a length of a mile and a half, but with two considerable bends. A number of colliers and other small vessels lie under its shelter, while two or three ships of war are anchored in deeper water near the end of the wall. The Devastation and other large ironclads are lying outside, in the open roadstead. The original plan comprised a north breakwater of 5360 ft. in length from the coast line, and an east breakwater 2000 ft. in length, the two inclosing between them an area of 267 acres of available water space, with a packet pier 1500 ft. long. As the works proceeded it was found that the harbour would be too small even for purposes of refuge, and it was therefore determined to extend the northern breakwater to 7860 ft., and thus shelter an additional roadstead of 400 acres of deep water. The breakwater is terminated by a head on which is erected a lighthouse. The foundation of the work is a great rubble mound of stone, 400 ft. wide at the base, and nowhere less than 250 ft. in width at low-water level. It contains altogether about 7,000,000 tons of stone. The rubble mound having been consolidated by the action of the sea, the superstructure is a solid central wall of massive masonry, built of stone from the Holyhead mountain quarries. Many of the stones are of great size, some weighing upwards of fifteen tons, and the work is set in lias lime mortar. The wall was built as near as possible to the inner edge of the stone deposit, the foundations being at the level of low water. It is carried to a height of 38 ft. 9 in., and upon it is a handsome promenade, surmounted on the sea side by a massive parapet. At a lower level, 27 ft. above low water, there is on the harbour side of the central wall a terrace or quay 40 ft. wide, formed by an inner wall. The head at the end of the breakwater is a massive structure of ashlar masonry, 150 ft. long and 50 ft. wide; and the foundations rest upon the rubble mound, at a level varying from 20 ft. to 28 ft. below low water.

The late Mr. J. M. Rendel superintended the work personally as engineer-in-chief, from the commencement, in December, 1847, until his death, in 1856, when Mr. John Hawkshaw succeeded him. Mr. G. C. Dobson has been the resident engineer, and the contractors Messrs. J. and C. Rigby. The harbour master is Vice-Admiral Schomberg.

The squadron of ironclads, which arrived on Saturday, consisted of the Agincourt, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Hornby, the Hercules, the Sultan, the Northumberland, and the Devastation. These were preceded by the despatch-boats Lively and Vivid and six training-brigs. Public maritime authorities were represented by Sir Frederick Arrow, Deputy Master, and some of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in their steam-yacht Galatea; the Commissioners of Northern Lights, in the steam-yacht Argus; and the Commissioners of Irish Lights, in the steam-yacht Princess Alexandra. The Victoria and Albert, Captain Prince Leiningen, arrived from Osborne very early on Tuesday morning. Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, landed from the Victoria and Albert at noon. They were received by Mr. W. O. Stanley, M.P., High Sheriff of the county, the Lord Lieutenant, and the Chairman of the Holyhead Local Board, with Mr. Chichester Fortescue, President of the Board of Trade. After the presentation of loyal addresses from the local authorities, the Princes were conveyed, in a train of small waggons, prettily decorated, and drawn by a locomotive, along the railroad to the head of the breakwater. Here they ascended a dais, under a canopy of flags, where Mr. Chichester Fortescue read a statement of the design and completion of the work, and the Prince of Wales declared the harbour of refuge to be opened. A royal salute was fired by the ships. The visitors afterwards inspected the lighthouse, and were entertained at Penrhos by Mr. Stanley. We shall give further Illustrations next week.

From the official railway returns for 1872, it appears that the capital sunk in railways increased 16 millions since 1871.

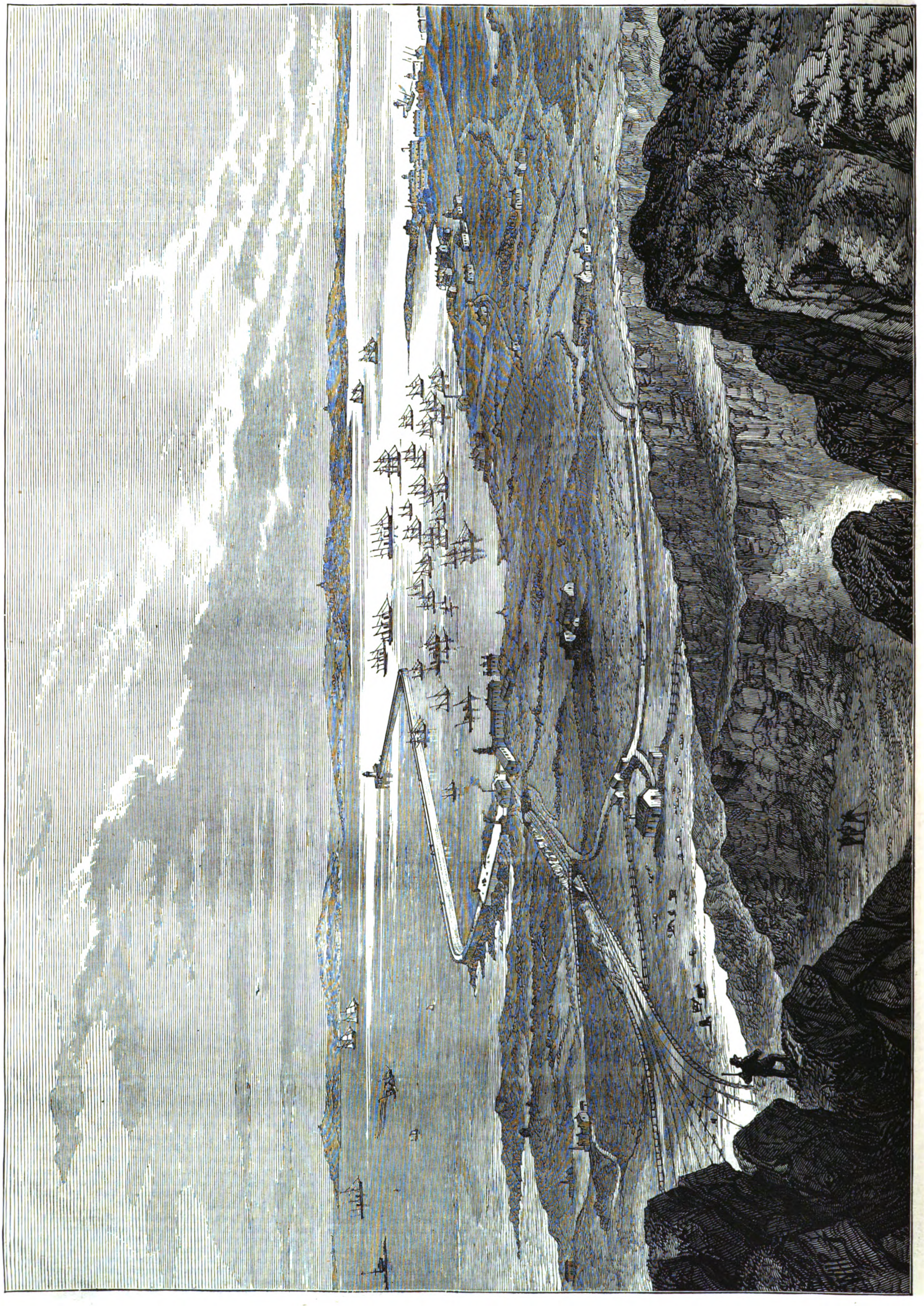
Saturday being the first anniversary of the existence of the Brighton Aquarium, about sixty gentlemen dined together in celebration of the event—Mr. G. Soames in the chair.

Dr. Austin, surgeon, of Reigate, and secretary of the Surrey Archæological Society, was found dead in the South Park at Reigate yesterday week, death having arisen from a fit.

The 15th of August, on which day last year the alarming riots in Belfast broke out, has this year passed over quietly in that town and in the north of Ireland generally, the Catholics refraining from making any demonstration.

Mr. Arthur Loxley, of Norcott Court, Herts, writes to say that Mrs. Elizabeth Leatherlund, of the age of 110 years, reaped two sheaves of wheat on Thursday week, in a field belonging to Mr. John Mead, of Tring, Herts.——On the 19th inst. Mrs. Hannah Peney died at King's Lynn, at the age of 102 years. Up to the time of her last illness, only some days since, she showed much vivacity, but she was very deaf and nearly blind.

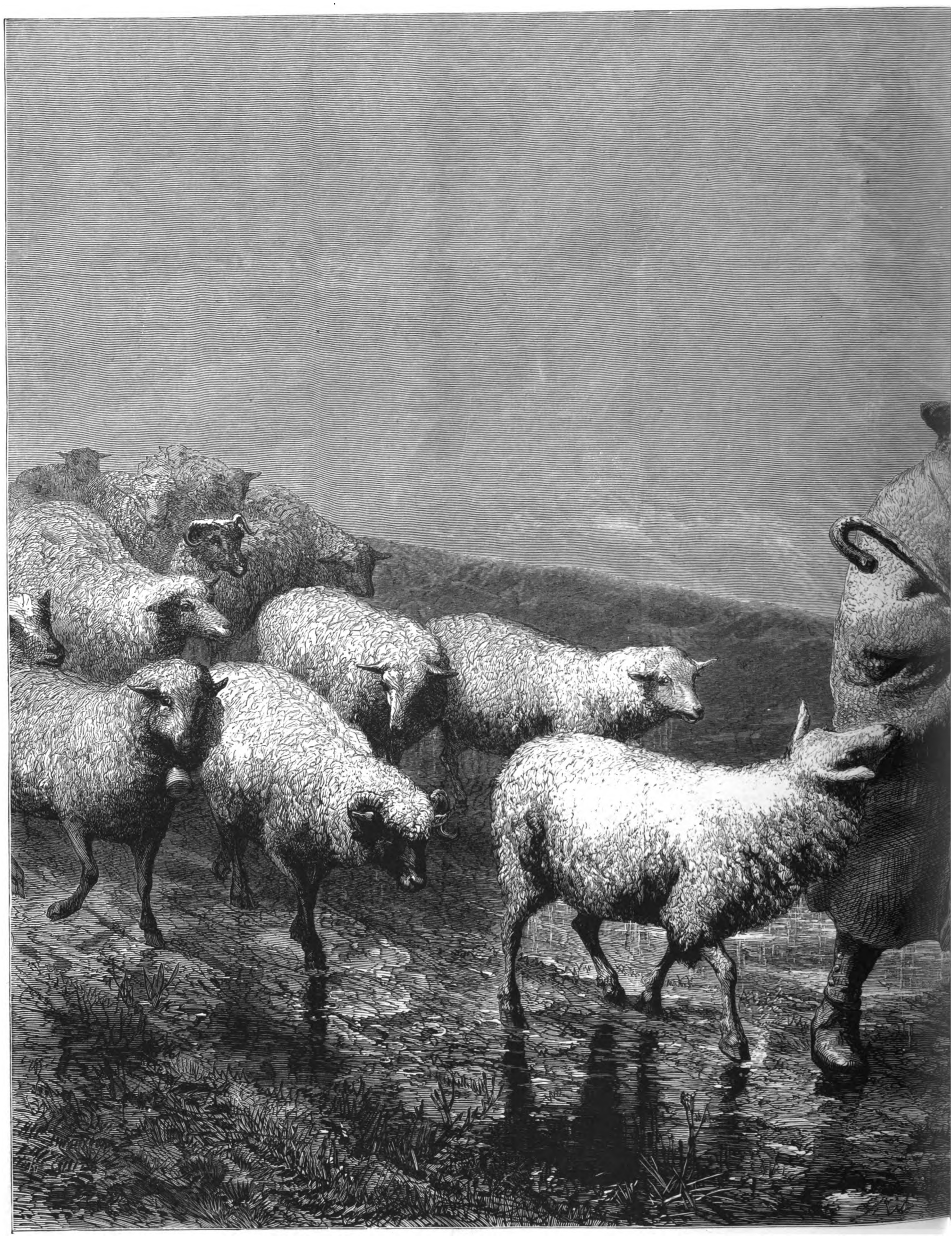
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THE NEW HARBOUR OF REFUGE AT HOLYHEAD.

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"He shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in

BY J. W. BOTTOMLEY.—FROM THE L

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; bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young."

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

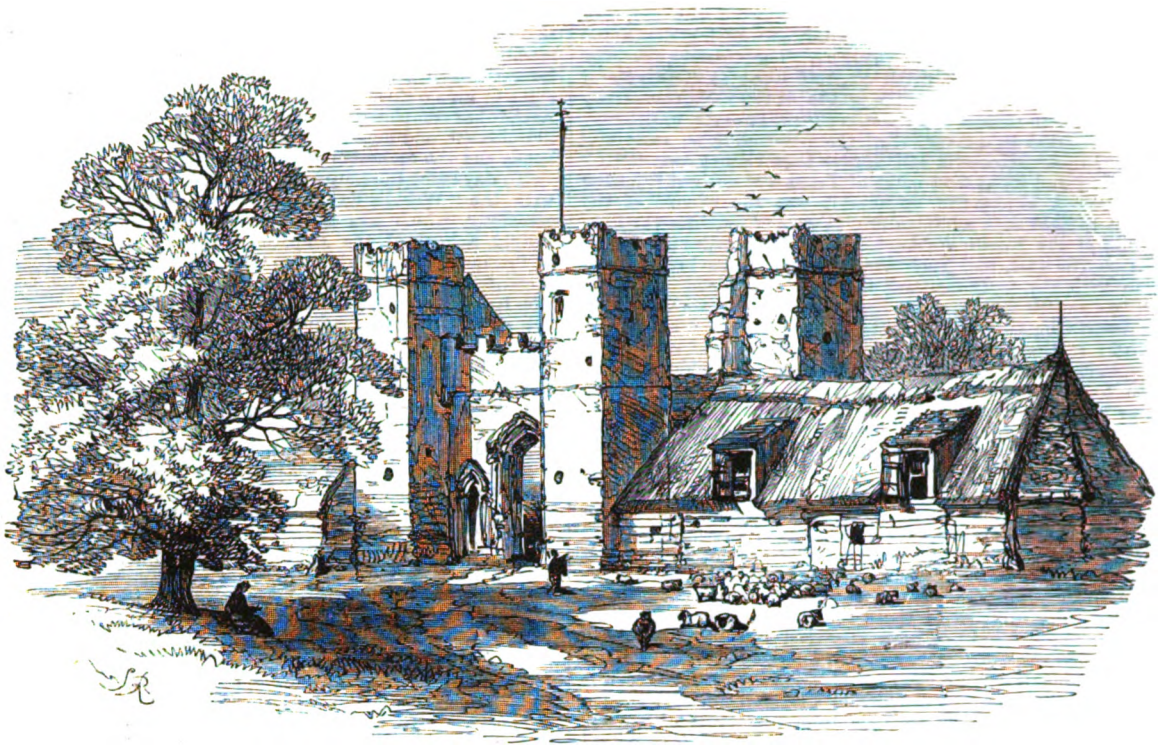
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Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

THE ISLE OF THANET.

That corner of Kent which terminates with the North Foreland, the most easterly point of England in these southern counties, was once as truly an island as Anglesey or the Isle of Wight. It was completely divided from the English mainland by a navigable arm of the sea, from Richborough, near Sandwich, to Reculvers, near Herne Bay. Richborough is a corruption of the Latin name Rutupiæ, and Reculvers of Regulbium, which were the two Roman forts built to guard the shortest and safest passage for Roman galleys sailing from the coast of Gaul to Roman London. This inner course would evade the dangers of the Goodwin Sands; but a fabulous tradition declares that the sands, which are ten miles long and two broad, and dry at low tide, were formed long afterwards in the Norman reign of William Rufus. As well say, with the old familiar joke, that they were caused by Tenterden steeple! The great barrier-bank, situated from seven to three miles off shore, which protects shipping anchored in the Downs, except when there is a southerly gale, is a cruel enemy to catch vessels rounding either the North or the South Foreland with a gale from the west; and whole fleets have been swallowed by its vast capacity of mischief. Opposite the Goodwin Sands, between Deal and Ramsgate, the coast recedes to form Pegwell Bay, with a wide tract of low and flat land, unlike the lofty cliffs of the two Forelands at each side of this broad level. The sea in Pegwell Bay spread formerly more inland, so that Sandwich, now two miles from the waves, in Saxon times was the most renowned of English seaports. It was at Ebbe's Fleet, the present name of a farm in Minster Marsh, that the Saxons themselves, led by Hengist and Horsa, are said to have landed and engaged in the service of the British King



DAUNDELION.



CLIFFS NEAR MARGATE



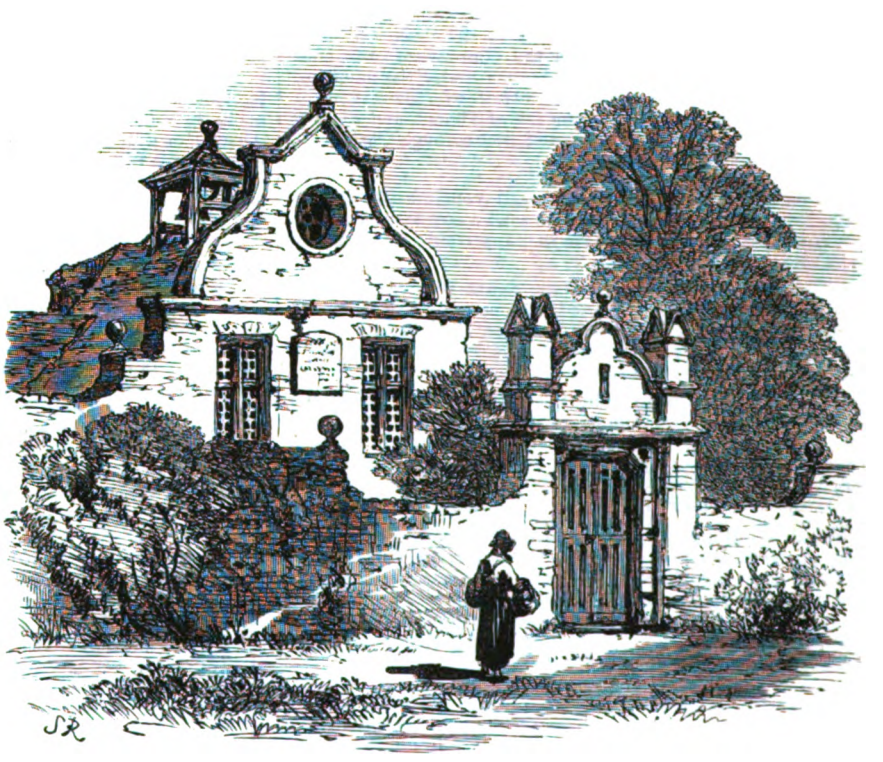
MINSTER CHURCH.



SALMESTON GRANGE, MARGATE.



FARMHOUSE.



MICHAEL YOAKLEY'S HOSPITAL, MARGATE.

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Vortigern, whose passion for the fair Rowena cost Britons their national independence. But that is a mythical romance which was sufficiently dealt with in one of our Christmas Numbers, by a "mongrel ballad-monger," who versified the quaint old story. It was certainly at Ebbe's Fleet that St. Augustine landed, in 597, to convert the heathen Saxons. The small river Stour, now quietly winding its way to the sea, has replaced a channel three furlongs broad, and having depth for the largest vessels of ancient voyagers. The distance overland from Pegwell Bay to the north coast of Kent at Reculvers is about nine miles, which was the length of the navigable strait, now reduced to several petty watercourses, streams, or ditches, but represented by a river called the Wansum at an early historical period. Hence it will appear that Thanet was indeed an island; and its ancient name of Tanet was derived from the word *tene*, a beacon-fire, because it was the custom of the Britons to light such a beacon-fire, in case of warlike peril, on the cliff of the North Foreland. It is eleven miles in length, from east to west, and from seven to nine miles broad, from north to south. It contains the two flourishing towns of Margate and Ramsgate, with Broadstairs and several growing and improving villages, likely to become towns. The staple industry of the entire district, in these towns and villages, is to provide accommodation and amusement for Londoners who come to enjoy the sea-bathing and to breathe the sea-air. These luxuries of nature, and remedies for town-bred disease or debility, can nowhere be found of better quality, and no marine watering-place that deserves the title is more accessible from London.

We are not about to describe a perambulation of all the Isle of Thanet. Visitors to Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, with the adjacent new collections of villas, hotels, and lodging-houses, are so numerous at this season, as in many seasons of past years, that it cannot be requisite to tell the world fresh news of those ordinary places of popular resort. The particular subjects of these few leaves from our Artist's sketch-book, which have been engraved to fill a page of our Journal this week, are rather chosen for the sake of their picturesque singularity, or their antiquarian interest. There is Daundelyon, the ancient mansion of a knightly family, French or Flemish, called Dent de Lion from some feat of warlike prowess, who lived here in the reign of Henry IV. It passed from the Daundelyons to the Petits of Shalmesford, whose descendants, in the last century, sold it to Henry Fox, Lord Holland; and his son, Charles James Fox, conveyed it to the Powells. All now remaining of the old building is an embattled gateway, with loopholes for shooting, constructed of brick and flint in alternate rows; above this are the Daundelyon arms, three lions rampant between two bars, and on the left is a demi-lion with a label in his mouth bearing the family name. This relic of antiquity is a mile and a half from Margate. Another curiosity, within half a mile, is the Drapers' Hospital, or Almshouse, founded by Michael Yoakley in 1709, with a small adjacent meeting-house of the Society of Friends. Good Michael Yoakley, it is said, was once a poor boy, tending swine on this very spot, but, having prospered in trade, and dying childless, he left a portion of his store, as we read in the inscription on a white marble tablet, "to relieve such industrious poor as truly fear the Lord, and are of meek, humble, and quiet spirit, according to his word." The present inmates are all women, and the place is commonly known as "Drapers." Salmestone Grange, of which the remaining old parts, once the chapel and infirmary of monks, are now used as a barn and granary, was a rural appendage of the great monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury. Several old farm-houses in the hamlets near Margate have a quaintness of aspect likely to attract the stranger's notice. The very names, too, such as Quex, Muthrix, Acol, Shallows, and Twenties, seem to remind him of Tudor or even Plantagenet times and characters, long before the pier was built or the Assembly Rooms and Tivoli Gardens were opened for the entertainment of London visitors.

The village of Minster, which has a station on the railway between Ramsgate and Canterbury, was formerly a seaport, but its creek or river has long since dwindled to an insignificant ditch. It is surrounded by green meadows, corn-fields, and copses, affording the most agreeable rural scenery. There was a famous monastic foundation, of Saxon date, at Minster, being the nunnery established in 670 by the Princess Dompneva, whose two brothers were killed by Egbert, King of Kent, because their birthright to the crown was better than his. A vision of supernatural terror having roused the conscience of the King, he begged the pious Dompneva to intercede for him. She promised him forgiveness, upon condition of his granting her, for this St. Mary's Convent, as much ground as a hind could run over. When the fleet animal was started, a base attempt was made to stop her course by one Thunor, but the earth opened and swallowed him up, so that the nunnery got an estate of 10,000 acres; and Dompneva was its first abbess, succeeded by her daughter, St. Mildred, who was followed by Eadburga, the builder of a more stately pile. All the seventy nuns, with their abbess, were slain, in 1011, by the ferocious Danes, when the convent was utterly destroyed; but its site and endowments were afterwards possessed by the monks of St. Augustine. These monks erected the church dedicated to St. Mary, which is a handsome building—the nave Norman, the chancel and transept Early English, with eighteen collegiate stalls in the chancel. It contains two large altar-tombs of black marble, richly decorated with fantastic sculpture; also the tomb of Edila de Thorne, stripped of its brass, and the bible-pew, where a copy of the sacred book was chained to the desk. Minster Court, a squire's mansion adjoining the churchyard, was once the residence of those who held the manor under the monks of Canterbury, the corporate landowners of this fertile district.

We shall, perhaps, return to the Isle of Thanet, and we may then give sketches of Reculvers and of Richborough Castle.

The Wesleyan Conference at Newcastle concluded its sittings on Thursday week, after resolving to send a courteous reply to Lord Shaftesbury's appeal for aid in suppressing Ritualism in the Church of England.

At the half-yearly meeting of the South-Western Railway Company a resolution was adopted, with one dissentient, "that 2000 gs. be presented to Captain Mangles, in testimony of the proprietors' appreciation of his services during the eighteen years he presided over the affairs of the company."

It has been decided to hold the autumnal congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Cardiff on Sept. 23 and three following days. During the visit excursions will be made to the Dowlais Ironworks, Raglan and Caerphilly Castle, and other places of interest in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The Marquis of Bute has signified his intention to be present.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton and the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton have been appointed assistant private secretaries to Mr. Gladstone at the Treasury. Sir Bruce Seton will be private secretary to Lord Aberdare as President of the Council. Mr. Frederick Clay will retain his post as private secretary of the patronage secretary of the Treasury. Sir Robert Sidney Mitford has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Lowe.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 18.

On Saturday last the Municipality of Vienna gave, in connection with the Exhibition, a fête in the Town Park, to which Archdukes Louis, Charles, and Rainer were invited, and also the Austrian and foreign Commissioners and jurymen, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the chief State officials. Bürgermeister Felder received the guests at the Curhaus from eight to nine o'clock, and at the latter hour the arrival of the Archdukes completed the company. The park was brilliantly illuminated, and music was played alternately by two military bands and the orchestra of Herr Strauss.

To-day being the Emperor's birthday, the prizes in connection with the "World's Exhibition" have been distributed. The ceremony, which was a brief one, took place in the Winter Riding School of the Imperial Palace. Archduke Rainer, as President of the Exhibition Committee, read an address, and presented to Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's brother, who had been deputed to act for his Majesty on the occasion, a list of the awards made by the juries. Archduke Charles replied with a few words authorising the publication of the lists. Baron Schwartz then read out the names of those who had received the diploma of honour, the highest distinction. One of the exhibitors returned thanks in the name of all, giving three cheers for the Emperor. The band played the Austrian National Anthem, and the ceremony was over.

The following British exhibitors have received diplomas of honour:—

In the Mining Department: The Geological Survey Office, Calcutta; Mr. Alderman Cotton, of London, for his Scandinavian iron ores.
In the Agricultural Department: Messrs. Fowler and Co., London; J. and F. Howard, Bedford; Ransomes, Sims, and Head, Ipswich.
In the Food Products Department: the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria; Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company; and Liebig's Extract of Meat Company.
In Textile Fabrics: Messrs. Brock Brothers, Huddersfield; Christy and Co., London; Horrocks, Miller, and Co., London.
In the Metal Trade: Messrs. Henry Bessemer and Co.; the Broughton Copper Company, Manchester; Messrs. Brown and Co., and Cammel and Co., of Sheffield; Elkington, of Birmingham; and the Landore Siemens Steel Company.
In Furniture: Messrs. Jackson and Graham, London.
In Glass, China, and Stone Ware: Messrs. Minton and Co., Stoke-on-Trent; the Worcester Porcelain Company.
In the Paper Trade: Messrs. Cowan and Sons, of Penicuick, Scotland.
In Decorative Art: Mr. Owen Jones, of London.
In Machinery: Messrs. Galloway and Sons, Belfast; Galloway and Sons Manchester; Lawson and Sons, Leeds; Platt Brothers, Oldham; Sharp, Stewart, and Co., Manchester.
Scientific Instruments: V. Kullberg, London.
War Material: Messrs. Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Educational Matters: The South Kensington Museum; Dr. Leitner, Lahore, India.

Out of the entire number of exhibitors only sixteen have obtained double diplomas of honour, and of these three fall to English firms—namely, Messrs. Fowler and Co., Leeds; Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln; and Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head, Ipswich. In education Germany takes the highest prize, America the second.

Of our various Australasian colonies none appears to such advantage at the Vienna Exhibition as Victoria, which offers alike the most important, interesting, and varied display. The New Zealand exhibit, which was recently described, is highly creditable to the colonists. Queensland, however, sends next to nothing, and New South Wales contents itself with exhibiting merely some tins of preserved provisions. Victoria sends, for the most part, raw materials and products; and, indeed, it could scarcely be otherwise—the youth, scanty population, and comparative isolation of the different settlements not allowing it as yet to make any great show in the way of manufactures The staple products of Victoria are wheat and wool, but intelligent colonists maintain that its minerals will prove far greater sources of wealth in times to come than any kind of agricultural produce—iron ores, coal, lead, slate, and auriferous quartz being found in abundance in different parts of the colony. Up to the present time, however, the reefs of auriferous quartz alone have been worked to any extent; and an idea of their importance may be gained from the fact that, according to the latest returns, they are 2881 in number, and, with the auriferous alluvial grounds, extend over 900 square miles, the estimated value of the two being upwards of eight millions and a half sterling. The Melbourne Mining Department, which exhibits models of some of the most famous nuggets found in the Victoria mines, such as the "Welcome" and "Lady Barkly," has a case of mineralogical and geological specimens, including lead, antimony, and coal; while the Ilfracombe Iron Company sends samples of iron ores and manufactured iron; the Hope Mining Company, pyrites and granite; and the Rose of Denmark Gold Mining Company contributes slabs of slate and auriferous quartz, such as is displayed by half a dozen other associations.

Exhibitors of wool from different parts of the colony show fleeces which are exceptionally fine, both as regards weight and quality. It is estimated that there are nearly ten million sheep in Victoria, the amount of wool exported annually to Europe being nearly 76,500,000 lb. Both Victoria and South Australia send specimens of wheat and flour, those exhibited by the latter being unquestionably the finer of the two; but in either case the grain is remarkable for its size, and the flour for its excessive whiteness. Following in the wake of the other colonies, Victoria also exhibits specimens of its woods, sections of its trees, and collections of ferns; while on the walls of the gallery hang the skins of native animals, with portraits of aborigines and ethnological and geographical charts.

Among, however, its most important exhibits are its collections of wines and preserved meats. Although wine was made in Victoria in 1851, and even earlier, the history of Australian wines may be said to date only from 1860, for until then no wine the produce of the colony was regarded as a beverage which could be safely placed upon the table, save with proper caution and no end of apologies. To-day, however, thanks to the efforts of the more enterprising colonists, Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia can boast of wines as fine as many produced in the principal wine-growing European States, and the samples sent to Vienna have received the highest possible commendation from the international wine jury, which has distributed medals of merit and progress with a liberal hand among the different exhibitors, and awarded a diploma of honour to the wine-growers of Victoria. The same may be said with regard to preserved meats, against which so much prejudice formerly existed among the English working classes, although, if one may judge from the amount imported into Great Britain last year—17,500 tons against four tons in 1866—that prejudice seems now to be wellnigh dissipated. Several samples of these meats—comprising beef, mutton, lamb, hares, rabbits, tongues, &c.—were tasted by the food jury at a luncheon given for the purpose, and were, without exception, pronounced to be excellent.

The Victorian display is completed by a series of photographs of the colony, consisting principally of views of public buildings and stylish private residences. The charming coloured photographs from Queensland, contributed by Mr. Daintree, the Crown agent, are far more interesting, and bring vividly before one's eyes the picturesque scenery of the colony. With their undoubted fidelity to nature, they give one a marvellous insight into the character of the country and of the life which is led there. Here are the solitary stockman's hut bordering the great bush, with its tracts of dense and almost impenetrable scrub, and the long silent plains and sedgy marshes near the margins of the Murray and the Murrimbidgee rivers, where the cattle over which he has guard graze in vast flocks. Then there are the straggling stations of the wealthy squatters, with their wool sheds, huts, and paddocks, behind which spread immense plains, deep forests, and boundless swamps, which become converted into lakes when the creeks are swollen by the winter rains. The gold-fields, too, and their rough-looking inhabitants, find a place in the series, together with many of the smaller towns, none of which look particularly inviting. Queensland has little of interest to show beyond these photographs, if I except some very fine Cotswold and merino fleeces and a collection of specimens of her timber. The exhibits of South Australia comprise some excellent wines from the Auldana and other vineyards; various specimens of wheat and flour, to which I have already referred; and several stuffed kangaroos, which create considerable interest among the juvenile visitors to our colonial display.

In the courtyard to the left of the colonial gallery stands the pavilion where the principal British exhibits in connection with the art of war are displayed. Sir William Armstrong makes, perhaps, the most important show, this comprising several breech and muzzle loading guns, such as the Gatling and the Palliser, Moncrieff gun-carriages, and electrical torpedoes. The Henry Rifled Barrel Company sends steel barrels for the Gatling gun, such as have been adopted by the British War Department; and Major Leveson exhibits several military appliances and equipments. Dr. Mayo contributes a sling apparatus, in form of a cart for transporting severely wounded men, intended chiefly for use between field hospitals and railways, and the chief advantage of which is that it reduces the number of men and amount of material required for field hospital service. Another pavilion of far less pretentious appearance, which may be entered from the British section of the nave, rises in the courtyard between the British and Brazilian transverse galleries. Here objects of a very varied character are to be found, ranging from sewing-machines and nuts and bolts to surgical instruments, photographs, and examples of chromolithography.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at an education meeting at Hawarden, said that he preferred voluntary to compulsory education. School boards were doing a vast deal of good, but where four fifths of the education was provided he did not see why they should go to the expense of a board to supply the remaining fifth.

By a return which has been published of the parishes and places where the question of establishing a school board or not has been contested, it appears that in 465 places resolutions for the establishment of a school board were passed, and in 113 places they were negatived. A poll was demanded in 117 cases. In forty-two of those cases where the resolutions in favour of a school board were adopted the vote was confirmed by a poll; in twenty-four cases it was reversed. In forty-four cases where the proposal to establish a school board was negatived the vote was confirmed by the poll, and in seven cases it was reversed.

The Liverpool School Board held an adjourned meeting, on Tuesday, to decide upon the manner in which they should meet a deficiency of school accommodation for 10,496 children. On the previous day the sub-committee on school accommodation presented a report showing that the number of children in Liverpool between the ages of three and thirteen was 94,868, and that, after deducting from this number 2070 for boys and girls and 2570 for infants, as authorised by the Education Department, the board had to provide for the education of 74,597, children. There is at present, or there is being provided, accommodation for 72,518 children; but, after deducting the school space which cannot be utilised on account of the population having migrated from the districts in which certain schools are situated, the sub-committee reported a net deficiency for 876 boys, 1020 girls, and 8600 infants: total, 10,496. They therefore proposed the immediate erection of schools for 1470 boys, 1470 girls, and 2460 infants: total, 5400; and recommended that present schools should be rearranged, so that they would be able to accommodate a larger number of infants. No estimate of cost was embodied in the report, but it was stated by the chairman of the board that the proposed outlay, added to the cost of schools now being built by the board, would bring up the expenditure to about £200,000. An amendment was submitted proposing to postpone the further consideration of the matter for six months, on the ground that there were 21,522 vacant places in existing schools, irrespective of accommodation of 8000 or 10,000 children in schools not recognised by the board; and the debate was adjourned in order that public opinion on the matter might be ascertained. The discussion terminated on Tuesday in the adoption of the report of the sub-committee by a majority of 10 to 5.

It is not expected that there will be any contest for the City division of the London School Board, as we understand the four present members will offer themselves for re-election.

Orders of her Majesty in Council have been published in the *Gazette* sanctioning by-laws for the compulsory attendance of children at school, made with the approval of the Education Department under the seventy-fourth section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, by the school boards of Chigwell (Essex) and Thornton (near Bradford).

In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting for the promotion of technical education, at which the Prince of Wales presided, the Goldsmiths' Company has forwarded a donation of £20, and the Skinners' Company one of £10 10s., to the London School Board, to enable the board to send school children to inspect manufactures and their processes at the London International Exhibition of this year.

The Lords of the Admiralty made their annual inspection of Sheerness on Tuesday.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the barque Princess of Wales in Dundalk Bay, on July 2, has been held, and the Court is of opinion that the vessel was lost by the default of the master, Mr. John Finlayson, who they considered had been guilty of the grossest incompetency and negligence, not only in navigating the vessel, but after she got ashore. They therefore cancelled his certificate.——The inquiry into the loss of the barque Anna Francis, of Carnarvon, was concluded at Cardiff on Monday, the Court coming to the conclusion that the master (Griffith Jones) had not made sufficient exertions to save the ship, and they suspended his certificate for two years.——The Mersey Dock Board, having inquired into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Dunmail, a new iron clipper, was resolved to cancel the license of the pilot, who was, they considered, entirely to blame.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

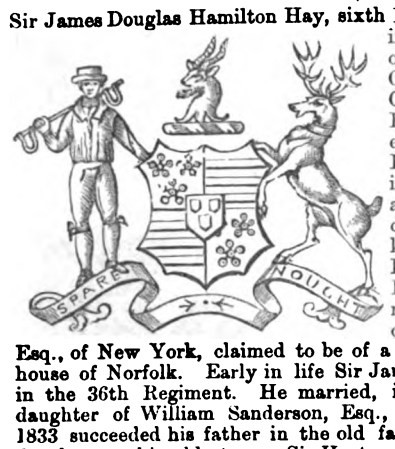
SIR RALPH HOWARD, BART.

Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., J.P. and D.L., of Bushy Park, in the county of Wicklow, late Colonel of the Wicklow Militia, died on the 15th inst. He was born in 1801, the elder son of the Hon. Hugh Howard, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Robert Bligh, Dean of Elphin, and was grandson of Ralph, first Viscount Wicklow, and Alice, Countess of Wicklow, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Forward, Esq., M.P., of Castle Forward, in the county of Donegal. Having succeeded to a considerable estate in the county of Wicklow, he represented that county in Parliament for twenty-three years, from 1829 to 1852, and was at one time its High Sheriff. In 1838 he was created a Baronet. Sir Ralph married, July, 1837, Charlotte Anne, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James John Fraser, Bart., daughter of Daniel Craufurd, Esq., and niece of the gallant Peninsular General, Robert Craufurd, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo. Sir Ralph had no issue, and the baronetcy consequently becomes extinct.



SIR J. D. H. HAY, BART.

Sir James Douglas Hamilton Hay, sixth Baronet, of Alderston, in Berwickshire, died, on the 30th ult., at Ottawa, Dominion of Canada. He was born Dec. 28, 1800, the elder son of Sir Thomas Hay, fifth Baronet, who inherited the baronetcy as heir male at the decease, in 1825, of his kinsman, Sir Henry Hay Macdowal, fourth Baronet. Sir James's mother, Anna, daughter of Sheffield Howard, Esq., of New York, claimed to be of a younger branch of the house of Norfolk. Early in life Sir James held a commission in the 36th Regiment. He married, in 1819, Jane, second daughter of William Sanderson, Esq., of Springbank, and in 1833 succeeded his father in the old family title, which now devolves on his eldest son, Sir Hector Maclean Hay, seventh Baronet, born in 1821, and married, in 1852, to Anne Charlotte, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, H.E.C.S., and daughter of Dr. White.



LADY TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

The Right. Hon. Maria Margaretta, Baroness Talbot de Malahide, died, on the 9th inst., after a long illness, at Malahide Castle, near Dublin. Her Ladyship was youngest daughter and coheiress of the late Patrick Murray, Esq., of Simprim, in the county of Forfar, and was married, Aug. 9, 1842, to James, Lord Talbot de Malahide, late president of the Royal Irish Academy, one of the most esteemed and distinguished of the resident nobility of Ireland. The old castle of Malahide, at which Lady Talbot died, is full of historic associations, and has been in the possession of this line of the Talbots since the time of King John. Lady Talbot leaves surviving issue, three sons and two daughters.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The German Navy List for 1873 has been published. It shows the composition of the force as it existed on July 1.

The corps of navy officers consists of one vice-admiral, three rear-admirals, two officers having the position of rear-admirals, fourteen captains, thirty captains of corvettes, fifty-seven captain-lieutenants, one hundred lieutenants, eighty sub-lieutenants (among them Prince Heinrich, second son of the Crown Prince), one hundred sea-cadets, fifty-six cadets.

The sea battalion (composed of six companies) numbers one major, six captains, six lieutenants, nineteen sub-lieutenants, and attached to it one colonel and one lieutenant-colonel.

The sea artillery division (composed of three companies) numbers one major, three captains, three lieutenants, seven sub-lieutenants, and attached to it one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and one captain.

The naval medical service is performed by one general surgeon, four superior staff surgeons, fifteen staff surgeons, twenty-six assistant surgeons, two sub surgeons, and nine surgeons attached to the navy.

Among the eight ironclad frigates are counted the two (Kaiser and Deutchsland) which are being constructed in England. Then come the corvette Hansa, two ironclad transports, one ship of the line, thirteen corvettes, four avisos, one yacht, two gun-boats of the Albatross class, seven gun-boats of the first and ten of the second class, and two transport-steamers. Two frigates and three brigs are enumerated as sailing-vessels, and ten steamers and eight sailing-vessels as doing harbour service.

There are now in the home waters, four corvettes and one cannon-boat, commanded, as evolution squadron, by Rear-Admiral Henk, one ship of the line, four cannon-boats, two avisos, two brigs, and two transport-steamers.

The Mediterranean squadron, under Captain Werner, comprises the frigate Friedrich Karl, the corvette Elizabeth, and the gun-boat Delphin.

The corvette Nymphe, commanded by Captain von Blanc, is stationed in Eastern Asia, and the gun-boat Albatross, commanded by Captain-Lieutenant Stenzel, in South America. The frigate Niobe, under Capt. MacClean, has gone to Madeira.

Two iron gun-boats which Messrs. Laird Brothers have built for the Government were launched last week. The boats are of the Scourge type, and carry each one 18-ton gun.

The park at the west end of Newcastle was opened to the public on Monday. It has been purchased, at a cost of £25,000, by Joseph Cowen, jun., and four other members of the Town Council; but it is expected that the place will ultimately be taken off their hands by the Corporation. It was originally known as the Elswick Hall estate, and had to be purchased to save it from being turned into building ground.

A painful case of adverse fortune has come to light in the police court at Birkenhead. A person found sleeping in a field and charged with vagrancy was discovered, on inquiry, to be an ex-Rector. His own account of himself was that he had held various appointments in the Church, and at one time possessed a considerable sum of money. Having lost this in mining speculations, he went abroad for a time. On his return to England he had not the credentials requisite to obtain a license to preach, and, not finding other means of livelihood, he gradually sunk into utter destitution. The charge of vagrancy was dismissed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

W. B.—If you will be so obliging as to send the magazine it shall be returned in the course of the next week.

LEGOMTE, Malang.—The corrected diagrams shall be submitted to the examiners.

H. W. N.—We are not aware that the Vienna Chess Magazine has ceased to exist. Like you, however, we have received no copy for many weeks.

P. C. Q., Scarborough.—You should have added the summation of the columns vertically and horizontally. By whom are the verses?

CIVIS.—The position you have sent is not that of the original "Indian Problem," but of one of its many modifications. The first move is B to Q B sq.

G. REICHHELM.—The second of Mr. B. M. Neill's problems you will find, on further examination, admits of a common-place solution beginning with 1. *R to K B sq* instead of 1. R to Q 5th. No. 3, too, can as easily be solved, if we mistake not, by 1. *R takes Kt* (ch), as by 1. Q to K B sq.

CHARLES R.—The book called American *Chess Nuts* contains a good many of Mr. G. Carpenter's compositions. One of his productions is the following, which appears in the *Hutchygekt College Magazine* of the present month:—

White: K at Q sq, Q at Q R sq, B's at K B 8th and Q R 8th; Kt at Q Kt 3rd, P's at K R 3rd, K Kt 5th, Q's 2nd, 3rd, and 6th, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q Kt 3rd, B at Q sq, Kt's at Q 2nd and Q Kt sq; P's at K R 5th, Q B 4th, and Q B 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. White to play and mate in four moves.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1537 has been received from Inez—W. B. Q—T. M—F. R. S.—Binfield—S. R. E.—Fergus—W. Airey—Li Calsi—M. W. D.—J. Bowden—Mayberry—Dolly—T. G. E.—C. F. N.—George—W. S. K.—O. P. Q.—Violet—Max—Box and Cox—J. A. Manning—T. Twiselton—Ebury—Big Ben—J. Allaire—Schwefellande—W. B.—N. F.—G. of Newbury Percy—Eidolon—F. R. S.—A. A.—Tyrol—Pedestrian—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—F. and E. Frau of Lyons—Bactria—Charley—Nemo—Egbert and Albert—F. G. S.—N. D.—E. T.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. XVI.—Third list of those who have solved this Problem.—Henry Allsopp—E. W. B.—H. M. P.—Fanny and Gysy—On the Heather—Rodcar—Maximilian—W. C. B.—J. Newton—Ebony—S. S.—W. E. G.—J. W. J.—Oliver—T. Nugent—Perceval—W. R. G. D. B.—W. S. Allen—E. of Stirling—Glen Roy—Fidello—W. Furnival—Oberon and Titania—C. of Melrose—R., Malta—H. B., Chamouni—Philip.

*** For the most part our answers to chess correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1538.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 8th	P takes Kt (*)	2. Q takes R (ch)	K takes Q
		3. B takes P. Mate.	

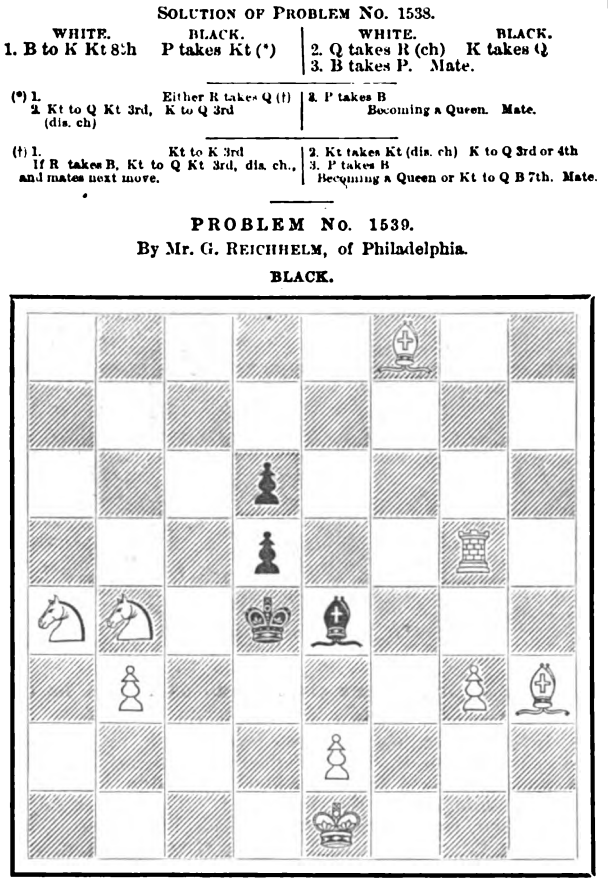
(*) 1. Either R takes Q (†) | 2. P takes B
2. Kt to Q Kt 3rd, (dis. ch) | K to Q 3rd | Becoming a Queen. Mate.

(†) 1. Kt to K 3rd
If R takes B, Kt to Q Kt 3rd, dis. ch., and mates next move.
2. Kt takes Kt (dis. ch) K to Q 3rd or 4th
3. P takes B
Becoming a Queen or Kt to Q B 7th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1539.

By Mr. G. REICHHELM, of Philadelphia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SYLLABIC SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. 16.

The syllables of this Tour, correctly combined, form the first and last stanza of the following clever Macaronic verses written by Professor Porson at the time when England was in alarm at the threatened French invasion by Napoleon Bonaparte.

LINGO DRAWN FOR THE MILITIA.

Ego nunquam audivi such terrible news,
As this present *tempus*, my senses confuse:
I 'm drawn for a *miles*—I must go *cum marte*,
And, *cominus ense*, engage Bonaparte.

Such *tempora, nunquam videbant majores*,
For then their opponents had different *mores*:
But we will soon prove to the Corsican vaunter
Though times may be changed Britons never *mutantur*.

Mehercle! This Consul *non potest* be quiet,
His word must be *lex*, and when he says *fiat*
Quasi Deus, he thinks we must run at his nod;
But Britons were ne'er good at running, by G—.

Per mare, I rather am led to opine,
To meet British *nares* he would not incline;
Lest he should *in mare profundum* be drown'd,
Et cum algâ non laurâ his *caput* be crown'd.

But, allow that this boaster in Britain could land,
Multus cum aliis at his command:
Here are lads who will meet, aye, and properly work 'em,
And speedily send them, *ni fallor, in Orcum*.

Nunc let us, *amici*, join *corda et manus*,
And use well the *vires Di Boni* afford us:
Then let nations combine, Britain never can fall,
She 's—*multum in parvo*—a match for them all!

VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The following Game in this Tourney was played by Messrs. Blackburne and Steinitz.—(*Ruy Lopez Knight's Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd
This "superlatively close defence," as Mr. Jaenisch designated it, subjects the second player usually to a most confined, uncomfortable game.	
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P
5. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
6. Q takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. Q to Q 5th	B to K 2nd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 3rd
9. B to Q 2nd	Castles
10. Castles (Q side)	P to Q R 3rd
11. B to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd
12. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
13. Q to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
14. P to K R 4th	P to K R 4th
15. P to K Kt 4th	

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
Mr Blackburne plays this attack with uncommon spirit and ability.	
15.	P takes P
16. P to K R 5th	B to K 3rd
17. P takes P	P takes P
18. P to K 5th	Q to K sq
19. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K B 2nd
20. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	
A masterly move.	
20.	B takes Kt (ch)
21. P takes B	B to K B 4th
22. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q takes Q R P
23. B to Q B 3rd	K to B 2nd
24. R to K R 7th (ch)	K to K sq
25. B to K Kt 4th, taking P	B to K 5th
26. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 4th
27. Q to Q B 5th,	

and Mr. Steinitz resigns.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.—The termination of the seventh round left the general score of the chief players as follows:—

	Matches		Matches.		Matches.
Blackburne ..	7	Bird	4½	Gelbfuhs ..	2½
Anderssen ..	6	Rosenthal ..	4½	Schwartz ..	2½
Steinitz	6	Paulsen	3	Meitner ..	2

In the eighth round, now playing, Anderssen is paired with Blackburne, Steinitz with Schwartz, Bird with Rosenthal, Paulsen with Gelbfuhs, and Meitner with Heral. The result of the contest between Anderssen and Blackburne is looked forward to with great interest, as likely to determine who will win the first prize.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, as contained in paper writings marked A and B, with three codicils, of the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Zetland, late of Aske, Richmond, of Marske Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire, and of No. 19, Arlington-street, was proved, on the 16th inst., by the Hon. Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Augustus Frederick William Keppel Stephenson, and the Hon. John Charles Dundas, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £250,000. The testator gives to his sister, Lady Charlotte Jane Dundas, the mansion-house on his estate of St. Nicholas as a residence for life, and the said estate, subject to such gift, to Miss Maria Dorothea Barclay (the niece of his late wife) for life, or so long as she shall remain unmarried; he also gives her an annuity of £1000 on the same condition, and the sum of £25,000 absolutely. To his nephews, John Charles Dundas, William Dundas, and Cospatrick Dundas, and to Victor Alexander Williamson (the youngest son of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson), £10,000 each; to the daughters of his late brother, John Charles Dundas, £30,000, to be equally divided between them; to each of his sisters £2000; and to Mr. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam and Mr. A. F. W. K. Stephenson, £2000 each, as executors. There are also other legacies and annuities. The residue of his personalty testator gives to his nephew, Lawrence Dundas, and he also gives him all his Scotch property. All his real estate testator devises to the use of the said Lawrence Dundas for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to majority in tail male.

The will, with three codicils, of George Carr, Baron Wolverton, late of Lombard-street, City, of Stanmore Park, and of No. 1, Upper Eccleston-street, was proved, on the 14th inst., by the Right Hon. George Grenfell, Lord Wolverton, the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, and the Hon. Pascoe Charles Glyn, three of the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1,000,000, and the stamp duty paid on the probate amounting to £13,500. The testator bequeaths £5000 for building and £1000 for endowing a church at Bournemouth or elsewhere as a memorial of his deceased son Riversdale Richard Glyn. For the purpose of supporting the family interest in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., he leaves £60,000 Government stock to such of his sons as shall be members of the said firm, following, in so doing, the precedent of his father and brother; and he expresses a wish that his sons will continue the practice. To his widow he leaves £1000, the household furniture and effects at Stanmore House, which residence she is to have the use of for life, and such annual sum as, with the income derived by her under her marriage settlement, will make up £4000 per annum; and he makes provision for all his younger children, and for the widow and daughters of his deceased son St. Leger Glyn. To his nephew, Major-General Sir Edward Greathed, he leaves £500, and to Elizabeth Allwright an annuity of £100. His real estate and the residue of his personalty testator gives to his eldest son, now Lord Wolverton.

The will and codicil of the Rev. Samuel Ramsden Roe, late of Kendall Hall, Herts, were proved on the 5th inst., by Mrs. Caroline Mary Roe, the relict, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his widow an immediate legacy of £600 and all his furniture and other household effects: subject to a few other legacies, the widow takes the residue for life. At her decease, after payment of an annuity to her sister, testator gives the residue to his cousin, Mrs. Eliza Dixon, and her children.

The will of Frances, Viscountess de Valmer (née Wyndham), was proved on the 24th ult., by Miss Frances Margaret Julia Scott, the great-niece of deceased, the personalty in England being sworn under £6000.

The will of Mr. James Heygate, late of Porters, Southend, Essex, was proved on the 12th inst., by Miss Elizabeth Alice Heygate, the daughter, and the Rev. Thomas Edmund Heygate, the son, the executors, under £12,000.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The following are the special questions appointed for discussion at the Social Science Congress, to be held at Norwich in October next, at which Lord Houghton will preside:—

International and Municipal Law Section.—1. Is it desirable and practicable to effect an assimilation of English and foreign commercial law; and, if so, to what extent, and what steps should be taken to effect such assimilation? 2. In what manner may the framing and passing of Acts of Parliament be improved? 3. What change, if any, is it desirable to make in the law relating to agricultural tenancies?

Repression of Crime Section.—1. Are any and what improvements necessary for the administration of justice in quarter and petty sessions? 2. In what way should the punishment of young persons under eighteen, especially boys or girls of nine or ten years of age, be regulated? 3. What improvements are required in the system of discipline in county and borough gaols?

Education Department.—1. Can the Universities help in the examination of secondary teachers and secondary schools; and can they in any way afford the special training required for secondary teachers? 2. What are the effects of the pressure of competitive examination upon education? 3. How can education be brought to bear on the hitherto untouched portions of the population?

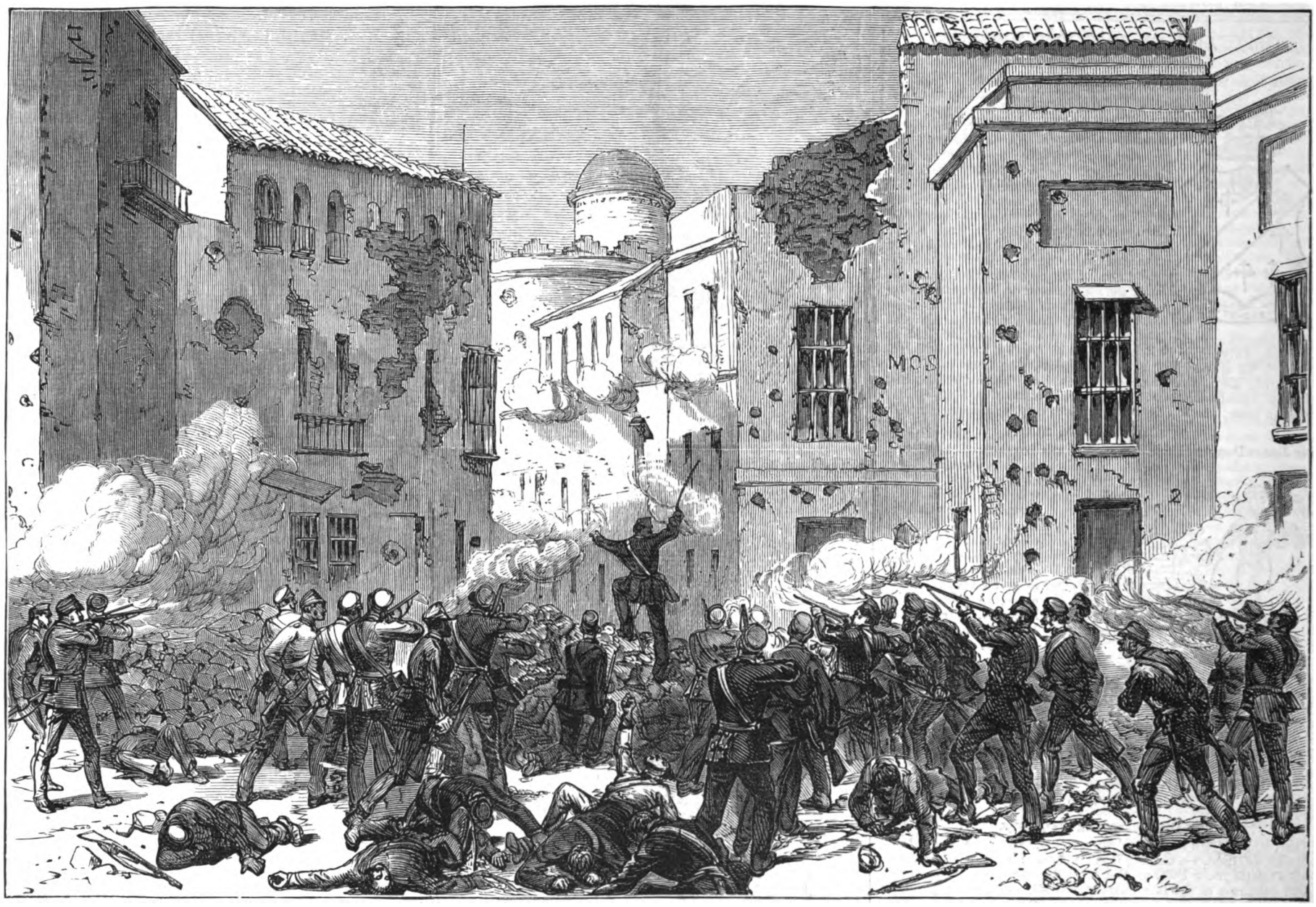
Health Department.—1. What are the most convenient administrative areas for sanitary purposes, and what are the best means of administrating the sanitary laws? Should there be a special diploma for medical officers of health, and, if so, how should it be granted? 3. What provisions are required in a general Building Act, so as to secure efficient sanitary arrangements?

Economy and Trade Department.—1. On what principle should local taxation be levied, and what should be the principles of local administration and government? 2. What should be the general relations of employers and employed, both trade and agricultural; and are industrial partnerships desirable? 3. On what principles should friendly and other kindred societies be based, and is Government control of them desirable?

Voluntary papers on other subjects will be read and discussed.

The following order has been issued from the Horse Guards, addressed to officers of the Army:—"The officers of the Army having been permitted to state fully, for submission to the Queen, the disadvantages which they consider to have resulted to their position and interests from the measures adopted in pursuance of the Army Regulation Act, and her Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify her intention to give directions for the careful examination of their memorials, it now becomes the duty of officers to await the result of the inquiry. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires that any further discussion of the memorials may now cease, and that officers of all ranks will themselves abstain from, and will discourage in others, any expressions on the subject."

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CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: ATTACK OF THE CIVIL GUARD ON PUERTA DE CARMONA, SEVILLE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

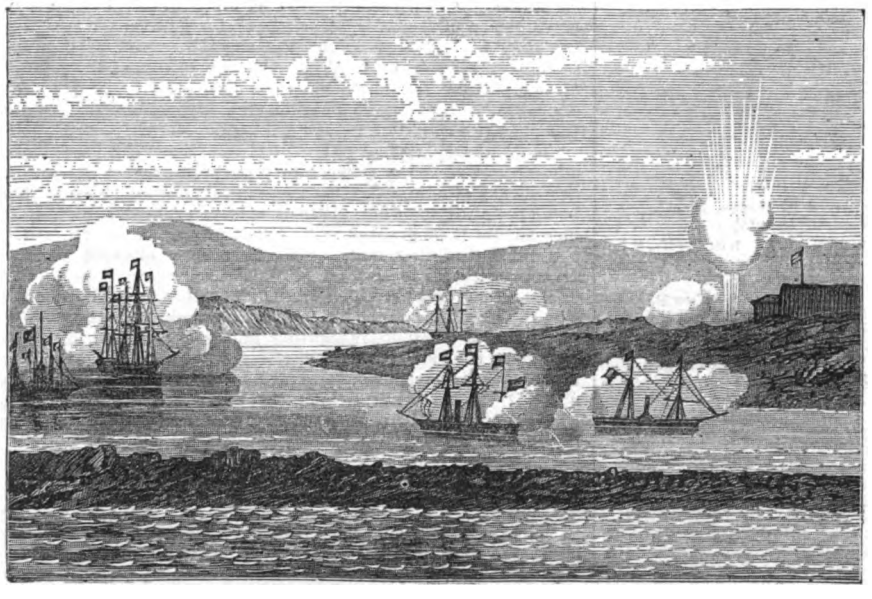
The unhappy condition of Spain, with two different civil wars going on at once—that of the Carlists in the northern provinces, that of the Intransigentes, or Communist Red Republicans, in the south and east—has continued to excite general commiseration. We are furnished by correspondents with a couple of sketches, from which our Illustrations are derived, of the scenes lately enacted at Seville and Cadiz. In the first-mentioned city, which is a town of 120,000 inhabitants, the capital of Andalusia, a junta of nine obscure persons, three of them barbers and their chief an apothecary, held possession during several days, appropriating the taxes and all public property, and levying supplies from the private citizens. Thousands of quiet people fled from Seville in great fear, seeking refuge at Gibraltar or Lisbon, but no personal outrages were committed. The main streets and gates of the city were barricaded, and some resistance was made to the attack, which was at length successfully put in execution by a military force acting for the Moderate Republican Government at Madrid. There were about 200 British subjects residing at Seville, who felt in need of a gun-boat in the Guadalquiver for their protection. Our Mediterranean squadron—the iron-clads Lord Warden, Invincible, and Pallas, under Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton—was at Cadiz on the 3rd inst., and the Triumph and Pigeon, as well as French, Austrian, and American ships of war, also lay there, for the safety of foreigners and their property. Boats fully manned and armed were kept ready at the landing-places to convey people to the ships. Cadiz had been in the hands of the rebel faction since the 20th ult., when their red flag was suddenly hoisted in the forts and public buildings which they had seized. The Spanish ships in the harbour, remaining loyal to the Madrid Government, were on two or three days engaged with the Carraca, Puntales, and San Fernando forts.

We are indebted to Lieutenant John Ferris, an officer of H.M.S. Triumph, for the sketch engraved of the conflict on the 26th ult. This view shows but a part of the small islets and narrow channels or straits in the approach to Cadiz from its outer bay by the Trocadero, famous for a French victory in 1830, and the San Pedro Canal. The wall rising high above the water, on the left-hand side, is that of the Carraca naval arsenal, so called because in old times it was the place where carracks, or heavy ships of burden for the Spanish trade with the Indies, were commonly built and equipped. The Carraca remained with a loyal garrison. At the opposite extremity of this view, on the right, is the fort of San Fernando, with an explosion there, caused by a shell hitting the magazine. The gun-boats Navas de Tolosa and Cadiz are lying close to the Carraca arsenal; while two other Spanish vessels, the Diana and the Liniers, are bombarding Fort San Fernando, which was soon completely silenced. On the 4th inst. the Intransigentes pulled down their red flag and surrendered to the Spanish naval commander. The leaders are to be transported, probably to Madeira, with those of the insurgents at Seville and Carthagena.

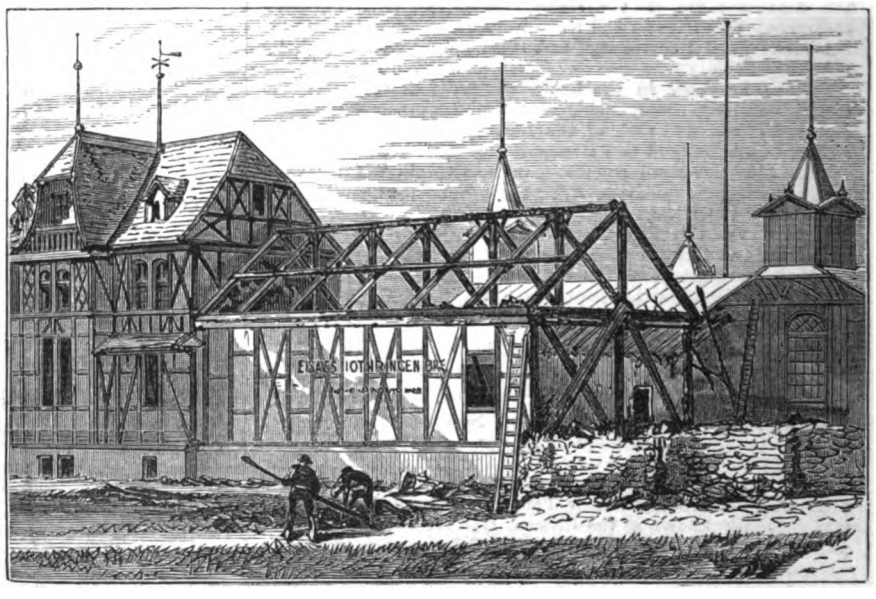
THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The destruction by fire, on the night of Friday, the 1st inst., of the Elsass-Lothringen or Alsace-Lorraine farm-house, called the Büre-Hisel in provincial patois, which stood among the small detached buildings in the rear of the Exhibition Palace, is a loss to be severely felt by German visitors. The Büre-Hisel was partly occupied by a collection of agricultural products, and by a very interesting series of little toy-models, which showed the ways of life, the costumes, dwellings, furniture, and employments of different classes of people, in the two recently annexed provinces of Germany, while other parts of the building were used for eating and drinking, for cooking and storing provisions, or as wine and beer cellars. The cotton goods and other manufactures of Alsace were displayed elsewhere in the Exhibition Palace. Our Illustration, showing the ruins or burnt-out shell of the building after the fire, may remind the English observer of the timber frame houses which are still common in Cheshire and Shropshire. This Büre-Hisel was erected in a large square around a courtyard, with barns, stables, cow-sheds, and cart-sheds; and there was an open gallery, as in the old English inns, all round the yard, on a level with the rooms on the upper floor. The fire was extinguished in about an hour by the skilful activity of the Austrian military engineers.

Another subject of our Illustration is the Imperial Pavilion, constructed in the precincts of the Exhibition for his Majesty the Shah of Persia, who was there in the first week of August.



CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: CONFLICT OF SHIPS WITH FORTS AT CADIZ.



VIENNA EXHIBITION: ALSACE-LORRAINE BUILDINGS AFTER THE FIRE.

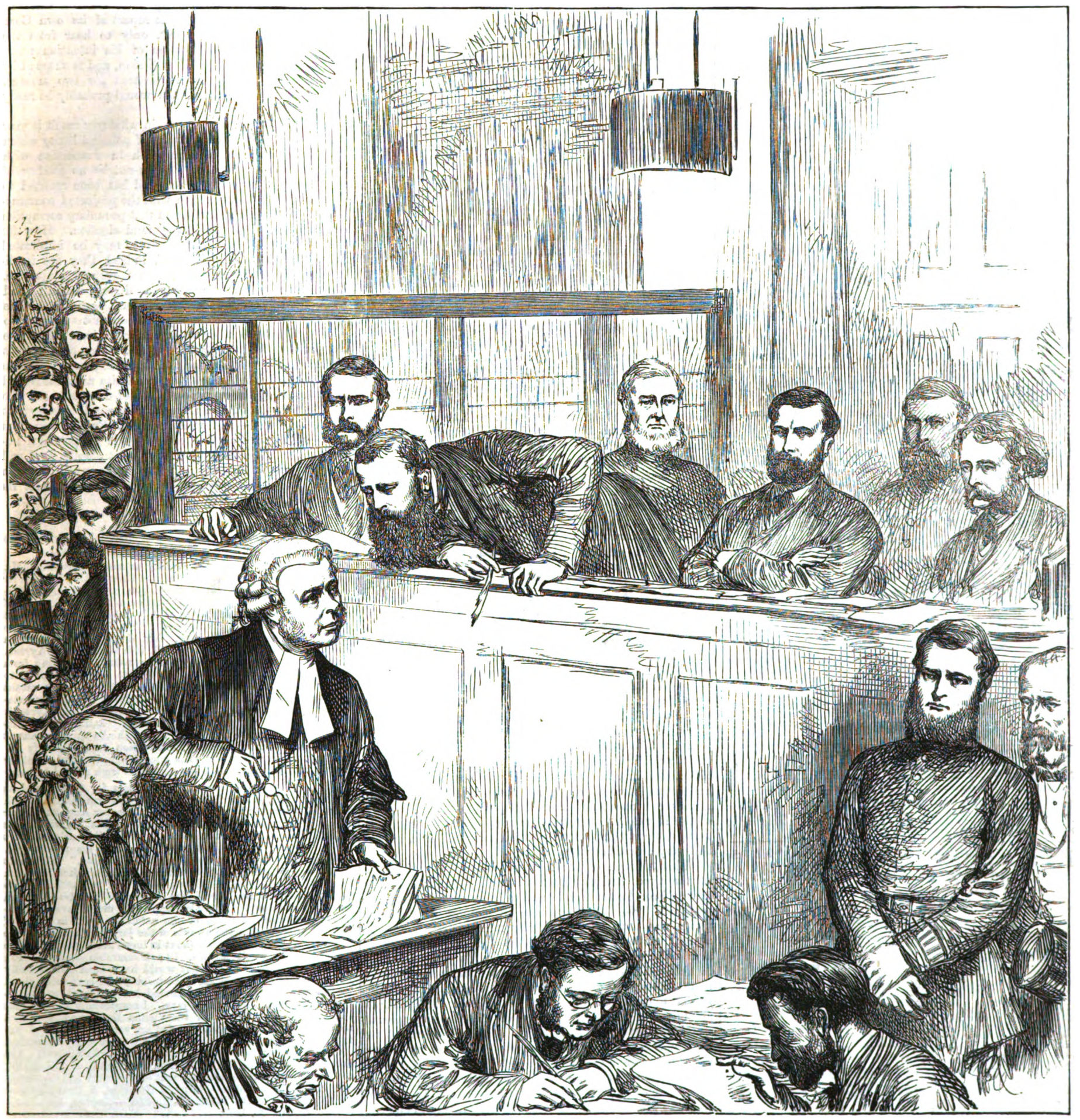
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1774.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



TRIAL OF THE BANK FORGERS AT THE OLD BAILEY.

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BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at 14, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. E. Stanley, of a son.

On the 27th inst., at the Baths of Lucca, Italy, the wife of Charles Francis Fuller, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at Withecombe, Raleigh, Devon, by the Rev. H. L. Hussey, Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. W. Webb, of Exmouth, Friedrich Wilhelm James Albert Agassiz, son of the late Louis Agassiz, R.N., of Stour Lodge, Essex, to Jessie, youngest child of the late General Garnault (Her Majesty's Indian Army), of Withecombe.

On the 5th inst., at Trinity Reformed Church, Boonsborough, Maryland, by the Rev. Jacob Hassler, Kenneth Chisholm, of New York, formerly of London, England, to Jennie E., daughter of David Hammond, Esq., of Boonsborough, Maryland.

On the 26th inst., at Farme, by the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, J. R. Gray Buchanan, Lieutenant 26th (Cameronians), eldest son of T. Gray Buchanan, Esq., of Scotstown, Lanarkshire, to Katherine, daughter of James Faiie, Esq., of Farme, Lanarkshire.

On the 26th inst., after banns, in the parish church of Coaley, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Dr. Horace Roberts, assisted by the Vicar of Coaley, the Rev. J. R. Turner, Augustin, youngest son of the late Augustin Fielding, Esq., of Faversham, Kent, to Mary, second daughter of Edward Leonard, Esq., of Water-End, Gloucestershire. No cards. At home at 12, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park, London, on Sept. 22 and 23.

At the parish church of old St. Pancras, by the Rev. R. W. Arrowsmith, M.A., Vicar, Thomas Sharpe, Esq., of Waltonvale House, Torrington-avenue, Tufnell-park, to Miss Sophia Lucy Walton, of Fernwood Villa, Burghley-road, Kentish Town.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Stand Lodge, near Manchester, the residence of his mother, the Rev. Charles John Astbury, M.A., Incumbent of Longton, near Preston, and third son of the late John Meir Astbury, aged 33. No cards.

On the 25th inst., at New Forest Lodge, Blackheath, Mary Ann, wife of Charles Mumford, in her 34th year.

On the 12th inst., at Long Branch, New Jersey, U.S.A., Caroline Elise, the beloved wife of F. W. J. Hurst, Esq., aged 29.

On the 25th inst., at St. Mary's, Bedford, Emily, widow of the late Thomas Gwyn Elger, Esq., in her 70th year.

On the 24th inst., at Ingwell, near Whitehaven, Cumberland, Ruth, eldest daughter of the late Jonas Lindow, Esq., aged 73 years.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
Moon's first quarter, 3.48 a.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. George Currey, Master of the Charterhouse; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., uncertain.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. W. Burgon, Vicar of St. Mary's the Virgin, Oxford; 3 p.m., the F. K. Harford, Minor Canon.
St. James's, noon, uncertain.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.
St. James's Chapel Royal, closed.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

St. Giles.
Partridge-shooting and salmon close time begins.
British Museum closed for a week.
Crystal Palace, "Snae Fell," with Mr. George Conquest (till Friday); great fountains.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Warwick Races, September meeting.
Alford show of poultry, birds, cats, &c. (two days).
Royal Western Yacht Club of England and Port of Plymouth Regatta (two days).

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. (show of dahlias, &c.).
Lancaster Agricultural Show: horses, dogs, &c.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Fall of the Second French Empire, 1870.
Canterbury Races.
Hove Toxophilite Society, Ladies' Challenge Badge.
Bath Archers, Target.
Crystal Palace, grand display of fireworks.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Old Bartholomew's Day.
Market Drayton Poultry and Dog Show.
Royal Cornwall Yacht Club Regatta.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Full moon, 9.9 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Todmorden Agricultural Show.
Lurgan Athletic Club, annual meeting.
Hyde Dog Show (two days).
Crystal Palace, comedy, "The Rivals:" Autumn Fruit Show.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Aug. 20	29·754	58·1	50·8	·78	9	51·1	64·8	WSW. S. SW.	322	·018
21	29·823	60·1	51·1	·74	5	53·6	71·3	SW.	243	·028
22	29·807	60·0	53·1	·79	6	53·4	70·5	SSW.	162	·000
23	29·843	61·8	53·9	·77	8	52·3	74·6	SSW. SE.	212	·000
24	29·795	64·1	58·1	·82	..	55·1	73·9	ENE.	248	·605
25	29·860	65·7	56·9	·75	5	59·2	76·8	NE. SW. SE.	179	·000
26	29·852	62·7	52·8	·72	5	56·1	73·1	SE. S. SSW.	392	·017

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·776	29·811	29·872	29·883	29·829	29·888	29·887
Temperature of Air	62·2°	61·6°	63·0°	63·8	68·6°	66·2°	63·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·7°	57·2°	59·9°	58·7°	63·7°	62·7°	58·8°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SW.	SSW.	S.	ENE.	SW.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6.

Sunday.		Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 41	7 5	7 32	8 5	8 47	9 32	10 15	11 0	11 43	—	0 18	0 48	1 17	1 54

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

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The world-famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
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Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the
OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD,
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EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,
an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
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New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD, the great American Traveller, will unroll his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER the PACIFIC RAILWAY to CALIFORNIA, EVERY NIGHT at Eight, and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Sofa Stalls 3s., Reserved Seats, 2s., Unreserved, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price. Tickets at Mitchell's, and Austin's, St. James's Hall. Take your children to see it; it is a geographical treat for old and young.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This theatre, redecorated under the direction of Mr. March Nelson, WILL OPEN for the Dramatic Season on SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, when will be produced Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Ryder, Mr. James Johnstone, Mr. A. Glover, Mr. Ricalds, Mr. Dolman, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. A. M. Denison, Mr. H. Clifford, and Mr. H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Miss Banks, Miss E. Stuart, Mdlle. Adelina Gerda, &c. The Incidental Music selected and composed by Mr. W. C. Levey. The Ballet and grouping of crowds arranged by Mr. John Cormack. And the whole to be produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Andrew Halliday and F. B. Chatterton. At the conclusion of the Tragedy the National Anthem will be sung by the entire strength of the Company. Full particulars will be duly announced. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-office opened on Saturday, Sept. 6.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Mr. Creswick, the Eminent Tragedian, with Mr. Charles E. Creswick and Mrs. Charles Viner (of the Olympic Theatre), in the Tragedy of THE BRIDAL, Every Evening. Concluding with the New Farce, WHAT WILL THE NEIGHBOURS SAY?

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.—Beginning of Lectures, OCT. 1. Prospectuses, plan of lectures, and conditions of admission may be had on application to the Director.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

It is now about a fortnight since the public of these islands was startled by a telegram from the other side of the Atlantic announcing that the Parliament of the Dominion, which, after prorogation two months ago, had been summoned to reassemble, was abruptly prorogued again on the day on which it met. As this political occurrence was at first sight quite extraordinary, it can scarcely be matter of surprise that it provoked not a little comment. Since then information from various sources has reached this country tending to modify, to a large extent, the judgment of the British people concerning what appeared to be the arbitrary proceeding of the Governor-General and his Government. We may say at once that the solid and well-earned reputation of Lord Dufferin shielded him from any insinuation which could imply unworthy motives. At worst it was surmised that he had felt himself compelled by the duties of his high office to act upon the advice of his responsible Ministers, although it was suggested that he might have done so rather more precipitately than the occasion demanded. There is now ample evidence from his own frank and outspoken declaration that it was no design of his, no momentary impulse even, to over-ride the will of Parliament by an exercise of the supreme prerogative, which induced him to resort to the extreme measure to which we have above adverted. His policy in having done so may be variously criticised; his entire loyalty to the spirit of the Constitution over which he has been appointed to preside will not, we apprehend, be questioned by either of the political parties into which her Majesty's Canadian subjects are now divided.

To put ourselves into a position fairly to appreciate the most recent facts of the case, it will be necessary to go back some two or three years. The provisions of the Alabama Treaty, so far as they affected Canadian interests, naturally excited wide discontent in the Dominion. By that treaty concessions had been made to the demands of the United States Government which seemed very unfair in their bearing upon the colony. It was necessary, however, to obtain the assent of the Canadian Parliament to such portions of the treaty as were applicable to its own affairs. As may be imagined, the task was a difficult one, and was only at length achieved by a promise on the part of the British Government to recommend to the Imperial Parliament a guarantee of a large pecuniary loan for the purpose of constructing a railway to run from the Atlantic to the Pacific entirely and exclusively through British territory. The Legislature of the Dominion was even then hardly prevailed upon to accept the Alabama Treaty; but it did so, and shortly afterwards a general election took place. It was well known, however, that the constituencies of Canada took an unfavourable view of that transaction. The Government which carried the measure was at a discount. The seats of most of its members, even of the most popular and trusted of them, were seriously threatened, and a considerable number of its stanchest supporters were actually rejected. Eventually, when Parliament assembled, a small majority of the members of the House of Commons were partisans of the then existing Government, but they were confronted by a strong and very determined Opposition.

This triumph of the Administration, it was bruited at the time, had not been obtained without recourse having been had to unfair, and even to corrupt, electoral practices. No doubt evidence in support of this suspicion was anxiously sought by members of the Opposition. At length vague rumours took a definite form. A member of the House stood up in his place and said he believed that he was able to prove against the Government a charge which, if it could be substantiated, would reflect upon them the deepest disgrace. The charge amounted to this—that, in view of the pending general election, a grant had been made by the Government to Sir Hugh Allan and certain associates of his, by which the construction of the projected Pacific Railway was placed in their hands on conditions extravagantly favourable to them, in return for which concession an understanding had been agreed to that the railway managers and contractors should supply the Government with funds to a large amount, to be used for electoral purposes in promoting the return of Government candidates.

Such a grave impeachment of the honour of the Ministry could not, in the nature of things, be allowed to pass unheeded. There was, it is true, some appearance of vacillation in the bearing of the Prime Minister; but ultimately he himself proposed a committee of five to investigate the matter, and passed a short Act enabling a Committee to sit during a prorogation, and also giving it authority to take evidence on oath. That Act, however, when brought under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was disallowed, as exceeding the powers granted to the Dominion Parliament by the Imperial Act which governed its Constitution. As it would have been obviously inconvenient to postpone the inquiry for the purpose of obtaining legal authorisation from the British Legislature for a Committee of the House of Commons to examine witnesses on oath, the Governor-General offered to appoint a Royal Commission, consisting of the five members of the Committee—the Crown having the requisite authority, through its representative, to invest such Commission with the necessary legal powers. The offer excited the ill-will of the Opposition, who desired to keep the process of investigation under their own control, and subject to Parliamentary responsibility. Lord Dufferin appears to have been advised by his Cabinet that a Royal Commission would be preferable to a House of Commons Committee; and, unquestionably, if faithful to its trust, it could do its work far more quickly. Parliament met for the purpose of receiving the report of its own Committee; but, as it turned out, only to hear from the Governor-General a declaration of his intention forthwith to nominate a Royal Commission, and to suspend by prorogation the sitting of Parliament for two months, by which time the Commission would probably be ready to present its Budget.

The affair is a painful one, in whatever result it may terminate. It indicates a state of political laxity which one does not like to meet with in connection with colonial self-government. There can be no shadow of doubt that jobbery of a gross kind has been resorted to by some party in connection with the projected construction of the Pacific Railway, and that pecuniary corruption largely operated at the last general election. How far the members of the Government may be implicated in what has taken place—if, indeed, they are implicated at all—it would be premature even to conjecture. They have given the story a direct denial; and until their repudiation of it has been set aside by the clearest testimony we cannot refuse to give credence to their solemn declarations. But the scandal is undoubtedly a serious one. True or untrue, it will materially weaken, for the time, the moral influence of the Administration, as well as excite uneasiness and distrust among the loyal population of Canada. All who take an interest in the material and moral development of the Dominion—and what patriotic Englishman does not?—will grieve at this early episode of political immorality in the history of that nascent empire, and will anxiously desire that it may constitute a warning which future generations may study with a view to prevent its being drawn into a fatal precedent.

The Hon. Henry Wodehouse, the Chargé-d'Affaires of the British Legation at Athens, died on Wednesday week.

The *Gazette* contains the official announcement that Mr. Bruce has been created a peer of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Aberdare, of Duffryn, in the county of Glamorgan. It also contains a notification of the appointment of Mr. A. S. Ayrton to the office of Advocate-General or Judge Martial of her Majesty's Forces. The *Times* suggests some further changes in the Ministry. Mr. Monsell is to retire from the Post Office, and to be succeeded, it is said, by Mr. Ayrton. The Duke of Argyll, who has been recently suffering from impaired health, will quit the India Office, and his place is to be filled by Mr. Lowe, while the Home Office thus left vacant is to be offered to Mr. Bouverie. The office of Judge Advocate-General, which would be rendered vacant by Mr. Ayrton's appointment as Postmaster-General, has "a flavour of jurisprudence" about it which the *Times* thinks might make it an acceptable and appropriate introduction to official life for Mr. Vernon Harcourt, but it is considered doubtful whether Mr. Harcourt would accept the office if it were offered to him.

Mr. Hodgson, one of the Commissioners for Queensland at the Vienna Exhibition, has sent us the following letter, which we most willingly insert:—In your Number for Aug. 23 a letter appears from your Special Correspondent in Vienna, who writes slightingly, not to say disparagingly, of the Queensland Court in the Vienna Universal Exhibition—to quote his own words, "Queensland, however, sends next to nothing." This curt sentence is rather galling to those who have taken a warm interest in the Queensland Court, and it will be particularly so to the numerous readers of the *Illustrated London News* in that distant colony. Your Correspondent must have unintentionally overlooked many of the exhibits; and in proof of this I may state that the awards of the jury to Queensland are as under:—Progress medals (next in importance to the double diplomas), 3; merit medals, 13; honourable mention, 15: making a total of 31. This list would have been considerably increased had not one of the ships from Queensland to England made a protracted voyage and landed her exhibits too late to come under the notice of the jury. I respectfully submit that the Queensland exhibits in the Vienna Exhibition are of a numerous and varied character, and are very suggestive of the rapid progress and development of the youngest of our Australian colonies; and no later than the 23rd inst. Baron Schwartz, the Director-General of the Exhibition in Vienna, complimented me upon the successful arrangement of the court and the great interest of the exhibits.—ARTHUR HODGSON, a Commissioner for Queensland at the Vienna Exhibition.—Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon, Aug. 28, 1873.

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THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by their sons, Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert, are on a visit to her Majesty. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen. Yesterday (Friday) week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove along the Glassalt drive and visited Mrs. Morgan at Genechale Cottage. The Queen and Princess afterwards drove, viâ Kintore and Belnacroft, to Tornnaran and paid a visit to Mrs. Michie, returning viâ Lochnagar Distillery and Crathie to the castle. On the following day Princess Beatrice rode by Abergeldie, Belnacroft, and Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Watson, of Dundee, arrived at the castle. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Watson officiated. In the afternoon her Majesty drove to The Bush and visited Mr. and Mrs. William Brown. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked out daily and driven also through Deeside along the Glen Clunie road and the Lion's Face drive to Braemar and other places in the district. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Dr. Watson have dined with her Majesty. The Queen has granted the dignity of Earon of the United Kingdom to the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, under the title of Baron Aberdare, of Duffryn, in the county of Glamorgan.

The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Thursday, the 28th inst., for his late Royal Highness Duke Charles of Brunswick, second cousin of the Queen, viz. :—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black and white shoes, feathers and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, Sept. 4 next, viz. :—The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Thursday, Sept. 11 next, the Court to go out of mourning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, landed at Devonport yesterday (Friday) week from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Their Royal Highnesses inspected the boys of the Impregnable and the Implacable in the dockyard. Their Royal Highnesses slept on board the yacht. On Saturday last the Prince visited Mount-Edgcumbe, where a garden party was given by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe in honour of his Royal Highness; the Prince afterwards returned to the Royal yacht and entertained at dinner on board the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and a select party. His Royal Highness left Plymouth the following day for Portsmouth upon his return to Osborne. The Princess of Wales, with her children, remained at Osborne during the Prince's cruise.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been the guest of the Earl of Shrewsbury at Ingestre during the autumn manœuvres on Cannock Chase. His Royal Highness inspected the First Division on Thursday.

Prince Arthur left Trouville on Saturday last in his yacht en route for Cherbourg and Jersey.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden arrived in London, on Thursday week, from Eastbourne, and visited the National Gallery, the Albert Hall, and the International Exhibition. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Eastbourne in the evening.

His Excellency Count Münster and Countess Mary Münster have returned to Ryde from Cowes.

His Excellency the Danish Minister has left town for the Continent. During his Excellency's absence M. P. de Lövenörn will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

His Excellency the Japanese Minister has left London for Japan. Mr. Motono Morimichi, First Secretary of Legation, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires during his absence.

The Duke of Leinster has arrived at Carton House, Maynooth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster have left Eaton Hall for Reay Forest, his Lordship's shooting quarters in the north of Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived at Ilfracombe.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon and Earl de Grey have arrived at the Marquis's shooting-box, Isle of Harris.

A demonstration of Odd-Fellows, in which about 3000 brethren took part, came off in Edinburgh last Saturday. After holding a meeting in the Corn Exchange, where several speeches were made, the lodges marched in procession to the Gymnasium, where the afternoon was devoted to athletic sports.

The appeal from farmers in the neighbourhood of Chatham for the assistance of soldiers in securing the harvest has this year been refused, in deference, it is said, to the protests of those persons who consider that their class interests in keeping up the price of labour should be protected.

A gallant rescue of a shipwrecked crew has been effected by the Civil Service life-boat of the National Institution. The schooner Rambler, of Wexford, had struck on a shoal in entering that harbour, and the boat had to ride through a tremendous sea in reaching her. Ultimately she picked off the crew.

The Ryde branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has hit upon the happy thought of establishing a sanitarium for the use of young shopmen in bad health or on holiday. Very comfortable quarters, with good board, are provided, at Hazlewood House, for the moderate sum of a guinea a week. The house has been opened by the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the training-school ship Wellesley, was held, on Wednesday, on board that vessel, in the Tyne. The Duke of Northumberland occupied the chair, and amongst the speakers was Mr. Richard Lewis, secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution. The Wellesley finds training for 240 destitute boys.

A meeting of the Freemasons of the Provincial Grand Lodge of South Wales was held, on Thursday week, at Cardiff. In his opening address the Provincial Grand Master congratulated the members upon the fact that the lodges of the province were working steadily, and much to their satisfaction. The report was very favourable as regards the position and prospects of Freemasonry generally throughout the province.

The National Horse and Sheep Show of the Royal Dublin Society opened on Tuesday. It comprised 539 horses and 73 sheep, besides agricultural implements. The Lord-Lieutenant, with Countess Spencer, Lord and Lady Cavendish, the Marquis of Headfort, and the Earls of Milltown and Wicklow, attended on Wednesday afternoon, and witnessed the jumping contests. The Citizens' Challenge Cup, value £100, was awarded to Mr. Charles William Wise, of Rochestown, Cahir.

TRIAL OF THE BANK FORGERS.

The Illustration on our front page shows the scene in the Central Criminal Courthouse at the Old Bailey during the trial of the four Americans, Austin Biron Bidwell, alias Frederick Albert Warren, alias Charles Johnson Horton; George Macdonnell, George Bidwell, and Edwin Noyes, or Edwin Noyes Hills. These four young men, the eldest, George Bidwell, thirty-four years of age, the other three from twenty-seven to twenty-nine, have been convicted of forging and fraudulently uttering foreign bills of exchange at the West-end branch of the Bank of England to an enormous amount. Their trial began on Monday week, before Mr. Justice Archibald, and was concluded last Tuesday evening. The prisoners were assisted by counsel, but two of the accused, Macdonnell and George Bidwell, also made speeches to the jury on their own behalf. An attempt was made in particular to separate the case of Noyes from that of the other three, by representing him as the mere servant of Austin Bidwell, and as ignorant of the fraudulent practices in which they were engaged. But the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found them all guilty, and Mr. Justice Archibald sentenced each of them to penal servitude for life. In the sketch engraved, showing the four men as they appeared sitting in the front of the dock, Macdonnell is the one with a pen in his hand, leaning forward to talk with his counsel; the two brothers Bidwell sit one on each side of Macdonnell; and Edwin Noyes is next to the elder Bidwell. Two prison warders are seated behind.

THE CIVIL WARS IN SPAIN.

The Carlist invasion of the Basque provinces and Catalonia, in the north of Spain, being unfortunately simultaneous with the revolt of the Intransigentes, or Communist Red Republicans, in the towns of Valencia and Andalusia, the Government at Madrid has its hands quite full of work in repelling these attacks on each side. Although it is prudent not to believe all that is stated in the daily telegrams of the rapid advances made by the Carlists to seize Barcelona, there is enough anxiety concerning the fate of that city to give more than usual interest to one of our Illustrations, which is a view of the fortress of Montjuich. The hill bearing this odd name, which is a corruption of Mons Judaicus, from its having in the Middle Ages been the abode of a Jewish colony, commands Barcelona and the shipping in its port. The fortifications of Montjuich are shaped as an irregular pentagon; its garrison is well provided with casemates and cisterns, and its batteries have all in the town at their mercy, as they proved by a bombardment in 1842. The people of Barcelona have always been regarded as turbulent and prone to insurrection. In the seventeenth century they rebelled against the Government of Castile, and gave themselves up to France, but their city was recaptured by the Spaniards in 1652, after a siege of fourteen months. In 1705, during the war of the Spanish Succession, in which the English army, under Lord Peterborough, played a brilliant part, the citadel of Montjuich was surprised by the English on Oct. 9, and Barcelona was forced to surrender. The town was bombarded by the French in 1714, and was afterwards taken by assault; a third part of it was destroyed. Napoleon, in 1808, gained possession of Barcelona by a fraudulent trick, and kept it till the Duke of Wellington drove the French again out of Spain. There were repeated insurrections at Barcelona in favour of Don Carlos, in 1827, in 1834, and several times between 1841 and 1843. In addition to Montjuich, there are two other fortresses, San Carlos and the Ciudadela, to guard the entrance to the port, and perhaps, at the same time, to overawe the town.

The small river Bidassoa, which constitutes for twelve miles of its length the frontier between France and Spain towards the shores of the Bay of Biscay, is the subject of an Illustration. This place, the mouth of the Bidassoa, will ever be memorable to Englishmen for the final victory of the Duke of Wellington, Oct. 7, 1813, over the retreating French army of Marshal Soult. The Montagne d'Arrhune, shown in our own view rising to the left hand, above the Spanish town and church of Irun, which are seen up the valley beyond the bridge, was fortified by Soult's engineers with great care during three months previous to the arrival of his defeated army from Salamanca and Vittoria. Its batteries commanded the bridge over the estuary of the Bidassoa. But the Duke was told by some Pasque fishermen that there was a fordable passage at low tide over the sands between the bridge and the sea. By this passage, marching across well out of range of the French guns, our troops made their way "at the close of a thunderstorm" from Spanish ground to French, then rushed up the mountain side, and carried that fortified position by their unexpected assault. The hill of St. Marcial, adjacent to Irun, is famous, too, for a brave action of 12,000 Spaniards, on Aug. 30 in the same year; they repulsed an attack by 18,000 French. It is true they were supported, though not actively assisted, by the English divisions of Aylmer, Cole, and Inglis; but the Duke himself bore witness that "their conduct was equal to that of any troops he had ever seen engaged." This neighbourhood was also the scene of much stiff fighting between Sir De Lacy Evans's British Legion and the Carlists thirty or forty years ago. The Carlists are now busy here again; and the capture of the English yacht Deerhound, while attempting to land arms and ammunition for their use, on this part of the coast, is one of the late incidents of the civil war. Our view of the mouth of the Bidassoa is from a sketch by Captain Harold Sitwell, of the 91st Highlanders.

The Red Republican fanatical insurgents of Valencia and Carthagena, on the east or south-east coast of Spain, gave much trouble by seizing two or three large ships of the Spanish navy; but, as none of the naval officers would join them, they did not know how to use their means of warfare. The town of Valencia was reconquered for the Madrid Government on the 7th inst., after the failure of the Junta at Carthagena to send its revolutionary leaders the aid they wanted. Contreras, who was in command of the forces at Carthagena, and who styled himself both General and Rear-Admiral, had got possession of the squadron there, consisting of the Vittoria, Almanza, Numancia, Mendez Nunez, Tetuan, and Fernando Catolico, with a despatch-boat. To meet these the Madrid Government had only two or three ships of importance—the Carmen, the Villa de Madrid, and the Narvaez Tolosa, which were imperfectly armed and manned; two other vessels were absent on foreign service. But the Prussian ironclad, Friedrich Karl, under command of Captain Werner, which had already captured the Vigilante, one of the first vessels applied to the service of the insurgents, was still at Carthagena. There were two or three British ships of war in that port at the end of last month; the gun-boat Pigeon, Captain A. Phillimore, having been relieved by the ironclad Swiftsure, of 14 guns, commanded by Captain the Hon. William Ward, and by the Torch, gun-vessel, Commander Hugh N. Dyer. The commander of the Torch, which arrived on the 30th ult., having been informed of the bombardment of Almeria by one of the ships in the hands of the insurgents, gave them warning not again to attempt any such proceeding, which would be treated as piracy. In consequence of this notice the Mendez Nunez, which was then held by a party of gentlemen, with one of the port pilots to play the part of captain, did not venture to put to sea. Next day, the Swiftsure and the Friedrich Karl, having overtaken the Almanza and Vittoria in their cruise along the coast, brought them captive into Escombrera Bay, outside the harbour of Cartagena. A deputation from the revolutionary government of the city and canton, with General Contreras, went on board the Friedrich Karl to meet Captains Werner, Ward, and Dyer, by whom they were informed that the allied British and German commanders would put the crews of the revolted Spanish ships on shore, all unarmed except the officers. The Spaniards demurred, and said they would die sooner than leave their ships. But they were told that if they did not go ashore quietly next day force would be used to put them out. If they would be reasonable they should make a signal of submission by hoisting a blue flag in the morning. After much bluster and altercation, the Spaniards yielded. The blue flag was hoisted at eight next morning in the Almanza and Vittoria, and by eleven o'clock 600 or 800 men had been embarked in the boats of the Spanish ships, under the superintendence of English and German officers, a guard of marines of both nations being on board both ships. The steam-boat Delphin took these boats in tow, and the Torch was ordered to clear for action, load her guns with case-shot, and cover the landing. This was done at Fort Navidad, close under the guns of a heavy battery and of the Mendez Nunez, and the Torch was obliged to pass this ship to go into the inner harbour to turn. As she did so the crew of the Mendez Nunez kept their heavy guns pointed at the English vessel, and threatened, with very abusive language, to fire and sink her. The Torch was quite ready for a fight; she would have been laid close alongside the enemy, to get a chance of boarding, as she could not stand the great guns of the Spaniard. An attempt was presently made by the Mendez Nunez and Numancia to weigh anchor and run out to sea; but this was instantly stopped, with a message that any Spanish ships of war attempting to leave the port would be fired into by the British ships. Commander Dyer, with Mr. Yockney, assistant paymaster, acting as interpreter, and with Dr. Austin, the *Times'* correspondent, went on board the Mendez Nunez and saw the insurgent leaders, with whom they remonstrated. They afterwards landed and had an interview with the British Consul. In the mean time the Swiftsure and Friedrich Karl approached the port, and the populace, expecting a bombardment of the town, gathered around the British officers ashore in a very excited mood, but without any personal outrage. The Torch returned safely to Escombrera Bay, and found that, in consequence of the demonstrations made by the Mendez Nunez, the rest of the crews of the Vittoria and Almanza had been landed at Escombrera, as well as all the officers, and that the ships were empty. The Torch was kept under way off the harbour all night to see that the Mendez Nunez and Fernando el Catolico did not put to sea. These ships, with the Numancia, were observed to be at quarters all night, and in the morning it was found that the Numancia and Mendez Nunez were aground. This must have happened whilst trying to bring their broadsides to seaward. Next morning, the 5th inst., Captain Ward heard from the Consul that it would be unsafe for any one to land at Carthagena, and the British subjects residing there were soon afterwards taken on board her Majesty's ships. We give an Illustration of the scene at Carthagena when the crews of the Almanza and Vittoria were put ashore. Fort Navidad, presenting a semicircular front to the sea, pierced for eight guns, but apparently mounted with no more than three, is conspicuous in the middle of this view. Fort Galeras is on the summit of the lofty hill above. To the left is the steam-boat Delphin, which has towed the Spanish war-ships' boats into the port, and is casting them off to row ashore. On the right hand, at the entrance to the inner harbour, docks, and arsenal, lies the Mendez Nunez, with the little gun-boat Torch close to her outer side. The Mendez Nunez is a powerful ironclad frigate, of 3500 tons burden and 500-horse power engines, with a central battery of six 9-ton guns; while the Torch has but a single gun to keep her in due respect. Much credit is due, in our judgment, to Commander Dyer for the manner in which he acted upon this critical occasion.

Our Illustration, a week ago, of the conflict in the streets of Seville, was from a sketch by Mr. P. Villamil.

ON BOARD THE DUNDEE STEAMER.

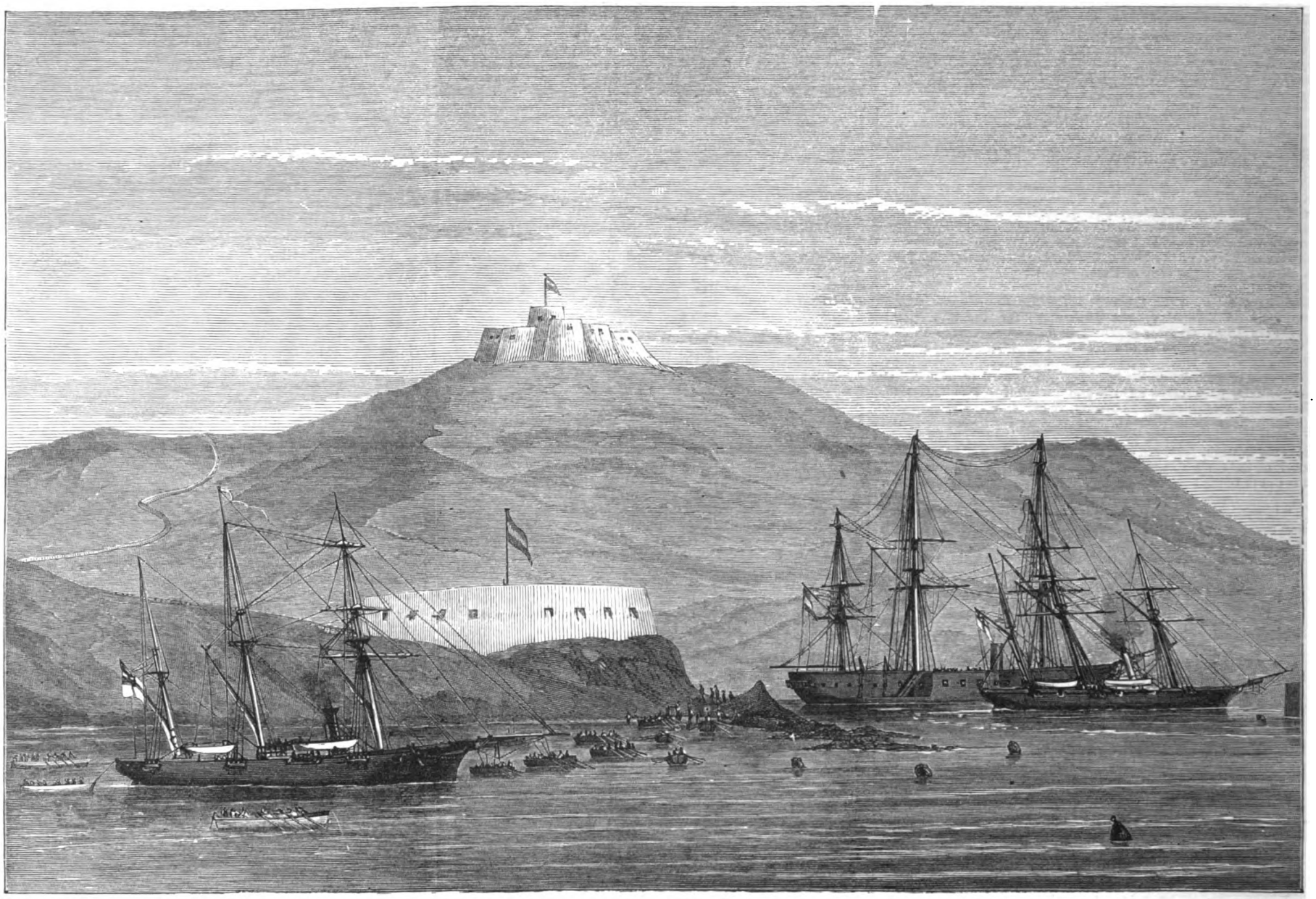
There are many different ways of taking the August holiday which Londoners in easy circumstances think due to themselves; and one way is that of a sea-passage to Scotland by the steamers departing on Wednesday and Saturday mornings from their appointed stations off Wapping. There are, of course, those which make the trip to Leith or Granton Pier for Edinburgh, and which may afford, to passengers who are proof against sea-sickness, an agreeable change from the twelve-hour railway journey, either by the York and Berwick or by the Preston and Carlisle route to the Scottish capital. But there is, furthermore, presented to the amateurs of a coasting navigation in pleasant summer weather the somewhat longer voyage from London to Dundee, which should be accomplished in thirty-six hours. This is not too long a time to be at sea if one has the comfort of a quiet stomach, and if the wind be not too cold and the deck be nicely dry. With such agreeable company as some of those who figure in our Artist's sketch the passage to Dundee might be found so delightful that a man would be content to go on to Aberdeen, or even to go round the Orkneys and return by the Hebrides and the Irish Sea to the British Channel, with a complete circumnavigation of our native island. That is what a young gentleman might be tempted at least to fancy he would like to do in the society of one of these young ladies sitting on the deck of the steamer; but he would soon find himself mistaken, and would want to be set ashore, though but for a solitary tour in the Highlands.

In the official list of successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service, given at page 202 in the Supplement, the name of Mr. R. C. Lucas should have been Mr. R. C. Ross.

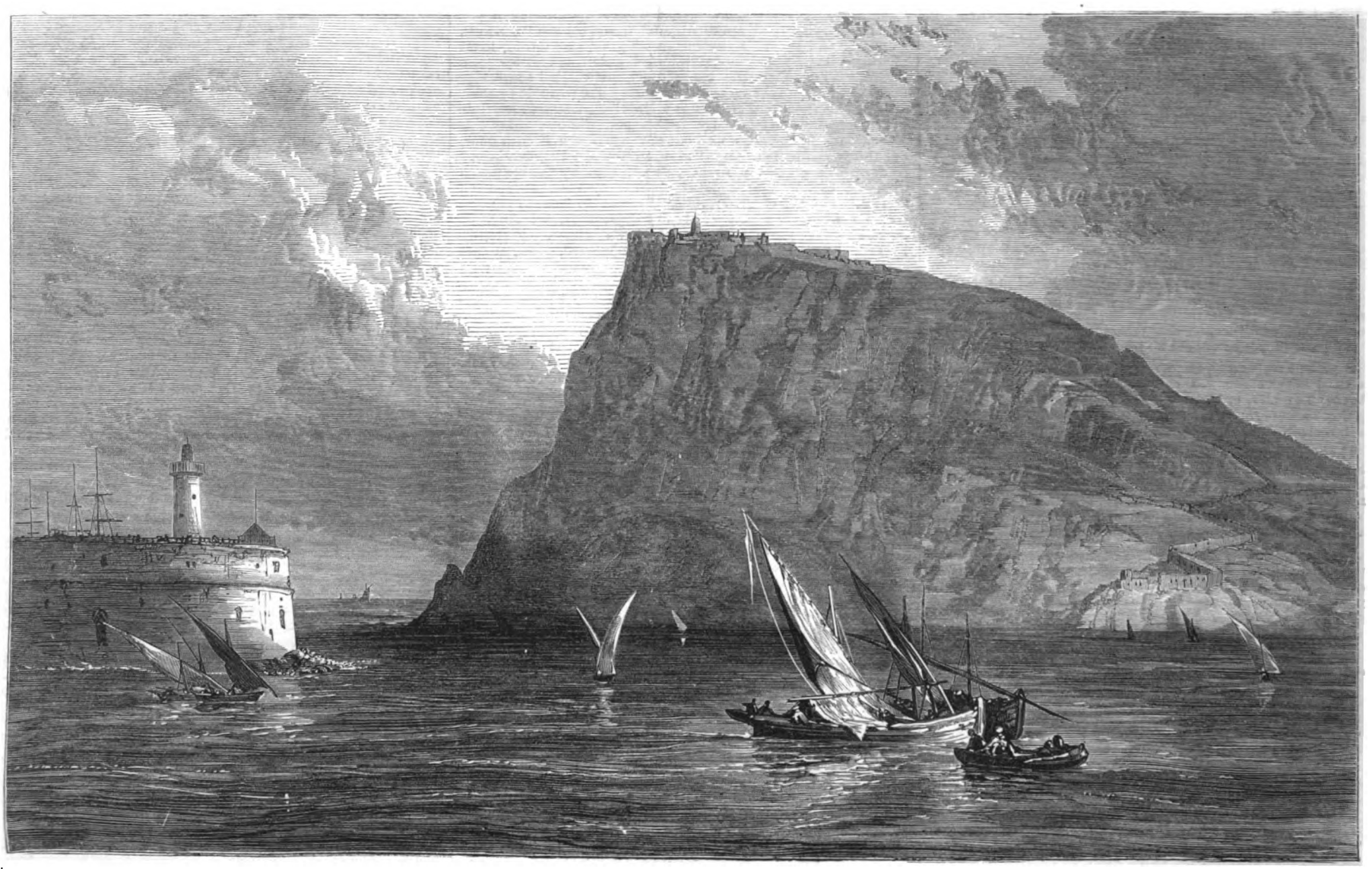
A letter, dated July 4, Trenrenburg Bay, Spitzbergen, has been received by Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., from his son (who is a comrade of Mr. Leigh Smith in his Arctic Expedition). The expedition had been up to the Seven Islands, lat. 80·50, but had been stopped by the ice. Trenrenburg Bay is where Parry left the Hecla when he went north on sledges. Mr. Leigh Smith's yacht, the Samson, joined the Diana July 2, and Mr. Leigh Smith was getting the provisions and coals out of her, as well as taking in water at Trenrenburg Bay, before proceeding northward in the Diana, which is a screw-steamer. Mr. Richard Potter's letter came by the Polhem, the Swedish vessel which has wintered in Spitzbergen. All Mr. Leigh Smith's party are very well, and the temperature was mild—49 deg. The sport, consisting of walruses or seahorses, bears, and seals, had been very fair.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



LANDING CREWS OF REVOLTED SPANISH SHIPS AT FORT NAVIDAD, CARTHAGENA.



FORTRESS OF MONTJUICH, BARCELONA.

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ON BOARD THE DUNDEE STEAMER.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 28.

The principal event of the week has been the speech delivered by the Duc de Broglie, at the dinner given by the Préfet of the Eure to the Council-General of that department. The oration is what everyone might have anticipated. "The Government," the Duke said, "is engaged in a perilous struggle, not against any particular institution or public opinion, but against principles which tend to destroy all social order. The evil (he remarked) takes all sorts of shapes, and to combat it the Cabinet requires the assistance and union of all well-meaning citizens. That union the Government endeavours to strengthen, convinced that it constitutes the force of the National Assembly, which, he was convinced, will discuss all grave political questions in a spirit of concord." The Duke stated that he regarded the gratitude shown by the Assembly and the country to M. Thiers as a public duty; and, alluding to the present President of the Republic, he highly praised his loyalty, so high above all party calculations, and congratulated France on having one who is such a model of honour, in public as well as in private life, to preside over her destinies. This speech has naturally caused considerable sensation in Paris. Although very ambiguously worded, the Republican newspapers regard it as a pledge that the Government will attempt no coup-d'état during the recess, and congratulate themselves thereat. The appropriate complimentary allusion to M. Thiers is highly praised in all circles; but it is worthy of note that while the Duc de Broglie was delivering this address the *Courrier de Paris*—a lithographed correspondence published under the auspices of the most intimate friends of the Vice-President of the Council—was announcing to the astonished Parisians that a plot against the Government had just been discovered. The public rejoicings in the recently-evacuated departments were to have been the pretext for disorders in which the International was to have taken a leading part. M. Thiers's arrival at Belfort was to have been the signal for the lovers of disorder and anarchy to rise against the constituted authorities. Fortunately, however, adds the mendacious print, the Government received news of the affair, and, after a great show of energy, succeeded in defeating this "abominable scheme."

A week or so ago M. Lemoinne, the talented editor of the *Journal des Débats*, attacked the "Gambettist party," as the members of the Left Centre are termed, in the most violent manner, much to the surprise of the Radical papers and the jubilation of their Monarchical confrères. The hopes entertained by the latter that the old Orleanist print was about to return to its ancient line of politics have, however, proved premature, for one hears to-day that M. Lemoinne's article in no wise represents the political opinions of MM. Léon Say and Paist, the co-directors, or of the leading rédacteurs. M. Gambetta, who has taken the trouble to reply personally, in the *République Française*, to M. Lemoinne's effusion maintains that the Radical Left is in no wise undisciplined, fanatical, and exclusive, for during the late Session its members frequently sacrificed their preferences, and, in many instances, rather than cause a split in the party which M. Thiers relied on, went to the utmost limits of their mandates. The only thing, says the ex-Dictator, on which they were determined there should be no wavering, was the denial of the constituent powers of the present Assembly.

There is no fresh news apropos of the fusion this week; and the only mention in the papers concerning the Count de Chambord is to the effect that the grandson of Charles X. has sent word to the Paray-le-Monial pilgrimage committee that he thinks it better not to return to France until the termination of the political crisis, as he fears that if he were to show himself here his dignity might be compromised by the manifestations which would be certain to take place. The Paris pilgrims to the miraculous grotto of La Salette on their return home attended a special mass at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires to offer up thanks for their safe arrival.

Prince Napoleon, who has been elected President of the Corsican Council-General by a large majority of votes, delivered a short speech on taking the chair the other day, recommending the council to occupy itself exclusively with the interests of the department. He has since returned to Paris. The announcement of the Royalist papers to the effect that on leaving Switzerland M. Thiers will proceed to Turin, Florence, and Venice, and subsequently to Vienna on a visit to the International Exhibition, is contradicted by the different organs of the late President of the Republic.

Considerable sensation was caused among English residents in Paris on the arrival of the news of the narrow escape from drowning which his Royal Highness Prince Arthur had recently had at Trouville.

Dr. Nelaton, whose death has been continually reported by the Parisian journals of late, is now out of danger, and the physicians attending the eminent surgeon speak confidently of a speedy recovery.

The ringleaders of the band of young malefactors styling themselves the "Casquettes Noires," who were arrested in Paris some five months' since, have been condemned by the Assize Court of the Seine to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from ten to twenty years. Four of the accused were acquitted.

SPAIN.

Senor Castelar has been elected President of the Cortes. Seventy-three deputies deposited blank voting papers. On assuming the presidential chair he delivered a speech in support of Conservative principles. After having thanked the House for the honour conferred upon him, he went on to say:—

The troubles and difficulties of the country are increasing, and the public peril is greater than ever; these are the resons which induce me to accept the post to which I have undeservedly been elected. In doing so, however, I am encouraged by the belief that I shall have the support of all parties. Senor Castelar then reminded the Deputies that in the days when they struggling for the Republic all Republicans were united. They only became divided after victory had been achieved. He continued:—The explanation of this is that there is always an ideal. The Government and the majority represent the reality in all its sadness; the ideal is represented by the Opposition. I advise the Opposition to carry on a propaganda keeping in view the force of right, not the right of force. In my position as President of the Assembly I shall not interfere in any way with the liberty of discussion, but I shall not tolerate personalities. My policy is contained in the programme of Senor Salmeron. We have to continue the work of the Revolution of September, and do not represent any single party, but the whole Democracy. Senor Castelar then drew a brilliant sketch of the history of Democracy, which was received with loud cheers, and he continued as follows:—Since Feb. 11 Liberty has been the motto of the Republic; the overthrow of the Republic would sign the death warrant of Liberty. Nothing could be more infamous than a generation which, having succeeded in achieving Liberty, should not know how to preserve it. I am an advocate of federalism, because federalism will prevent a dictatorship. But I am desirous above all of upholding the national unity, and of maintaining the integrity of our country. When great nationalities like Italy and Germany are being constituted, it would be an act of madness to undo our own. We must enter upon the path of practical self-government; we must respect all aspirations, but we require a great deal of authority, of order, and government. The Republic might disappear if order were not consolidated, for between anarchy and a dictatorship society will always choose the latter. But if you are desirous of seeing the Republic firmly established we must take measures to have order respected and discipline restored. In a word, it is necessary that all Liberal parties should share not in the bitterness of power, but in the duties of public life, which is to-day a life of warfare. I pray the Almighty that he may protect us in our endeavours to save Liberty and the integrity of Spain. Senor Castelar resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.

The Government has resolved to replace the governors of the provinces in which the Socialist outbreaks have occurred by special commissions.

The latest news of the Carlist and Red Republican civil wars in different parts of Spain may need confirmation, but it is stated that the Carlists have at length succeeded in gaining possession of the fortified town of Estelle, between Pampeluna and Burgos, where they took 600 prisoners, 1500 rifles, and some ammunition. They are said to have 28,000 men in the field, with 500 cavalry; but the Madrid Government claims to have 90,000 men out against them. The warfare on both sides is pursued, however, in a scattered and desultory manner; as soon as the Republican volunteers evacuate a town, detachments of Carlists enter it with bands playing at their head. The principal Carlist chiefs, Elio, Dorregaray, and Lizarraga, are now within easy concentrating distance in the triangle formed by Bilbao, San Sebastian, and Pampeluna. The forces they dispose of, combined with those under Don Carlos and Ollo, make twenty-five strong battalions, of which seven each come from Navarre and Biscay, six from Guipuzcoa, two each from Alava and Castille, and one from Santander. There is an apprehension that Bilbao will be attacked.

Barcelona has suffered another alarm of military insurrection. This time it was an artillery detachment which attempted a pronunciamento. The cavalry, who remained loyal, promptly put them down, and the ringleaders have been sent for trial.

The siege of Carthagena is the principal event in progress in the southern parts of Spain, and on the result a great deal will depend. Here the Red Republican insurgents are making a determined stand. The place is strongly fortified; the insurgents possess powerful guns and ironclads, they have secured large stores of provisions and ammunition, and they do not exhibit any deficiency of courage. Carthagena is besieged by a military force under General Martinez Campos. Admiral Lobos has been reconnoitring the port with the view of blockading it; but, failing to persuade Admiral Yelverton to hand over to him the Almansa and the Vittoria, and finding that his artillery was too weak for an effective assault on the fortifications, he has withdrawn with his wooden frigates.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel, who will probably leave Rome for Vienna towards the middle of next month, has received an invitation to visit the German Emperor at Berlin.

The official history of the Vatican Council, which has advanced as far as the definition of the dogma of Infallibility, will be revised by a special commission of Cardinals and Bishops.

The Pope has had a slight indisposition, but is better again. The rumour of a large appointment of Cardinals is denied, though it is partially justified by the admission that pressure has been exercised by foreign Governments upon his Holiness to induce him to fill the vacancies in the Sacred College.

The Pope has issued a brief, bearing date the 19th inst., in which he says:—"As pilgrimages in Italy have been prohibited by the Government prefects, several Catholics at Bologna have decided to invite their fellow-Catholics to undertake in September three spiritual pilgrimages—one to the Holy Land, the second to the sacred shrines of Italy, and the third to the various foreign sanctuaries." The brief highly commends the project, and grants indulgences to the pilgrims. His Holiness, moreover, grants indulgences to those who attend the sacraments, visit the churches, and pray to God for concord among Christian princes, the extirpation of heresies, the conversion of sinners, and the triumph of the Church.

The journals report that the neighbourhood of Catanzaro, Calabria, is infested by a band of brigands whose leader is Maria Monico, a young woman whose remarkable beauty is only equalled by her ferocity. She is the widow of a brigand named Pietro Monico, who was killed by the troops, and whose death she has vowed to avenge.

The villainous brigand chief Manzi has been killed, and his band captured. The Prefect of Salerno personally directed the operations against them. The band consisted of nine brigands, six of whom were killed in resisting capture, while one gendarme was killed and three wounded, including the captain.

SWITZERLAND.

After two long sittings the Grand Council has passed the third and last reading of the bill for the organisation of Catholic worship. There were 63 contents and 7 non-contents. The chief provisions of the bill are that the curés shall be appointed by the parishes (there will be three curés for the city of Geneva); the parish is to be represented by five members in a superior council of thirty-one. The curés will have to take an oath to the Constitution; they may be suspended for four years for violating their oath or committing breaches of discipline.

Geneva has had another windfall. M. Paul Ragier, who died at Belley on Jan. 24 last, has left to the cantonal hospital of Geneva the whole of his fortune, with the exception of 171,000f. bequeathed to other charitable institutions.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria paid a visit on Thursday week to Cardinal Rauscher, to congratulate him on his jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the priesthood. His Majesty presented the Cardinal with his portrait, set in brilliants, accompanied by an autograph letter.

M. de la Bouillerie, the French Minister of Commerce, is on a special mission at Vienna, and has had an audience of the Emperor.

The people's fête at the Exhibition, last Saturday night, went off splendidly, 106,000 persons having entered the building. The Emperor, Grand Dukes, and Crown Prince of Saxony viewed the illuminations from the Imperial pavilion.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor left Gastein on Wednesday on his return to Berlin, where he was to arrive on Friday evening. After being present at the unveiling of the monument to Victory on Sept. 2, his Majesty will go to Weimar to congratulate the newly-married son of the Grand Duke. During the course of the month he will be present at the military manœuvres which are to be held near Berlin and in the provinces.

The Prussian Minister of Public Worship has closed the clerical seminary at Posen. Bishop Krementz, of Ermeland, has been summoned to appear before the criminal law court at Braunsberg, on Sept. 15, to take his trial on several charges brought forward against him.

The Supreme Consistory of Bavaria has ordered Sept. 2 to be kept as a national holiday throughout the kingdom, and Divine service is to be held in all the churches, in grateful commemoration of the national victories of 1870 and 1871.

RUSSIA.

The Czarewitch and the Czarevna have left Copenhagen for St. Petersburg. Queen Olga of Greece, a niece of the Czar, left Athens on Monday night for Livadia, in order to be present at the assembly of the Imperial family, which has been called together for the purpose of meeting the Duke of Edinburgh previous to his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna.

The *Invalide Russe* gives an account of the new château of Eriklik erected for a summer residence for the Empress on the south coast of the Crimea. The name is Tartar, and signifies "garden of plum-trees," owing to the number of these trees growing wild on Mount Negabi, the name of the height on which the new château has been built. It is at the distance of a league and a half from the town of Yalta, and on the level near the sea is a fine dairy farm, from which the road winds up the hill, the top of which is clothed with oak and willow. The château is comfortable, but not highly ornate in character, and is surrounded by a small but admirably-arranged garden, at one end of which is a pavilion, whence a magnificent view of the sea, the rocks, and forests, as well as of the town of Yalta, may be enjoyed. The château of Orlanda, the property of the Grand Duke Constantine Nicholaïevitz, is not far off.

Colonel Markosoff, commander of one of the Russian columns in the expedition against Khiva, has been complimented by the Grand Duke Michael in the order of the day.

TURKEY.

The European tour of the Shah of Persia is now over, his Majesty having, on Tuesday, left Constantinople, viâ the Black Sea, for Poti, a fortified town in Asiatic Russia. The telegram which announces this fact states also that the Persian Grand Vizier has established with the Ottoman Government the basis of an understanding upon all pending questions between Turkey and Persia. It is stated that before leaving Constantinople the Shah presented his portrait, set in diamonds, to the Grand Vizier and to the Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff. A like gift was proposed to the British Ambassador; but Sir Henry Elliott, acting in accordance with the rules of the English diplomatic service, declined it.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the Hellenic brigand Carayanny, implicated in the Marathon affair, and four other brigands, have been killed by the Ottoman authorities.

AMERICA.

President Grant having approved of the capital sentence passed on Captain Jack and five of his Modoc braves, Oct. 3 has been appointed for their execution.

We have two lamentable items of news from the States. At Belfast, in the State of Maine, a fire has destroyed 125 buildings, and rendered 130 families houseless for a time; and on the Mississippi there has been a steam-boat explosion by which twelve persons have been killed.

INDIA.

A *Times* telegram from Calcutta says:—"The Viceroy will try Surendranath Bannerjee by a Civil Service Commission, under the Act of 1850, for falsifying records and using falsehoods to conceal his offence. The political service is graded as residents, political agents, and political assistants, three classes in each grade."

Another telegram, dated Aug. 27, from the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, says:—"A passive resistance is offered to the payment of rent in the Vogra district. The Viceroy approves the orders on illegal cesses in Bengal, to instruct peasants in their rights, and to put a stop to oppression in extreme cases. The Sonthals are restless in Maunbhoom. Colonel Dalton is there. The Viceroy recommends that the magistrates should stop Juggernath cars which may be dangerous. The Bengal Government has ordered the extension of the medical vernacular colleges in Calcutta, Dacca, and Patna. Six hundred Panthay refugees are seeking land in Burmah. The Political Agent proposes to give them British territory. Badakshan is pacified."

JAPAN.

In a letter from Yokohama, published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, it is stated that the Japanese officials of the Ministry of Finance had resigned because they find it impossible to restore the ways and means to a satisfactory position. The State debt amounted to 104,000,000 dollars, and the Government had entered upon a number of new undertakings.

News has been received from Japan, by way of New York, to the effect that the port of Simonasaki will shortly be opened to the commerce of all nations.

The monument erected on the tomb of Ludwig Feuerbach at Nuremburg was unveiled a few days ago.

The death of Carl Wilhelm, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," is announced.

The labouring classes in Peru are manifesting a strong antipathy towards the Chinamen imported into that country.

General Garibaldi has accepted the invitation of the French refugees at Geneva to preside at a banquet there on Sept. 4.

The Postmaster General having decided upon closing the British post-office agency at Buenos Ayres, money-orders can no longer be issued in this country on that office.

The German Telegraphic Administration and the postal authorities at Gibraltar have given in their adhesion to the International Telegraph Convention.

In consequence of the inability of Russia to send a representative, it is proposed to postpone the International Postal Congress that was to be held at Berne.

It is stated that since the great fire in Chicago between 200 and 300 persons have been adjudged insane in the courts of Cook county, Illinois.

From Cairo is telegraphed the satisfactory news of Sir Samuel Baker's safe arrival there, along with Lady Baker and the members of his expedition, on Sunday last.

During a thunderstorm with which Antwerp was visited on Monday night one of the largest warehouses was struck by lightning. The building, which was filled with goods, caught fire and burnt furiously.

Notice has been given by the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the company's Nagasaki-Shanghai cable has been repaired, and that messages can therefore be forwarded as usual to all stations in China and Japan by way of Russia.

At a meeting of the Australian Meat Agency Company, on Tuesday, it was stated that the value of the importation of Australian meat, which in 1866 was only £300, amounted last year to £890,000.

The new Governor-General of Yemen has, it is stated, prohibited the export or import of slaves along the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, and issued a notice that any person buying or selling slaves will be liable to imprisonment for five years.

It appears from a telegram referred to in the *Bombay Gazette* of Aug. 1 that the Sultan of Zanzibar, who had contemplated a visit to this country, has been informed by the home authorities that it is not convenient to receive him at present.

Another fatal accident has occurred to an Alpine climber. A gentleman of Lausanne was ascending the Dent du Midi, when, in reaching over a precipice to gather some flowers, he slipped and fell into the abyss, and was instantly killed.

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The appointments of Sir Andrew Clarke as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements and their dependencies, and Mr. Cornelius Bendenchsen Kortright as Administrator of the Government of her Majesty's settlement on the Gambia, appear in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

A notorious man-eating tiger, at Sattiamumgalum, Madras, which, for the last three years, is said to have destroyed human beings at the rate of one per week, has happily been destroyed by Captain Caulfield and the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Chaplain of the Madras Railway, by strychnine.

The annual congress of German journalists met on the 17th inst. at Hamburg. The congress decided to establish a fund for the telegraphic service of the German press. It was unanimously resolved that all advertisements inconsistent with public morality, which are said to be more and more invading the German press, should be refused insertion on any terms.

Mdlle. Anna Walter, a dancer at the Vienna Theatre, was burnt to death, on Thursday week, when preparing to enter on the stage. Going too close to a light, her dress caught fire, and, in her fright, she rushed along the corridor, enveloped in flames, so that when assistance was rendered she was found to be dreadfully injured. She expired the next day.

Apprehension is felt by the committee of the South American Missionary Society for the safety of Dr. Stirling, the Bishop of the Falklands. He and the society's farm steward sailed from their station, Keppel, in the West Falklands, about the middle of April, but up to July 16 they had not been heard of at Monte Video. They were in the society's schooner the Allen Gardiner.

The French police appear to have caught the lady of whom they were in search when they blunderingly arrested a lady at Boulogne. She is also English, and of "surpassing beauty." She has been convicted at the Correctional Court of complicity in a series of daring jewellery robberies committed in Paris. Sentence of five years' imprisonment was passed upon her. At the same time an English pickpocket got off with six months.

The screw steam-ship Gertrude, of Exeter, is being loaded at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich with arms, ammunition, and stores for the Gold Coast, for the purpose of assisting in the operations against the Ashantees. Advices brought by the troop-ship Himalaya from Cape Coast Castle indicate that that settlement, as well as Elmina, was considered out of danger from the Ashantees. The troops, however, were greatly shaken by fever and dysentery.

The Norwegian papers publish a narrative by Captain Mack, who was sent in search of some sailors surprised by the ice to the north of Spitzbergen, in September last, and forced to winter in magazines at Mitterbuk. The entire party, eighteen in number, were found dead. The chief cause of this mortality is attributed to the inaction of the victims and to their persisting in the use of salt meat and other provocatives of scurvy. Their journals have been preserved.

Intelligence has reached Liverpool of two large steamers having been wrecked in the Indian Ocean. The Singapore, of 2223 tons, from Shanghai for London, ran ashore on Cape Gardafui, near Adan. Her captain and all the officers except the third engineer were drowned. The crew fell into the hands of the Somali Arabs, who are reported to be pillaging the wreck. The Arracan, of 1841 tons, from Rangoon, went ashore on one of the Maldive Islands. Happily, all her passengers and crew were saved.

The President of the Civil Tribunal at Geneva has issued an order granting the town of Geneva complete possession of the property left by the Duke of Brunswick. The post-mortem examination of the body of the Duke showed that death was caused by cerebral congestion. A correspondent of the *Times* at Geneva, who sends the text of the Duke of Brunswick's will, confirms the statement that the deceased Prince had made a will, which was revoked, in favour of the Prince Imperial of France, and adds some other particulars. He writes:—"On the authorities searching the effects of the Duke to see if there were any other documents of importance, another will was found, made in 1869, and subsequently cancelled, which bequeathed all his fortune to Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial of France." The *Telegraph* says:—"A statement has been published by a contemporary to the effect that the ex-Empress of the French has paid three several visits to Geneva, incognita, in order to persuade the Duke of Brunswick to change his will in favour of the Prince Imperial. We are enabled to give a direct contradiction to this story. Her Majesty has never visited Geneva, and has not seen the Duke of Brunswick since Sept. 4, 1870."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Railway disasters are crowding upon us. An accident occurred at Retford, on Saturday last, almost rivalling in horror the Wigan catastrophe of a few weeks ago. Only three persons, it is true, were killed on the spot in the more recent accident, but nearly forty others have been seriously injured. The unfortunate occupants of the smashed train consisted of 200 workmen going for their annual "outing" with their wives and sweethearts to the seaside. Into this "pleasure party," while in the act of passing over a level crossing by which the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway traverses the Great Northern, a "fish-train" belonging to the latter company dashed at full or nearly full speed, completely cutting the passenger-train in two, and shattering into splinters the carriages it came in contact with. Having passed clean through the train, the Great Northern engine dashed into a signal-box, which it completely demolished, the bricks and other materials being hurled down upon the wounded passengers. Colonel Rich has been appointed by the Board of Trade to conduct the official inquiry into this disastrous accident.

A young lady was killed and seven or eight other persons were injured through a collision at Eastbourne station yesterday week. A train arriving from Hastings and another starting for Brighton had to pass the same metals within a minute of each other. At the points they struck.

Near midnight on Monday an excursion-train from Cleethorpes was run into about two miles from Barnsley by a goods-train, and several carriages were broken to pieces and a dozen passengers and two guards seriously injured.

Twenty-five empty trucks, while being shunted at Whytemire station, Dunfermline, on Thursday week, became loosed from their couplings, and, rushing down a siding, came in contact with a bridge. Four waggons were destroyed, the bridge was damaged, and a girl who was crossing it was hurt.

An engine went off the line at Barrhead station, on Thursday week, ran over an embankment and fell through the roof of a stable, killing a horse.

A flock of sheep which was being driven across the North-Eastern Railway at Corston station, a few miles from Northallerton, on Monday, was run into by a Scotch express-train, which killed twenty-six of them and injured others.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, W. P. C., to be Rector of Hawkchurch, Dorset.
Barclay, Joseph; Rector of Stapleford, Herts.
Barlow, W. H.; Rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.
Billing, J. P.; Domestic Chaplain to Earl Poulett.
Boden, C. J.; Vicar of Maer, Staffordshire.
Dampier, A.; Rector of Courteenhall, Northampton.
Gibson, C. H.; Perpetual Curate of Gilling and Shelland, Suffolk.
Hard, W. P. L.; Vicar of Great Barrington and Taynton, Gloucestershire.
Puxley, H. R.; Rector of Great Catworth, Huntingdon.
Samson, Edward; Vicar of Pipe Ridware, Staffordshire.
Tate, Prebendary; Vicar of Lowestoft, Suffolk.
Wilson, W. W.; Rector of Codford St. Mary, Wilts.
Wyndham, E., Rector of West Chelborough, Dorset; Vicar of Yeovil.

Leave to amend the pleadings of a parishioner of St. Barnabas, who opposes, in the Consistory Court, the Rector's project of a "baldacchino," was granted by Dr. Tristram.

The National Committee for the Reparation of St. Alban's Abbey has recently received £210 from the Worshipful Company of Drapers, and £105 from the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors.

New national schools for the district of St. Paul's, Old Brentford, were opened on Tuesday. At four o'clock a short choral service was held in St. Paul's Church, after which the committee, choir, and clergy walked in procession to the new building, where a dedication service was held, the chair being taken by the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P. The boys' and girls' school-rooms are 57 ft. by 18 ft. each, and have spacious class-rooms; while the infants' school-room is 50 ft. by 20 ft. Ventilation has been carefully studied, and excellent lavatories are provided. The schools will afford accommodation for 550 children, and the total cost of the building is about £3000.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Wyesham, in the parish of Dixton, near Monmouth, on the 19th inst., by the Duchess of Beaufort. A form of service, compiled by the late Bishop Wilberforce, was used at the site of the new church, conducted by the Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Archdeacon of Monmouth and clergy resident in the parish, the Revs. W. M. Warlow and R. W. Everett. The church, which is to contain 200 kneelings, is designed by Mr. J. P. Seddon, and will consist of nave, chancel, vestry, and porch, the tower remaining for the present incomplete. The site has been given by the Duke of Beaufort.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, Vicar of Holyrood, Southampton, and Canon of Winchester, died suddenly, at Winchester, on the 22nd inst. He attained his ninetieth year in June last, and had occupied the living of Holyrood between forty-nine and fifty years. He was the author of several works, including the "Bible Student's Guide" and an exposition of the Psalms. The living is worth nearly £300, and the canonry between £600 and £700. Both are in the gift of the new Bishop of Winchester ——The Rev. William Mercer, M.A., Vicar of St. George's, Sheffield, died suddenly on the 22nd inst., aged sixty-two years. Mr. Mercer was well known as the author of Mercer's "Church Psalter and Hymn Book." He was Vicar of St. George's for thirty-three years.

A few years ago a movement was set on foot to promote the restoration and enlargement of the parish church of Felixstowe, Suffolk. The alterations hitherto completed have provided a hundred additional sittings. They consist of a beautiful chancel and transept on the north side, on the east side of which are a vestry and organ-chamber, the arches opening from the organ-chamber into the chancel on one side and into the transept on the other being fitted with handsome oak screens. The cost of the works executed is about £1100, to which Lord Kinnaird, of Rossie Priory, formerly a visitor at Felixstowe, has been a generous contributor, in conjunction with kind friends in the neighbourhood. It is now proposed to continue the enlargement of the church by providing a south transept and raising the nave.

The Church of St. Cuthbert, Shustoke, Warwickshire, was reopened on the 22nd inst., after a thorough restoration. The chancel has been rebuilt, except a small portion of the east wall. An organ-chamber has been added on the north side, and a handsome arched recess over the monument of Sir Wm. Dugdale, the antiquarian. The south porch is new, and the tracery of the windows and the exterior walls of the nave have been much repaired. Both in the chancel and nave there are new roofs of very high pitch and admirable design, the great width and height of the latter rendering it extremely imposing. A new pulpit of Caen stone and marble has been erected, with figures of the Saviour in the central panel, and of SS. Peter and Paul on either side. The sittings in the nave are of deal and in the chancel of oak, constructed out of timber from the old roof. Encaustic tiles of various patterns have been used throughout for the floor. The restoration is due entirely to the munificence of Mr. R. F. T. Croxall, whose family have resided for many generations in the parish, and who designed it, according to an inscription on a brass tablet near the pulpit, for "the glory of God and in honour of his wife, and as a tribute of affection to her memory." In the new east window very beautiful stained glass, by Ward and Hughes, has been placed by the parishioners to her memory also; and several offerings of furniture, including altar-cloth and books, alms-dish, chancel chairs, &c., were made by other friends. Between the services about a hundred persons sat down to luncheon in a marquee, at which the Bishop presided, and Sir C. Adderley very feelingly proposed Mr. Croxall's health. The works have been carried out by Mr. Preedy, architect.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Lord Chancellor will preside at a banquet to be held at Oxford on Oct. 22, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Oxford Union Society, of which his Lordship was a distinguished member while at college.

The division lists and supplementary tables for the Oxford local examinations, held in June, were issued on Saturday last, and forwarded to the several centres at which the examinations were held. The number of junior candidates who actually presented themselves for examination was 1116, of whom 709 obtained certificates. This is a considerable increase in the number of those who passed over that of last year, when the numbers were 1082 and 546 respectively. The number of senior candidates who actually presented themselves for examination was 473, of whom 243 obtained certificates. This is somewhat less than last year, when the numbers were 473 and 267 respectively. Of the senior candidates Oxford produces the best candidate for the year in Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers (the eldest daughter of Professor Thorold Rogers, of Oxford), whose name stands first on the general list in order of merit. Of the 243 senior candidates who obtain certificates 41 are girls, of whom one is placed in the first division and three in the second division of the general list; two are placed in the first division and twelve in the second division of section A (English); two in the first division and five in the second division of section B (languages); one in the second division of section E (drawing); four in the first division and seven in the second division of section F (music). The general list is framed upon the aggregate work of the candidates, and contains the names of all who satisfied the examiners and obtained the title of Associate in Arts of the University of Oxford. Of the junior candidates the number who have obtained certificates is 709, which includes 64 girls, one of whom is placed in the first division, five in the second, and the remainder in the third division. The two candidates whose names stand at the top of the first division in order of merit are bracketed as equal, and this division contains 58 names, while there are 116 placed in the second division and 535 in the third division.

CAMBRIDGE.

Architectural improvements and enlargements are being made in connection with the University. The new wing of Trinity Hall, the new building at King's, and the Ladies' College at Girton are all expected to be ready for next term. The Fitzwilliam Museum is undergoing extension, and the Duke of Devonshire's building for experimental physics is approaching completion. Trinity chapel is also receiving important renovation and redecoration.

The Cambridge local examinations will begin at the various centres on Dec. 15. The last day for making applications for examination is Sept. 1. In addition to the centres at which examinations took place last December there are several new centres arranged for this year, viz.:—Darlington, Dorchester, Dover, Hastings, Islington, Ramsgate, South Shields, and Wolverhampton. At four of these centres there will be an examination of both boys and girls. Of a total of 2956 examined last December there were 811 girls and 2145 boys. In the work of examination about a hundred members of the senate will be engaged, including some of the most prominent of the teaching and professional staff of the University. The examination of schools by the University succeeds admirably; and the recent arrangements made by the joint education board of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge who have undertaken the examinations of the public schools of the country are at work, and it is to be hoped will be attended with satisfactory results. The latest scheme to which the senate of the University of Cambridge has committed itself for the purpose of promoting higher education in the provinces is that for the inauguration of lectures and classes in certain provincial centres. The scheme for the first of these centres has received the approval of the Cambridge Syndicate, and is as follows:—"1. The three towns of Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby to be united in one midland circuit; the lecturers from Cambridge to teach in each of these towns. 2. That there be one session in the year, to extend from the beginning of October to the middle or end of April. 3. That this session be divided into two terms, each term to consist of about twelve weeks. 4. That in each term there be one lecture and one class every week to (*a*) young ladies, (*b*) young men in offices, &c., and (*c*) working men. 5. That the lectures for young ladies be in the morning or afternoon, the other lectures and classes in the evening; that two lecturers be sent from Cambridge for each term to the circuit comprising these three towns; the salary of each to be £400 for the session, £200 for each term; that, if practicable, a separate subject be taught by each lecturer during each term. 6. Subjects proposed:—For working men, a subject connected with some branch of political economy, e.g.—First term: The different modes of alliance between capital and labour historically treated; Second term: The history of Parliamentary government. For young ladies and young men—First term: Some epochs of English history or English literature; Second term: Astronomy, or physical geography, or general laws of physic."

The third report upon scientific instruction and advancement of science, in connection with the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, has been issued by the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject. The report takes a hopeful view of the future. In dealing with the relations of the Universities with science the commissioners say that their use of the word was limited to the "sciences of organic and inorganic nature, including under that general designation the sciences of number and magnitude, together with those which depend on observation and experiment; but excluding the mental and moral sciences, as well as all those parts of human knowledge and culture which are not usually regarded as having any scientific character." They state their opinion that neither the literary nor the scientific branch of education and research can be neglected without detriment to the other. The following are the subjects referred to in the evidence:—1, The courses of study and the examinations; 2, the professoriate; 3, the scientific institutions within the Universities; 4, the colleges; 5, the relation of the Universities to technical education, and to education for scientific professions; 6, the duty of Universities and the colleges with regard to the advancement of science.

Mr. Disraeli, it is stated, will deliver his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University next November.

The Rev. James Rumsey, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, one of the Pro-Proctors of the University, has been elected an honorary Fellow of King's College, London.

A new vessel of the unarmoured screw-sloop class was launched on Wednesday at Chatham. The Albatross is of 726 tons burden, and will be armed with the heaviest guns she can carry. As soon as she is fitted she will proceed to sea.

At the Hudson Docks, Sunderland, the foundation-stone was laid, on Wednesday, of an extensive granary and warehouse, which was at the same time named after the chairman of the commission, Mr. James Laing. The ceremony wound up with a banquet.

It is announced that from Sept. 1 a sleeping-carriage will be attached to the down Scotch express train of the Great Northern Railway, which leaves King's-cross at 8.30 p.m., and to the up express train, which leaves Glasgow at 9 p.m. and Edinburgh at 10.30 p.m.

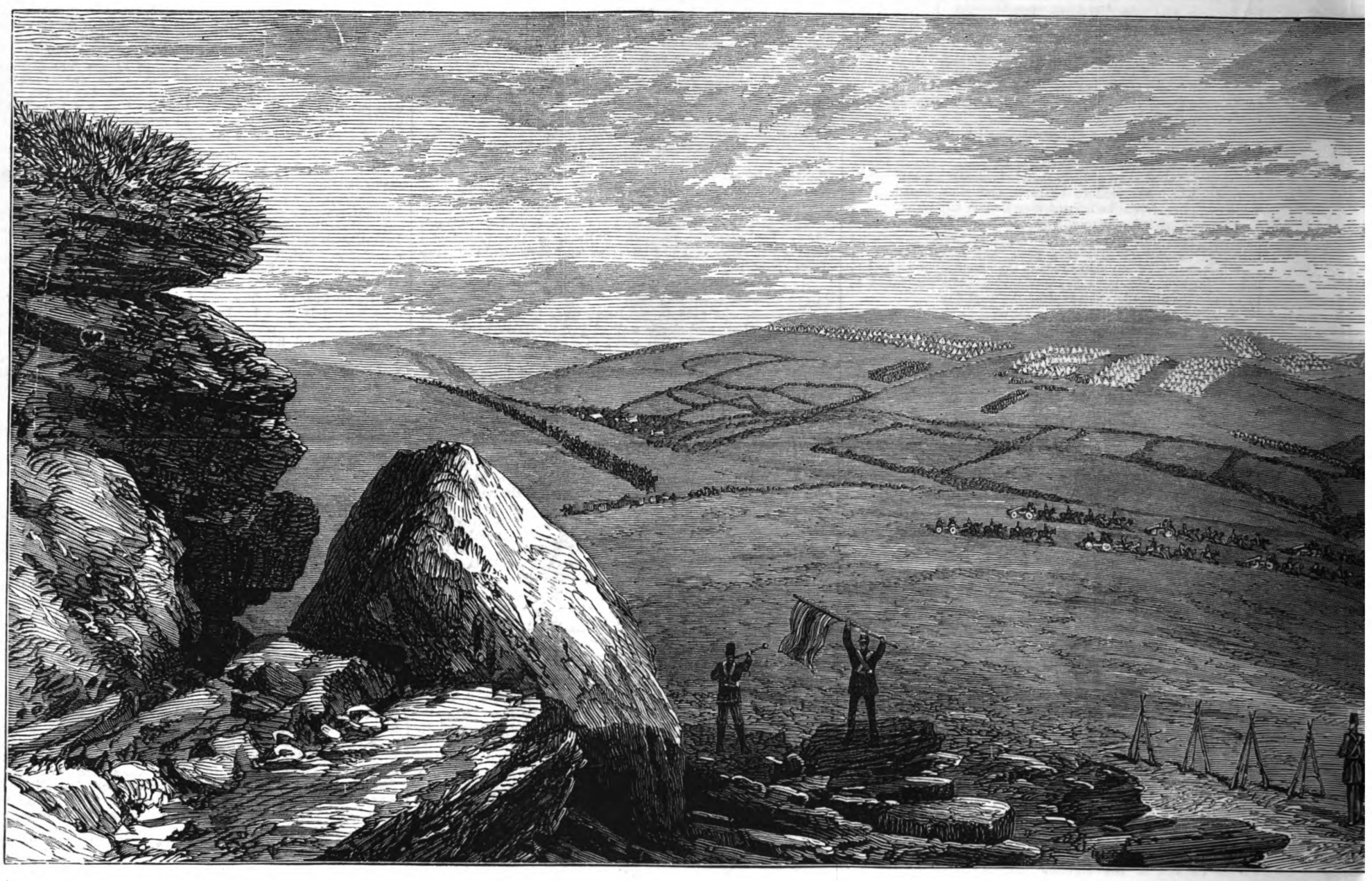
Lady Williams Wynn laid, on Tuesday, the foundation-stone of a new orphan home which is to be erected at Wrexham, mainly by Mrs. White, of Bodhyfryd, who is aided by several friends and the inhabitants. Mrs. White has carried on her orphan home for some years in a smaller building.

The Bath Liberals, taking a leaf from the Conservative book, held a political fête on Wednesday. It took place in the grounds of Mr. Murch, an ex-candidate, and was attended by 6000 or 7000 people. A presentation of jewellery was made, on behalf of the working men of Bath, to Mrs. Hayter, for her services to the Liberal cause at the July election.

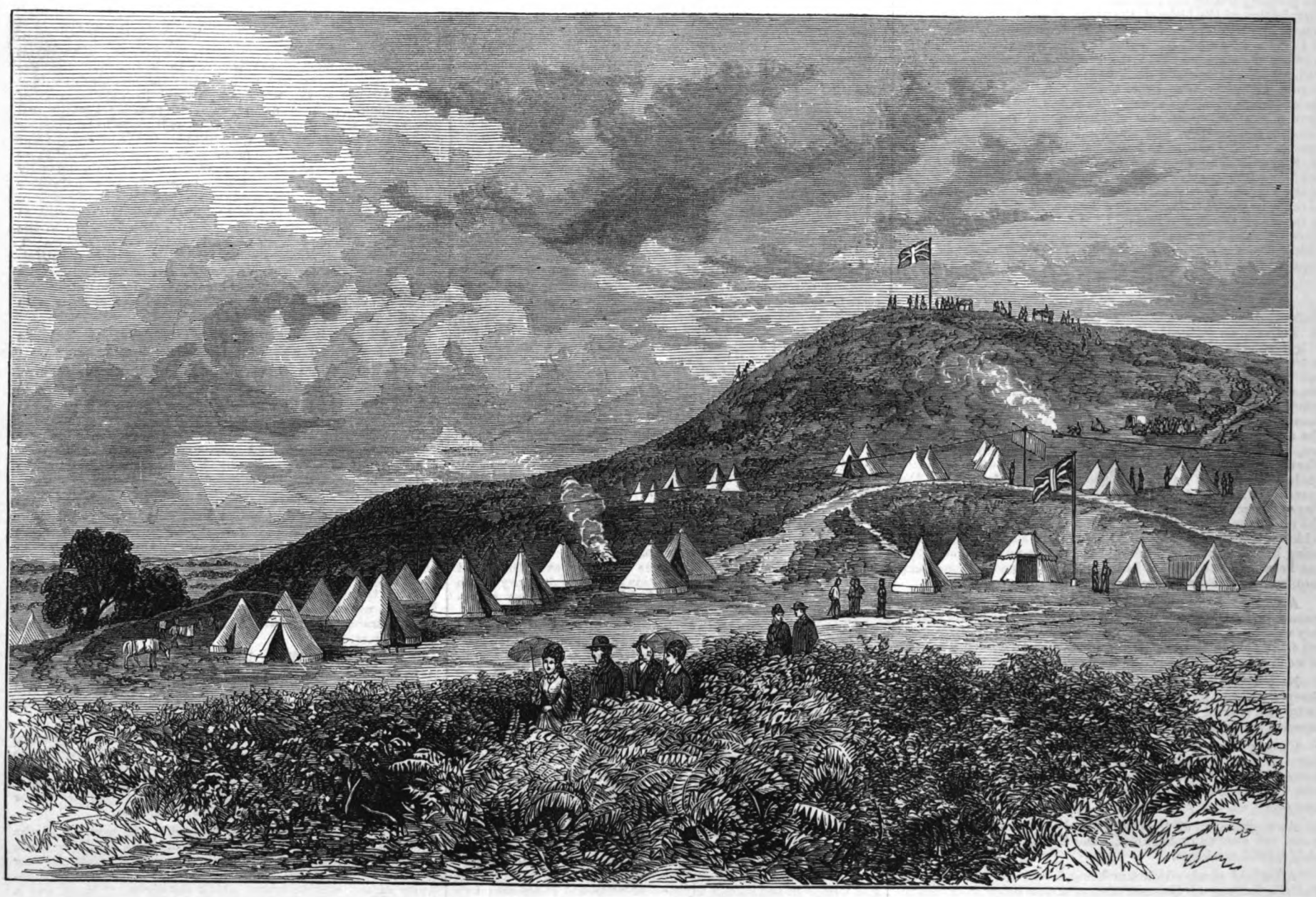
Herne Bay, on Wednesday, rejoiced in the presence of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the chief City magistrate having kindly consented to open the new promenade pier, which is henceforth to aid in raising the popularity of the seaside town. After the ceremony there was a luncheon at the Townhall, under the presidency of Mr. G. Leigh Pemberton, one of the members for East Kent.

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THE AUTUMN MILITARY MANŒUVRES



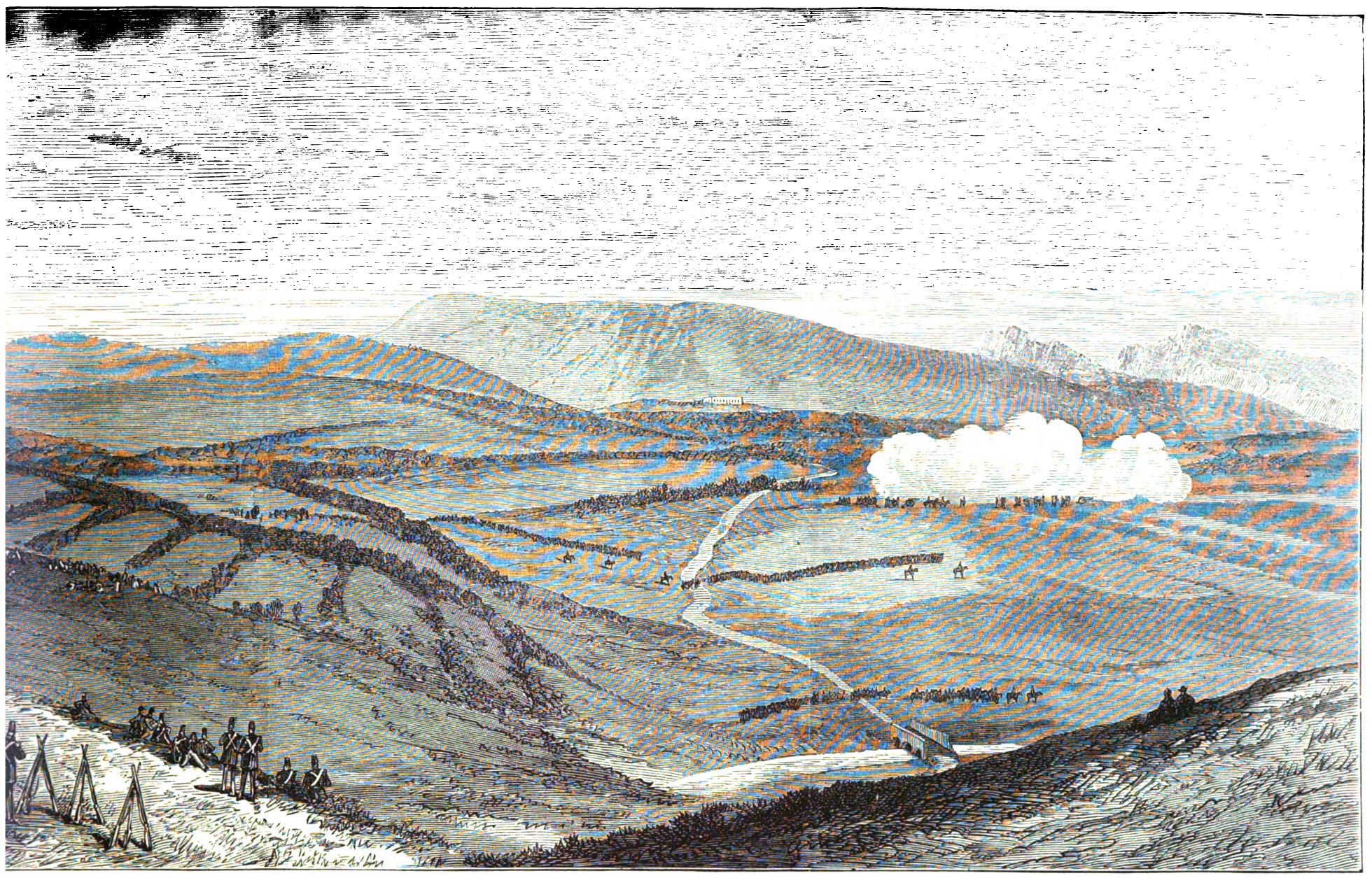
VIEW ON DARTMOOR, LOOKING EA



CANNOCK CHASE MANŒUVRES: GENERAL LYSONS' HEAD-QUARTERS, ETCHING HILL, RUGELEY.

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ON DARTMOOR AND CANNOCK CHASE.



STWARD FROM BELLIVER DOWN.



CAMP OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS, OAK EDGE PARK, CANNOCK CHASE

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BY THE WAY.

It is "a far cry" to Rangoon, and a farther one to the district of which the *Times'* Rangoon correspondent sends us news. Yet the news is such that, but for distance, which has proverbially a singularly disenchanting effect, we should be all talking, through a couple of dinners at least, about the strange tale of treachery, suicide, and massacre given us in the able letter that appeared on Wednesday. Nobody in Europe cares very much about the Chinese, and the name of the Panthays does not create any distinct impression. It may be enough to know that the former have been carrying on hostilities against the latter, and that in February last a very decisive blow was struck. The Panthay Sultan Suleiman was besieged in the city of Talefoo, by a Chinese army, and would probably have been able to hold out, but for the treachery of one of his generals, who was bribed to admit the enemy inside the assailed city. The fortress, thus closely invested, still resisted; but famine came, and surrender was necessary. The Chinese leader caused the Panthay Sultan to understand that, if he gave himself up, the city and its defenders would be spared. Suleiman thereupon poisoned his three wives and all his children, and entered his palanquin, ordering himself to be carried to the Chinese commander's tent. But the Sultan knew the nature of his foes, and having placed those for whom he cared out of the way of earthly harm he himself took poison, and a dead body was found in the palanquin when it was delivered to the victor. Then the Chinese, first slaughtering two embassies sent to beg for mercy, began a general massacre, and it is estimated that 40,000 or 50,000 Panthays were killed—men, women, and children of the Mussulman faith being indiscriminately murdered by the idolators. Such were the scenes that were enacting about the time of our Ash Wednesday. If such a deed as that of Sultan Suleiman were recorded in a page of Greek or Roman history it would have afforded themes for pictures and poems, and we cannot see that Suleiman is less worthy of being remembered than Regulus. But the story will be forgotten in a few days from its reaching England.

In pronouncing the heavy but every way merited sentence upon the American forgers, Mr. Justice Archibald used an expression which is well worthy of note. He reminded the culprits that they were not poor, ignorant men, but that they had had plenty of money and also education, if he might so call that which dealt alone with the intellectual faculty, and had no bearing upon morals. It will be seen, without reference to the crime for which the four men are doomed to penal servitude for life, that they were profligate persons, whose "pleasant vices were the whips to scourge them." But with regard to the education which they had received, published letters show the point up to which they had been cultured. The style is close and condensed, very practical and to the purpose, yet not so coarse and bald as might be expected. We believe that letters which it was not necessary to produce would have still further illustrated the result of such teaching as that to which Mr. Justice Archibald referred. One of the writers knew how to wax exceedingly sentimental at need, and in addressing persons of the other sex to decorate his appealing letters with all those graces of quotation from silly love-songs, and those gushes of sham pathos which adorn our cheap literature, and are supposed to be exceedingly effective with foolish women. A reader with taste would call such compositions maudlin rubbish, but what proportion do readers of taste bear to the mass of readers whose literary lives are fed by the inferior circulating library? The same scribe, in writing to those whom he had reason to fear, proved himself an able master of the art of mingling cajolement with menace, and of using with excellent skill such scraps of law learning as he had picked up. In fact, the correspondence, though the reverse of edifying, would serve as an excellent sermon on Mr. Justice Archibald's wholesome text.

Newspapers are carelessly read at this time of the year. Journals ought to be a daily necessity, of course, but it is curious how we learn upon occasion to do without many things which we supposed to be indispensable. In the country, with a change of occupation and a general disposition to active or passive idleness, we take our reading very easily, and when assured that nothing particular has happened, and that no name we know is in the first column of the supplement, we reconcile ourselves to the conviction that the world may be able to go on for a short time without our personally taking cognisance of everything it does. The Tichborne case, which may now be said to be "the only thing going on," has not been much studied, we opine, since Dr. Kenealy's peroration about maternal instinct. Nor has there been a great deal to attract attention. One of the defendant's witnesses had made a previous appearance before the Lord Chief Justice, who advised him to "be careful," as his Lordship had sent for his notes, and again advised him not to repeat a statement which witnesses had disproved and a jury had disbelieved. Another witness, a medical person of a very inferior sort, with antecedents to match, was sent down in a contemptuous fashion. More respectable witnesses have, however, been called, and it is fair to remark that, though they come from a class from which precision of statement is not to be expected, some of them seem to have tried to say all they knew. One witness appealed against inquiries which affected private matters of his own, and the Lord Chief Justice hoped that unless the questions were essential they would not be pressed, and Mr. Hawkins instantly ceased, declaring that he would never be a party to pressing points merely for the sake of giving pain, an expression which, of course, had no "second intention," and which was approved by the Court. Matters have been, up to the time of our writing, dull; and, if there are a couple of hundred of witnesses of a similar kind to be examined, we can only say with Sir Walter Scott's old suitor in "Red Gauntlet," "O, it's a beautiful thing to think how long and how carefully justice is considered over in this country."

But, if we have no inclination for severe studies at the end of August, we can take up books sometimes, and look at familiar old lines, and quote them wrongly. The writer of this paragraph desires to confess that a lapse of memory recently led to the appearance, in this column, of a mistake which is made by nineteen people out of twenty, but which is none the less to be derided. The Miltonic line,

To-morrow to fresh *woods* and pastures new.

was erroneously given—"fields" having been used for "woods." The alliteration, we take it, leads memory astray. However, let us make the correction an excuse for quoting the exquisite passage of which the above line is the conclusion—the end of "Lycidas"—

Thus sung the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with sandals grey;
He touched the tender stops of various quills,
With eager thought warbling his Doric lay:
And now the sun had stretched out all the hills
And now was dropped into the western bay:
At last he rose, and twitched his mantle blue,
To morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.

And, to come from a great bard to a small one, if the latter ever existed at all, who is the author of the sentiment, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear"? Does it belong to a poem? A very confident affirmative answer has lately been given, but it comes from America, and there is a suggestive word in the statement which assigns the authorship of verses with the above burden to one Ruthven Jenkins. He is said to have published them in 1702, in a miscellany called the "Greenwich Magazine for *Marines*." The lines are stupid enough to be either of the period mentioned or to be a hoax. We are able to say that there is no such book in the British Museum, and that there is no reference to such a book in any catalogue. We are inclined to think that the "sentiment" is a fragment of a sentimental age, when people could not drink a glass of wine after dinner without emitting some idiotic commonplace, "to sweeten our wine." We do not utter ridiculous phrases now over our liquor, nor do we ourselves become ridiculous from drinking too much of it.

The so-called "working" man is not to be addressed carelessly, it seems, or without a delicacy which, perhaps, he does not always employ in reply. We had fancied that excessive euphemism might be misplaced in writing for the hardy son of toil, but for all his hardiness he is afraid of hard words. A fortnight or so ago some intimidators who had driven away non-unionists from their field-work by threats that if they were found at it in an hour their heads should be split open with spades, were sent to prison. In recording and remarking on this the organ of the unions certainly takes pains not to call a spade a spade. It says that the workers were warned off with threats, in case of persistence, "of certain consequences." This is really very touching. It can hardly be said to be true, though it is not actually false. It assuredly does not convey an idea of the real facts. We imagine that if the gallant intimidators had used the language of the organ of their class, the persons who were to be driven away would have completed their job, with a remark that "consequences" might betake themselves to the proverbial place of good intentions. But when they were told that their heads should be split open, they had no right to complain of the union trumpet giving an uncertain sound. Still, true modesty does not care to hear of its great and good deeds; and the working men of England are delicately apprised that some transgressors of union law received a hint against "certain consequences."

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGNS.

The series of military manœuvres performed by the troops assembled on Dartmoor, under Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, was practically brought to an end by the grand review and "march past" on Thursday week, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. This performance took place on Roborough Down, between Plymouth and Tavistock, and attracted great numbers of people from those towns and other places in the neighbourhood. The troops in the field mustered about 10,000, the First Division under Major-General Sir E. Greathed, and the Second Division under Major-General Smith. The Prince of Wales, who arrived at noon from Plymouth, having come round from Holyhead in the Victoria and Albert yacht the day before, wore his uniform as a general officer; while his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, wore that of Colonel of a volunteer artillery corps. Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for War, joined company with their Royal Highnesses. They rode along the line of troops, which extended half a mile, and the troops then marched past, first from right to left, afterwards the reverse way; but there was no sham fight that day. Several corps left the camp on the same evening; it was quite broken up at the end of the week. The wild scenery of Dartmoor has been described in our recent notices. We present a view taken by one of our correspondents, Lieutenant S. P. Oliver, R.E., from the hill called Belliver Tor, looking towards the camp of the Second Division on Merripit Hill. A party of Royal Engineers in the foreground, among the huge blocks of granite that encumber the summit, are employed in making signals to direct the movements of the artillery on the hillside, and of several bodies of infantry advancing or retreating across the plain below, which is intersected by the course of the East Dart river, with Post Bridge and the high road from Exeter to Tavistock and Plymouth. The tents of the assembled force, under Major-General Smith, occupy an elevated position on the opposite hill.

The other great military gathering for practice and exercise this autumn is on Cannock Chase, Staffordshire, under the command of Major-General D. Lysons, whose head-quarters are fixed at Etching Hill, a mile from the little town of Rugeley. This place is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches. The tents are so pitched as to face the racecourse, the nearest edge of which is only a hundred yards from the General's tent; and on each side of this are those of his staff. It had been intended to have a regiment encamped on Rawsley Hill, close to Beaudesert; but changes have had to be made in consequence of the objection of a local proprietor to any manœuvring on his ground. The extreme left of the encampment is at Lower Cliff, sweeping outwards to the south-east; the line of tents furthest in a straight line from head-quarters are those at Brindley Heath, and the extreme right is at Oak Edge Hill, which is near Sillbull Hill. The whole camp, as completed, is fan-shaped; but the hills a little beyond the racecourse cut off from the handle of the fan the view of the tents on the extremities. From the abrupt rock on which floats the General's flag, and also from those hills, an almost complete sight of the entire encampment may be obtained. Within the head-quarters' ground are a telegraph station and a post office; but the former is only available for military purposes. The 1st brigade of the first division is encamped at Oak Edge Hill. This division consists of the 2nd Life Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, B and E batteries of Horse Artillery, 14th brigade A and B field-batteries of Royal Artillery, 18th company of Royal Engineers, and one section of Royal Engineer Train; Grenadier Guards and Coldstream Guards, 2nd battalion 4th Lancashire militia, and Leicester Volunteers, forming the first brigade of infantry; 33rd, 35th, and 47th Regiments, and 6th West York militia, forming the second infantry brigade; the whole commanded by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The second division is under the command of General Sir John Douglas. Our third sketch is a scene in the camp of the Royal Engineers on Oak Edge Hill. The men appear to be cleaning the horse harness of the Engineer Train, which has had much laborious work to do in the late wet weather.

A lamentable accident happened on the last day of the Dartmoor campaign. The Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, while driving in a light carriage with his brother-in-law, Captain Colomb, was drowned by the overturning of the carriage in fording the river Meavy. Captain Colomb had a narrow escape.

The two regiments that engaged in a disgraceful riot at the Curragh, not long ago—namely, the North Cork and Queen's County Militia—are to be sent home disarmed, and both corps will then be disbanded.

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Contrary to previous usage, this year's festival preceded that of Hereford, where the hundred and fiftieth meeting of the associated choirs of that city, Gloucester, and Worcester is to take place the week after next.

The Birmingham music meetings have long taken precedence of all other provincial festivals in the extent of the arrangements and the importance of the results. The history of its antecedents has so often been given in detail that it may now suffice briefly to recapitulate the leading features thereof. These festivals originated in 1768, and from that period have continued to serve their benevolent purpose—that of aiding and extending the resources of that noble local institution, the Birmingham General Hospital. In the year just referred to the amount realised was barely £300. After-results, with some fluctuations, were more and more important, the festival of 1864 having brought to the hospital funds £5256, that of 1867 £5541, and that of 1870 £6195, clear of all expenses. Large as these amounts are, they are needful as helps to the maintenance of an institution that has every year to meet increasing claims.

The Birmingham Festival has not been regularly triennial. This order of recurrence was broken after the meeting of 1790; the next having taken place in 1796, after which they continued to be held every three years, up to 1829, when they were suspended until 1834, the performances having then been first given in the then new Townhall, in which magnificent building they have ever since been held with triennial regularity.

In 1848 Sir Michael (then Mr.) Costa was appointed conductor, which office he has continued to fill to the advantage both of the artistic and pecuniary results of the festivals.

These performances have brought forward many important works, and will ever be especially associated with the name of Mendelssohn, whose "Elijah" was composed for and produced at the meeting of 1846, conducted by himself; and, had he lived, the festival of 1849 would have included, under the same advantage, his oratorio of "Christus," of which only a few detached portions were left, in manuscript, at his death in 1847. Besides the production of "Elijah," the first efficient performance of the same composer's "St. Paul" (in 1837) and the earliest hearing in England of his "Lobgesang," or "Hymn of Praise" (in 1840), took place at Birmingham. It was at the festival of 1855 that Sir M. Costa produced his first oratorio, "Eli"—his "Naaman" having been brought out at that of 1864.

English musicians have not been neglected by the Birmingham authorities—the cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," by Mr. H. Smart, and that of "Kenilworth," by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, having both been commissioned for and produced at the festival last referred to; the next occasion, in 1867, having brought forward Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata, "The Woman of Samaria," and Mr. J. F. Barnett's setting of "The Ancient Mariner;" another cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," by the last-named gentleman, having been produced at the festival of 1870—other specialties at which were an "Ode to Shakspeare," by Dr. Stewart, and Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's cantata, "Nala and Damyanti."

Of the three new works produced at the festival which has just terminated we shall speak specifically in the order of their hearing.

The proceedings were worthily inaugurated, on Tuesday morning, by a performance of "Elijah," the work which, as already shown, is so especially associated with these meetings, and has, therefore, been appropriately chosen for their commencement for some years past, this occasion having derived a special interest from its occurring exactly twenty-seven years after its original production here—on Aug. 26, 1846. That Tuesday's performance was a very fine one may readily be inferred from the fact of the principal solo-singers having been Mdlle. Titiens, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Patey, and Trebelli-Bettini; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley, in association with the splendid chorus assembled here (upwards of 360 voices), and a fine orchestra of 140 performers—Mr. Stimpson having presided at the organ, as at many past festivals.

The concert of Tuesday evening brought forward one of the new works commissioned and composed for the festival—Signor Schira's cantata, entitled "The Lord of Burleigh." The text for this work has been written by Mr. Desmond L. Ryan, who has made no use of Tennyson's well-known poem bearing the same title, but has merely taken the traditional incident on which that is founded, and used it as a basis for a series of pieces, solo and choral. Besides many miscellaneous vocal compositions, Signor Schira will be remembered as having produced a grand romantic opera, "Niccolo de' Lapi," at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the season of 1863. In his present work the composer has produced some light and pretty vocal music, among the most effective solo pieces having been the recitative and aria, "A simple village maid," assigned to Marian (Mdlle. Titiens); a song for Constance (Madame Trebelli), "Around a bower;" one for Cecil, "The grey dawn steals," given by Mr. Rigby; and a characteristic air, "Hurrah! hurrah!" for Trueman (Lord Burleigh's steward), sung by Mr. Santley. Among the best of the choral pieces may be specified the chorus of reapers which follows the overture, the choruses of villagers, and that in which the astonished village bride is welcomed to the home of her noble husband. The unaccompanied trio, "O'er seas of life," and the quartet, "How changed her state," had to be repeated. The cantata was conducted by the composer. The second part of Tuesday evening's concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection, in the course of which Rossini's fine "Song of the Titans"—for choral bass voices and orchestral accompaniment—was performed for the first time in England, among other features of this portion of the programme having been Mdlle. Albani's effective singing of the scena from "Lucia" and "The Last Rose of Summer." This portion of the concert was conducted by Sir M. Costa, as was the morning performance. The Duke of Edinburgh was present on each occasion.

The principal event of the festival, as regards novelty, took place on Wednesday morning, when Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new oratorio, "The Light of the World," was produced. The "argument" prefixed to the text states that "the intention has not been to convey the spiritual idea of the Saviour, as in 'The Messiah,' or to recount the sufferings of Christ, as in the 'Passions-Musik,' but to set forth the human aspect of the life of our Lord on earth, exemplifying it by some of the actual incidents in his career which bear specially upon his attributes of Preacher."

The oratorio commences with a "prologue chorus," which is followed by an instrumental introduction; the overture proper being reserved for the commencement of the second part. Throughout the work the choral and orchestral writing is by far more effective than the solo vocal music. Several of the choruses produced a marked impression, two having been repeated by an intimation from the president (the Earl of Shrewsbury)—these were "I will pour my spirit" and the chorus of children, "Hosanna" (a masterly combination of the ancient and modern styles)—a third repetition having been the

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unaccompanied quartet, "Yea, though I walk." The principal solo music is that which is especially associated with the Saviour, distinguished by a sombre accompaniment of violas, violoncellos, corno-Inglese, clarinet, corno di bassetto, fagotto, and contra-fagotto. In these passages, all of a declamatory kind, Mr. Santley's fine delivery was a conspicuous feature of the performance. The soprano solos were finely sung by Mdlle. Titiens, whose principal effects were produced in the airs, "My soul doth magnify" and "Tell ye the daughters of Zion." The contralto music was assigned to Madame Trebelli-Bettini, who gave great expression to the pathetic solos, "In Rama," "Weep ye not," and "God shall wipe away." The principal tenor music is scarcely of sufficient importance for so great an artist as Mr. Sims Reeves, whose airs, "Refrain thy voice" and "If ye be risen," with other incidental passages, gained every advantage from his fine delivery. In other portions of the tenor music Mr. Cummings sang with good effect. At the end of the first part the president rose and addressed Mr. Sullivan (who conducted), saying that he believed that the audience, like himself, would gladly have heard more repetitions than those which were made, but for a wish not to impede the regular progress of the oratorio. The close of the work was followed by loud and general applause. The Duke of Edinburgh was again present at the performance of Wednesday morning.

A composition of such importance can scarcely fail to gain a speedy hearing in London, when further opportunity will be offered for comment on its merits. In the mean time Mr. Sullivan will probably make such revisions and retrenchments as will tend to the condensation and improved effect of the oratorio.

The concert of Wednesday evening consisted of a miscellaneous selection, in the course of which a "National Hymn" by Rossini was given for the first time, with much effect. It is written for baritone solo, chorus, and double orchestra. This brilliant and tuneful piece is one of the many posthumous works left by Rossini. The solo portion, in Wednesday evening's performance, was finely sung by Mr. Santley.

Comment on the remaining performances must be reserved for next week. Thursday morning was appropriated to "The Messiah;" the programme of Thursday evening's concert included Mr. Randegger's new cantata, "Fridolin," and a miscellaneous selection. Yesterday (Friday) morning were to be given Spohr's cantata, "God, thou art great," Haydn's "Imperial Mass," two posthumous choruses by Rossini (for the first time), a selection from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," &c.; and on the same evening the festival was to close with the last-named composer's "Judas Maccabæus."

THEATRES.

In the present lull of dramatic enterprise our attention is invited to the kindred entertainments of our lecture-halls. There is the Polytechnic, where Mr. J. B. Malden treats us with a lively and graphic description of Vienna and its Exhibition, which, in its way, is a marvel of completeness and lucidity. After hearing his lecture we seem to know all about the place, its buildings and its inhabitants, together with their manners and opinions. The series of views now exhibiting, which are really wonders, are shortly to be supplemented by others which it is promised shall be still more astonishing.

At the Egyptian Hall we have a new conjuror, Dr. Lynn, who casts into shade all previous prestidigitateurs. He is one of that class of wonder-workers who start free of any paraphernalia, and trust to their unarmed fingers for the surprising effects they produce. We cannot trace the source of his tricks, nor tell how a flower-pot gives forth from the mould contained within it every variety of flower at the demand of the stultified spectator. It were folly to attempt a description of the tricks, especially since the feeling produced is not in the trick itself, its novelty, or its nature, but in the entire absence of any visible means for its production. One of the most striking is the confinement of an Indian chief in a sack and box, from which he is ultimately delivered without unlocking the box or removing the cords. Those fond of conjuring cannot do better than witness the unparalleled doings of this arch-professor.

FINE ARTS.

The autumn exhibition of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists opened on Saturday last. The collection is of more than ordinary excellence. Among the principal features of the exhibition are "The Forced Baptism of the Moors," by Mr. Long; two large cattle pictures by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, "The Panic" and "Summer Time;" "The Longships' Lighthouse" and a large "Sunset" landscape by Mr. Brett; "Summer Showers," by Mr. Vicat Cole; "The Bonxie, Shetland," and "Fishing by Proxy," by Mr. Hook; and works by Messrs. Pettie, Watts, H. Dawson, J. T. Linnell, Smart, Sant, Alma-Tadema, Dobson, &c. Among local artists who exhibit are Messrs. Burt, Radcliffe, Baker, Pratt, Steeple, and H. Harris.

Arrangements are, we understand, made for exhibiting at Brooklyn as well as New York the collection of English water-colour drawings now being formed for exhibition in the American metropolis.

During the Antwerp fêtes last week the King of the Belgians visited the room in the Hôtel de Ville which is embellished with the famous frescoes illustrative of Flemish history by the late Baron Leys; and also the vestibule of the Musée with the more recent decorations illustrative of the historical art school of Flanders and its influence by M. de Keyser. Both these important series of wall-paintings have been described in our pages. His Majesty was also present at the opening of the triennial Exhibition of Fine Arts, some account of which we gave last week; the King likewise attended the inauguration of a statue to Leys.

Death has been very busy lately among the French artists. Since the demise of M. Conder, already announced, the following are deceased:—M. Chantreuil, landscape-painter, a distinguished pupil of Corot; M. P. d'Oubri, another landscapist of promise, who died, at the early age of twenty-eight, from congestion of the brain, occasioned by excessive application to his art; M. Clodion Roux, who met his death in attempting to clear a crevasse in the Alps; M. Georges Drouin, who died from imprudently inhaling an overdose of chloroform applied to the face in a handkerchief in order to relieve toothache; and the sculptor Auguste Poitevin, some of whose works figure in the present International Exhibition.

The number of visitors to the London International Exhibition this year has greatly declined. The Metropolitan Railway Directors state that 91,000 fewer people used the South Kensington station this year than during May, June, and July of last year.

The monument of Victory at Berlin included among the commemorative frescoes with which it is embellished one representing the German Princes offering the Imperial crown to the Emperor William at Versailles. This particular design has, however, been altered at the Emperor's special command.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Saint, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed Revising Barrister for the Warwickshire division, in succession to the late Mr. Serjeant O'Brien; and Mr. Hugh Cowie, of the Home Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Maldon and Saffron Walden, Essex.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Thursday week, Mr. C. Lamont, glass merchant, Liverpool, obtained a verdict against the London and North-Western Railway Company awarding him £4500—in addition to a sum of £400 previously paid to him, and his medical, hotel, and other expenses—for injuries he sustained in the Kirtlebridge collision, in October last. An application to reduce the damages was refused by Mr. Justice Quain.——Yesterday week £1400 was awarded to Mr. Jepson as compensation for damages received on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.——An award has been made of £1000 as compensation to the widow of a Chorley collier who was killed by an accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; and £200 to a Preston publican, named Banks, as compensation for injuries received in a collision on the same line.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant on a charge of perjury is proceeding. Some particulars are given elsewhere in connection with an Illustration.

At the Central Criminal Court the ex-Confederate officer Williamson, charged with sending threatening letters to Mr. Rosenbaum, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.——Mr. Commissioner Kerr has had before him the case of the Rev. John Berrington, upwards of sixty years of age, who described himself as a clergyman of the Church of England and a graduate of the Universities of Cambridge and Aberdeen, and who was indicted for obtaining £67 9s. from Mr. Henry Newton, £50 from Mr. Charles Jarvis Humpherson, and £50 from Miss Susan Middleton by false pretences, and with intent to defraud. Another indictment charged him with forgery, but this was withdrawn. He pleaded not guilty. The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.——William Ives and George Pollard, of the respective ages of twenty-two and twenty-four years, have been convicted of assaulting Edward Smith, a tramway-car driver, whom they beat with a loaded bludgeon. Ives was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to receive forty lashes; and Pollard, who is an old offender, to fifteen years' penal servitude, and to receive fifteen lashes.——William Williamson, for a libel on Mr. Joseph Augustus Levien, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The libel was a letter imputing to Mr. Levien that he had caused the death of a man named Cooper.——Menassia Parsek, the Persian, who pleaded guilty to the charge of endeavouring to procure the engraving of plates for the purpose of fabricating Russian ten-rouble notes, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.——Lewis Taylor, for a robbery with violence at Muswell-hill, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and five years' subsequent police supervision, and to be twice flogged, receiving each time twenty lashes with the "cat."——The trial of the four Americans for the recent forgeries on the Bank of England has ended in the conviction of all the prisoners, and they have been sentenced by the Judge to the highest penalty admissible for their offence—that of penal servitude for life. Some particulars of this remarkable case are given elsewhere in connection with an Illustration of the prisoners in court. Fresh interest has been imparted to the case by the discovery of what is reported to be a deep-laid scheme for securing the escape of the prisoners from Newgate. Four warders are implicated, one of whom has been arrested, the others being suspended while further investigations are pursued. Owen Norton was found guilty at Guildhall, on Thursday, for conveying letters from prisoners in Newgate and other breaches of the prison discipline, and Alderman Lusk inflicted the full penalties—the forfeiture of his situation and all wages due, and to pay a fine of £10, or, in default, three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Elizabeth Wolseley and Mary Ann Allen, both residing in St. Luke's, have been sentenced at Clerkenwell Police Court to two months' imprisonment for "telling fortunes."

Two prosecutions under the Adulteration of Food Act came before the police courts on Monday. At Westminster George Rice, of 4, Westbourne-street, Pimlico, was charged with selling adulterated coffee. It was proved that a ¼ lb. of coffee purchased at the defendant's shop contained from 25 to 30 per cent of chicory. The defendant said he was young in business, and did not know it was an offence. He was fined 45s., and 12s. costs. At Southwark, Charles Johnson, grocer, of 141, Kent-street, was summoned for selling mustard adulterated with flour and turmeric. The defendant said the article was purchased from the makers, and he did not know it was adulterated. Mr. Partridge informed him that if he had bought the article as the best and genuine mustard he would have right of action against the makers, or he could proceed under the Act of Parliament. The defendant hoped the magistrate would not be hard upon him. Mr. Partridge said there was little justice shown to the public if such cases were lightly passed over. The defendant had rendered himself liable to a penalty of £20. He would, however, have to pay only a fine of £5 and 4s. 6d. costs.——Three milkmen were prosecuted at the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, for adding water to their milk. Each was ordered to pay a fine of £5 and the costs.

Two offenders against the Education Act—William Hook and Sarah Robinson—have, in default of payment of fines, been sent to prison for five days, from Lambeth.

John Britt, a convict who escaped from Pentonville Prison three months ago, has been apprehended at Birmingham.

Some naval officers concerned in a row at Plymouth Theatre on Saturday night were placed before the magistrates on Monday. Lieutenant the Hon. E. Needham, of the Agincourt, was fined £12; Lieutenant Cornwall, of the Britannia, Mr. Gilbert Cornwall, and Lieutenants Gough and May, of the Hercules, £10 each; and Lieutenant Dixon, of the Cambridge, £5.

Charles Edward Butt, charged with the murder of Miss Phipps at Arlingham, in Gloucestershire, has been arrested at Abergavenny and committed for trial.——The dead body of a policeman named May was found in a field close to the turnpike gate at the village of Snodland, near Rochester, on Sunday. His head was frightfully disfigured, and there were signs of a struggle in the road. A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."——A memorial, signed by 17,000 persons, has been forwarded to the Home Secretary, praying that the life of Edward Abbott, under sentence of death for the murder of his child at Totterdown, near Bristol, may be spared.——On Monday night a farmer was barbarously murdered near O'Callaghan's Mills, in the eastern and most lawless part of the county of Clare.——Sub-Inspector Thomas Hartley Montgomery was hanged within the precincts of Omagh Gaol, on Tuesday, for the murder of Mr. Glasse, the manager of a bank at Newtownstewart, in June, 1871.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The valuable musical library of the late Earl of Aylesford was sold on Monday by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The collection included many important choral and instrumental works of great rarity.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell's discovery of documents relating to the Globe and Blackfriars Theatres, in which Shakspeare was believed to have been financially interested, has furnished an interesting communication to the *Athenæum*. Mr. Halliwell has selected passages which prove that the dramatist was simply a member of Burbage's company.

Last week 2189 births and 1546 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 36 below, while the deaths exceeded by 23, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 27 and 25 per 1000, further declined last week to 24.

Mr. Thomas Holloway, the proprietor of the well-known pills and ointment, has begun upon St. Anne's-heath, Surrey, the erection of the asylum for the reception of lunatic patients, which he intends to present to the British nation. The site of the asylum is opposite the Virginia Water station of the Staines and Wokingham branch of the London and South-Western Railway. The asylum will cost £100,000, and is intended to accommodate about 400 patients.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 93,203, of whom 33,394 were in workhouses and 64,809 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 13,540, 20,470, and 29,447 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 608, of whom 411 were men, 147 women, and 50 children under sixteen.

The death is announced of M. Fenwick de Porquet, whose name has been known for upwards of half a century in connection with French and other foreign scholastic works. He died in London on Wednesday morning, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a son of Captain Fenwick, an English officer. When a young man he crossed the Channel, and began his career as a teacher of languages, adopting his mother's name—de Porquet. During the last fifty years he wrote and published upwards of seventy works—the earliest and best-known being "Le Tresor," which has long been a textbook in English schools.

The annual meeting—which is a fête—of the friends of the Orphanage for Fatherless Boys at Stockwell took place on Tuesday. A large number of those interested in the institution gathered in the buildings and grounds, which were ornamented with flags and Chinese lanterns; and a social tea on a large scale was partaken of between five and six o'clock. At seven the meeting began in the spacious hall, which was filled to overflowing. The chair was taken by Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, the president and executant founder of the institution. There are now resident in the orphanage 218 boys; there is no debt, and the endowment fund amounts to £25,700.

The annual election of children into the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, at Snaresbrook, took place, on Monday, at the Cannon-street Hotel. This excellent charity has since its institution in 1827 provided homes for upwards of 1100 children, the destitute offspring of British merchant seamen who had lost their lives at sea or otherwise. This asylum is doing a great work, and at present protects, clothes, feeds, and cares for 230 poor children, and only increased support from the public is wanted to enable the committee to take in more orphans. Mr. Henry Green, the treasurer, occupied the chair, and after a few remarks declared the poll to be opened, and the election of twenty-one children, from a long list, was proceeded with.

The eighth summer flower show of the East London Amateur Floricultural Society, Bow, was held, on Monday and two following days, in the playground of the Grammar School, Bow, the use of which was given by the Rev. Mr. Perrott, head master. The flowers are from the neighbourhood of Old Ford, Bow, and Poplar, are all grown by amateurs; and it is the opinion of the judges that the exhibition in every respect manifests a steady advance upon previous competitions. The flowers, which embraced a great variety, were artistically arranged. In the miscellaneous classes of flowers the principal prizes were awarded to Messrs. C. Parker, J. Ennes, C. Ennes, Hanson, Hare, Wordley, and Wendon; whilst in schedule B open prizes were awarded—five to Mr. Hill and one to Mr. C. Parker. There was an exquisite assortment of table decorations, in which the taste of the lady amateurs was conspicuous.

The bodies of two sisters, Mrs. Everett, of Grove-road, and Mrs. Constable, of Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, who had been missing for two months, and who it was feared had met with foul play, were discovered, on Thursday week, half buried amid the ruins of Alexandra Palace. They had wandered unnoticed into the ruins, and were buried under some portion of the masonry which suddenly gave way.——Another mysterious disappearance has been cleared up. Mr. James Stanton, aged forty, who was in the employ of a firm in Aldersgate-street, received his wages on the evening of the 15th inst., and was never again seen alive. Some days afterwards his body was found hanging by a rope from a tree in Seymour-road, Wandsworth. In a pocket, written with a blue pencil on a portion of a weekly paper, was found the following:—"Dear Wife,—I hardly know what I am doing. My health is so very frail. No food since last Friday—my wages lost. I leave all the things to you, for you must get married to a better husband than I have been, because you are too good for me. Farewell. I have been hard up day and night—no food, no grub. Farewell.—BAD HUSBAND." At the inquest it was stated that the deceased had suffered from sunstroke in India during the mutiny, and had lately been strange in his manner. A verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity" was returned.

THE PERONELLE LIFE-SHIP.

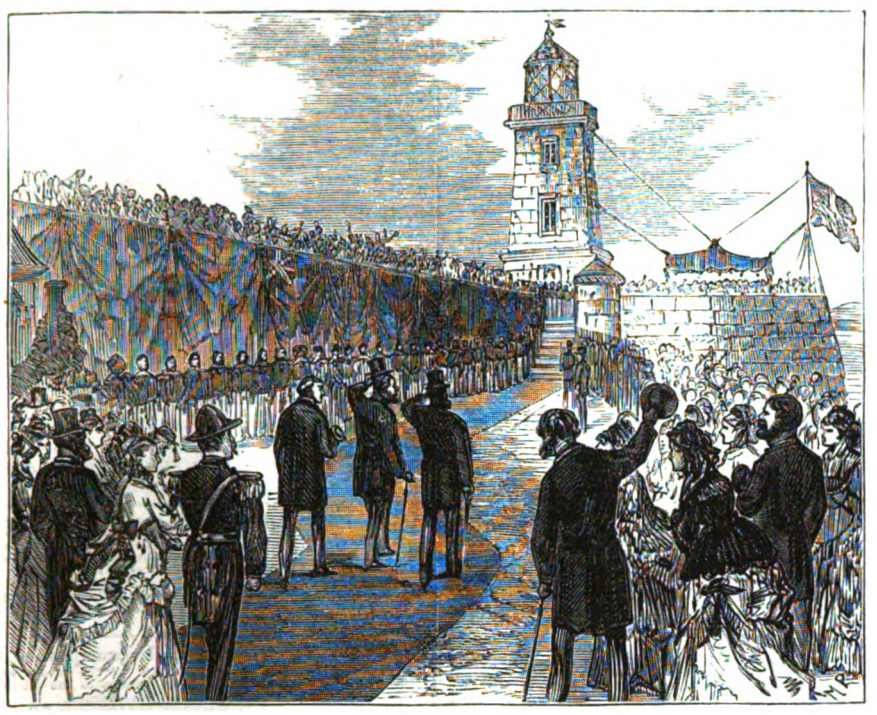
With a bright blue sky overhead, a broad expanse of clear water, an unlimited display of gay-coloured bunting, a brilliant gathering of interested spectators, and "a virgin hull of faultless symmetry;" the launch of a new vessel is about as pretty a sight as can well be witnessed. All these adjuncts were very happily combined last Saturday at Itchen (near Southampton), as the Peronelle glided gracefully from the stocks amidst the plaudits of the bystanders. It has been observed that one launch closely resembles another, and that the description of one is equally applicable to all, and merely needs the variation of time and place. But in the present instance more than ordinary interest attached to the incident we record, as the Peronelle is the first vessel of her class ever yet constructed and solely designed for the humane purpose of affording ready and efficient aid in cases of disaster at sea, and to rescue lives from wrecks. It cannot, of course, be anticipated that much service can be rendered in this way by any craft, however skilfully designed and strongly-con-

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THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE BREAKWATER AT HOLYHEAD, OPENING THE NEW HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE LIGHTHOUSE ON THE HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT PENRHOS, NEAR HOLYHEAD.

structed, unless provided with steam-power. This advantage the Peronelle does not yet possess; but her designer, Captain Hans Busk, feels confident that as soon as the undertaking upon which he has long been engaged is more generally known, there will be no hesitation on the part of the British public to provide not only the requisite funds to supply the schooner with engines and screw, but also to enable Captain Busk to equip and endow suitably half a dozen—or, may we not say, half a score—of these noble life-ships, each commissioned to cruise off those portions of our seaboard where wrecks are known to recur with fatal precision during each successive gale.

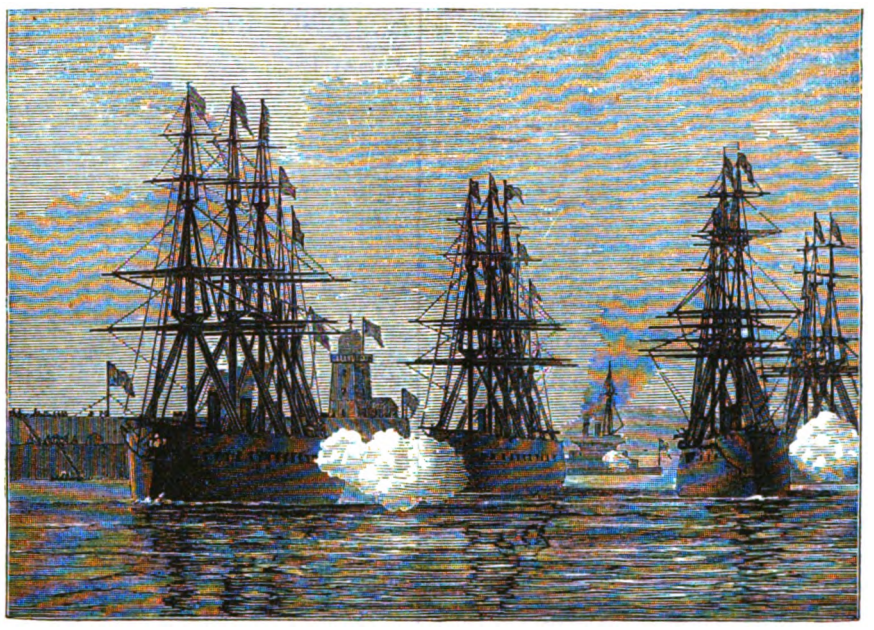
They are not intended in any way to supersede or interfere with the operations of the 233 life-boats belonging to the National Institution, and already judiciously stationed around the coast. The life-ship, on the contrary, takes up the work where the life-boat is necessarily compelled to leave off—or rather, perhaps, may be said to undertake duties which an open boat impelled by oars only would be altogether powerless to discharge.

It is obvious that a life-boat, when her crew have become aware of a casualty requiring their intervention, must of necessity, in the majority of cases, be launched from a lee-shore, in the teeth of a heavy gale, and consequently at the greatest possible disadvantage. At a time, too, when moments are of incalculable value, they have to urge their way laboriously and painfully, by dint of muscular effort, through surge and breakers, unless happily a tug be at hand to enable them to gain the required offing. Captain Hans Busk, whose experience at sea extends over seven-and-twenty years, having himself witnessed many terrible disasters, on occasions where no aid from shore could possibly have been available, was induced to design a form of hull which should combine far greater weatherly qualities and more power of contending with a stormy sea than any open boat could possibly have, together with the immense additional advantage of engines of 70 or 80 horse power, capable of driving her resistlessly through any waves.

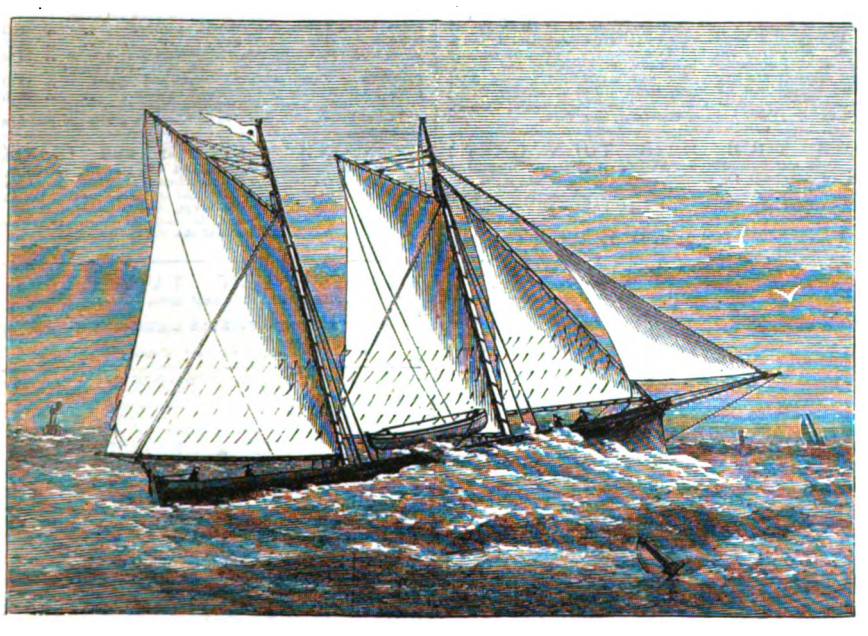
About four years since he made a forcible public "appeal on behalf of the mariners of all nations," which met with a ready response, the Greek Consul, Mr. Michael Spartali, heading the subscription-list with the munificent donation of £200, Captain Hans Busk contributing an equal amount. Baroness Burdett-Coutts, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Major Wallace Carpenter, and Mr. Robert Loder each gave £50, and the total amount of donations up to the present time reached nearly £1000—a small sum, certainly, with which to attempt the construction of a 70-ton steamer! Captain Busk, however, determined to persevere with the good work he had undertaken, relying implicitly on the hearty co-operation of his countrymen to carry it to a successful issue. He has already expended £100 in addition to his original gift, and before the grand experiment can be satisfactorily and practically tested at least £2000 more must be supplied to furnish boilers and engines, nor must the fact be blinked that when equipped for sea and provided with a suitable picked crew each of the life-ships in question will have to be maintained at a weekly expense of £20 for wages alone, and that sum is irrespective of the cost of coals, wear and tear, and casualties.

Messrs. Coutts are the bankers to the Steam Life-Ship fund, and it is to be hoped that the scheme so happily and successfully inaugurated on Saturday at Southampton will be found, by a prompt and substantial increase of the present very slender balance in their hands, to receive, as it assuredly deserves, the earnest support of all classes of the community.

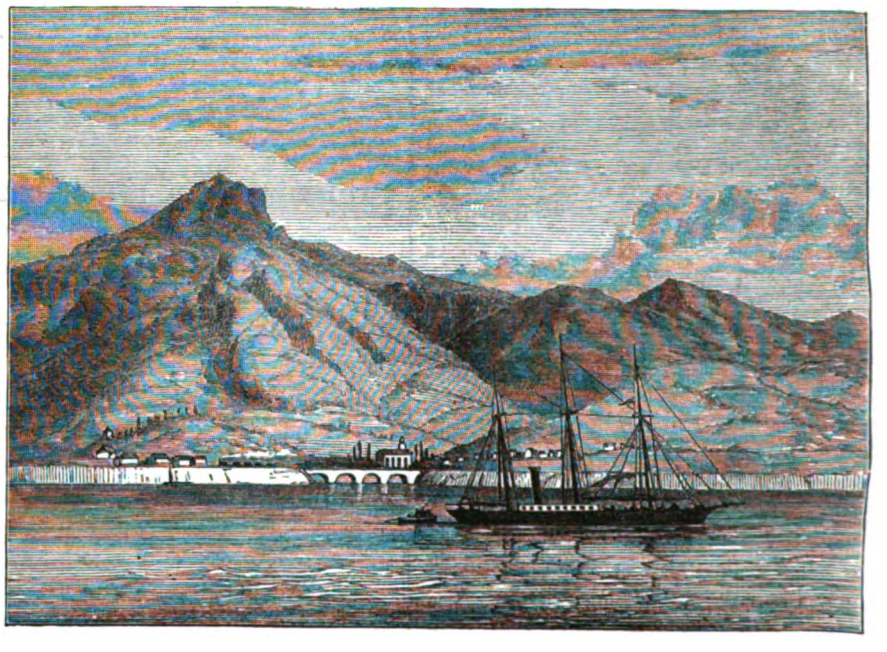
In addition to the pecuniary contributions handed to the committee, it is a gratifying fact that a variety of articles indispensable for the due equipment of the Peronelle have been received, to the value, in the aggregate, of nearly £250. Thus, Messrs. Clifford and Son, of Fazeley-street Mills, Birmingham, have presented copper sheathing worth £20; Messrs. May and Co., of Cowes, a complete stove and apparatus for the forecastle, worth £15; Mr. Henry Hughes, of Fenchurch-street, supplies a handsome binnacle, complete in all respects; Messrs. Dolland, telescopes and instruments worth £12; Mr. Robert Stainbank and Messrs. Vickers, of Birmingham, each a beautifully-finished and fine-toned bell; Messrs. Frederick Edgington and Mr. Shodden, of Liverpool, sets of signal flags; Mr. Streeter, of Conduit-street, Messrs. Wales and McCulloch, of Ludgate-hill, and Mr. Benzie, of Cowes, marine timepieces for the "companion" hatch and captain's cabins respectively. Similar acceptable donations have arrived from Messrs. Underwood and Farrant, of the Haymarket; Messrs. Bailey and Pegg, Bankside; Messrs. T. Walker and Son, of Birmingham; Messrs. Martin, Messrs. Dyer and Robertson, Messrs. Browett, of Coventry, and other benefactors.



THE IRONCLAD SQUADRON SALUTING AT THE HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER.



THE NEW LIFE-SHIP PERONELLE.



OFF THE MOUTH OF THE BIDASSOA, SPAIN.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HOLYHEAD.

The completion of the Holyhead breakwater and the opening of the new harbour of refuge there with a formal ceremony, performed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were described in our last week's Paper, that ceremony having taken place on Tuesday week. A view of the harbour and breakwater was also presented in one of our Engravings, but we now give two or three more particular Illustrations of the proceedings on that day. The Prince of Wales was accompanied by his brother the Duke of Edinburgh, and by the Prince of Leiningen, commander of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which had conveyed them to Holyhead. The number of spectators was small. Mr. Chichester Fortescue, President of the Board of Trade, with Mr. W. O. Stanley, M.P., High Sheriff of Angiesey, and Admiral Schomberg, the harbour master, bore the principal parts in meeting their Royal Highnesses and assisting the Prince of Wales to go through the programme. Mr. Hawkshaw, chief engineer of the works, attended to explain their construction. Addresses of welcome were of course presented by the local authorities to the Prince of Wales as soon as he and his companions landed. They entered a train of cars upon the line of railway along the lower terrace which runs the entire length of the breakwater, to the pierhead, where the Princes were conducted to the canopied platform or dais erected below the lighthouse. The President of the Board of Trade read a short account of the works, and his Royal Highness declared the breakwater completed. A salute was fired from a detachment of the Channel Fleet, which included the Hercules, Northumberland, Sultan, and Devastation. The Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh afterwards inspected the lighthouse, and, after signing their names in the visitors' book, re-embarked on board the Royal yacht. There was no speech-making. In the afternoon the Royal guests were entertained at a dejeûner by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, at Penrhos, his mansion near Holyhead. The company, which numbered about twenty, included Lord Penrhyn and Sir Watkin Wynn. The Prince afterwards left for Plymouth in the Royal yacht.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The concluding day at York was, perhaps, the most interesting of the three, though, of course, there was nothing so attractive to the multitude as the Ebor Handicap. Sir William Wallace won his third engagement, disposing of De Cambis, a Stockton winner, with such ease that he will have quite as many friends as Marsworth when he meets Baron Rothschild's gigantic colt in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. Mr. Merry is exceedingly fortunate in possessing two such promising youngsters as Glenalmond and Sir William Wallace; and if, as it is confidently rumoured, Rob Roy, a "dark" own brother to Macgregor, is considerably better than either of them, the Middle Park Plate ought to follow the Derby and Oaks to Russley. The meeting of Uhlan and Thorn in the York Cup created great excitement, and few people expected to see the three-year-old cut down Mr. Savile's horse in such hollow fashion. It must not be forgotten, however, that everything was in favour of Thorn. The distance was only a mile and a half, so that Uhlan, who is fully 10 lb. better over two miles and a half or three miles, had to make all the running, and was then beaten for speed at the finish. Should the pair meet in the Doncaster Cup the result will probably be reversed, especially if there is a strong pace throughout. Kaiser won the Great Yorkshire Stakes in such style that his bitterest opponents had not a word to say against him, and he and Doncaster now share the honours of favouritism for the Leger. He looked fresh and well, but decidedly above himself, which was just as it should be, considering that there were then three weeks before the great race. Marie Stuart has gone back in the betting since her questionable York performance; but Gang Forward remains at the stereotyped "4 to 1," and we may rest assured that wherever Mr. Savile's colours are seen the "scarlet" will be in close attendance.

Numerous meetings at Radcliffe, Oxford, Reading, Derby, &c., have taken place during the present week, but the racing possessed little or no interest, except to those indefatigable backers who were fortunate enough to find out the winners.

Owing to the immense amount of time which was wasted, the match between Surrey and Sussex ended in a draw, very much in favour of the former, for which, as usual, Jupp (94) and R. Humphrey (not out, 41) did most. Mr. J. M. Cotterill (41 and 65) batted exceedingly well for Sussex. The famous Notts Eleven have defeated the Next Fifteen by ten wickets, and the match has been instrumental in bringing into notice a new bowler, with the appropriate name of Shooter, who secured eight wickets, at the trifling expense of 58 runs. Lancashire and Derbyshire have played a return match, the latter county being beaten at all points, and losing in a single innings, with 82 runs to spare; Mr. H. B. Parr (61) made the top score for the victors. A close and interesting match between the Yorkshire Eleven and Eighteen Colts, with a captain, has resulted in the victory of the latter by 36 runs; several of the Colts batted uncommonly well, and their fielding was smart and good. Gloucestershire v. Surrey ended in a draw, though there can be no reasonable doubt that the former county would have won easily could the match have been played out. Surrey was only 38 runs behind in the first innings; but on the last day Mr. W. G. Grace (not out, 160) and Mr. E. M. Knapp (not out, 90) defied all attempts to dislodge them, and kept possession of the wickets until play ceased. Kent could make no stand against Sussex, and was defeated in one innings with 110 runs to spare: Mr. J. M. Cotterill (69) again scored freely, and shared the honours with Charlwood (62). Lillywhite and Filliery bowled without any change during both innings of Kent, taking eight and ten wickets respectively.

The Torquay Regatta, which extended over Tuesday and Wednesday last, suffered much from incessant rain. The Dimara beat the Enid for a cutter prize; and for the chief prize, of £100, the Gwendoline defeated the Centonia and two other yachts, after an exciting struggle.

The Thames Regatta for professionals took place on Saturday and Monday last, but did not attract many spectators. The Champion Pairs, as a matter of course, fell to Bagnall and Taylor, though Biffen and Thomas made a show of a race with them in the final heat. The Hammersmith men repeated their victory of last year in the Champion Fours, and in the final heat accomplished the fastest time ever made between Putney and Hammersmith bridges.

On Monday afternoon last the amateur championship of England was swum for in the lake at the Welsh Harp, Hendon. There were seven competitors, and D. Ainsworth (Alliance S.C.) won easily by twenty yards, H. Davenport (Ilex S.C.) being second, about 140 yards in advance of M. H. Cottam (Lancaster S.C.).

An accident of an alarming description befel Lord Aylesford's yacht Surprise early on Wednesday morning. The schooner went aground on the south bank of the Carnarvon Bar in dark and squally weather, and Lord and Lady Aylesford, accompanied by a friend, her Ladyship's maid, and three of the crew, had considerable difficulty in reaching the shore in an open boat. The life-boat subsequently went out in search of the yacht, which, however, succeeded in making Holyhead Harbour without sustaining much damage.

The decision of the Board of Trade, after an inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent collision in the Mersey between the Muriel and the ship Escocesa, is that the Muriel was to blame; but, as both vessels had been in charge of first-class pilots, the certificates of the captains were returned, and no blame was imputed to them.

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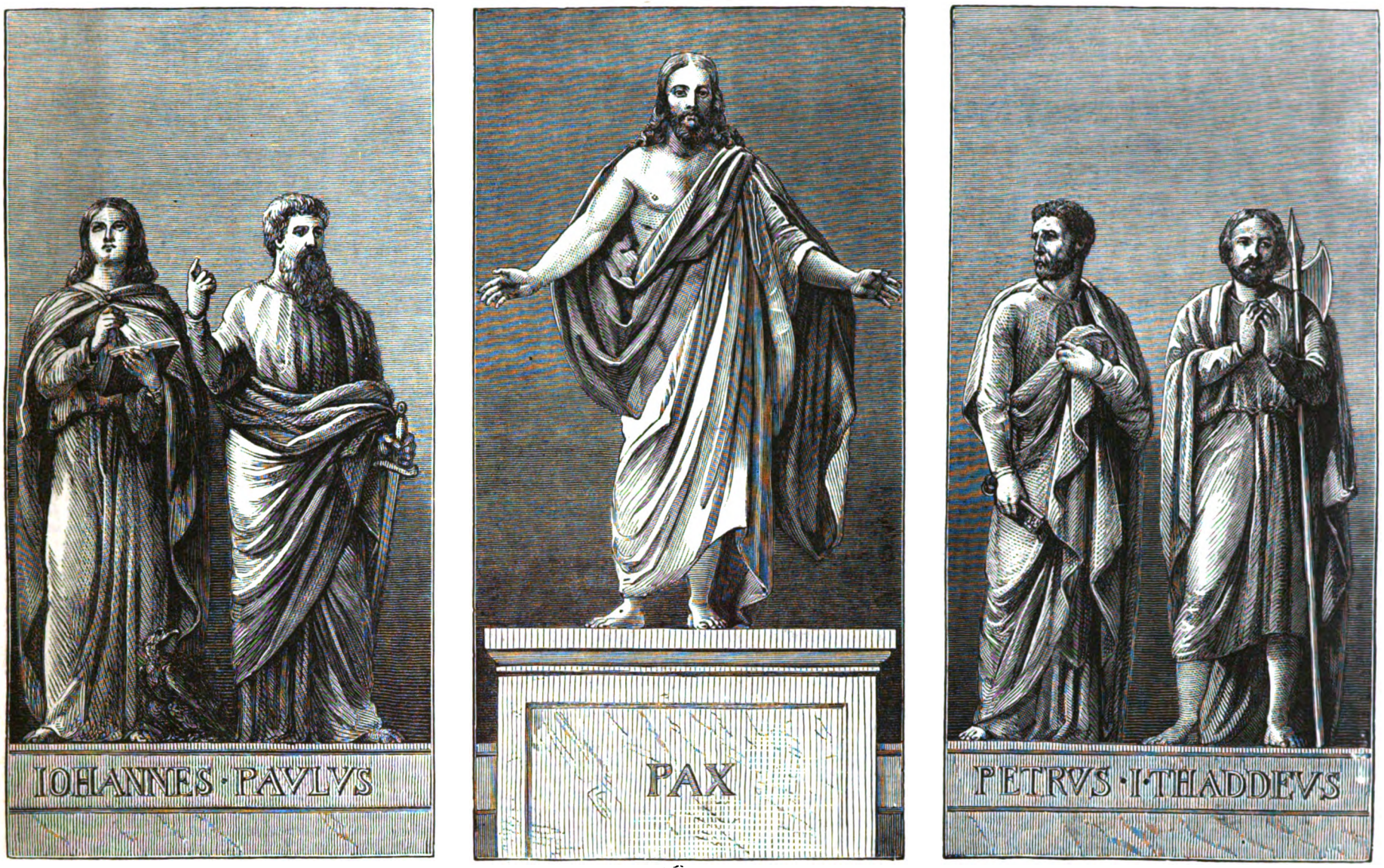
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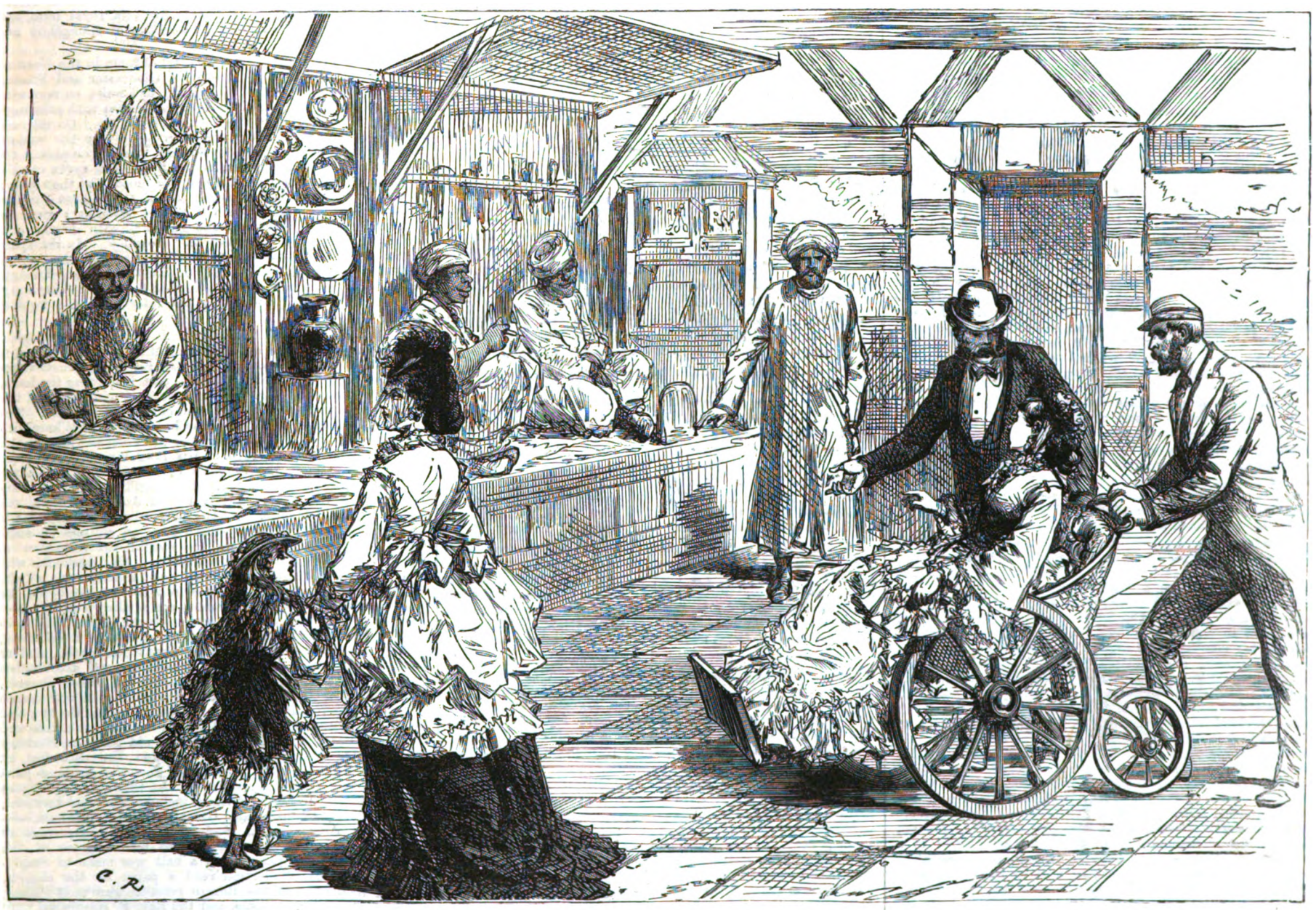
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THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.



TAPESTRIES FOR WALL DECORATION.



WORKMEN AT THE EGYPTIAN PAVILION.

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The Extra Supplement.

THE PICTURE.

With the water-colour drawing we have engraved M. Alma-Tadema made his début as a member of the Old Water-Colour Society in the last exhibition of that body. The society has made a valuable acquisition in its new member; for, if he is not quite so much at home in water colours as in oil—or, at all events, if this particular example was not quite so brilliant and powerful, technically, as some of the artist's oil pictures—yet he brings to whatever medium he chooses to adopt a trained ability in figure-draughtsmanship and a degree of general artistic and archæological knowledge that are rare in our schools, more especially, perhaps, among our water-colour painters. Water-colour painting, by-the-way, is not new to the artist. We have seen works in this vehicle by him which were executed many years back, when he worked more directly under the influence of his master, the late Baron Leys. In the present example, as in many of the painter's oil pictures, we are carried back by the costumes, architectural and other accessories, to the old Roman times. An aged connoisseur and a beauty of the antique Roman type are seated inspecting a picture, still on its easel; a young man, possibly the artist himself, stands behind them. "The Picture" to which the title points is painted on a tablet, or rather on tablets, of wood, for, as we infer from the bolt at the back, it is constructed in leaves, to fold together. There is authority for this, as we need hardly say, M. Alma Tadema being rarely at fault in his archæology, and there is an analogous arrangement in the ancient Roman ivory carvings known as Consular diptychs. The picture under inspection may be supposed to be painted in tempera, or in the kind of fresco practised in antiquity, many samples of which, from Pompeii and elsewhere, are preserved in museums. It is more probable, however, that M. Alma Tadema had in his mind one of the encaustic pictures by Pausias or some other celebrated painter, which were purchased at enormous prices by rich Roman collectors. To suppose this to be an encaustic picture is more suggestive of the wealth and luxury of ancient Rome than the less perishable decorative wall paintings, remains of which Time has spared to us; because such works were regarded in much the same way that "high-class easel pictures" and "cabinet gems" are regarded by modern collectors, dealers, and auctioneers: they were the Turners, Meisonniers, and Fortunies of the day. Moreover, it is highly probable that the ancient method of encaustic or wax painting resembled in lustre, depth, and transparency our modern method in oils. Wax has indeed been used as a vehicle by modern artists, though generally with disastrous results, particularly in works by Reynolds, some of which, from its injudicious employment, are slipping from the canvas. The accounts of the ancient encaustic painting are confused and contradictory; yet Sir Charles Eastlake, in his "Materials for a History of Oil Painting," has traced at least two modes with a clearness which leaves no doubt that the results must have been similar to those of oil painting. In one, brushes were used; in the other, a metal instrument called a *rhabdion* or *cestrum*, which may have nearly a counterpart in the palette-knife as used by many modern artists. The colours, which were numerous, were prepared in cakes or sticks or pots, and always dissolved by heat, as implied by the word "encaustic," which strictly means "burning in." For further information on this interesting subject we must, however, refer to the valuable work already quoted.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The threatened lock-out in the engineering trade has been averted by a reference to arbitration. Mr. J. A. Russell, Q.C., Judge of the Manchester County Court, is to act as arbitrator.

A strike has taken place in the Huddersfield Gasworks.

A trades' demonstration on a large scale took place in Edinburgh, on Saturday, the object being to agitate for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The procession took the character of a symbolical pageant, many of the devices being very elaborate and effective.

In the Rhondda Vale the house-coal colliers, numbering some 4000 men, have been on strike during the past three weeks, in consequence of the refusal of the masters to pay the same rate of wages for the imperial ton as that which they had been paying for the long ton of 22 cwt.

A meeting of the painters and decorators in the employ of Mr. Crace, of Wigmore-street, and Messrs. Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street, was held, on Monday, to receive the report of the deputation appointed to wait upon those firms to effect, if possible, an amicable arrangement as to a required advance of a halfpenny per hour. Mr. George Shipton, on behalf of the deputation, having stated that both the above firms had acceded to the demands of the men, the following resolution was adopted, amidst loud cheering:—"That this meeting considers the terms offered by Mr. Crace and Messrs. Jackson and Graham to be satisfactory and acceptable; and that the best thanks of the society are due to the deputation."

The East-End carmen have held a mass meeting at Bricklane, Bethnal-green, to ventilate their grievances. They complain of having to work eighteen to twenty hours a day for 3s. 6d., less fines and incidental expenses for broken nosebags or damaged sacks. The usual resolutions were passed, and a number of men joined the Carmen's Association.

The executive and consultative committees of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union held a meeting, on Monday night, at Leamington, to wish Mr. Arch success in his mission to America. Mr. Archibald Campbell, a Warwickshire justice, presided, and expressed his disapproval of the mission to Ireland, which he considered a great mistake, questioning also the expediency of the mission to America. Cheers having been given for Mr. Arch and his mission, Dr. Langford expressed the sympathy of Birmingham men, and declared that one outgrowth of the movement would be the extension and equalisation of the county franchise, which must inevitably be granted. Mr. Arnold and Mr. Jesse Collins, of Birmingham, also spoke. The latter wanted the land question settled, so that labourers might be here a land-possessing peasantry, instead of emigrating. He believed that Mr. Arch's visit to America would lead to emigration and to an alteration of those laws which now render emigration necessary. Mr. Arch, in responding, referred to the opposition offered to the movement by farmers, and said the Queen, in refusing the request of her labourers for additional wages, had set the country a bad example; and if she did not value her honest labourers, then he would take them to a country where their labour would be valued and appreciated. He demanded some land for working men to cultivate; and, referring to his visit to America, said he must not be tied down to any time, because he was determined to emancipate his fellow-men, if he remained away five years, provided he found there freedom, plenty, and prosperity. Several other persons addressed the meeting.

WHERE OUR EMIGRANTS GO.

From the report of the Emigration Commissioners for the year 1872 it appears that the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom in that year was 295,213, which was the largest emigration since 1854, and exceeded the average of the seventeen years since that date by 109,971. These figures include foreigners, of whom there were 79,023 in 1872.

It is of interest to observe the destination of the 295,213 emigrants departing from the United Kingdom in 1872.

As many as 233,747, nearly four-fifths of the whole number, went to the United States—140,969 males and 92,778 females. There went to the Australian colonies 15,876—9068 males and 6808 females; to New Zealand 6616, to Victoria 5269, to Queensland 2380, to New South Wales 1102. To British North America, 32,205—20,092 males and 12,113 females; 29,984 to Ontario and Quebec, 2043 to Nova Scotia. To the West Indies 2231—1518 males and 713 females. To India, 1841; Straits Settlements, 76; Central and South America, the large number of 6411; to the Cape of Good Hope, 1456; to Natal, 386; to China, 349; to Japan, 13; to Western Africa, St. Helena, and Madeira, 290; to Malta, 141; to the Falklands, 64; to Mexico, 63; to Mauritius, 56; to Eastern Africa, 7; to Aden, 1.

Of the 68,951 "general labourers," 62,494 went to the United States; of the 2490 agricultural labourers, gardeners, &c., only 584 went to the United States, 286 to British North America, and as many as 1350 to Australasia; of the 9170 farmers, 7562 went to the United States, as many as 1215 to British North America, 334 to Australasia; of the 23,193 mechanics, 16,570 went to the United States and 6454 to British North America; of the 5569 miners and quarrymen, 4977 went to the United States, 446 to Australasia, 68 to British North America; of the 299 coal-miners, 290 went to the United States; of the 1001 clerks, only 481 went to the United States, 215 to Australasia, 90 to British North America; of the 501 (male) domestic servants, 390 went to the United States, 42 to British North America, 40 to Australasia. Of the 13,838 female domestic and farm servants, 10,925 went to the United States, 643 to British North America, as many as 2018 to Australasia; of the 1470 gentlewomen and governesses no more than 811 went to the United States, 306 to British North America, 121 to Australasia.

Of the 118,190 emigrants whose native country was England 82,339 went to the United States, 16,691 to British North America, 11,611 to Australasia, 7549 to other parts; of the 19,541 emigrants of Scotch nationality 12,691 went to the United States, 4254 to British North America, 1571 to Australasia, 1025 to other parts; of the 72,763 emigrants of Irish nationality 66,752 went to the United States, 3437 (the great majority embarking at Londonderry) to British North America, 2066 to Australasia, 508 to other parts; of the 79,023 foreigners emigrating through the ports of this country 68,137 went to the United States, 7805 to British North America, 610 to Australia, 2471 to other parts. The nationality of the other emigrants, only a few in number, was not ascertained.

It seems from the immigration statistics of New York that there has been a slight decrease in the number of immigrants arriving at that port during the present year, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, as compared with the corresponding months of last year. The difference is, however, so small as scarcely to be worth consideration. In the first seven months of last year 185,673 immigrants arrived at New York; and in the first seven months of 1873—namely, to the 1st inst.—the numbers were 183,912, showing only a decrease of 1761 in the total number of arrivals. As usual, the two nations in Europe credited with the greatest amount of prosperity are those from which their children fly in the largest numbers. In the first seven months of 1872 the numbers of immigrants arriving in New York from Great Britain and Prussia were as follow:—England 22,811, Scotland 6637, Ireland 48,053, Isle of Man 116, Prussia 40,628. In the corresponding period of the present year the arrivals at New York were—from England, 21,437, Scotland 5744, Ireland 53,479 Isle of Man 119, Prussia 20,756. France, who, in spite of her troubles, has the happy knack of keeping her children at home, only contributed 1354 to the list of emigrants during the first seven months of 1872, and 1533 up to Aug. 1 of this year.

The "City of London" lioness in Bostock and Wombwell's menagerie gave birth to four cubs on Saturday at Kinross.

Mr. Fearnley, veterinary surgeon, Leeds, has been appointed principal of the Edinburgh Veterinary College.

While the workmen were engaged on the foundation of one of the piers at Taybridge works, Dundee, on Tuesday, the air-bell at the top burst, and out of fourteen men six were drowned.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the first list of awards to the exhibitors in the British section at the Vienna Exhibition, inserted by order of her Majesty's Commissioners.

The five gunners of the Royal Artillery who were concerned in the mutiny at Drake's Island, and were sentenced to five years' penal servitude each, have been ordered to be discharged.

The Musée de Cluny at Paris has received a bequest of some importance from the late M. Cottenot, consisting of objects of art, furniture, and armour. The armour lately belonged to the Soltykoff Collection, for some time past deposited in the Château de Pierrefonds, is to remain in that place.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 11th inst.:—A. J. Willcocks, J. Moloney, F. R. Swaine, C. W. S. Deakin, H. Allison, J. G. Collis, H. K. M'Kay, J. J. H. Wilkins, M. L. Bartholomensz, P. Thompson, and R. C. Lucas.

The Himalaya troop-ship, Captain Grant, which arrived at Spithead on Monday night, came into harbour on Tuesday, with invalids from Cape Coast Castle. There were ten deaths during the passage. Fifty-seven men of the marines and marine artillery were sent to Haslar. Among the passengers was Lieutenant-Colonel Wise, 2nd West India Regiment, lately in command at Cape Coast Castle, who has been invalided.

Lord Frederick Cavendish was, on Tuesday, re-elected, without opposition, for the northern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. At Shaftesbury the nomination of Mr. Danby Seymour, Liberal candidate, and Mr. Bennett-Stanford, Conservative, took place, the polling being fixed for Friday. The Speaker's writ for the election of a member for Renfrewshire, in the room of Lord Aberdare (Mr. Bruce) is published in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The corps forming the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Wilts Rifle Volunteers were inspected at Chippenham last Saturday by Colonel Parish, C.B. The corps which assembled were the 3rd Wilts (Malmesbury); 4th, Chippenham and Calne; 5th, Devizes; 7th, Market Lavington; 11th, New Swindon; 12th, Melksham; 15th, Wootton Bassett; 16th, Old Swindon; 17th, Marlborough; 18th, Highworth. Colonel Parish congratulated the battalion upon their efficiency, but noticed that the markers took up too much distance when the corps wheeled into line. The skirmishing had been especially good, and he should feel great pleasure in making a favourable report to the Commander-in-Chief.

Archæology of the Month.

Mr. W. C. Hazlitt is re-editing Blount's "Jocular Tenure."

A new edition of "Motherwell's Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern," now become scarce, is announced as in the press.

The first volume of the "Monasticum Hibernicum," a history of the abbeys, priories, and other religious houses, will be issued in a few days by W. B. Kelly, of Dublin.

The trustees of the British Museum have declined to receive the Ayrton collection of Oriental MSS. upon the conditions of the bequest, and because the collection has no scientific value.

The Autobiography of Dr. Granville, whose practice was great in England, Russia, and the German spas, is announced for publication. Dr. Granville was a pupil of Volta, and obtained a diploma at the early age of nineteen.

At Rochester Cathedral have been discovered portions of the first cathedral, erected in the year 604, and two leaden coffins, one supposed to contain the remains of Ithamar, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 655.

The Wilberforce family, according to the *Antiquary*, No. 76, originally came from Wilberfoss, a village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, forming part of the ancient forest of Gathes, and known in former times as "Wild-boar Foss."

Considerable interest was excited at the Mold Eisteddfod, last week, by a communication from Mr. F. D. Watkins which affirmed that recent researches place beyond doubt that the Welsh language was known in the time of the Phrygians of Troy.

The Duke of Northumberland, we learn from Dr. Bruce, has given directions to have the map of ancient Northumberland, which was prepared under the auspices of the fourth Duke, engraved, with the view of forming a frontispiece to the "Lapidarium."

In the *Antiquary* for Aug. 23, No. 77, Mrs. Zenobia Cunningham states that no portrait of her late husband, Mr. Peter Cunningham, has ever been engraved or published; but we remember a portrait of him to have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 23, 1856.

The discovery of the wall of a Roman basilica at Lyminge, in Kent, is among the results of excavations undertaken by Canon Jenkins. The remains have been brought to light a short distance from the church in which St. Ethelburga, a Northumbrian Princess, took the veil in the seventh century. The church itself is built on a Roman foundation.

The first volume of "Inscriptions de la France du Cinquième Siècle au Dix-huitème," is exclusively devoted to inscriptions collected in the old churches, abbeys, convents, collegiate schools, hospitals, and churchyards of Paris and its neighbourhood. The subsequent volumes will successively extend to the remaining parts of France.

Mr. Golding has printed the titles of seventeen scarce tracts from his library, most of them relating to Suffolk. We have also two letters of Fairfax; the correspondence between Bedell and Wadsworth, which was afterwards reprinted with alterations by Bishop Burnet; and the story of "the hunting of the foxes from New-Market and Triptoe Heaths to White-Hall," familiar to readers of Mr. Carlyle's "Cromwell."

Sir F. Madden's literary correspondence, ranging from 1816 to 1871, autograph letters from distinguished scholars, English and foreign, arranged in forty-six parcels, was sold by auction, the other day, at a shilling a parcel, to Mr. Waller, the well-known dealer in autographs. Yet these autographs were described as from "the most distinguished scholars" and "very valuable." At the same sale one lot of fourteen twopenny and sixpenny dialect tracts brought seven guineas. The collection of the late Keeper of our National MSS. contained 27,500 printed ballads and songs, in twenty-five vols. royal folio, and a large gathering of materials for a history of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

The mural paintings discovered last autumn in the Norman church of Kempley, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, have been photographed. The ceiling and walls, on removing several coats of whitewash, were found covered with paintings, the general subject being the worship of Heaven. On the ceiling is a large figure of our Saviour, surrounded by the various subjects as described in Revelations iv. 4—Seraphim, the four living creatures, emblems of the Evangelist, seven candlesticks as the spirit of God, the sun, the moon, and the stars, a figure of St. Peter, and opposite one of the Blessed Virgins. Beneath, on the walls, are the twelve apostles seated on thrones, gazing upwards to the Saviour, with hands outstretched in attitudes of ecstacy and adoration. In the splay of one window of the nave, which had been blocked up, a capital subject was revealed—on one side the Archangel weighing a soul for judgment, on the other the figure of St. Anthony. The date of these paintings is not later than the twelfth century.

The Archæological Institute and British Archæological Association congresses have been illustrated and described in our Journal. The latter concluded by the excursionists visiting Westworth House and grounds, and inspecting the halls, their sculptures and ancestral and historical portraits, and the well-known portrait of Shakspeare, of very early date. The company then drove to Wharncliffe Chase, and Lord Wharncliffe pointed out to them the memorial of Sir Thomas Wortley, his ancestor, who died in 1510. His Lordship also exhibited Little John's bow, the dragon's den and collar associated with the Dragon of Wantley. Ecclesfield church was next visited. In the churchyard is buried Joseph Hunter, the historian of Hallamshire. At the concluding meeting, at the Cutlers' Hall, Mr. W. Gray-Birch gave an address on some costly illuminated MSS. from the magnificent collection of Mr. W. Bragge, F.S.A., of Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck, who was present, delivered the concluding address, in which, though confessing that he was not an archæologist, he sketched the archæologist's business and applied inquiries.——The Newark and Lichfield Architectural Association programme included visits to the beautiful church of St. Wolfran, Grantham; the notable church at Brant Broughton, and at Stanton—the latter a fellow of Nowenby and Heckington churches, as regards its fine Decorated sculptured chancel, Easter sepulchre, altar tombs, &c.; next, the collegiate church of Southwell, Nottingham (St. Mary's Church), Derby; and the fine Norman remains at Tutbury, romantic Ashbourne and Reynard's Cave, Mayfield, and the fine old glass at Norbury church; St. Mary's, at Stafford, and the cathedral at Lichfield.——The Suffolk and Essex Societies made a joint excursion this year in the valley of the Stour, assembling at Manningtree. The Essex division included visits to Lawford, East Bergholt, Dedham, and Great and Little Wenham.——The Kent Archæological Society met in the district of Cranbrook. Loddenden, the ancient manor house of the Usborne family, was passed, and a halt was made at Staplehurst, where Mr. Robertson read a paper on the church. Frittenden church and the Roman remains were next visited, and then Sissinghurst Castle, and the Rev. F. Haslewood read a paper on the edifice; and Colonel Colomb read a paper on the Royal Rising in Kent in 1648, and Mr. Tarbutt on the cloth trade of Cranbrook.

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THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 25.

It is generally admitted, even by Americans themselves, that the United States makes but a very poor show at the Vienna Exhibition. The great Republic, which invariably aims at appearing to advantage at these grand international gatherings, has not nearly so complete or so interesting a display as its more modest rival, Switzerland. A variety of causes has prevented American exhibitors from sending their goods to Vienna, but the recent scandalous disclosures concerning the conduct of the Commission originally appointed by General Grant form of themselves a sufficient excuse for the non-appearance of many of the leading commercial and manufacturing houses of the United States. On entering the American gallery from the park, the first object which strikes the attention, apart from the star-spangled banners and spread eagles with which the exhibits generally are liberally adorned, is a gigantic "drinking-bar," provided with innumerable taps and surmounted by the colossal statue of a woman of robust proportions holding in her hand a huge glass mug; while close at hand, appropriately enough, may be found a display of all the more noted American wines.

Half-way up the gallery one finds the organs of the Mason and Hamlin Organ Company, of Boston, and of Estey and Co., of Brattleboro', Vermont, which are, perhaps, the most attractive objects in the entire department, a large crowd invariably gathering round them when they are played of an afternoon. The Austrian ladies, who enjoy the reputation of having exceedingly small feet and of wearing the best-made boots in the world, find much amusement in the case of Mr. Edwin Burt, of New York, who exhibits certainly the most extraordinary ladies' boots and shoes that are to be found in the whole Exhibition. There are some of every possible tint, from bright emerald green to glaring salmon colour, all being elaborately adorned with gold lace and cord. If these boots were simply intended for the stage, one could very well understand their eccentric tints and adornments; but, as the exhibitor presents them to the public with the simple intimation that they are "ladies' boots," it is to be assumed that the belles of New York are in the habit of promenading down Broadway in similar extraordinary specimens of the bootmaking art. Scattered about the gallery will be found numerous and often important articles of textile fabrics; and an extensive and at times curious collection of photographs, sent from different parts of the United States, comprising alike admirable figure groups and portraits, as well as views of some of the most attractive scenery of which the great Republic can boast. High praise must be awarded to the complete and highly interesting display of documents, reports, plans, and drawings relative to the state of education in the United States. Views and plans will be found of all the more important educational establishments, such as the Compton and Franklin Colleges, together with full statistics concerning the state of public instruction in each province. Side by side with specimens of the pupils' work, Messrs. Remington, known all over the world as the inventors of the light and convenient Remington carbine, have a curious case made of horn inlaid in parts with ivory, in which specimens of the different firearms they manufacture are exhibited. Above, one finds, naturally enough, the inevitable spread eagle, with the proud motto, *E pluribus unum*, and the customary "stars and stripes;" while on one side of the case stands the comical-looking effigy of a soldier of the U.S. army in full regimentals, and in a most determined attitude, who grasps his Remington rifle with a firm hand; and on the other is the counterfeit presentment of a ferocious-looking American jack tar, in a similar defiant position. To the left of this gallery is a vast covered court, crowded with every description of sewing-machine, with one of its sides decorated with a series of graphic cartoons, delineating how pigs are stuck and cured at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Passing through the vestibule of the west portal into the opposite transverse gallery, one encounters a gigantic trophy formed of bales of Louisiana cotton, plentifully decorated with the stars and stripes, and ticketed all over with inscriptions, such as "good ordinary," "middling," "average," and "choice picked." A second trophy of Carolina cotton succeeds, in which one notices a couple of ploughs perched on pedestals formed of bales of cotton and surmounted by buffalo-horns. Beyond the cotton trophies will be found the exhibits of certain of the South American States, those of Venezuela coming first. This little Republic, which plentifully decorates its five or six stalls with the national escutcheon, on which figure a horse, a bullock, a castle, and a pair of scales, on fields of argent and azure, offers a creditable display of preserved meats and extracts of meat, with a not unimportant show of grain and goats' wool. San Salvador displays nothing worthy of notice; but the Brazilian empire has numerous noteworthy exhibits, among which may be mentioned a cave of cotton with hanging pendants in the form of stalactites, from Bahia; and a grand trophy composed of bales and festoons of cotton and bags of coffee, interspersed with tobacco-leaves arranged in starlike shapes. There are, moreover, some magnificent cigars, and several cases in which some beautiful harness, saddles, and whips are displayed. The walls around are hung with flags, maps, and the skins of Brazilian fauna. One case around which the Viennese ladies seem never tired of gathering is that of Mdlles. Natté, of Rio de Janeiro, who exhibit jewellery, fans, and artificial flowers. The brooches, ear-rings, and pins, which are exceedingly pretty, are all made of those wonderful little beetles and insects which abound in Brazil, and the varied wing-cases of which so admirably simulate the emerald, the ruby, the turquoise, and the opal. The fans, which are composed of the choicest plumes of gay-coloured Brazilian birds, are possibly more attractive than the jewellery, and large numbers have been bought by members of the Austrian aristocracy. One very superb one, purchased by Princess Esterhazy, has a delicate pink border, and, after several intervening rows of white, grey, and blue feathers, a centre of golden plumes, tastefully ornamented with brilliant-coloured beetles. Another, equally charming, composed of the feathers of the swan and the bird of paradise, has been purchased by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The artificial flowers, made also of feathers, are really marvels of imitative art, the roses, geraniums, pinks, lilies, heartseases, &c., being scarcely distinguishable from real ones, although in no single instance have these feathers, in which five and six different shades of colour can frequently be traced, been dyed. Besides these, Mdlles. Natté exhibit several specimens of the more curious and least known Brazilian birds—a show of paramount interest to ornithologists. Beyond their stall will be found a complete collection of all the different woods yielded by the endless forests with which fully one half of the Brazilian empire is densely covered.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Illustrations this week supplied by the sketches of our Special Artists at Vienna represent scenes that are daily witnessed in the precincts of the Exhibition Palace and its adjacent grounds. Such is the afternoon assemblage of loungers and listeners at the musical performances of the perfect bands under the direction of Langenbach or Strauss. The building of a pavilion for the Viceroy of Egypt, in which a party of Egyptian workmen have been employed, was one of those living examples of various foreign industries which have proved not less attractive than the displays of finished manufactures. But we now have the satisfaction to present an instance of very fine art-manufacture produced by an English firm, Messrs. Thomas Tapling and Co., of Gresham-street West and Staining-lane, London, also of Glasgow. They contribute to the exhibition various pieces of tapestry of the fabric called patent Axminster, each woven in one piece (without seam) by machinery. These tapestries are intended for altar-pieces, screens, or other wall decorations, and represent Christ and his apostles. The figures, taken from the celebrated statues by Thorwaldsen in the cathedral of Copenhagen, are larger than life, and were arranged and coloured for the working design by Mr. E. T. Parris, historical painter to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide. Each figure can be woven separately, or two or more may be grouped together, thus adapting them for panels of any size, as well as for a great variety of ecclesiastical decorative purposes. The adaptation of the patent Axminster fabric to this class of design was made by the senior partner of the firm, Mr. Thomas Tapling, with the view of producing works similar in character to the celebrated tapestries of Gobelin and Beauvais, but by machinery instead of by hand, within a very limited time, and at a moderate cost. Their durability is very great, the colours can be restored, after any lapse of time by "cropping" the surface, and designs of all kinds may be produced. The five figures shown in our Engravings form only the central portion of the whole design arranged by Mr. Parris. In the middle is the figure of Our Saviour, with the words "Pax," "La Paix," and "Peace" (Latin, French, and English), inscribed beneath. On his right hand are the Apostles Paul and John; on his left hand, Peter and Thaddeus. The eight other apostles, who are included in the design as a whole, do not appear in our Illustrations.

THE WELSH CHOIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The prize gained by the Welsh Choir at the Crystal Palace, a gilt cup and cover, has been manufactured by Mr. Streeter, of



CUP PRESENTED TO THE SOUTH WALES CHORAL UNION.

Conduit-street, and is in all respects a pleasant memorial of the memorable contest. It is of silver, richly chased with various emblems, amongst which the leek is frequently introduced. The handles are formed of the red dragon of Wales, and the cover is surmounted with a model of the ancient harp-motto, "Jaith enaid ar ei Thanan" ("The soul of music is on its strings"). On the shield are engraved the arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and on the reverse the arms of North and South Wales and eight Royal Princes of Wales; on the stem the motto, "Nawdd Duw ai dangnef" ("The protection of God and His peace"); and on the silver plate, on base, is the following inscription:—"Presented to the South Wales Choral Union by the London Committee of the Welsh Choir Prize Fund to commemorate their success at the National Musical competitive meeting in July, 1873." The cup has been on view at Mr. Streeter's for some days.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ELY.

The successor in the see of Ely to Dr. E. Harold Browne, now translated to Winchester, is the Rev. James Russell Woodford, D.D., Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Vicar of Leeds, Rural Dean, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Winchester. Dr. Woodford was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Sen. Opt. and Second Class Classical Tripos 1842. He was formerly Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Easton; afterwards, in 1858, Vicar of Kempsford; Select Preacher, 1864, 1867, and 1872; and Vicar of Leeds, in succession to Dr. Atlay, created Bishop of Hereford in 1868. He was formerly a proctor for the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol in the Convocation of Canterbury, and more recently in the Convocation of York for the diocese of Ripon. With reference to the Bishopric of Ely, the present income of that see is £5500 per annum, with a house in town, in addition to the palace at Ely.

The appointment of Dr. Woodford to the see of Ely adds another to the list of Cambridge men on the right rev. bench, bringing the number up to fourteen; while the number of Oxford graduates is, by the death of Dr. Wilberforce, reduced to twelve. The Cambridge Bishops are—Bangor, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Ely, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Ripon, St. David's, Sodor and Man, and Worcester. From Oxford come both the Primates, and the Bishops of London, Durham, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, Manchester, Norwich, Oxford, Rochester, and Salisbury. The Bishop of Peterborough is a Dublin man, and the Bishop of St. Asaph took his degree at St. David's College, Lampeter. The oldest Bishop on the bench is Dr. Thirlwall, of St. David's, who was born in 1797, Dr. Ollivant, of Llandaff, standing next, in 1798. Then follow Dr. Durnford, of Chichester, in 1802; Dr. Moberly, of Salisbury, in 1803; Dr. Jacobson, of Chester, and Dr. Powys, of Sodor and Man, in 1805; Dr. Baring, of Durham, Dr. Wordsworth, of Lincoln, Dr. Philpott, of Worcester, and Dr. Hughes, of St. Asaph, in 1807; Lord Hervey, of Bath and Wells, and Dr. Claughton, of Rochester, in 1808; Dr. Selwyn, of Lichfield, in 1809; Dr. Tait, of Canterbury, Dr. Jackson, of London, Dr. Browne, of Winchester, and Dr. Pelham, of Norwich, in 1811; Dr. Bickersteth, of Ripon, in 1816; Dr. Atlay, of Hereford, in 1817; Dr. Goodwin, of Carlisle, and Dr. Fraser, of Manchester, in 1818; Dr. Thomson, of York, and Dr. Ellicott, of Gloucester and Bristol, in 1819; Dr. Mackarness, of Oxford, in 1820; and Dr. Temple, of Exeter, and Dr. Magee, of Peterborough, in 1821.

The Portrait of Bishop Woodford is from a photograph by Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Chichester.

THE ALBERT BRIDGE.

The new suspension-bridge at Chelsea was opened on Saturday for traffic without any ceremony, though a few flags were displayed from the houses adjoining. This bridge crosses the river from the end of Oakley-street, Chelsea, to the west side of Battersea Park, and will be a most convenient thoroughfare from Kensington and Brompton to Battersea and Clapham. It is expected that, on the completion of the embankment by Cheyne-walk, the bridge and the new embankment will be publicly inaugurated by a ceremony; but, as the bridge is now complete, the company open it to the public at once, that they may enjoy the benefit of the new thoroughfare, and that none of the toll for the use of the bridge may be lost. The idea of constructing this bridge is not very new, and it is more than ten years since Parliament was applied to for the needful powers, which were at first refused. In 1864, however, an Act was obtained, and the opposition of the proprietors of Battersea Bridge was terminated by an agreement under the provisions of which the old wooden bridge became, on Saturday, the property of the new "Albert Bridge Company." The erection of the new bridge was delayed by the arrangements rendered necessary with regard to the Thames Embankment, and the company had twice to seek for extensions of time, being unable to commence the works until the autumn of 1870, although their plans had been well matured and everything was ready except the site.

The Albert Bridge is on the principle of suspension, but very different in structure from those well-known bridges which are erected on the model of that which Telford threw across the Menai Strait. These are suspended from strong chains which are fastened at each side, and are stretched over two high towers, hanging down in the centre. The roadway is suspended from these chains, and thus the weight of the bridge is mainly resting on the keys which fasten them at each side; while the weight of the heavy loads passing over the bridge causes a sensible deflection in the chain as they pass along from one point to another. In the Albert Bridge the principle is to distribute the weight really as well as apparently, and but a small portion of the burden is borne by the long chains. The bridge is, in fact, suspended from the top of the towers by long iron bands, which radiate at different angles so as to carry pretty nearly equal weight at each side. Thus the distance between the towers is little more than double that of each tower from the side, and the weight is distributed between the towers, while the whole structure is much more rigid than an ordinary suspension-bridge. The long chains, which also pass over the top of the towers, and are fastened at each side, also aid in bearing the weight, but, as has been stated above, have by no means the same strain upon them as is borne by those of the old suspension-bridge. The chains in the Albert Bridge consist of something like 1000 steel wires, not twisted, but bound together, and from this cable are suspended vertical rods, which assist in bearing the girders of the roadway. This principle is the invention of Mr. Rowland M. Ordish, who has applied it successfully in the construction of the Franz-Joseph Bridge across the Moldau at Prague, which exceeds the length of the Albert Bridge by more than 100 ft.

The Albert Bridge is 710 ft. in length and 40 ft. in width, including the two footways. The space between the two towers is 400 ft., thus leaving a space between each tower and the bank of 155 ft. The centre of the bridge is 21 ft. above high water. Each of the towers rests on a pier composed of cast-iron cylinders, which are sunk into the London clay and filled with concrete. The bottom rings are 21 ft. in diameter, and are the largest cylindrical castings ever made in one piece. The rings which are imposed on those taper up to 15 ft. in diameter, and this size is maintained up to the commencement of the towers. The main girders are of wrought iron, and form the parapets of the bridge. They are perforated with apertures at regular distances in the shape of a quatrefoil. The roadway is paved with wood and the footways with Ransome's patent stone. The contractors for the bridge were Messrs. Williamson and Co.; the cylinders for the piers were manufactured by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam of Battersea; the cast and wrought ironwork for the superstructure by Messrs. A. Handyside and Co., of Derby and London; while the steel wire for the cables was supplied by the Cardigan Iron and Steel Works, Sheffield.

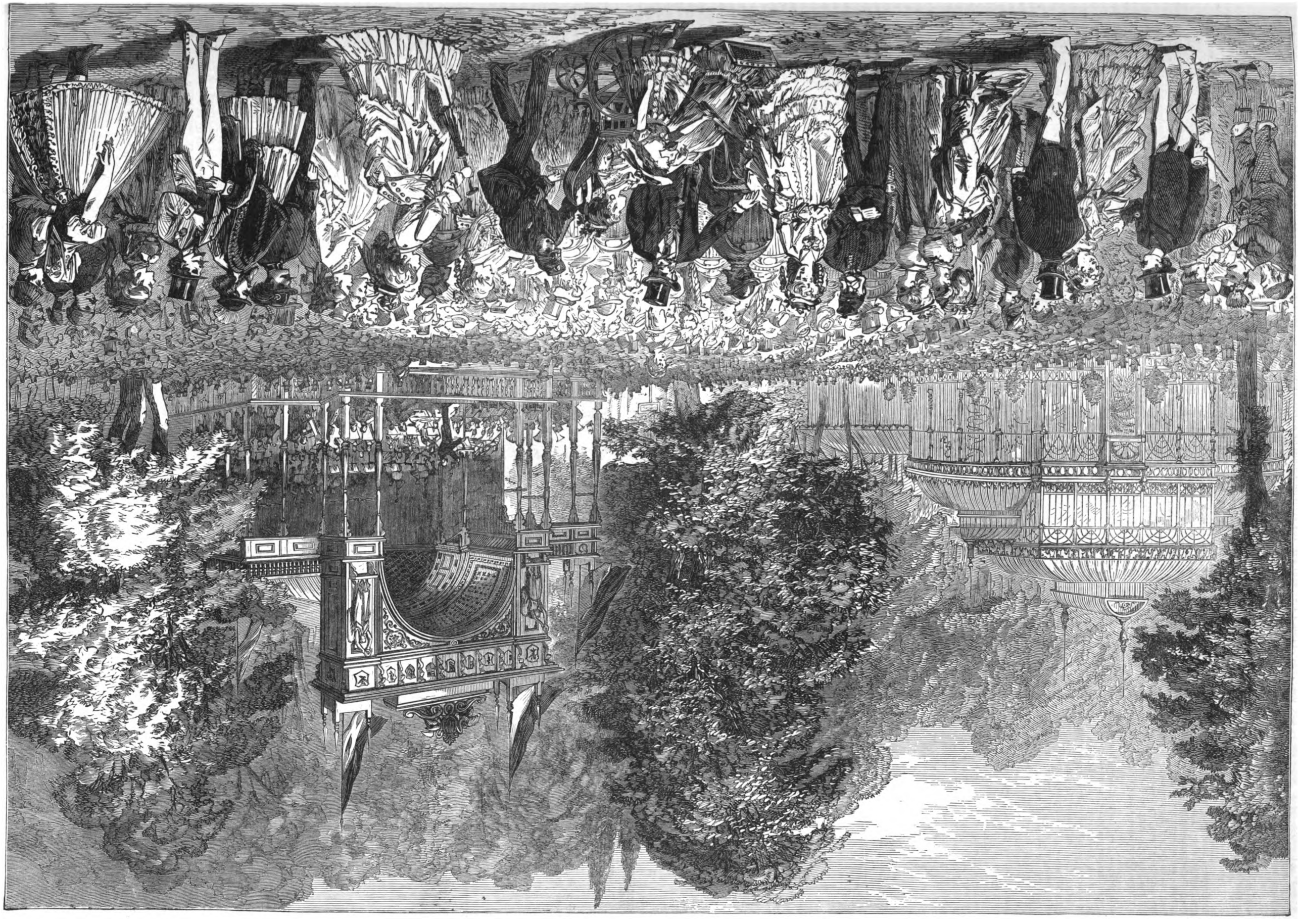
It is probable that the opening of this new bridge will, ere long, render it necessary to make a good thoroughfare from the top of Oakley-street, in King's-road, to the Fulham-road. This could be accomplished by widening Arthur-street and Charles-street, bringing out the new street close to the western side of Onslow-square, by the Hospital for Consumption. This would open a direct thoroughfare between Clapham and the South Kensington Museum, the Albert Hall, and Kensington Gardens.

The net-fishing season for salmon closed last week, and in the Tay and tributaries is stated to have been the most productive on record.

The estates of Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., were sold by auction, at Northampton, last Saturday, under an order of the Court of Chancery, and by direction of Mr. Samuel Warren, a Master in Lunacy. The competition was great, and the nineteen lots were in every case sold at a considerable sum above the reserve price, reaching a total of £45,525.

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AFTERNOON CONCERT IN THE PARK OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.



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THE PICTURE.

BY L. ALMA TADEMA.—FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

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THE RIGHT REV. J. R. WOODFORD, D.D., THE NEW BISHOP OF ELY.



THE ROYAL ALBERT BRIDGE, CHELSEA.

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NEW BOOKS.

We are all interested in the subject which has been laboriously investigated under the title of *Human Longevity*, by William J. Thoms, F.S.A. (John Murray), though some of us may be inclined to think that the game was not worth the candle. It is pretty certain that if centenarianism were, as the credulous are said to believe, "a matter of every day occurrence," and sufficiently common to affect the calculated average duration of human life, the fact would have been discovered by observant actuaries, and would have exercised a perceptible influence upon the rates of insurance; and if centenarianism be so uncommon as to be inappreciable in a calculation of averages, the world is just where it was when Jesus the Son of Sirach wrote that "the number of a man's days are at the most an hundred years," and when the Psalmist declared that "the days of our age are threescore years and ten," &c. The Psalmist, moreover, made, in his haste, a remark which, so far as centenarianism is concerned, might, with a very slight modification, be nowadays repeated in cold blood; for "old men forget, yet all shall be forgot, but they'll remember with advantages" how many years they have lived when once they have lived long enough to become objects of gaping curiosity. As Fuller expresses it with his usual originality and quaintness: "Many old men used to set the clock of their age too fast when once past seventy, and, growing ten years in a twelvemonth, are presently fourscore; yea, within a year or two after, climb up to a hundred." Add to this that there is a tendency in vulgar minds to hanker after the extraordinary, whether it be in a matter of superhuman age or of monstrous formation; to make random assertions; and, the more they are questioned with a view of ascertaining the truth, to reiterate them the more strenuously, just as Peter was exasperated to the extent of cursing and swearing by way of strengthening his originally false statement. To those, again, to whom, in their yearning after eternity, a thousand years seem but as yesterday, it will appear a matter of little or no moment to have it certified whether such a one did or did not attain a century and more. To what end, then, some one may say, should an enthusiastic gentleman expend a perfectly appalling amount of time and trouble upon the solution of a question which, so far as one can see, has no practical bearing upon the conditions of human existence; which, probably, is regarded by the majority of mankind with supreme indifference; and which, if it be decided against those who have a pig-headed belief in centenarianism, might just as well have been left untouched? Well, an excellent reason is given: it is "an earnest desire to ascertain the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, upon this very important physiological and social question." And the inquirer has evidently spared no pains in the accomplishment of his task; and he has produced a very curious, entertaining, and, in some respects edifying, book. His conclusions, perhaps, are not altogether satisfactory. He has proved almost to demonstration that, in a great many cases, persons who were believed to have lived beyond a hundred years had not reached the century; but, on the other hand, he has proved, equally to demonstration, that a few persons have certainly lived beyond the century; and those who thus have an inch given them will most likely take an ell. In the most wonderful instances of reported longevity—to wit, Henry Jenkins, 169 years old; Old Parr, 152; and the Old Countess of Desmond, 140—our inquirer undoubtedly shows that they are "unsupported by one single atom of proof," according to the principles of evidence he lays down; but his opponents, the "true believers," are not the sort of people to have their faith shaken by anything short of the chain of evidence so successfully linked together in the case of Mary Billinge, who is shown to have been ninety-one instead of 113. He allows, they will say, that people do live sometimes, though very rarely, beyond the century; and if two or three years, why not ten or a dozen more? We will not cling to 169 years exactly, they will say, in the case of Henry Jenkins, or to 152 exactly in the case of Old Parr, or to 140 exactly in the case of the Countess of Desmond, but the chances are that they lived some years beyond the century; and that is enough for us. How fallacious is the evidence, generally relied upon in favour of centenarianism, to be derived from, 1, baptismal certificates; 2, tombstone inscriptions; 3, the number of the centenarian's descendants; 4, the recollections of the centenarians; and 5, the evidence of old people still living who knew the centenarian as "very old" when they themselves were quite young, is abundantly, ingeniously, and amusingly exemplified. As to baptismal certificates, it is easy to understand that confusion often arises from the practice of giving the name of a deceased child to another child born of the same parents but many years afterwards, and also from carelessness in verifying the names of the supposed centenarian's parents. As to inscriptions on tombstones, sacrilegious wags have been known to add or prefix a figure, so that 13 becomes 131 and 30 becomes 130; and a peculiar view of numeration has induced a chiseller of inscriptions to cut out 39 in the form of 309. On the other hand, restorers of inscriptions are not to be implicitly depended upon; they make such singular blunders in restoring figures that "a man whose fourth wife survived him" is represented as having "departed this life in the 11th year of his age."

Some books come more opportunely than others, but a book which has always been wanted is always in season and always welcome; and, therefore, very welcome indeed is *Erasmus; his Life and Character as shown in his Correspondence and Works*: by Robert Blackley Drummond, B.A.; with portrait (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The two volumes produce a sense of placid satisfaction; something which ought to have been long ago done has been done at last, and, so far, we may rest and be thankful. Not that almost sufficient information concerning Erasmus was not hitherto to be picked up by whosoever cared to inquire whither to go and what to pick; but it was just that necessity of rummaging here and there and that process of picking up and picking out which one would willingly have dispensed with. And henceforth there are ready to everybody's hand two elegant volumes, containing, it is confidently believed, nothing objectionable, and presenting, in a compact, but by no means meagre, form, nearly everything that anybody can desire to know about Erasmus himself, as well as the circumstances amidst which he lived and all that he committed to writing. It is curious that Erasmus, as his new biographer does not forget to point out, should have been destined, by a kind of ironical fate which often pursues great scholars as well as other great men, to offer in his own person an immortal example of philological blundering. Desiderius Erasmus, Rotterdamus, was the style and title he adopted to describe himself by name and birthplace; and each word is a blunder, according to the most correct rules of Latin and Greek formation. But, no doubt, he was not then so steeped in the classical languages as he afterwards became when he forgot his mother tongue. Erasmus has a peculiar claim upon Englishmen for their regard. He not only had young Englishmen for his pupils abroad, but in London he formed "part of the family circle of his dear friend Sir Thomas More;" at Cambridge he lectured on Greek and was Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity; and he was within an ace of becoming naturalised in England. By English boys, too, Erasmus should be remembered with respect, if not with gratitude; for he was an intimate friend of that Dean Colet who munificently proved his love of English boys by founding St. Paul's School, and for them he wrote the work entitled "De Duplici Copiâ Verborum ac Rerum." At Christ's Hospital, at least, if nowhere else, the memory of him who wrote that work has been perpetuated, for there are two forms, called respectively "great Erasmus" and "little Erasmus." It is doubtful whether Erasmus be entitled to recommendation on a ground which has endeared his name to a certain section of Englishmen who hold that he was a Reformer at heart though he had reasons for not declaring himself; but it is certain that it is worth while to read what is said upon that point in the new biography. And, indeed, it is not too much to say that it is worth the while of old men and maidens, young men and children, and matrons who have an occasional hour to spare, to consult the two volumes from time to time, both as to the particular point alluded to and for the sake of mental nourishment and recreation generally.

Amongst "happy thoughts" may be included the idea of sending forth to the world of readers and thinkers the *Memoir and Letters of Sara Coleridge*, edited by her Daughter (Henry S. King and Co.) The work consists of two very bulky volumes, of which the contents are partly autobiographical and partly allobiographical, but principally epistolary. The autobiographical portion is distinguished by a particularly tender grace, due partly, no doubt, to innate sweetness of disposition and an hereditary tinge of the poetical spirit, partly to the effect produced upon a gentle nature by a Christian-like contemplation and experience of this sorrowful world, and partly by a consciousness of the overhanging shadow of death. The letters deal with all kinds of subjects, from theology, metaphysics, and literary criticism down to the truly feminine questions of what people "have on" and how little children should be treated; and it is just this mixture of the intellectual and the domestic, of mind and heart, of the scholarly poetess and the true woman, which gives a singular charm to the letters, and makes it safe to predict that everybody will find something congenial or admirable in some of them. There is nothing in them to show that the writer affected blue stockings. That the bulk of the volumes might have been advantageously reduced by judicious omission may be taken for granted; but filial affection and reverence can hardly be expected to conceive it possible that even a few commonplace remarks extracted from a mutilated letter, or a mere list of poems, arranged according to a certain scale and ticked off with a few jejune notes, should have no interest for the general reader. "Yesterday evening the soft blue sea and sky, illumined with windows of bright rose-colour, which seemed like windows of heaven indeed, with the Apocalyptical City stretched out in gemmy splendour on the other side, as fancy suggested, was most lovely and tranquillising," is an example of what is meant; it is apparently an extract from a longer letter; and, if the rest of the letter were to be omitted, it is difficult to see why the whole should not have remained in oblivion. It is only just, however, to the editress to say that she has, in her preface, alluded to the difficulty she experienced in choosing and rejecting, and has frankly admitted that "a book composed of epistolary extracts can never be a wholly satisfactory one." Perhaps hers is as near an approach to the satisfactory as a reasonable being would demand.

A voyage across from the other side of the Atlantic has been performed, to judge from certain indications, by the huge volume entitled *Subtropical Rambles in the Land of the Aphanapteryx*, by Nicholas Pike (Sampson Low and Co.); and it is not unlikely to receive a hearty welcome, although for a full description of the aphanapteryx, which, it may be as well to state at once, is a bird, and not a "missing link," the apparition of a second volume must be patiently awaited. Be it premised that the volume is pretty freely, handsomely, and attractively illustrated, and is fitted up with two or three elaborately-constructed charts. The book is written principally from the naturalist's point of view, or, rather, the author is a naturalist and, consequently, misses no opportunity of introducing what is likely to be interesting to naturalists, from the portrait of himself, as he sits amongst his "specimens," in the frontispiece, down to the likeness of his dog, on the page preceding the appendix. The appendix, be it remarked forthwith, consists of a very amusing begging-letter, the writer being anxious for a loan to enable him to get married. In point of date the author goes as far back as the year 1866, when he, having been appointed "Consul for the island of Mauritius," was offered a passage "in the United States steamer Monocacy, of 1030 tons, carrying ten guns," started "from the Navy Yard at Washington" on Aug. 18, and arrived at Mauritius on Jan. 12, 1867. What adventures, more or less entertaining or distressing, were met with on the voyage—due attention being paid to natural history, inclusive of botany and meteorology—are readably recorded in the first two chapters, containing a little more than fifty pages; and the remaining four hundred and fifty or more pages are devoted to a pleasant and instructive account of "personal experiences, adventures, and wanderings in and around the island of Mauritius," the tendency, hereinbefore alluded to, towards natural history being everywhere prominent. It is a pity that gentlemen, when they quote, should not take care that their quotations are correctly printed; for when the author, having shot an albatross, and having, in consequence, got into hot water with the sailors, thinks of "The Ancient Mariner" and quotes from it, he allows the point to be missed when he permits the quotation to appear in the form—

> For I had done a hellish thing,
> And it would work *me* woe;

inasmuch as the sailor, being human, would not, of course, care what evil he brought upon himself, but would object very much to his doing anything which might "work *'em* woe." At the eighty-second page, morever, there is a statement made from which we may draw our own conclusions as to the way in which confiding people are imposed upon, and in which, perhaps, unintentional mendacity may be perpetuated in the world. "I had a special mission," says the author, "from a romantic young lady to send her some flowers from the tombe" (of Paul and Virginia, to wit), "as precious relics! Sad to relate, when I had visited them, there had been heavy rains—the whole place was a swamp, and I could not get within a hundred yards of them. However, I gathered a few rose-leaves from another part of the garden, which, I do not doubt, answered equally well." The author does not say whether he frankly avowed what he had done; but his language would lead one to infer that he made no avowal; and, if so, and if collectors of relics are in the habit of doing as he did, there must be a great deal of delusion about, especially amongst romantic people. But, however that may be, the author has unquestionably composed a book which is both agreeable to linger over and otherwise worthy of attention.

It has been for some time past believed that wonders have ceased; but the supposition is by no means confirmed in the preface prefixed to *Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys: a Midsummer Ramble in the Dolomites*, by Amelia B. Edwards (Longmans). A reader will be "more astounded than if seven men had set upon him" to learn "that the arts of extortion are here unknown; that the old patriarchal notion of hospitality still survives, miraculously, in the minds of innkeepers; that it is as natural to the natives of these hills and valleys to be kind, and helpful, and disinterested, as it is natural to the Swiss to be rapacious; that here one escapes from hackneyed sights, from overcrowded hotels, from the dreary routine of table-d'hôtes, from the flood of Cook's tourists." It forthwith occurs to one, however, that if the book, which, by-the-way, is liberally and very elegantly illustrated, meet with as general an acceptance as it deserves, the lost or hitherto unknown art of extortion will soon be recovered, or discovered, and practised in the primitive region so tantalisingly described, and that Cook's tourists will be all over it, like a swarm of locusts, in no time. Dolomites, the author thinks it necessary to explain, are not, as even some educated persons still seem to think they are, a religious sect or a national community, such as the Maronites or the Moabites, but some "remarkable limestone mountains." One would have thought that the popularity attained by "Zigzagging Amongst Dolomites" would have educated the public mind up to an understanding of the term; but our author's experience negatives that idea. There are fourteen chapters. The first takes us from Monte Generoso to Venice, the second from Venice to Longarone, the third from Longarone to Cortina, the fourth for a stroll and small adventures at and about Cortina, the fifth from Cortina to Pieve di Cadore; the sixth to the Val d'Auronzo and the Val Buona; the seventh to Caprile; the eighth to sights in and about Caprile; the ninth to Agordo and Primiero; the tenth to Predazzo; the eleventh to the Fassa Thal and the Fedaja Pass and to Caprile again; the twelfth up and down Sasso Bianco; the thirteenth to Forno di Zoldo and Zoppé and to Caprile again; and the fourteenth from Caprile to Botzen, and so to the inevitable end. The district described "occupies that part of the South Eastern Tyrol which lies between Botzen, Bruneck, Innichen, and Belluno;" and, lest the title should "be taken to promise more than the author is prepared to fulfil" and should seem to hint at some tremendous feat, at which the Whympers and the Tyndalls and whosoever are the glory of the Alpine Club would have to pale their ineffectual fires, it is explained that "here in South Tyrol, within seventy-two hours of London, there may be found a large number of yet 'untrodden peaks' and a network of valleys so literally 'unfrequented' that we journeyed sometimes for days together without meeting a single traveller, either in the inns or on the roads, and encountered only three parties of English during the whole time between entering the country on the Conegliano side and leaving it at Botzen." The narrative is pleasantly written, with plenty of womanly anecdote and gossip, and with the usual information as to the fair traveller's married or unmarried condition.

To the phlegmatic Englishman there is something uncongenial and even repellent about the extremely demonstrative spirit exhibited in *Old Rome and New Italy*, by Emilio Castelar, translated by Mrs. Arthur Arnold (Tinsley Brothers). The "book is a record," says the author, "of the lively emotions awakened in my soul by the marvellous spectacles of Italy;" and the English translation, which reads as if it were a good one, does full justice, at any rate, to the ebullience of the author's feelings. It is difficult to control the sardonic laugh excited by the ingenuous manner in which the author describes, at the outset of his work, the snub administered to his fervent enthusiasm. He arrives off Civita Vecchia, and as the boat rapidly nears the shore his heart bounds within his bosom; he springs joyfully to land and would fain have flung himself upon his "knees and kissed the earth;" but, alas! up comes the custom-house officer, "demanding the price of admission as at a theatre;" a ragged crew falls emulously upon the baggage; police officers demand "passports, now abolished in all civilised Europe;" he is marched off after his baggage to "a wretched storehouse, dark as a dungeon of the Inquisition;" and, most prosaic of all proceedings, he is gruffly called upon to make divers payments. Well may the enthusiast exclaim, "These taxes and tariffs, this want of intercourse with the world—are these also of Divine right?" However, it is not long before he recovers, not his equanimity, but his effusiveness; and he thenceforth records his impressions — whether of Rome or of Pisa or of Venice or of Naples, whether of the Sistine Chapel or of the Ghetto—with a glowing eloquence worthy of a Spaniard of the South, and with an intermixture of political sentiments worthy of him who could call Mazzini, as well as Garibaldi, friend. "A work upon Italy," he says, "rather than a description, should be, in my judgment, a revival. . . . I am happy, quite happy, if I have succeeded in imparting to my readers the thoughts that, so to speak, are exhaled from the artistic works and the historical recollections of immortal Italy;" and those words will serve better than any other to give an idea of the rhetorico-reflective style in which the volume is written.

According to Dr. Kenealy, when he commented upon Roger Tichborne's snufftaking, the great Napoleon owed his defeat at Waterloo to the deleterious practice of carrying snuff loose in his waistcoat-pocket, and so getting too easily at the insinuating dust; but a different, and, one would say, more reasonable, cause of the memorable defeat is suggested at page 324 of the volume entitled *Victories and Defeats, an Attempt to Explain the Causes which have led to them*, by Colonel R. P. Anderson (Henry S. King and Co.). "What would not Napoleon have given," says the gallant Colonel, "had he only succeeded in making Wellington for a single moment forget that Bonaparte was before him?" And again, at page 325, "Napoleon was, in fact, vanquished by his own great name making his enemies magnify his power when that power had almost departed, and at a period when his great mind, by a last desperate effort, might have turned his misfortunes to his advantage, had his enemy only considered him a poor, prostrate, and fallen foe instead of cautiously and wisely regarding him as the victor of Marengo." Whence it is to be inferred that the author very wisely inculcates the duty of carefully considering, and rather over than under estimating, the capacity of a hostile commander. Indeed, there is a great deal of good sense, apt illustration, pat anecdote, and amusing remarks, grotesquely intermixed with preachment, in the gallant author's large volume; and so peculiar is the intermixture that the effect produced upon the reader is much the same as it would be if he were to read alternately a page of the prophet Nehemiah and a page of Joe Miller. It is impossible to commend too highly the respect which the gallant author testifies for the ornaments of his profession; but when he tells us that "'God helps those who help themselves,' said the magnanimous Sir Henry Lawrence, and there is sound truth in that good man's words," it seems as if he would father upon Sir Henry Lawrence, whose memory does not by any means require the additional honour, an expression which is probably as old as the brave men who lived before Agamemnon. Nor is it everybody who will indorse the gallant author's assertion that Napoleon said, "Give me British *officers*, and I will conquer the world;" Napoleon is generally supposed, as correctly, perhaps, as Cambronne is reported to have re-

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marked, that "the Guard dies but does not surrender," to have said, "Give me British *soldiers*, &c." It was the soldier rather than the officer that impressed him. However, the gallant author has written a book which is certainly, though it may in parts be stale and in parts inaccurate, very sensible and very readable, and, one would be disposed to think, not uninstructive for those whom it specially concerns.

The general public, equally with the medical profession, will share our interest in a little work by Mr. Jabez Hogg, *On the Fungoid Theories of Skin Diseases, Cholera, and Fever* (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox). The study as well as the treatment of skin diseases is handled from a scientific point of view, or rather by the experimental method; and the author shows that the fungoid hypothesis is untenable, unsatisfactory, and contrary to ripened experience. Mr. Hogg says that with regard to a disease now attracting some attention—the cholera—there is absolutely no evidence of the existence of fungoid elements in the blood whilst in the body, and only very rare and clearly accidental development of such bodies after its removal from it. An interesting account is given of Mr. Hogg's numerous investigations and experiments connected with the various fungi which accompany the different diseases of the skin, and the treatment necessary to arrest them. Mr. Hogg also notices the effects of eye-diseases associated with the same parasites and the ravages produced in pauper schools and places where large numbers of the poor are aggregated and suffer from ophthalmia; and he looks upon such institutions as foci of infection for eye and skin diseases. Boys from the refuges and ragged schools are constantly under treatment for these affections at the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. The explanation seems to be, he says, that children are destined for an outdoor life, with plenty of fresh air and exercise; and that the limitation of space within four walls and in sleeping-rooms, where the air is breathed and rebreathed until it becomes poisonous, the blood quickly loses vitality from the want of oxygen, and the result is disease. At the present time the pauper schools are undergoing a complete revolution because of the discovery of this fact; whilst Mr. Hogg tells us that years ago he warned the authorities of the dangers of aggregating large numbers of children together in the palatial buildings known as pauper schools. On these and cognate subjects sound teaching will be found in Mr. Hogg's treatise.

Perplexity is the chief feeling engendered by *An Ancient City and other Poems*, by a Native of Surrey (Macmillan and Co.). The perplexity arises partly from the difficulty of making up one's mind as to the exact scope and bearing of the poem entitled "An Ancient City," and partly from the fragmentary and excerptive nature of the majority amongst the "other poems." Nor is the style so invariably perspicuous as to make indefiniteness of aim and absence of connecting links matters of no consequence. It is certain, however, that there are many fine lines; that gleams of pleasant fancy light up the somewhat dull atmosphere of moralisation; that the tone is good and wholesome; that there are evidences of a thoughtful and observant nature; and that the versification attests, in parts, a more than usually practised and skilful hand.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The MOON is situated to the left of Saturn during the night hours of the 3rd. She is near Venus on the morning of the 18th. On the morning of the 20th the Moon is to the right of Jupiter, and on the morning of the 21st she is situated to the left of the planet. She is near Mercury on the 21st; Mars and the Moon are near together during the evening hours of the 28th; and she is near Saturn on the last day of this month. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the	6th	at 9 minutes	after 9h.	in the evening.
Last Quarter	,,	13th	,, 40 ,,	3 ,,	afternoon.
New Moon	,,	21st	,, 51 ,,	5 ,,	afternoon.
First Quarter	,,	29th	,, 56 ,,	2 ,,	afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 6th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 20th.

MERCURY is a morning star till towards the end of the month, rising on the 2nd at 3h. 32m., nearly 1h. 45m. before the Sun; this interval decreases to 1h. 32m. on the 7th, to 1h. 10m. on the 12th, and to 45m. nearly on the 17th. On the 22nd he rises at 5h. 28m., or 19m. only before the Sun. On the 26th the Sun and the planet rise nearly together, and from this time to the end of November Mercury rises in daylight after the Sun has risen. He is in perihelion on the 4th, in conjunction with Jupiter on the 15th, with the Moon on the 21st, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 25th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h. 29m., or 3h. 44m. before the Sun; this interval decreases slowly throughout this month. On the 27th she rises at 2h. 18m. a.m. She is in conjunction with Uranus on the 10th, in her descending node on the 14th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th.

MARS is an evening star: he sets on the 4th at 9h. 6m. p.m., or 2h. 26m. after the Sun; on the 19th at 8h. 39m. p.m., or 2h. 34m. after the Sun; and on the 29th at 8h. 23m. p.m., or 2h. 40m. after sunset. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 28th. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 56m. p.m.

JUPITER rises on the 3rd very nearly at the same time as the Sun, and after this day he rises before the Sun, by 15m. on the 6th, increasing to 1h. 35m. by the 27th, on which day he rises at 4h 16m. a.m. He is badly situated for observation. He is due south at 11h. 42m. a.m. on the 10th, at 11h. 11m. a.m. on the 20th, and at 10h. 39m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 4th, and with the Moon on the 20th.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 1h. 23m. a.m., on the 11th at 0h. 41m. a.m., on the 16th at 0h. 21m. a.m., on the 21st at midnight nearly, and on the last day at 11h. 21m. p.m., and is visible from sunset till these times. He is due south at 8h. 34m. p.m. on the 10th, at 7h. 50m. p.m. on the 21st, and at 7h. 14m. p.m. on the 30th. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 3rd, stationary among the stars on the 30th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the same day.

A large quantity of a poisonous chemical substance from a cotton-mill at Blackburn had been spread upon some vacant land, and about thirty children playing in the vicinity found it, and thinking, from its colour and sweetness, that it had been emptied from a sugar-cask, ate of it. Two of the children are dead, and several others are dangerously ill.

The Mold Eisteddfod was brought to a successful close yesterday week. The principal prize of £50 and a gold medal was awarded to the Birkenhead choir, and the second prize to the Carnarvon Philharmonic Society. The committee has distributed prizes amounting to £600, and granted a handsome sum towards the formation of a literary institute in Mold. Among those who received the Bardic title was Mr. John Curwen, of Plaistow, who was installed as "Dyrwent Pencerdd." This was intended as a recognition of the Tonic Sol-Fa movement in the person of its chief. Mr. Curwen acted as judge in several of the choral competitions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the P per should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

V. PORTILLA, Mexico.—If we mistake not the *first* and *third* of your compositions can be solved in a way you had not foreseen. In No. 1 we play 1. *Q to K sq.* How can you prevent mate in the next two moves? In No. 3 we advance the Q R Pawn and call for a Knight, and Black cannot avert the mate. The second position is still under examination.

B. X.—C. M. G.—H. HERBERT.—Obvious at a glance directed only to the diagram.

C. W. M. DALE.—There is an easy solution in two moves by 1. Q to K B 2nd, 2. Q takes Kt, or 2. Q to Q 2nd, mate.

T.—For particulars of the collection of problems by Messrs. J. and W. T. Pierce, which is announced as about to be published, apply to Mr. W. T. Pierce, Rochampton, S.W.

A GENERAL READER is not a very observant reader, or he would have found that we gave, both last week and two weeks before, a later score of the Vienna tourney in the body of the paper.

JAMES PIERCE.—Received, with thanks.

J. A. R., Toronto.—The prize problem by Mr. J. Ryall appears to be defective. If

1. Q to K R 7th	P to K 4th	3. Q to K B 7th	P moves,
2. P takes P (ch)	K takes P		

how can White mate next move?

H. D. O.—We cannot tell. You perhaps forgot to add your signature—a not uncommon occurrence. Three or four letters reach us every week, containing a solution of some problem, to which the writers have omitted to add their signature. The same number of letters reach us the following week, containing complaints that the writers' solutions were not acknowledged.

S. CORBY.—Certainly; a rule followed by all the chief clubs in England, France, Germany, and throughout America.

E. FRAU is again requested to be good enough to use stronger and larger envelopes, and not to write the solutions on them, but on an inclosed sheet of paper.

E. A. ALLEN, of Oporto—SHIKS—G. W. S. of Bayonne.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. 16 is correct.

W. J. M'LELLAN.—If in No 1536 Black take the Queen, he is evidently mated next move; but the move you suggest—1. B to K 3rd—appears to be as effective as the author's move of 1. Q to Q B 6th.

ONE MORE THAN PUZZLED.—Why, a learner of only a week's practice ought to see that if Black play as you propose he must be mated by Kt to Q 6th.

RECLUSE.—1. The most copious and interesting reports of the Vienna Tournament that we have seen are those furnished by the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* and the *Manchester Weekly Times*. 2. In all probability, the contest terminated on Wednesday. The last matches were appointed to be played on the 25th, 26th, and 27th, the combatants being paired as follows:—Blackburne v. Rosenthal; Steinitz v. Heral; Andersen v. Gelbfuhs; Bird v. Schwarz; Paulsen v. Pitschel; Meitner v. Fleissig.

E. TAYLER.—Correspondents who cannot see or will not be at the pains to look a single move in advance, ought not to trouble us with their problems. Your composition in three moves is a palpable mate of one move—1. *Q to K 7th, checkmate!*

BOWLEY, Bristol.—As the committee and secretaries—although they obtained a long gratuitous advertisement of their meeting from us—had not the civility to send any report, we were unable to give one.

G. P.—Write to the editor of *La Stratégie*, M. Jean Preti, 72, Rue Saint Sauveur, Paris.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.—Fourth list of correspondents who have correctly solved this problem:—Q. P. Q.—Ledbury—Syntax—Bozzy—M. F. E.—Thisholm—Old Time—Phiz—L. S. D.—Bluebeard—Ibis—H. B.—Verno—Downing Coll.—Omicron—R. E. W. P.—Nox—Lady S.—Newberry—Trim—Ricardo—Biped—W. F.—Oxford—O. P. Q.—Windsor—Triptolemus—Gerard and Joseph—Neville's Cross—Eaton—F. B. K.

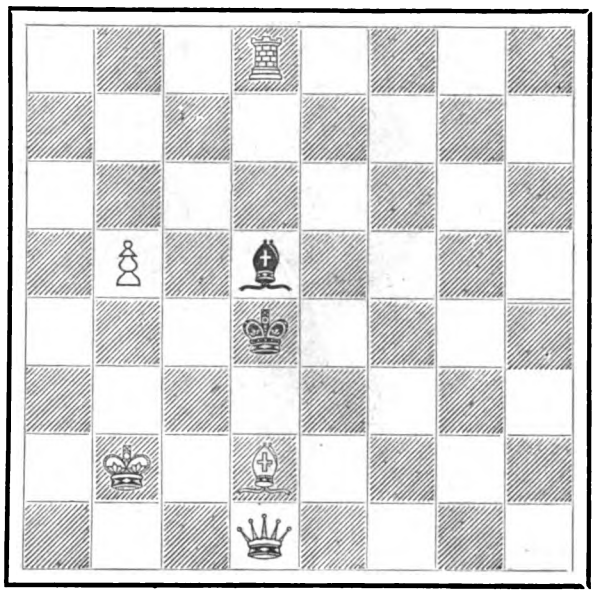
PROBLEM No. 1537—SECOND LIST OF SOLVERS:—H. T. V.—T. Wilson Morris—E. S. W.—Alice and Lizzie Harden—Bertram—Monaco—C. Baden-Baden—Ongar—Edmund—Schwartz—Mayberry—Nox—Lovel—Fandango—S. T. R.—Faversham—R. B. Seale—R. H. T.—Posno—St. Clair—W. Furnival—J. Ball of Otley—Sigismund—Tom Brown—Basil—Carfax—Tristram-way—Willy—Soutar John—Sindbad.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1538 has been received from A. B. Z.—Harry—Box and Cox—T. W. B.—F. H. of Mona—Dilaram—T. P. C.—Omega—Mina—W. M.—Charley—F. R. S.—Big Ben—J. Sowden—C. F. P.—L. W. Stapleton—Manfred—G. R. W.—Sigma—Oberon—J. Allaire—W. P. F.—Maga—T. Wilson Morris—W. Airey—O. P. Q.—S. K. Chamouni—M. P. Tyrol—L. on the Rampage—H. and E. Frau of Lyons—Allamaud—C. F. Nash—T. W. of Canterbury—Enoch—Ellen—G. P. of Baden-Baden—S. T. H. Faversham—J. Ball, Otley.

PROBLEM No. 1540.

By Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The two fine Games which follow constitute the Match between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and BLACKBURN in the Vienna Tourney.

(K's Gambit declined.)

GAME I.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to Q B 4th	P to Q R 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. P to Q R 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
8. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt
9. Q takes B	Kt to Q 5th
10. Q to K Kt 3rd	

This looks hazardous, but there is no danger in it, for Black dare not attempt to win the Q's Rook.

10.	Q to K 2nd

Taking the Q B's Pawn, checking, would have involved him in difficulties very soon.

11. K to Q sq	P to Q B 3rd
12. P takes K P	P takes P
13. R to K B sq	R to K Kt sq
14. B to K Kt 5th	Castles Q's side

By this step Mr. Andersen, no doubt, expected to gain some security for his King. Unhappily, it only rendered his position still more precarious.

15. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q R 2nd
16. P to Q R 4th	

With the view, if his opponent take the Q Kt Pawn, of presently bringing his Rook to bear upon the King.

16.	Q takes P
17. B to Q 2nd	Q to K 2nd
18. R to Q Kt sq	P to K Kt 4th
19. Q to K B 2nd	R to K Kt 3rd
20. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd
21. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th

Surely a somewhat rash move.

22. P takes P	Q R P takes P
23. B to Q R 2nd	R to Q 2nd
24. B to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q sq
25. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
26. Q to K B 5th	Kt to K sq
27. K to K 2nd	R to K B 3rd
28. Q to K R 7th	P to Q B 4th
29. B to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 5th
30. R takes R	Q takes R
31. R to K B sq	Q to Q 3rd
32. Q to K Kt 8th	R to K 2nd
33. R takes P	K to Q sq
34. R to K B 8th	K to Q 2nd
35. B to Q B 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
36. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
37. Q to Q R 8th	K to Q 2nd
38. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd

and White gave mate in three more moves.

GAME II.

(Ruy Lopez Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th
4. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
7. Castles	P to Q 4th
8. P takes P	Kt takes P
9. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd
10. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd
11. Q to K 2nd	Castles
12. B to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
13. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
14. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th

An excellent move, the full force of which none but an experienced player can foresee, but which will presently be found sufficient to decide the game in Mr. Blackburne's favour.

16. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K 6th

The proper continuation.

17. B takes Kt	P takes B

Threatening—

18.	P to K 7th (dis. ch)

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
19. R to B 2nd	B takes B
20. P takes B	Q to Q 7th, &c.
18. Q to K 2nd	B takes B
19. P takes B	R to K B 3rd
20. R to Q sq	R to Q 3rd
21. R takes R	Q takes R

He purposely sacrifices the Pawn, to plan his Rook at Q's square.

22. Kt takes P	Q to K B 3rd
23. P to K Kt 4th	R to Q sq
24. R to K sq	Q takes Q Kt P
25. P to K Kt 5th	Q to Q B 6th
26. K to R sq	Q to Q 7th
27. Q takes Q	

Taking the King's Pawn with Kt is directly fatal—ex. gr.:—

27. Kt takes K P	Q takes Q
28. R takes Q	R to K sq, &c.
27.	P takes Q
28. R to Q sq	B to Q Kt 5th
29. K to Kt 2nd	R to K sq
30. P to Q B 3rd	B takes P
31. K to B 2nd	P to Q B 4th

Mr. Andersen resigns.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.

Appended is a detailed score of this tourney up to the 20th inst.:—

BLACKBURNE, 9 matches; having beaten Andersen, Steinitz, Bird, Paulsen, Schwarz, Gelbfuhs, Heral, Fleissig, and Pitschel.

STEINITZ, 8; having beaten Andersen, Paulsen, Rosenthal, Pitschel, Gelbfuhs, Meitner, Fleissig, and Schwarz.

ANDERSSEN, 7; having beaten Bird, Rosenthal, Paulsen, Meitner, Schwarz, Fleissig, Pitschel, and Heral

BIRD, 5½; having beaten Meitner, Rosenthal, Gelbfuhs, Pitschel, Fleissig, and made a drawn match with Heral.

ROSENTHAL, 5½; having beaten Meitner, Gelbfuhs, Fleissig, Schwarz, Pitschel, and made a drawn match with Paulsen.

PAULSEN, 5; having beaten Gelbfuhs, Fleissig, Meitner, Bird, and made a drawn match with Rosenthal and Schwarz.

MEITNER, 3½; having beaten Gelbfuhs, Schwarz, Pitschel, and made a drawn match against Heral.

GELBFUHS, 2½; having beaten Pitschel, Flessig, and made a drawn match with Heral.

SCHWARZ, 2½; having beaten Pitschel and made a drawn match with Paulsen, Heral, and Fleissig.

FLEISSIG, 2; having beaten Pitschel and made a drawn match with Schwarz.

HERAL, 2; having made a drawn match with Bird, Gelbfuhs, Meitner, and Schwarz, resigned.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with one codicil, of the Right Hon. Richard, Lord Westbury, late of Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, was proved, on the 23rd inst., by his sons, the Hon. Slingsby Bethell and the Hon. Walter John Bethell, two of the residuary legatees, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator leaves to his wife an annuity of £1000. The residue of his property is to accumulate for five years, but in the mean time annuities are to be paid to the different members of his family. At the end of five years he gives to his daughters, Eliza, Emma, and Augusta, and his son Walter John, £35,000 each; to his daughter Ellen, £31,000; to his son Slingsby, £21,000; £10,000 upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his son Richard; and £50,000 to be set aside and the income paid to his daughter-in-law Florence for the maintenance of herself and children; ultimately the £50,000 is to go to the first successor to the title of Lord Westbury who shall not have been born in the lifetime of the testator or within due time after, the residue of his property to go equally among his children. The testator gives the best bust of himself to Wadham College, Oxford.

The will of Miss Charlotte Hulse, formerly of Buckland Rectory, Reigate, but late of No. 56, Eaton-square, was proved, on the 23rd inst., by Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., Charles Hulse, and George Edward Eyre, the nephews, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £80,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her niece, Maria Hulse, all her stock in the Bank of England, her leasehold residence, with the stables, in Eaton-square, and all her jewellery, household furniture, and effects; to the daughters of her late sister, Mrs. Harriet Buller, £3000; to each of her executors, £100; to her maid, Mary Herbert, £100 and an annuity of £20; and there are other legacies to members of her family and her domestic servants; the residue of her property she gives, one moiety to her said niece, Maria Hulse, absolutely, and the other moiety upon trust for Mrs. Georgina Hulse, her husband and children.

The will of Heineman Herz Rosenberg, late of No. 35, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, was proved, on the 5th inst., under £20,000, by Mrs. Matilda Rosenberg, the relict, and Ferdinand Rosenberg, the brother, the executors. The testator provides that his wife may by will at her death bequeath any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole £1000, to any charitable institutions of any religious denomination.

The will of the Right Hon. Thomas George Bowes Lyon, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, late of Glamis Castle, Forfar, was proved on the 20th inst., by his brother and successor in the title, under a nominal sum. The deceased Peer leaves all his property to his said brother.

The will and six codicils of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, formerly Dean of Winchester, have been proved at the Winchester District Registry, by the Rev. Charles Henry Pilkington and the Rev. Thomas Parry Garnier, two of the grandsons of the deceased, the surviving executors, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Mrs. Maria Pilkington, several sums, amounting together to £8000; to Mrs. Catherine Garnier, the widow of his son Henry, £2000 East India Stock; to Lady Catherine Elizabeth Garnier, the widow of his son Thomas, late Dean of Lincoln, £2000; and legacies to other members of his family and mementos to many of his friends. The income of the residue of his property testator leaves to his said daughter-in-law Lady Catherine Elizabeth Garnier for life, and at her death the said residue is to go to her children by her late husband.

The will, with one codicil, of John Osborne, Esq., of Hastings Lodge, North Brixton, was proved, on the 28th ult., by the executors, Thomas James Osborne, Frederick Harman Mitchell, and James Berriman Tippetts. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. He leaves legacies to his executors, and to each of his grandchildren on their coming of age; and the remainder of his property, real and personal, he bequeaths to his only son, Thomas James Osborne.

The secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron writes that Captain Travers, who was taken prisoner when the Deerhound was captured, never had any connection with the Cowes club, though wearing its initials on the buttons of his jacket.

The Conservative victory at Gloucester has been celebrated by a day of festivity. For the banquet, at which Mr. Wait, M.P., presided, 1500 tickets were issued, and the tea tickets exceeded 2000.

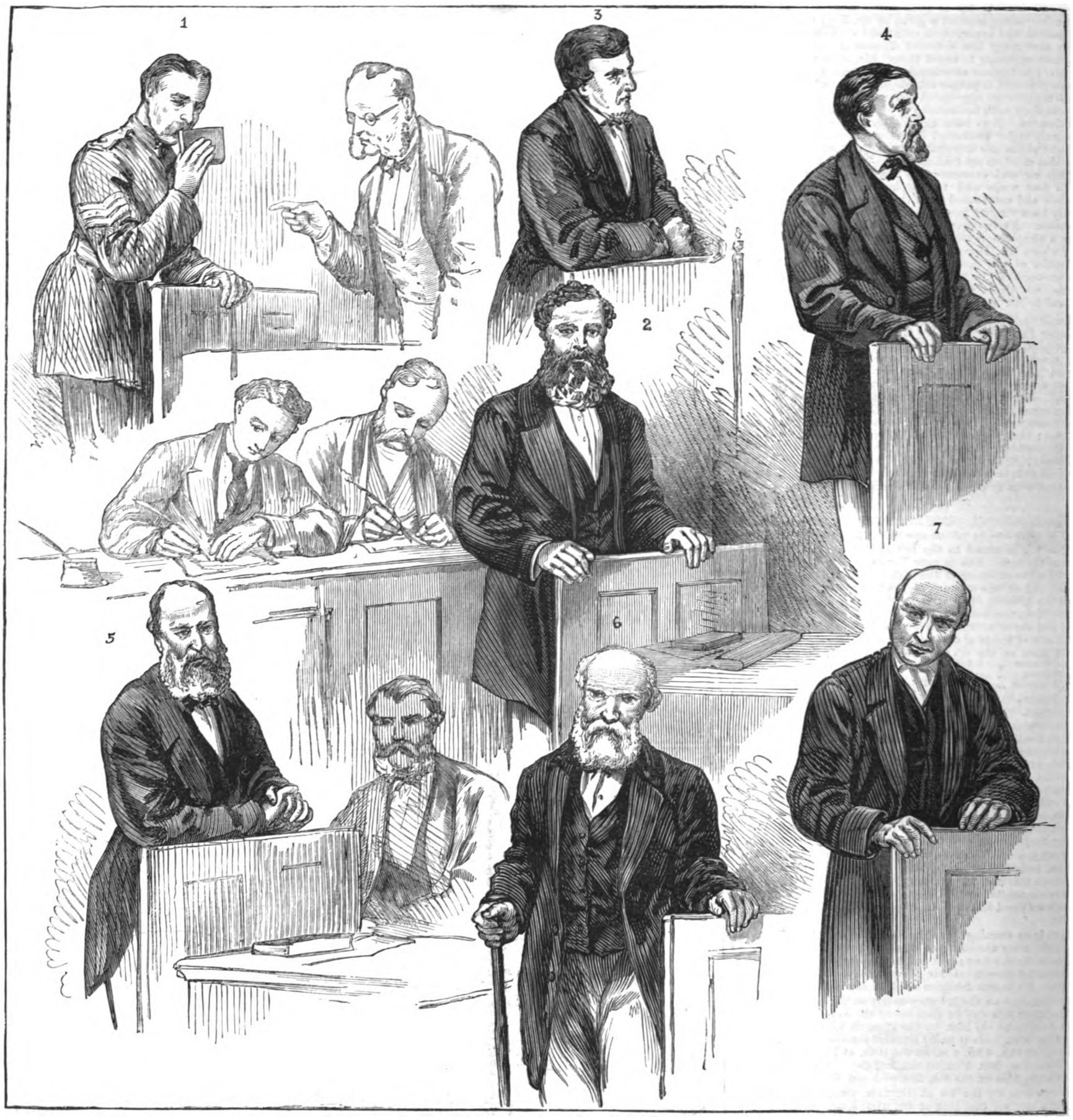
The dedication of the National Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick at Armagh took place on Sunday. Cardinal Cullen and fifteen Archbishops and Bishops took part in the ceremony, and upwards of 400 priests were present. The foundation-stone was laid thirty-three years ago.

A thunderstorm which passed over London on Sunday evening seems to have extended pretty generally over the eastern and midland counties, and to have been of a severe character. Mr. Rae, of Wisbeach, was driving home with his wife from Downham, in the midst of the storm, when the horse, being terrified by a loud clap of thunder, bolted into the canal. Mrs. Rae was drowned, and Mr. Rae was got out in an unconscious state. The lightning struck two cottages at Highworth, near Swindon, passed down the chimney which divided the two, and, entering the house of a man named Rodbourne, who was ill in bed, struck his wife, who was sitting near the fireplace, and hurled her across the room, scorching her right arm severely. In the house on the other side of the chimney two boys, sitting near the fireplace, were struck and stunned for a time, and marks were made on the floor as if from the blows of a pickaxe. The mother of the boys, who was up stairs, was also burnt on the right side, and there was a black streak on the sleeve of her dress; but she sustained no injury.—— Accounts from the provinces inform us that heavy thunderstorms occurred on Monday afternoon and night in various parts of the country. A youth named Green was struck dead by lightning in the evening, at Bittern, near Southampton.

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TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

We reported the termination, on Thursday week, of Dr. Kenealy's speech in defence of the person indicted as Thomas Castro or Arthur Orton, who is accused of perjury in the recent lawsuit upon his claim to be Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, heir to the Tichborne estates. The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Lush, in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, aided by the long-suffering jury, have been engaged during the past week in hearing the evidence of many witnesses for the defence. The portraits of several of the first who were called into court, on Friday week, have been sketched by our Artist, and will be immediately recognised by all who were present on that occasion. They are Snelson, one of the two recruiting-sergeants who lately measured the defendant's figure; Mr. Page, a wharfinger and lighterman of Wapping, who knew Arthur Orton as a boy, and who declared that the man now on trial was not Arthur Orton; Mr. George Charles Salloway, of Old Gravel-lane, a sailmaker, who was a playfellow of Arthur Orton in their boyhood, and did not recognise him in the defendant; Mr. Finnis, a lighterman and bargeowner of Wapping, who gave similar testimony; Mr. Peter Goddard, a plumber and glazier; Mr. Winer, a retired fishdealer; and Mr. Weston, a shoemaker, all of that neighbourhood, who remembered what Arthur Orton was twenty or five-and-twenty years ago, and did not think the person now before them was at all like him. The sameness of this kind of evidence, continued day after day, is rather tedious; but the audience who attend the trial for mere amusement, along with that numerous class of newspaper-readers who like to fill their minds with other people's affairs, have found a resource in noticing the personal behaviour of the witnesses, and the incidents of their private life revealed in cross-examination by hostile counsel. Two or three of the first witnesses called, Mr. Page, Mr. Salloway, and Mr. Weston, admitted that they had taken part in the local efforts to support the defendant's claim as Sir Roger Tichborne. Mr. Page, indeed, had lent the defendant £250, and his brother-in-law, a bill-discounter named Schult, had previously advanced £500 to the defendant, whom Mr. Page at first thought an impostor, but was afterwards convinced by seeing him. As for Mr. Salloway, he had been at a meeting of some hundred



1. Sergeant Snelson, with the Usher of the Court administering the oath to him; reporters below. 2. Mr. Page, wharfinger and lighterman, of Wapping. 3. Mr. Salloway, sailmaker.
4. Mr. Finnis, lighterman and barge-owner. 5. Mr. Peter Goddard, plumber and glazier. 6. Mr. Winer, retired fish-dealer. 7. Mr. Weston, shoemaker.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT: WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE.

persons in a public-house at Wapping, where the defendant was present, and a Captain Brown made a speech, inviting everyone who knew Arthur Orton to come forward and say whether the defendant was he. Mr. Weston was at the same meeting. At the sitting of the Court on Monday he was recalled and further questioned upon this subject; after which came Mr. John Yates, shoemaker, Whitechapel, who had made Arthur Orton's boots when a boy, and, at the Lord Chief Justice's request, produced the lasts he had used; Joseph Williams, working engineer, a former playmate of Arthur, who had bathed with him and never seen any marks on his person; Mr. Joseph Billings, Customs' officer, a former acquaintance of Arthur's when he was in his father's shop, and a strong believer in his dissimilarity to the defendant; Henry Steer, describing himself as a fireclay merchant, who swore to Arthur's earrings, his twitching of the eye, and his total unlikeness to the defendant, but whose evidence was rather discredited by investigations of his antecedents; and G. Case, a stevedore, who had only a casual knowledge of Arthur, but was perfectly convinced that the defendant was no Orton. The Court sat again on Tuesday, when nine more witnesses were called to prove that the defendant is not Arthur Orton. Mr. E. J. Wakeling, surgeon's assistant, was called to prove that Orton had a scar on his arm caused by the bite of a pony; but this witness's demeanour was such that the Lord Chief Justice declared that his expenses would be disallowed. Mr. W. Webb, wharfinger, was called to show that Orton had not the "brown mark" which the defendant has; but his evidence varied in more than one material respect from the preceding, and, though staying in the house of the Ortons at the time, he had heard of nothing which would necessarily leave an indelible scar or mark. And, after all, as to the brown mark, all he would swear was that he had not seen it. On this day, indeed, the witnesses varied considerably in their statements as to the marks relied upon, as distinguishing Orton from the defendant. Some said he was pock-marked and some that he was not; some that he had a scar on his face, some that he had not; some that he wore earrings, and others that he did not: some that he was like his father, others that he was not. One witness stated that he had never noticed any mark upon the face of Arthur Orton, neither scar nor pock-mark; nor did he remember anything particular as to his ears. The cross-examination of the witnesses suggested that they were mistaken and confused in their recollection. Those examined on Wednesday were Thomas Grady, a smith; Mr. Chamberlain, a retired butcher; Mrs. Scott, wife of a shipwright; Joseph Manning, a ship-rigger; John Searle, formerly a butcher's assistant; and John James Lever, a mast-maker. Their evidence was to the purport that the defendant was not Arthur Orton.

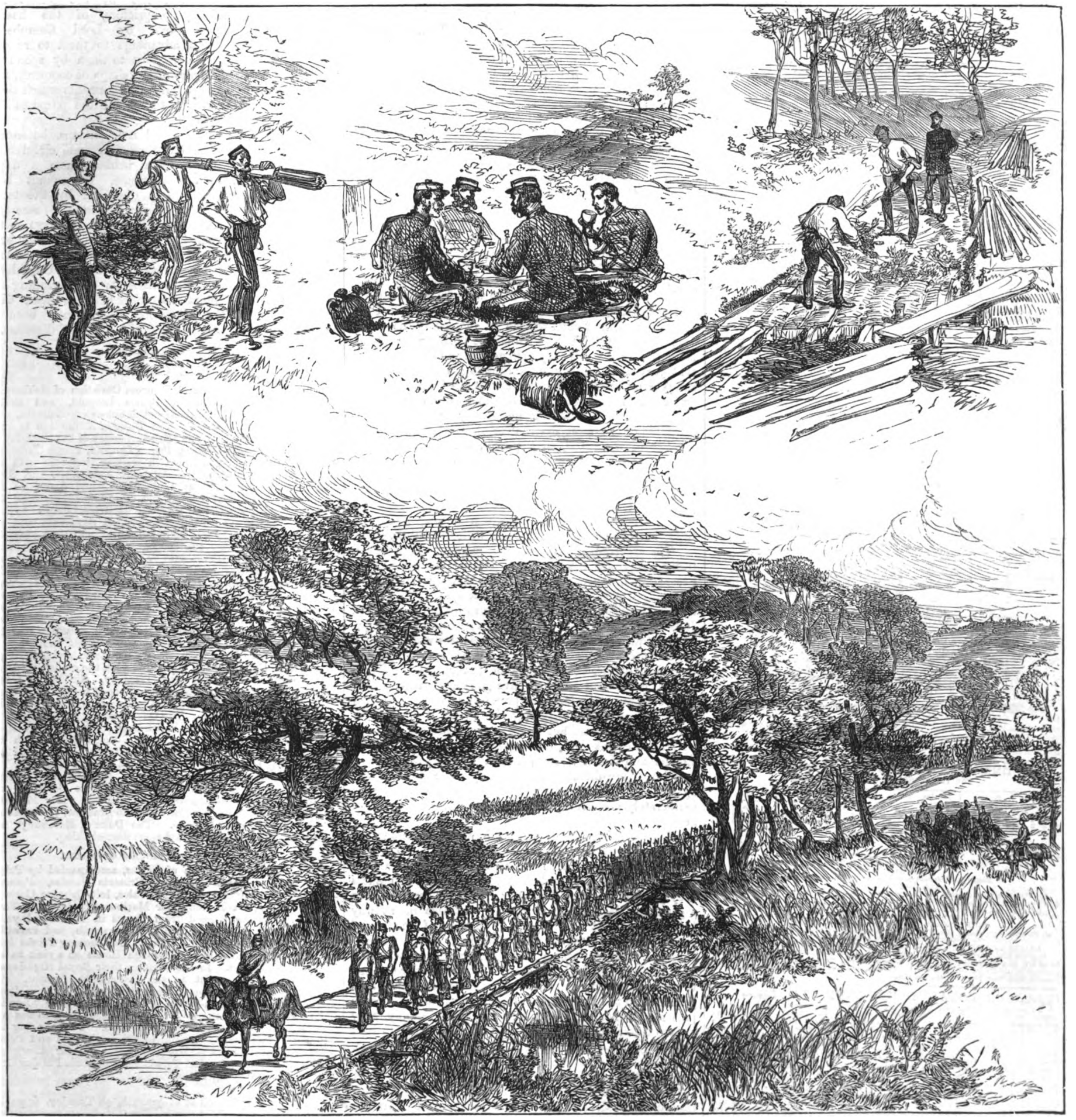
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1775.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



1. Carrying Heather and Fascines for Marsh Bridge. 2. Mess Table of the Royal Engineers. 3. Making Roadway at head of Marsh Bridge. 4. Marsh Bridge, over the Devil's Drumble.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON CANNOCK CHASE.

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BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Hemingstone Hall, Suffolk, the wife of Mr. Thomas Edgcher, of a son.

On the 31st ult., the wife of G. Burney, of Croom's-hill and Millwall, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Pimlico-road, the wife of Lewis Meyrick, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Beaucliffe House, Newquay, Cornwall, the wife of J. V. Sigvald Muller, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Alford, from Hanby Hall, the residence of E. L. Crowther, M.D., Mr. James Pearson, of West House, Congleton, to Victorie Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. L. Crowther, of Hobart Town, Tasmania.

On the 27th ult., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Woodhouse Raven, Vicar of Christ Church, Roupell Park, Streatham, Joseph Matterson, Esq., of Limerick, to Agnes, eldest daughter of George Sutherland, Esq., Truro, Nova Scotia.

On the 27th ult., at the Church of our Immaculate Lady of Victories, Clapham, by the Very Rev. Father Coffin, Provincial C.S.S.R., John M. Barelli, of Como, Italy, and Castle-street, Holborn, to M. Constantia, eldest daughter of Henry Dolan, of Park-hill, Clapham. No cards.

On the 7th ult. at the Cathedral, St. Helena, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. Whitehead, Saul, only son of Nathaniel Solomon, Esq., of that island, to Katherine Welby, fifth daughter of the Lord Bishop of St. Helena.

On the 2nd inst., at Cheltenham, by the Rev. G. F. Shaw, Rector of Edgeworth, Harry James Watson, Esq., King's Dragoon Guards, only son of James Watson, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, to Mary, elder daughter of the late John Russell, Esq., of New Forge, Co. Antrim.

On July 2, at Gawler, South Australia, Thomas Hopkins Bowen, of Adelaide, to Emily Martha, youngest daughter of the Hon. Walter Duffield, M.L.C., of Para Para.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at New Brentford, of consumption, Gerald, fifth son of Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., aged 21 years.

On the 30th ult., at High-street, Hounslow, Middlesex, Robert Hughes Turner, corn merchant, in his 56th year.

On the 21st ult., at Sendhurst Grange, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Wyndham, of Rogate, Sussex, aged 70.

On the 24th ult., at her residence, Gowrie, near Kingstown, Ireland, after a short but painful illness, borne with uncomplaining submission, Caroline Frances, the dearly-beloved wife of Major-General Adam Cuppage, retired list H.M. Indian Army.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Marshall, Vicar of St. Bride's; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Lawrance, Rector of St. Alban's.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. G. Jepson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Lottie, Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.
British Museum reopens.
Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society: trial of steam ploughing &c., at Saltney, near Chester (two days).
Crystal Palace, autumn fruit show and "Snae Fell."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.
Doncaster Races begin.
Hereford Musical Festival (four days).
Crystal Palace, "Snae Fell."

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
Museum of Practical Geology reopens.
Nottingham Horticultural Society Show.
Doncaster Races—St. Leger.
Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society: Exhibition at Chester (three days).
Crystal Palace, "Snae Fell."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.
Leyland Hundred Agricultural Association: Show at Walton-le-dale.
London Rowing Club: Virtue Sculls.
Crystal Palace, operetta and grand display of fireworks.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.
Bury St. Edmunds Horticultural Society Show.
London Rowing Club: Virtue Sculls.
Crystal Palace, "Snae Fell."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.
Moon's last quarter, 3.40 p.m.
Salmon-Fishing in Scotland ends.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Crystal Palace, tonic sol-fa concert (3,500 voices).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Aug.	27	29·839	62·3	54·2	·76	8	56·6	70·5	SSW. S.	385	·073
	28	29·519	59·8	53·0	·80	7	58·2	65·0	SSW. WSW.	451	·117
	29	29·677	53·4	45·7	·76	7	49·1	62·5	SW. W.	298	·018
	30	29·762	59·2	50·5	·74	7	50·7	67·8	SW. WSW.	129	·070
	31	29·823	62·4	58·4	·87	..	57·6	69·4	WSW. SW.	345	·000
Sept.	1	29·717	61·4	57·8	·89	7	61·9	67·7	SSW. WSW.	278	·209
	2	29·812	57·9	48·0	·71	7	53·9	64·9	WSW. WNW.	227	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·901	29·557	29·685	29·743	29·829	29·760	29·779
Temperature of Air	66·8°	63·2°	53·1°	61·5°	63·7°	64·2°	59·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	59·6°	56·3°	48·8°	56·2°	60·9°	60·9°	54·1°
Direction of Wind	ssw.	ssw.	wsw.	sw.	sw.	ssw.	w.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
2 5	2 30	2 50	3 12	3 34	3 54	4 15	4 35	4 55	5 13	5 35	5 55	6 15	6 37

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THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This theatre, redecorated under the direction of Mr. Marsh Nelson, WILL OPEN for the Dramatic Season on SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, when will be produced Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Ryder, Mr. James Johnstone, Mr. A. Glover, Mr. Rignold, Mr. Dolman, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. A. M. Dennison, Mr. H. Clifford, and Mr. H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Miss Banks, Miss E. Stuart, Mdlle. Adelina Gedda, &c. The Incidental Music selected and composed by Mr. W. C. Levey. The Ballet and grouping of crowds arranged by Mr. John Cormack. And the whole to be produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Andrew Halliday and F. B. Chatterton. At the conclusion of the Tragedy the National Anthem will be sung by the entire strength of the Company. Preceded by a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. Characters by Messrs. Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, Fred Evans and his Ballet Troupe, Miss Harriet Coveney, and Miss Hudspeth. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, entitled THE STRAIGHT TIP. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

The subject of railway accidents—a larger number than usual of which characterise the month which came to an end last Sunday—is naturally attracting a great share of public attention. It is a matter of deep regret, though we should hesitate to say of much surprise, that what may be called "a holiday month" of the year should customarily produce a fuller crop of these accidents than any other month of the twelve. There is something very touching in the contrast presented by the joyous start of a family party, in eager anticipation of the pleasure to be derived from new scenes, associations, amusements, either on an excursion to some picturesque part of the country or for a brief sojourn at the seaside, and their return home, possibly within a few days of leaving it, bearing with them some member of the family—perhaps more than one—mutilated, maimed, or killed by some mishap to the train in which they were travelling. In the ordinary course of business the occurrence of a domestic tragedy is bad enough; but when it overtakes people in search of recreation and looking forward with pleased expectation to a long succession of grateful novelties, it cannot but be that the affliction is terribly enhanced. One can hardly help lamenting, therefore, perhaps with some mingled indignation, that our holiday season should also be the season of greatest peril to life and limb.

We do not think it would be doing justice to this painful subject to launch into an indiscriminate tirade against railway management. On the whole, the amount of foresight, care, precaution, and expense applied by directors and their chief officers in regulating the traffic upon their respective lines cannot be lightly appreciated. Nevertheless, it is certainly a suggestive and significant fact that just when railway arrangements are brought under the greatest stress—when caution is most needed, when traffic is most remunerative, and when the trust reposed in the directors is necessarily most implicit—accidents of the most destructive character (the greater number of them, too, of a preventible kind) most frequently occur. There must be general reasons which will account for this—reasons which, although they reflect no special dishonour upon one company as compared with others, certainly cast a shade of disparagement over the conditions on which railway companies fulfil the contract they have made with the public.

The exceedingly high rate of speed at which special trains are propelled might not, perhaps, be particularly hazardous, if it were not for other elements of danger, from which it cannot be wholly dissociated. This, however, is a matter the public can take into their own hands. It is not necessary to choose an express-train—though, perhaps, as a matter of fact, the casualties which happen to an express-train are not more numerous in proportion than those which befall trains of lower speed. But a general impression seems to have gone abroad that, as a rule, companies are far more prone to compete with each other in regard to celerity than in regard to punctuality and safety. We are not at all sorry, therefore, to meet with a statement made recently by the chairman of the London and North-Western Railway to the effect that he and his fellow-directors had already made a firm stand against the evils of the racing system, and that they deliberately preferred punctuality to running the risk of accidents.

The most formidable dangers, however, to be encountered in railway travelling arise not so much from high speed as from over-traffic. The companies do not appear to measure what they undertake to do with the appliances they possess for doing it as they should. There has been a general, a large, and a growing increase of railway business, without a corresponding increase of the means and agencies required for its transaction. More particularly the passenger traffic in August greatly exceeds that of any other month in the year. To put on more trains, to utilise the whole extent of rolling-stock which they may possess, and to offer a larger amount of accommodation to passengers than they are able fairly to supply, may appear to directors to be not only justifiable, but to be a duty they owe to the shareholders whom they represent. Why should they hesitate to reap the harvest of profits when, after long waiting, harvest time arrives? A natural question, assuredly, but not the only one which should be asked. Will the line bear the great expansion of traffic which it is required to sustain? Are the regulations such as suffice to obviate danger under the altered circumstances of the case? Can goods-trains, ordinary trains, express-trains, and excursion-trains, be simultaneously running on the same line, in considerably increased numbers, without a large increase of casualties?

But there is another feature of the present system to be taken into account. Over traffic on the rail must be regarded as only another mode of describing an insufficiently manned staff of servants employed on the line. That staff ought to bear a due proportion to the traffic. When the latter expands the former ought to expand with it. We fear this is a rule seldom put into force. A staff which might have been equal to any expected emergency ten years ago may be utterly incompetent, even with the experience which it has gained in the interval, to cope with the responsibilities devolving upon it now. Twice the amount of work which was then done is not likely to be well done by the same number of officials. Not a few of the accidents which have so alarmed the public of late have arisen as a result of that exhaustion of physical and mental power which is always entailed by too continuous a strain upon them of heavy and anxious work. Neither machines nor men can perform more than their original powers fit them to perform. No doubt directors are desirous of keeping down expenses, and of presenting to shareholders a handsome balance-sheet every half year. But in railway matters, as in others, a penny made is not necessarily a penny gained. Frequent complaints have been made, not by the public indeed, but by railway proprietors, of the heavy fines imposed upon them by Lord Campbell's Act. Might it not be of advantage to them to render that Act comparatively innocuous to them by spending the money which now goes in the shape of compensation to victims in making the human instruments which they employ numerous enough to answer the purposes for which they are employed?

Such thoughts as these will not, perhaps, be much heeded in board-rooms, but they find wide circulation outside of them, and leave behind them a deep impression. There are accidents, we cannot but admit, which are accurately described by the term "unavoidable;" but they are extremely rare in comparison with those which ought to have been prevented. That company will, in the long run, best promote the interests of its shareholders which conducts its traffic with most punctuality and safety. Consideration for the public seldom loses its corresponding advantage; and it must be conceded, we fear, that consideration for the public has not recently been of paramount importance in the deliberations of directors.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, continues at Balmoral Castle. The Duke of Edinburgh is on a visit to her Majesty. Upon the anniversary of the birthday of the lamented Prince Consort, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, together with the servants and tenantry of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, assembled at the Obelisk, and drank to the memory of his Royal Highness. On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Glassalt Shiel. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Invercauld, and was present when the Athole Highlanders marched in, under the command of the Duke of Athole. Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian Victor were also present. Yesterday (Friday) week Prince Leopold and Prince Christian, accompanied by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, went to the Braemar gathering. The Premier dined with her Majesty. On Saturday last the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Edinburgh, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Right Hon. Sir R. Collier. Mr. Gladstone took the oaths on his re-appointment as First Lord of the Treasury. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly. Sir Arthur Helps was clerk of the Council. The Queen conferred the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. John Hawkshaw. The Premier afterwards left the castle. Sir Arthur Helps dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and the members of the Royal family attended Divine service at Crathie Church. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, drove to the Glassalt Shiel. Her Majesty, with the Royal family, has also driven to Braemar, to Duchalsh, and other places on Deeside. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian have had good sport deer-stalking.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria and Princess Maud of Wales, left Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight, on Monday, for Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses crossed from Cowes in the Royal yacht Alberta (Staff Captain Welch) to Portsmouth, and travelled thence by special train to London. On Tuesday Prince John of Glücksburg arrived at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, with Prince John, went to the Haymarket Theatre. On Wednesday the Prince and Prince John visited Mr. Walton's studio, in Savile-row, and inspected his picture of the "London School Board." In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince John went to the Gaiety Theatre. On Thursday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by their children and Prince John of Glücksburg, left Marlborough House for Abergeldie Castle. Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Major Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Prince Arthur landed at Weymouth, on Tuesday, from his yacht Alix; after a short stay his Royal Highness re-embarked.

Prince and Princess Metternich have arrived at Brown's Hotel.

Count and Countess Gleichen have left their residence in St. James's Palace for Germany.

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His Excellency Count Münster, German Ambassador, and Countess Mary Münster have left Prussia House for Derneberg, the Count's seat near Hildesheim, Hanover.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left Ickworth Park for Scotland.

The Marchioness Dowager of Huntly and Lady Grace Gordon have joined the family party at Aboyne Castle.

The Marquis of Ely has arrived at Ely Lodge, Fermanagh.

The Earl and Countess of Milltown have returned to Russborough House, Blessington, Wicklow, from Germany.

The Countess of March has joined the Earl at Gordon Castle.

Earl and Countess Cadogan and Lady Mary Cadogan arrived at Cadogan House on Monday from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have arrived at Highclere Castle, near Newbury, from Cowes.

Earl and Countess Howe have left Southampton on a yachting cruise.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have joined the party visiting Sir Roger Palmer at Keenagh, in the county of Mayo.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford have left Weston Park, Salop, for Windermere.

The Countess Dowager of Craven has arrived at her residence in Great Cumberland-place from Paris.

The Earl of Wicklow has left town for Ireland.

Count Stroganoff has left Thomas's Hotel for Paris.

Baron and Baroness Meyer de Rothschild have arrived at Mentmore, Bucks, from London.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, accompanied by Sir James Lacaita, has left London for Edinburgh.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Davies, R. H. E., to be Curate of Stone, Worcestershire.
Langharne, John; Curate of Bishops Tachbrooke, Warwickshire.
Morse, H. G.; Vicar of Foston-on-Wolds, Yorkshire.
Nelson, W. W.; Rector of Codford St. Mary's, Wilts.
Peshall, Samuel, Curate; Rector of Oldberrow, Worcestershire.
Smith, T. Jackson; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Queenstown, Otago, N.Z.
Stothert, S. K.; Vicar of Ordsall, Notts.
Symonds, H. G.; Rector of Winthorpe, Notts.
Till, L.; Vicar of St. Paul's, East Molesey, Surrey.
Walters, William; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Pershore, Worcestershire.
White, Lewis B.; Rector of St. Mary Aldermary with St. Thomas Apostle, united with St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist upon Walbrook.
Wilberforce, Ernest Roland; Vicar of St. Thomas Seaforth, Lancashire.
Wright, E. C.; Incumbent of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.

The Dean of Canterbury sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday last, for the United States.

Archdeacon Earl, of Totnes, has declined the metropolitan Bishopric of South Africa.

The Rev. Cornelius William Wilson has tendered his resignation of the Archdeaconry of the Isle of Wight.

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester, having received the congé d'élire, will meet to-day (Saturday), when Dr. Harold Browne will be formally appointed to the bishopric.

Two working men of Alton, Hants, have volunteered to carve, during their spare hours, the font for the new Church of All Saints, which is now being built in that parish.

The parish of Alveley, near Bridgnorth, owing to resignation and death, is without its Vicar, parish clerk, sexton, and schoolmaster.

The restoration of the noble Early English chancel of Buckland Newton, Dorset, in 1870, has been further enhanced by a mural decoration of the east end by Miss Gunning, daughter of the late Vicar, Archdeacon Gunning.——On St. Bartholomew's Day a valuable service of altar-plate was presented to St. Saviour's Church, Kinton-heath, near Poole, by the same lady, who had laboured at Constitution Hill and the Heath district, before this congregation had either a resident clergyman or their present temporary church.

The preachers appointed at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month are as follow:—Sunday, Sept. 7, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Marshall, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; evening, the Rev. W. J. Lawrance, M.A., Vicar of St. Alban's. Sept. 14, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Gibbs, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street; evening, the Rev. E. M. Benson, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln. Sept. 21, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Plumptre; evening, the Rev. J. B. Grant, M.A., English Chaplain at Rome. Sept. 28, morning, Rev. Prebendary Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; evening, Rev. C. Nevin, American Chaplain at Rome.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid on Wednesday at Abbeydale, near Sheffield. The entire cost of the building, site, and fittings is provided by Mr. John Roberts, of Abbeydale Park, who, though a Dissenter himself, vests the property in the Church of England, for the double reason that the majority of his neighbours are churchmen, and that, so vested, the church can never be alienated from purposes of religious worship. The Mayor of Sheffield, in the course of the proceedings, said that, though he was not a member of the Church of England, he hoped the day was far distant when the Church would cease to be identified with the State.

A complete restoration is now being made of the Church of St. Michael, Kirby, Essex, through the munificence of Richard Blanshard, Esq., who has contributed the entire fund for the work. The old flat roof over the nave has been removed, as well as the west gallery and high pews. New north and south arcades have been added on the site of the original ones, and the church now consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, organ chamber, north porch, and tower, the latter in the Perpendicular style and of flint, being one of the finest in the county. Benches throughout take the place of the old pews. Mr. Henry Stone, of London, is the architect, and Mr. Joseph Grimes, of Colchester, the builder.

The Foresters of Scotland held a demonstration in Edinburgh, last Saturday, in which several thousand members of the order, with their wives and sweethearts, took part. Assembling at the Corn Exchange, the brethren marched with bands and banners to the Gymnasium, where the afternoon was devoted to outdoor sports.

A machine for registering votes by ballot has recently been exhibited in London by Messrs. Cutts and Co., of Corporation-street, Manchester, which claims attention from the perfect manner in which the long delays and errors in counting a large number of votes are overcome, the results being apparent at once on examination of the dials with which each machine is provided. A number of metal tokens are placed in a machine, from which the returning officer, as required, takes them, each registering itself as it leaves the machine; these in their turn are deposited in the box of the respective voters' favourite (one being provided for each candidate), and are duly registered by the machine.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

The troops assembled on Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, under the command of General D. Lysons, for the military exercises of this season, performed their first general action of importance on Tuesday last. There was a regular engagement between the First Division, under Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the second, under General Sir John Douglas. The corps which made up the First Division were enumerated in our last. Those of the Second Division were the 9th and 12th Lancers; Royal Horse Artillery, B brigade, H battery; Field Artillery, 1st brigade, A battery, and 14th brigade, C battery; thirty-second company Royal Engineers, and B and C troops Royal Engineer Train; Infantry, 1st brigade, 8th and 95th Regiments, Dumfries Militia, and Derby Volunteers; 2nd brigade, 14th and 22nd Regiments, 5th West York Militia, and Shropshire Volunteers. In addition to these, there were three provisional battalions of volunteers, from the London Irish, Bloomsbury, 4th Cheshire, 5th Lancashire, 3rd Derby, 1st Lancashire, 2nd Lincolnshire, 8th Lancashire, 2nd London, and 1st East York Volunteer Corps or Administrative Battalions. The total number of volunteers present was about 2700, and of militia 1700, with both divisions of the army. The head-quarters of General Lysons, as was mentioned in former notices, are at Etching Hill, close to the town of Rugeley, which is half way between Lichfield and Stafford. Within a few miles north-west of Rugeley, on the borders of Cannock Chase and Needwood Forest, is the pretty village of Colwich, with several beautiful parks about it, those of Wolseley, Oak Edge, Shugborough, and Tixall. The First Division has been encamped partly at Etching Hill, partly at Oak Edge Park. The Second Division has been at Brindley-heath, three miles distant from Etching Hill in another direction, near Hednesford. The country hereabouts is very suitable for the display of mimic warfare on a small scale, being mostly open, with fine bold hills and wide ravines, which gave room for engineering skill. There is a place called the Devil's Drumble (if we may quote such an ugly name), where the Royal Engineers distinguished themselves, the other day, in the skilful construction of an extemporised bridge over a piece of morass; and this performance is the subject of three of our Illustrations. The method here used is that of laying fascines, or bundles of brushwood, on the surface of the bog, across the intended roadway, then placing "chesses" or supporting beams diagonally upon them, connected by other poles or oars placed lengthwise, all being firmly lashed together; more fascines are added, or hurdles, with stuffing of cut heather, and earth trodden or beaten hard on the top. This is quite a new style of bridge, and is much favoured by the General in command on Cannock Chase. After superintending such work the officers of the Royal Engineers have well earned a comfortable dinner; but their *al fresco* mess-table, shown in another sketch, is merely a couple of planks laid upon a squared mound of turf or earth-heap, which is raised in the middle of a trench dug of convenient size for the gentlemen to sit round it, upon the edge at each side, as if they sat on benches. Necessity and campaigning experience are indeed the parents of invention.

The Illustrations which appear on another page were obtained by our Artist in the head-quarters' camp at Etching Hill. They represent some ordinary incidents of camp life and soldierly habits in the field. Two of the tall fellows of the Grenadier Guards are seen at a watering-trough, diligent in the work of the washerwoman; but they will be content to get up their linen roughly clean without the use of mangle or flat-iron to smooth the creases and plaits. An unlucky horse of the transport service or engineer train, having been incurably lamed or hurt by some accident, is sentenced to a merciful death, which is executed promptly enough by the martial process of shooting. The interior of a marquee or large tent, at head-quarters, occupied by the officials in charge of the post-office and telegraph service, is shown in another sketch. There is also the post-office van. Mr. Mapleson, the enterprising and popular lessee of the opera, has sought recreation, after the fatigues of his business during the London season, in a holiday sojourn on Cannock Chase. He has provided himself with a tent of new design, which is the subject of our last Illustration from that quarter. It weighs a trifle more than the ordinary bell-tent; but has the advantage, for a private tourist's use, that the poles can be packed in a valise with the tent, instead of being carried separately. This tent is secured by four iron pegs, one at each corner. It can be pitched by one man, without assistance, in less than five minutes, and it stands close to the flagstaff on Etching Hill. There is a contrivance by which the inmate can open or close the ventilating apertures, as the weather may incline him, while he remains inside the tent. The Cannock Chase Camp has had to endure some days of soaking rain; but the soil dries quickly there, and there is not so much bog and fog as on Dartmoor. In taking leave of that moist region, the famous Devonshire wilderness, a party of the Royal Engineers amused themselves with an effigy of the local Demon of Wet Weather, whom they had invented for a mythical impersonation of all the grievances that Sir Charles Staveley's army so lately suffered. This obnoxious deity was punished for the discomfort he had caused them by committing him to the flames of an avenging pyre.

ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB.

At the regatta of this club at Southsea, on the 19th ult., the race for the Queen's Cup was an event of much interest. It was contested by thirteen vessels of different classes, from the schooner Gwendoline, of 200 tons, down to the Vanguard and Arethusa, cutters of 50 to 60 tons, a time allowance being made for size and rig. The course was from Cowes twice round the Warner Light-ship and back to Cowes. This was accomplished within three hours and thirty-four minutes by the winning yacht, which was the cutter Kriemhilda, belonging to Count Batthyany, rear-commodore of the club squadron. This vessel has lately carried all before her. The next yachts in were Mr. Jessop's yawl Florinda, and Mr. J. Wylie's cutter Oimara, eight minutes after the Kriemhilda; the schooners Pantomime and Egeria, and after these the little Arethusa, Iona, and Vanguard, but last of all the Gwendoline and Speranza came to the goal within half an hour. Our Illustration is a view of the scene at the end of the race.

THE BRIDGE AT CORDOVA.

The ancient city of Cordova, which was the birthplace of Lucan and Seneca, in Roman times; of the Arabic philosopher Averroes, under the Moorish rule in Southern Spain, and of the poet Gongora, the famous warrior Gonzalo, and of the Jesuitical casuist Sanchez, in later ages of Spanish history, stands on the banks of the Guadalquiver. The heraldic emblem of this city is "a bridge over water," referring to that old structure which was originally founded here, it is supposed, by order of a Roman proconsul, but the still existing irregular arches of which were built, in the eighth century, by the Arab governor As-samh, when Cordova was an appendage of the Khalifate of Damascus. Below this bridge are some picturesque mill buildings, and a pleasant copse or grove. The patient fisherman is apt to be found here plying his artful craft with several rods and lines at once, which he has fixed upon the river bank, leaving the hooks baited near the bottom of the stream, and keeping a steady eye upon all the floats, so as to be prompt to strike and secure the finny prey whenever a bite is perceived. There is not much other trade or work to be done at Cordova, except some remains of the filigree silver manufacture. The cathedral or mosque (for it was partly built by the Moors for Mohammedan worship) is a curious irregular pile, its interior being a labyrinth of pillars differing in material, in size, and in design. The whole city and its neighbourhood, with the olives and palms that surround it, have quite an Oriental aspect.

A THAMES ANGLER.

It is some time since we had the pleasure of noticing an annual dinner, at St. James's Hall, of the London Piscatorial Society, which exists for the mutual encouragement of those good fellows resident in the great and busy city who delight in the quiet rural sport of beguiling trout with a fly, or gudgeon with a snug groundbait, to put a sly hook in their jaws and to come reluctantly ashore. This pastime has always been in favour with middle-class Londoners, after the example of Master Izaac Walton, the literary shopkeeper of Fleet-street two hundred years ago. They do not find any great plenty of the finer fish in the Thames; but there are trout in the Wandle, the Darent, and other streams of Kent or Surrey, within a short distance of town; while in the Lea, near the Rye House and Broxbourne, and in the Colne and Brent, to say nothing of reservoirs and large ponds like the one at Hendon, fishing of a second-rate quality may be had in abundance. The Thames itself contains, in different parts of its course above London, large numbers of perch, tench, carp, jack or pike, bream, roach and dace, barbel and chub; the perch, especially, are fine in this river; the chub and barbel are very numerous where bushes overhang the water. The season is for bottom-fishing from the end of May to the beginning of March, by order of the Thames Conservancy Board; but fly-fishing goes on all through the summer till September. The votaries of this superior art will travel fifty or sixty miles by railway, and return the same day, for the sake of casting a fly over the Whit, or any well-preserved stream in the Home Counties. An elderly citizen of modest pretensions, who shuns fatigue in the pursuit of his amusement, will perhaps content himself with a day's punt-fishing between Richmond and Hampton Court, as we see him in our Illustration so agreeably occupied, to the manifest peril of unwary dace and silly gudgeon who are tempted by his artful practice.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

There was a show of dahlias and asters at the gardens of the Horticultural Society on Wednesday.

A number of labourers in the East India Docks struck on Wednesday for an advance of wages.

The Bethnal-green board of guardians has declined an offer from the Marchioness of Salisbury to provide a Turkish bath for the inmates of the workhouse.

Dr. Frankland's analysis of the metropolitan waters shows that during the past month they were all clear and transparent. The Thames water was not quite so good as in July.

Miss Faithfull has projected an "industrial bureau" to provide employment for young women, some of whom will have an opportunity of emigrating to the United States.

Since the first registration under the Reform Act of 1837, the claims of lodgers to exercise the franchise are more numerous than they have ever been. They still bear but a small proportion, however, to the number of lodgers entitled to vote.

Application was made at the Bow-street police office, on Wednesday, respecting the disappearance of a young man named Chapman, who was sent by his employers to a bank with some money on Aug. 29, which he deposited, but he did not return, and has not since been heard of.

Yesterday week some thirty or forty working men were injured by a train on the Metropolitan District Railway running into another which had broken down in a tunnel near the Kensington Station, High-street. The line is worked on the block system, but a signalman appears to have telegraphed the line clear by mistake.

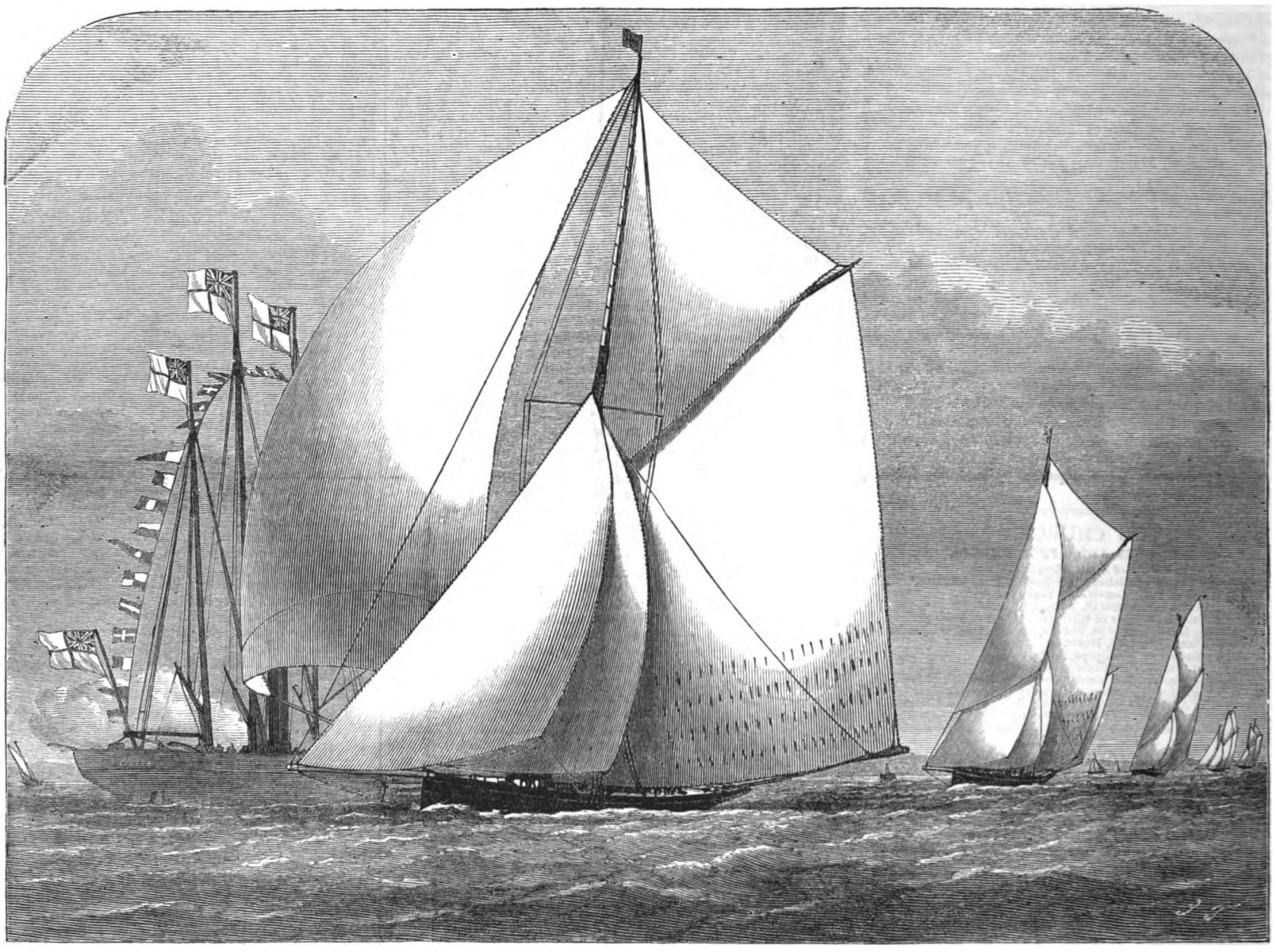
The body of Mrs. Best, who had been living alone in a house in St. Mark's-road, Notting-hill, has been found in an advanced state of decomposition. A canary had been starved to death in its cage, and a wretched dog that had drawn attention to the house by its barking was in a most pitiable condition. "Death from apoplexy" was the verdict which was returned by the coroner's jury.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,707, of whom 33,600 were in workhouses and 65,107 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3008, 20,027, and 29,448 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 508, of whom 408 were men, 164 women, and 36 children under sixteen.

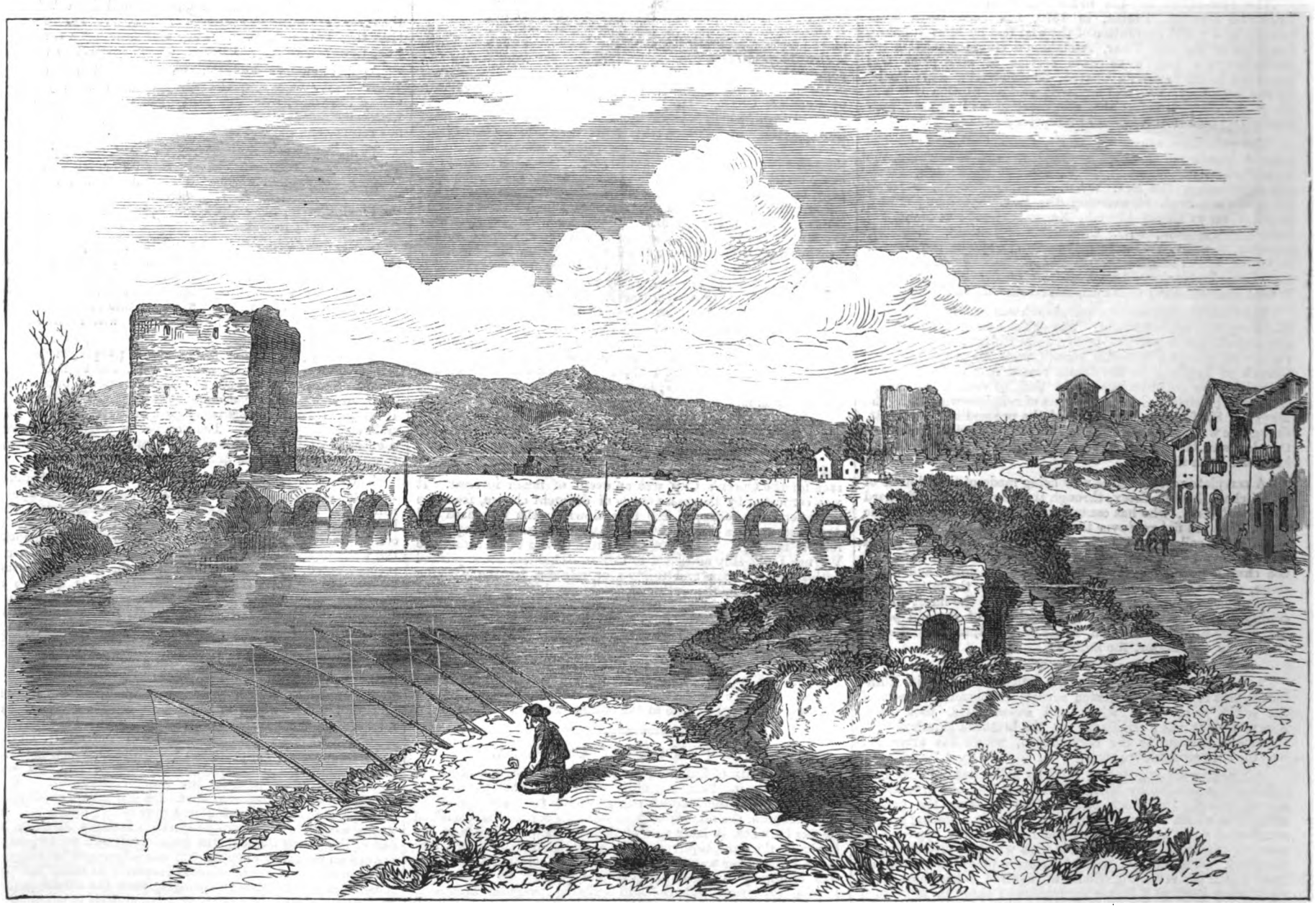
The *Builder* states that the plans for the reconstruction of Alexandra Palace having been drawn up and agreed upon, the ruins have now been handed over to the builders, and the rebuilding of the palace will be commenced as soon as the ruins can be cleared away. It is said that, with the exception of the walls of the centre transept, the building will be entirely reconstructed. The new palace is to be larger than the old building, being both longer and broader. It is to have three transepts, one forming a concert-hall, another a theatre, and the third is, it is stated, to be devoted to bazaar purposes. These will be connected by corridors, in which light goods will be exhibited for sale. In some respects the new building will resemble the Crystal Palace, it having been decided that iron and glass shall be largely used in its construction..

An explosion occurred, yesterday week, at the laboratory and ammunition-works of Messrs. Dyer and Robson, in the marshes at the eastern part of Greenwich. It appears that railway fog-signals were being made in the sheds. The girl who was working the press did not put the signal containing the powder exposed fairly under the socket, and, on the die coming in contact with it, the powder exploded. A large number of signals scattered about the bench also exploded, and one side of the shed and the roof were nearly blown off. Three young women were severely injured. Isabella Matilda Scott, one of the young women, has since died, and an inquest was opened on Saturday evening, but was adjourned for a month in order to enable the Government inspector to make his report. A beneficial result already springing from the official inquiry is that the workpeople at this factory, mostly females, will be henceforth compelled to wear woollen dresses while at their hazardous occupation.

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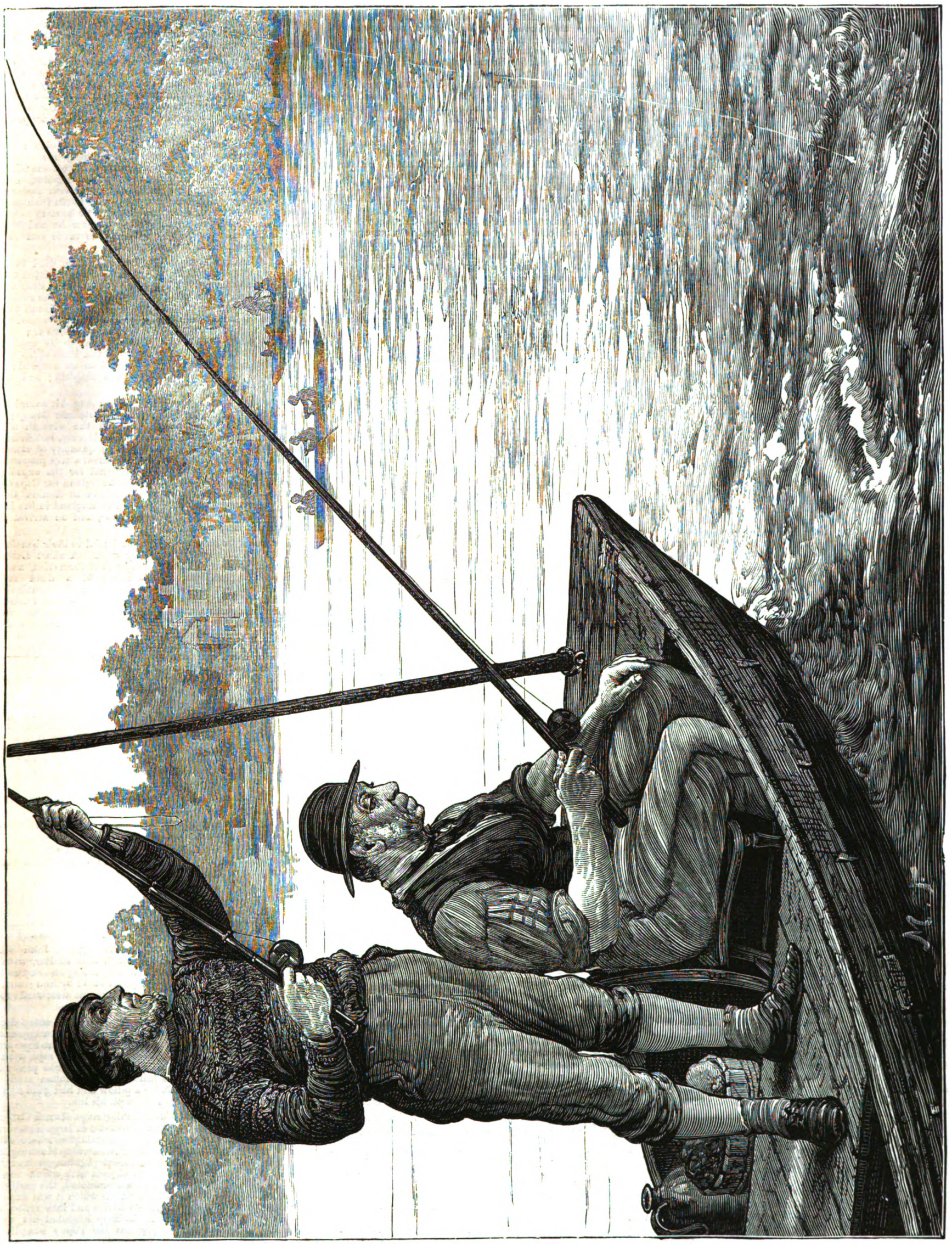


THE CUTTER-YACHT KRIEMHILDA WINNING HER MAJESTY'S CUP AT THE ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB REGATTA.



SKETCHES IN SPAIN: THE OLD BRIDGE, CORDOVA.

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A MEMBER OF A TRADES ANGLING CLUB.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 4.

Political and journalistic turncoats abound in France, where public opinion is ever rushing from one extreme to the other. M. John Lemoinne is well known in England as the editor of the *Journal des Débats*, a newspaper which enjoys to-day but a shadow of its ancient reputation in France, although it is constantly being quoted abroad. Regarded from a literary point of view, it is acknowledged to possess considerable merits; but as a political organ its influence is almost nugatory. M. Lemoinne has been by turns an Orleanist, an Imperialist, and a Republican, and to-day he appears before the Parisian public, who are getting tired of these successive transformations, as a liberal Legitimist. The fate of the *Débats* is sealed; most of the moderate Republican members of the staff have already abandoned it, including M. Léon Say, who strongly objects to the political line which M. Lemoinne has recently traced out. The latter had already prepared one for the impending change by an article published a fortnight or so ago, in which he energetically assailed the Gambettists. To-day his language is plainer and more concise. The Republic has become impossible, he informs us. France is sighing for the return of Monarchical institutions, which alone can save society. M. Lemoinne will not admit the pretensions of "Divine" right, but the Comte de Paris has abandoned the inheritance of Louis Philippe and the only possible Monarch is the Comte de Chambord, whom he strongly advises to grant the nation a constitutional charter. This is looked upon by the Republican newspapers as the second step in the reconversion of M. Lemoinne. The third they say will take place in another week or so, "when we shall find him preaching the white flag and the liberation of the Pope."

Meanwhile there is no doubt that the intrigues of the Monarchists are marching apace. Pilgrimages are being organised all over France, "The King" is becoming a customary toast at private dinner parties, and letters and addresses of congratulation are leaving by scores for Frohsdorf. It remains to be seen what course will be adopted by the Republican party in this dilemma. Their journals continue to sneer at the jubilant tone of the Royalist press, but tell us little concerning the intentions of MM. Thiers, Gambetta, and their friends on the meeting of the Assembly. The Bonapartist organs, which always used to allude to the President of the Republic as the "glorious vanquished of Reichshoffen," and invariably spoke of M. de Broglie as "cet homme eminent," announce that their party is firmly resolved to resist the pretensions of the Legitimists, for whom they unwittingly pulled the chestnuts out of the fire on May 24. M. Thiers, we hear, is to have a grand reception at Nancy on his return from Switzerland, when the Republican deputies of all the departments which until recently were occupied by the troops of General von Manteuffel, will be present to receive him. No doubt this demonstration is intended to act upon the country; still, the Republicans have other work before them beyond banqueting and rejoicing together at such a critical period as the present. Meanwhile, the *Français*—the private property of the Duc de Broglie—informs us that the Duc does not lean towards the Republic, "even towards one created in his own image," as an ignorant Radical newspaper had asserted, and furthermore announces that the Ministry favours no particular Conservative opinion to the detriment of others. This after-phrase has evidently been tacked on with the view of conciliating the Bonapartists, who, however, formally decline to allow the serpent to charm them once again, and ruin their chances for ever.

The sitting of the Permanent Committee this week was chiefly remarkable for a discussion on the state of siege which arose on M. Tozon's asking the Minister of the Interior a question with regard to the rigorous measures adopted towards provincial newspapers. Several journals had been suppressed in the department of the Vosges, in virtue of the so-called state of siege, which he pretended did not exist in that department at all. M. Beulé replied to the effect that the Vosges was in a state of siege, although the disturbance caused by the war had prevented all the proper formalities being fulfilled. His answer elicited many comments from the indignant Republican members of the Commission.

Paris was startled, on Tuesday afternoon, by the rumour that cholera had broken out at Havre and Trouville, and was en route for the capital. The Bureau of the Academy of Medicine is reported to have held a sitting, at which the measures to be taken with the view of diminishing the ravages of the malady were discussed with considerable bitterness by the rival physicians of which it is composed.

The Assize Court of the Seine has condemned M. Huguet, the banker, and former proprietor of the *Avenir Liberal*—whose extradition, it will be recollected, was recently granted at Bow-street, after vain efforts to convince the magistrate that the prisoner was simply the victim of political persecution—to ten years' penal servitude for fraudulent bankruptcy. The prisoner, too wise to make a similar suggestion to the tribunal before which he was arraigned, was in a great measure reduced to throw himself on the mercy of the Court, and M. Lachaud, his advocate, even went so far as to announce that the Bonapartist party formally disavowed him.

To-day is the 4th of September, the anniversary of the Revolution of 1870; but perfect tranquillity prevails everywhere, and only a single Republican banquet—that given by the wine merchants of Bercy, at which several deputies of the Left are to attend—is spoken of. The Government, unintentionally, no doubt, will commemorate the event by sending the final 250 millions of the war indemnity to Germany.

An official decree exempts imported corn and flour from the surtax to which it has been subject, and also from bonding duty. A modification of the rules to prevent the introduction of cattle plague is also announced.

SPAIN.

A dissolution of the Ministry appeared imminent on Tuesday owing to differences of opinion as to whether the military code should be rigorously enforced, or whether all cases where sentence of death was pronounced by the military tribunals should be referred to the Cortes. On Wednesday, however, the Government issued a decree removing General Hidalgo from the Captain-Generalship of Madrid, to which they appointed him after he deserted his post at Vittoria, and thereby, it is believed, they have averted the crisis. General Laganero has been appointed his successor.

Some particulars of the two civil wars raging in different parts of Spain are given in the Supplement.

ITALY.

The King, after deliberating with his Ministers, on Monday morning, determined to accept the invitation of the Austrian Emperor to visit the Vienna Exhibition. He will also accede to the request of the German Emperor, by whom he will be invited to prolong his excursion to Berlin. The King will start after the 20th inst., and will be absent twelve or fifteen days. The King's journey is considered here (says a Florence telegram to the *Times*) an event of political importance, and an evidence of the cordial understanding existing between the Italian Government and the two great German Courts.

The Minister of the Interior has requested the prefects to see that the laws relating to strikes are properly observed, he having been informed that the Internationalists are seeking to bring about a general strike.

The heat is so great in Rome that the Pope has been compelled to suspend his audiences.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived at Berlin, yesterday week, and was received by Prince Charles, the Prince of Wurtemburg, the Ministers now in Berlin, and the chief authorities of the city. A great crowd assembled, and his Majesty, who (the telegram says) looked in robust health, was enthusiastically cheered on his way to the palace.

The anniversary of the German victory at Sedan was signalised, on Tuesday, at Berlin by the unveiling of the monument of Victory erected on the Königs-Platz. Some details of the ceremony are given at page 230, and the monument is described in our Fine-Art column. As part of the German celebrations of victory the forts of Metz and Strasbourg have received the names of the field marshals and generals who were in command of the German army during the war. One of the Strasbourg forts will bear the name of the Crown Prince of Saxony, to whom the Emperor has written a letter recalling to mind the part which the Saxon troops took at Sedan.

Sentence has been passed on two of Prince Bismarck's contumacious Bishops, who were charged with having made illegal clerical appointments. At Posen Mgr. Ledochowski has been fined 200 thalers, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment; and at Fulda Bishop Koel has been sentenced to pay 400 thalers. A Roman Catholic priest has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for publicly preaching that marriage among Protestants is mere concubinage.

There were disturbances last week in Leipsic. It seems to have been a mere riot. There had been disorders in a street of bad repute; the police posted up notices; this, of course, brought more people there the next night, and in the end the military had to clear the quarter. Several persons were wounded with bayonets and the butt-ends of rifles.

Steps to check the exodus of German labourers to America had evidently been resolved upon at Berlin. As a beginning, notice has been issued by the Ministers of Commerce and Justice that all emigration agents found in the empire, not being German subjects, will be forthwith expelled.

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg is announced the arrival of the Ce arevitch and the Cesarevna, with their children.

General Kaufmann reports that a Turcoman tribe, instead of paying its tribute, made two attacks, on July 25 and 27, upon Russian detachments. In both cases the Turcomans were repulsed. The Russians captured 6000 head of cattle, and the payment of the tribute had commenced. The Russian loss was two officers, eight soldiers, and the commander of the division killed, and four officers and thirty-three soldiers wounded.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has presented Prince Bismarck with the collar of the Osmanile, together with the star of that order set in brilliants. He has also dispatched his Foreign Minister to the Crimea with a friendly message to the Czar.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the contract for a 6 per cent loan of £15,000,000 has been finally signed by the Minister of Finance, the representative of the French Crédit Mobilier, and a Constantinople banking house.

The Turkish Bourse has been declared the property of the State. It is to be placed under the direct authority of the Minister of Finance, and a new set of by-laws will be drawn up by a commission.

AMERICA.

The decrease in the United States debt during the month of August was 6,752,829 dollars.

A cable telegram states that the amount of the Geneva award has been deposited in the Treasury in gold, preparatory to its formal payment through certificate of deposit next week at Washington.

It is stated from New York that a conspiracy to issue a great quantity of forged New York Central, Buffalo, and Erie First Mortgage Bonds has been discovered.

INDIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on the 1st inst. that the Murrees attacked the Khelat troops near Bagh, captured two guns, and retired successful to their hills. The Yarkund envoy has left Suez. Mr. Forsyth left the Murree Main party at Leh.

AUSTRALIA.

Another Governmental crisis is imminent in Victoria, the Legislative Council having rejected the Electoral Bill.

The Shah has had a pleasant reception at Tiflis, which he reached yesterday week.

M. Vanrees, formerly member of the Dutch East Indian Council, has been nominated vice-president of that body.

The planet No. 127, which was discovered early in the summer, is named "Liberatrix," in honour of M. Thiers.

The emigrants who sailed from Liverpool last month exceeded 15,000. More than 12,000 went to the United States.

Later details respecting the storm in Nova Scotia report additional marine disasters, and that fifty lives were probably lost.

A part of Lima is in danger of being flooded by a river, the water of which is dammed up by a tremendous fall of earth from a mountain side.

The native schools in Japan for teaching English are said to be becoming very popular. An ancient Christian church, in perfect preservation, has been discovered in the interior.

The Government of Switzerland has intimated to the European Powers that the idea of holding a postal congress at Berne has been abandoned.

While the annual bazaar was being held at Kurran, in India, a ferry-boat sunk in the river Kistna and ninety persons were drowned.

The *Melbourne Argus* of July 15 says that the latest difficulty between the New Zealand Government and Tawhaio, the Maori King, is still unsettled.

A serious accident occurred on the Luxembourg Railway, near the Grupont station, on Tuesday. Eight passengers were killed and fifteen injured.

The General Congress of the International Working Men's Association began its annual session at Geneva on Monday, thirty delegates being present.

A telegraphic despatch from Rangoon, dated Wednesday, announces the wreck of the steamer Ethiopia, off the coast of British Burmah, near Cape Negrais. The mails were lost, but all the passengers were saved.

The laying of the submarine cable between England, Denmark, and Sweden was completed, without accident, on Saturday. A third submarine cable is about to be laid between England and Sweden for the Danish Great Northern Company.

Advices are to hand from the Cape to Aug. 5. At that time encouraging reports had been received from the gold-fields, but they were regarded with caution. The customs revenue of the colony for the first seven months of this year showed a considerable increase.

The Russian female students of medicine, recalled from Zurich by an Imperial order, have made an application to the University of Giesen for permission to pursue their studies at that place. The Medical Faculty unanimously refused to grant the request, and expressed strong disapprobation of women attending lectures on such subjects.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the first list of awards to exhibitors from the Indian empire and the British colonies at the Vienna Exhibition, inserted by order of her Majesty's Commissioners. It also contains a statement that, at a meeting of presidents, held on July 2, it was resolved that "the medals for progress, for merit, for fine arts, and for good taste are perfectly equal in rank and value."

Dr. Otto Obermier, of Berlin, has fallen a victim to his medical researches, at the early age of thirty-one. He had lately published the result of his observations on the blood in typhus fever, which had given him a high reputation. In carrying out other experiments in connection with cholera, he kept in his bedroom pathological specimens taken from persons who had died of cholera, and in this way he became infected. He was so devoted to his inquiry that, after he had become aware of the condition in which he was, he made some microscopic examinations on his own blood.

Mr. Mandar, Mayor of St. Just-sur-Loire, died in 1872, leaving a will and a codicil, instructions being written on the envelope of the latter that it was not to be opened until a year after his death. That interval having expired, the seals were broken a few days back, when the deceased was found to have left to the Commune all the property that he possessed there, representing a value of from 220,000f. to 250,000f.; also a sum of 40,000f., the interest of which was to be applied to gratuitous instruction; the reversion at the death of his widow of a mansion and grounds, to be used as an hospital; and a sum of 20,000f. to endow it with a chaplain; and lastly, 10,000f. for the poor.

Cape Coast and Elmina were quiet on Aug. 11, according to the advices brought by the Royal mail-steamer Bonny; but the inhabitants momentarily expected the advance of the Ashantees. The Ethiopia, which left the Mersey, last Saturday, for the west coast of Africa, took a large quantity of stores for the troops at Cape Coast Castle. The most active preparations continue to be made at Woolwich Arsenal for the expedition. Out of the troops (112 strong) who left England for Cape Coast Castle in time to take part in the action at Elmina, all but twenty were invalided and sent back to England in the Himalaya; eleven died on the passage home, and on arrival sixty were sent to Haslar Hospital.

The Genevese gave a magnificent burial to their benefactor, the Duke of Brunswick, yesterday week. A short Lutheran service was performed in the Salle de la Reformation, and the cortége then proceeded, to the music of a dead march, towards the temporary mausoleum in which the remains were deposited. All the shops were closed, and the city turned out thousands of spectators. The municipality, the bar, the clergy, the military, and delegates from all the Swiss trade societies were present.——Last Tuesday morning the seals which had been affixed in the Duke of Brunswick's house were opened in presence of the magistrate, the notary, the delegates from the Municipal Council, and the administrators under the will. Two boxes were found, but could only be opened after a friend of the late Duke had communicated the secret cipher key; they did not contain either any codicil or bequest, nor the celebrated onyx vase. The process of estimating the bonds, shares, &c., lasted the whole day. They comprised 16,000,000f. in securities and 100,000f. in specie.——The Brunswick legacy is not to be undisputed by the late Duke's relatives. The President of the Supreme Court of Brunswick has proceeded to Geneva with instructions from the Duke's brother to assert his claims.

The Sheriff of Renfrewshire has fixed to-day (Saturday) for the nomination, and Wednesday next for the election.

The Birmingham papers report a severe thunderstorm in that neighbourhood on Wednesday.

Another railway accident is reported from Hartlepool, where a train ran off the line at a junction, and demolished a bridge, the materials of which killed a passenger.

A whale was captured in the river Itchen on Wednesday. It is about 18 ft. long, and weighs about 30 cwt. It followed a German ship about a mile up the Itchen, close to Northam-bridge, when a number of workmen went out in boats and drove it into shallow water, where it was harpooned and killed.

During a thunderstorm on Wednesday, Mr. John Smith, the son of a farmer, near Leamington, took shelter, with one of the labourers, under an elm. The lightning struck the tree, killing Mr. Smith and a sheep-dog that stood by him; and the labourer, who was stunned by the shock, was afterwards found to be badly scorched and injured.

As eleven persons were descending a long and steep decline on the works of the Settle and Carlisle Railway, in waggons that are raised and lowered on a tram by means of a wire rope which is wound on a steam drum, the connection of the rope with the waggons was broken through the failure of an iron pin. Two women were thrown out and killed; and a drunken man who had selected one of the rails for a pillow and had gone to sleep on it paid the penalty of his folly with his life.

In view of the Paray-le-Monial Pilgrimage, Roman Catholics from all parts of the kingdom assembled in large numbers on Monday night at the pro-cathedral at Kensington, where, after a short service, they were addressed by Archbishop Manning, who complained of the way in which recent pilgrimages had been ridiculed. He enlarged upon the objects with which the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial had been promoted, the motives of those who took part in it, and the results which it was expected to accomplish. After giving them advice and instruction with respect to their journey, the Archbishop executed his special command to bestow on the pilgrims the Pope's benediction. The main body of the English contingent of pilgrims to the shrine of Margaret Mary Alacoque at Paray-le-Monial left the Victoria station early on Tuesday morning for Newhaven, embarking there for Dieppe on board two steamers. From Dieppe the party, which numbered upwards of 500, proceeded by special train to Paris. At an early hour on Wednesday morning mass was celebrated in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires by Bishop Vaughan, of Salford; and at seven o'clock a.m. the pilgrims proceeded by train to Paray, which was reached about seven o'clock p.m.

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LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Among the witnesses examined in the case, yesterday week, were several who swore that they had known the Claimant and Arthur Orton in Australia, and that they were different persons, who did not at all resemble each other. Three witnesses deposed that they had seen Orton and Castro together, and one of them—Charles Jones, a greengrocer in Hornsey, London—said he knew Orton and Castro in various parts of Australia, when they were bushrangers or highwaymen, and that the Claimant was the man he knew as Castro. The cross-examination of these witnesses was postponed, with the permission of the Court, till Monday, and two of them were bound over in £50 each to appear then for that purpose. More Wapping witnesses were put into the box and swore that the Claimant was not Arthur Orton. The Lord Chief Justice remarked upon the absence, throughout Dr. Kenealy's speech, of any indication concerning the character of the evidence which he intended to call for the defence. Dr. Kenealy complained that pressure had been brought to bear upon him to bring his address to a close. Mr. Justice Mellor observed that pressure was exercised only in this sense—that the learned counsel should approach the subject of his evidence; and the jury reminded Dr. Kenealy that they had complained only of his repetitions.

The Australian witnesses who swore that they had known Arthur Orton and Castro, the Claimant, and seen them together, were under cross-examination on Monday, but nothing was elicited that materially affected the substance of their evidence. The last witness examined was William Bailey, innkeeper, Solley, near Alresford, who stated that he had known Roger Tichborne from the age of five till the time when he left England in 1853, and swore to the identity of Roger Tichborne and the Claimant.

Several Hampshire witnesses were called, on Tuesday, to prove the identity of the defendant with Roger Tichborne. One was Thomas Parker, who had sold him a horse. He recognised him by his voice, which was different from that of most Hampshire people, but the defendant now spoke better English than Roger did in 1848. Two witnesses stated that, although they had frequently seen Roger with bare arms, they never perceived any tattoo marks on them. Charles Guy, a labourer on the Tichborne estate; Caroline Skates, whose husband kept a public-house at Petersfield; and Henry Welsh, a bricklayer, all identified the defendant as Roger. Guy stated, during his re-examination, without being asked a question, that he recollected Roger's departure. On the morning of that day, while the fly was waiting in front of the house, he saw Roger and Miss Doughty together in the garden; "they were kissing, and crying, and wiping each other's tears with a white handkerchief." He could not recollect the time of the year when this occurred, but said it was a few weeks before Sir Edward Doughty's death, which occurred in March, 1853. One of the Australian witnesses produced papers that enabled him to fix May, 1858, as the date when he met Arthur Orton at Friar's Creek. Another, Albert Pavis, who, in cross-examination, said he was a tout at Newmarket, and who was called to prove a distinction between Arthur Orton and Castro, stated that in 1859 he met the defendant at Wagga-Wagga, where the defendant himself had said he never went until 1861.

More Hampshire witnesses, some of whom gave evidence on the former trial, were called on Wednesday to identify the defendant as Roger Tichborne. One of these was Ann Welsh, wife of the house carpenter at Tichborne, who had stated in an affidavit that Roger frequently came to her cottage for nails and screws, but now spoke to two visits only. Charlotte Holder, a widow, who was charwoman at Sir E. Doughty's house when Roger left, gave further particulars as to his going away in a fly from the back door. He came, she added, from an apartment in the house. Being pressed about the reason for her identification of the defendant, she replied, "I have proved him in my mind to be Sir Roger." In her opinion Roger had a gruff voice and spoke like a Hampshire man. The next witness, Ann Noble, wife of the farm bailiff, said Roger had the same quiet, soft voice as the defendant. She recognised the defendant by his walk also. The last witness, Henry Noble, who has been farm bailiff at Tichborne since 1847, denied that Roger had any tattoo marks on his arm, but stated, on cross-examination, that before the defendant returned to England he had heard it said that Roger was tattooed.

The Hampshire witnesses were again to the fore on Thursday. James Morley, a farmer, maltster, and brewer in Hants, nearly seventy years of age, who had been a butler in the Tichborne family for many years, leaving in 1838, said he knew Roger from his childhood, and had a perfect recollection of him, as a young man, hunting and riding about with Miss Doughty and other members of the family. He now saw him in court—the defendant was Roger Tichborne. Elizabeth Stubbs, an elderly person, the wife of James Stubbs, farmer, at West Tistead, said that Roger Tichborne, when he was shooting or hunting, sometimes rested his horse in their stables, and she knew him very well. The defendant was Roger Tichborne. So also said Henry Mills Powell, who gave Roger Tichborne lessons on the French horn; William Mansbridge, who sometimes accompanied Roger when he went shooting; Thomas Lillywhite, a carter; and John Fisher, a labourer at Tichborne—all of whom identified the defendant as Roger Tichborne.

Sir G. Jessel, the new Master of the Rolls, entered upon the duties of his office on Wednesday.

Lord Romilly, the new arbitrator of the European Assurance Company, has issued a notice to the policy-holders of the Royal Naval and Military Society that he will determine whether their policies are to rank against that society or against the European, with which it was amalgamated.

The Crédit Foncier of England and other creditors claiming nearly £90,000, having opposed the bill of the Jersey States respecting the liquidation of the Mercantile Union Bank, the Privy Council have recommended the Queen not to assent to the measure, as the interests of the creditors were not sufficiently secured. An amended bill has been presented; but, pending its consideration, the shareholders are arranging to make an offer to their creditors.

Mr. Willman, a working jeweller at Upper Norwood, had a mechanical singing bird which had cost him £30, and which, having been made to sing at the Crystal Palace, on the occasion of the Shah's visit, was bought by his Majesty for £50. A stall-keeper at the Crystal Palace, named Heron, undertook to obtain the money in full, but made certain deductions from it, and the plaintiff, suing for the balance of £6 10s., at the Croydon County Court, obtained a verdict in his favour.

At the opening of the Surrey Sessions at Newington-causeway, on Monday, a young railway thief, named Charles Fletcher, convicted of stealing a portmanteau from the Victoria terminus of the Brighton Railway, and proved to be a member of an organised gang, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. On Tuesday George Essex and David Macdonald were sentenced to two years' penal servitude for selling obscene books and prints. William Lester, found guilty of housebreaking, was sentenced to penal servitude for five years. William Clark, convicted of breaking and entering a building and stealing some tools, was sent to prison for a twelvemonth. William Osborn and Arthur Black, found guilty of stealing, were sentenced to the same term of imprisonment. William Hart, a labourer, was found guilty on Wednesday of having assaulted his wife with a poker, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Charles May, a youth of nineteen, who had been remanded on a charge of stealing various securities, of the value of £3700, from his employers, Messrs. Phillips and Co., of Water-lane, Tower-street, and of forgery, was again brought up at the Mansion House on Saturday last. Prisoner had returned £1000; and on his wife, to whom he was married only the day before his arrest, jewellery of the value of £1500 was found, but only £5 in money. He was again remanded. The prisoner passed as Captain Macgregor, of the Indian army.

Charlotte Avis is in custody on a charge of stealing Mary Ann Caverly, aged five years, the daughter of a general dealer, who had spent several days in searching for his child. She had been missing since Saturday week. Avis was seen, last Saturday night, to go into a house in Drury-lane, where the child was afterwards found, nearly naked. Besides stripping the child, she had cut off its long hair.

Mr. Alexander Taylor, described as a gentleman, aged seventy, was fined 20s., at the Highgate Police Court, on Monday, for putting his arm round the neck of a girl aged fourteen, and attempting to kiss her in the street.

Owen Ellis Roberts, aged twenty-two, a medical student, living at Augustus-street, Regent's Park, was, on Monday, sentenced, at Marylebone, to two months' imprisonment and hard labour, for pushing rudely against a married woman who was walking along George-street, and assaulting her husband and a friend of his who were with her.

Having taken it into his head to make a burglarious descent upon a house at Edgware, in which he had been employed as page, an adventurous youth, named Joseph Clarke, hired a cab from Westminster to the scene of his intended exploits, covenanting to pay the driver 15s. for the journey there and back. While the cab was kept waiting outside a gate, at half-past three in the morning, Clarke was busy at the latch of a window; but, being disturbed in his attempt to enter his late master's dwelling, he ran off, and was subsequently captured.

William Warden, of Gordon-terrace, Peckham, was fined £5 at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Wednesday, for attempting to send a package containing vitriol by the Great Northern Railway without declaring its contents.

Henry Hughes was summoned at the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, for selling a pint of milk and water as genuine milk. The milk, on being analysed, was found to have three tenths of water and to be deficient in fat and cream. The defendant said the milk was not intended for sale. He denied having sold any adulterated milk. Mr. Partridge fined him £4 and £1 3s. costs.

By advice of their counsel, a batch of betting-men, who had been captured by the police and brought before Alderman Figgins at Guildhall, pleaded guilty, on Wednesday, and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court. They were fined in penalties ranging downward from £50 to £5.

A churlish cabman, who persisted in driving his horse and cab close against the leaders of a four-in-hand, driven by Sir Henry de Bathe, has been convicted of the offence, and fined £2 or three weeks' imprisonment.

A lad of sixteen years of age, who had been employed as a letter-carrier at Droylsden, was tried at the Ashton-under-Lyne Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, for retaining in his possession letters intrusted to him for delivery to the persons whose addresses they bore. The prisoner had "detained" 480 letters, only a few of which, it is stated, had been opened; and the prisoner's counsel pleaded on his behalf that the lad had no other motive for his act than to save himself the trouble of delivering the letters. It would appear that the Post Office authorities and the magistrates accepted the view of the prisoner's counsel, for he was only proceeded against for "carelessness and misconduct," and only sentenced to pay a fine of one guinea, or to suffer one month's imprisonment.

Two members of the Devon Volunteer Engineers were summoned by the Captain before the Torquay magistrates, on Monday, for neglecting to make themselves efficient, whereby the corps lost the capitation grant. The magistrate inflicted a fine of 10s. in each case.

Three young fellows, convicted at Leeds Assizes of garotte robberies, and sentenced to penal servitude of various terms, with twenty-five lashes each, underwent, yesterday week, the flogging. A batch of incorrigible prisoners, seven in number, were paraded in front of the halberds to take a lesson from the sufferings of their fellows.

At the Birmingham police court, on Wednesday, Henry Baker, grocer and teadealer, was fined 20s. and costs, under the Adulteration of Food Act, for selling adulterated tea. There had been purchased from the defendant, at 2s. per lb., some tea containing over seven per cent of talc, sand, and iron-filings; and the defendant told his customer that he could have "more genuine" at a better price.

At the Preston Sessions, on Saturday last, a domestic servant named Alice Lewis, eighteen years of age, who lived at Blackburn, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing her master's cash-box and £50. The prisoner's defence was that the robbery was committed by two men whom she named, and who, after breaking into the house, had chloroformed her to prevent her giving an alarm. Unfortunately for the young woman, the doors and windows were found securely fastened, and the stolen money was found, wrapped in her own handkerchief, secreted up a chimney in her own bed-room.

A robbery of bonds, stock, and other property, of the value of about £5000, has been committed at Weston-super-Mare. The Rev. T. P. Thirkill, of Cheltenham, has lately been staying at 10, Claremont-crescent, Weston-super-Mare, and a few days ago he missed from his bed-room a leather despatch-box, containing foreign bonds, railway stocks, bank notes, &c., of the value just stated. The robbery was supposed to have been committed by a fashionably-dressed man who was seen to leave the house by one of the servants, but whose respectable appearance entirely disarmed the domestic of any suspicions. A man of similar appearance was also seen to leave the houses of other gentlemen, and in one instance a gold watch, the property of Major Nutt, and in another a gold chain with seal and key attached, were missing immediately afterwards. A reward of £100 has been offered.

Two brothers named Thomas quarrelled on Sunday morning at Swansea, and in the course of the dispute one was killed by the other with a poker. The murderer was arrested after an hour's chase.——George Frederick Baker, a constable in the Salford police force, died on Sunday morning from the effect of a blow from a stone which he received on Saturday morning.——Thomas Atkins, the bargeman, who was suspected of the murder of the policeman May, at Snodland, Kent, has been arrested, and has made a confession.——John Moles, a labourer, was brought up at the Brentford Police Court, on Saturday, charged with violently dashing his son, only six years old, on the pavement, kicking and otherwise ill-treating him, so that he now lies in a precarious condition. The prisoner was remanded.——The body of Henry Wigg, the railway guard, who attempted to murder Miss Ellen Stone, at the Hero of Waterloo Tavern, last week, was found on Sunday morning, in the mud on the banks of the river, just past Lambeth Bridge, and opposite Lucas's Wharf. On the right side of the head was found a wound from a pistol-bullet. In a letter found on the body Wigg expresses his love for Ellen Stone, states his intention to commit the crime, on account of a sister of the woman prejudicing her against him, and leaves directions as to some money, amounting to over £100, he had saved. A coroner's jury has brought in a verdict that he destroyed his life while in an unsound state of mind. Ellen Stone is still in a precarious state.——Edward Abbott, who was sentenced to death at the last Somerset Assizes for murdering his infant daughter at Knowle, near Bristol, was reprieved on Saturday. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy; and four medical men have since certified that he is insane, and was so at the time he committed the deed.

Advantage is being taken of the absence of the Queen in Scotland to effect alterations and repairs at Windsor Castle.

The dispute in the lace trade at Nottingham is still unsettled, and nearly a thousand men remain on strike.

The construction of a canal to connect the Royal and the Old Docks at Grimsby has been begun. The work is of some magnitude, and will occupy two years and a half.

The Home Secretary has issued circulars to the local authorities throughout the country asking for returns showing the working of the Licensing Act.

Some cases of pneumonia having occurred at Wollington, near Banbury, the new edict of the Privy Council, which requires the affected animals to be interred, has been enforced.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the English and Jersey Union Bank, on Wednesday, it was decided to dissolve the bank, and to transfer the business to the Hampshire Banking Company.

An open-air wedding took place, on Thursday week, in the famous Pass of Brandir, N.B. The young couple resided at Bonaw, and their minister at Glenorchy, fourteen miles distant, and for mutual accommodation the parties met half way.

In London 2160 births and 1477 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 59 and the deaths 8 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1477 deaths included 1 from smallpox, 26 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 38 from different forms of fever, and 277 from diarrhœa.

The old manorial estate known as Old Dalby Hall, about seven miles from Melton Mowbray, was sold last week. The mansion is a fine specimen of the Tudor style, having ample accommodation, and 343 acres of grass land and plantations, lying in a ring-fence. After a spirited bidding, the property was sold, in one lot, for £19,000, to Mr. John Wright, of Osmaston Manor, Derby.

Last Saturday, in the Grand Concert-Hall, Birmingham, Madame Laura had to discharge a six-barrelled revolver whilst standing on a lofty wire, when the revolver burst, portions of the weapon lodging in her face and breast. Notwithstanding the pain she was suffering, Madame Laura walked to the end of the wire and back, that being her only method of descending. On reaching the ground she fainted, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

Mr. M. T. Bass, the senior member for Derby, having promised the munificent sum of £5000 towards the erection of a free library, on the condition that the town should provide a suitable site, a resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Town Council on Wednesday to the effect that the Corporation should be empowered at once to purchase the present site of the Free Library building and land adjoining, in the Wardwick, for £3800, the sum asked.

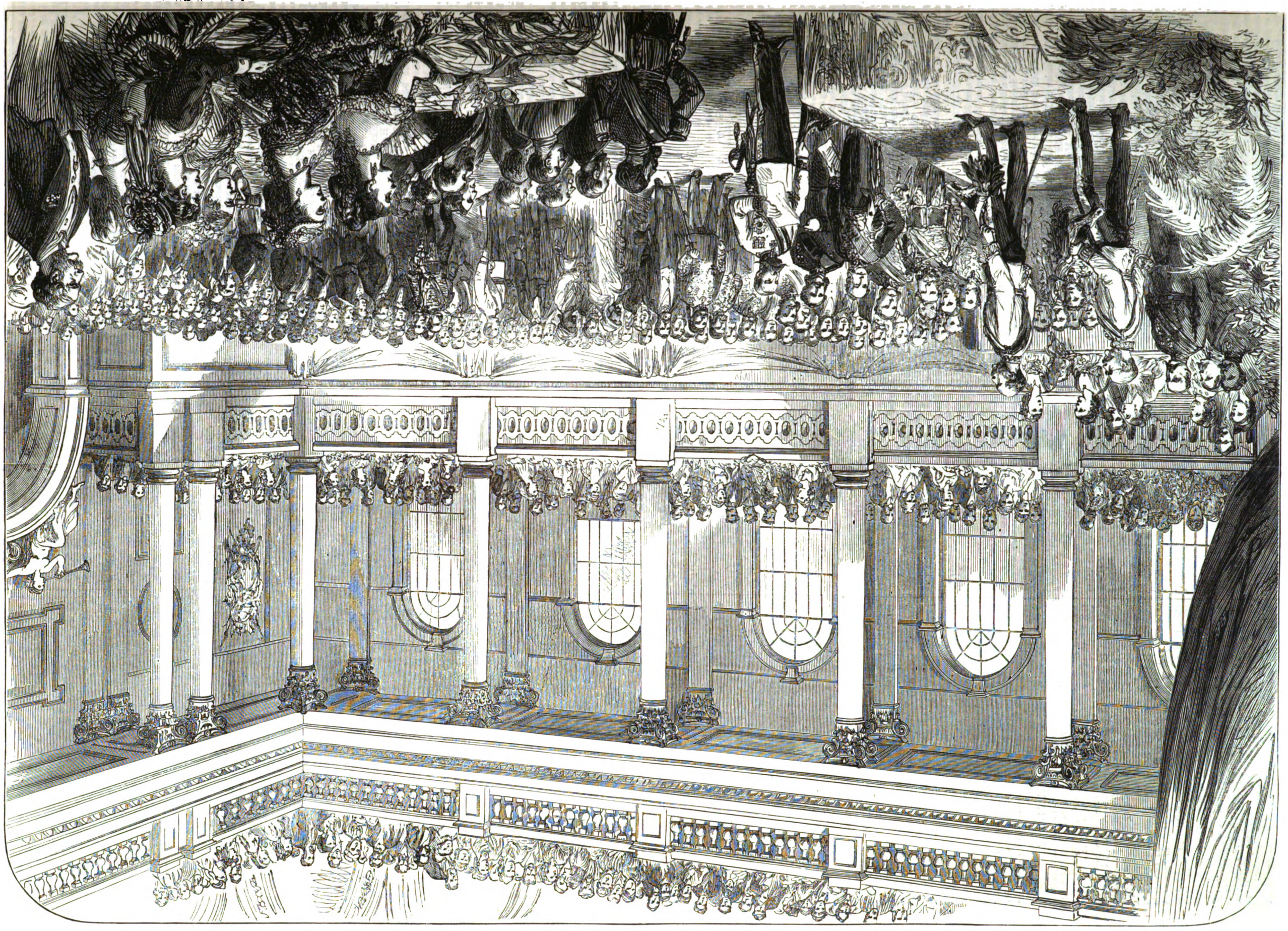
An extensive show of fruits, vegetables, autumnal flowers, and implements was opened on Wednesday in the gardens of the Manchester Botanical and Horticultural Society, at Old Trafford. About £1400 was offered in prizes, many of which were "open to the world," and some important contributions were received from the continent of Europe and from America. Altogether the entries numbered about 2400. The Queen, besides a donation of £25, contributed some of the choicest productions of the Royal gardens. The first-prize winners were her Majesty, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Durham, the Earl of Bective, Lord Wharncliffe, and Lord Carington.

There were great festivities at Merthyr Tydvil, on Tuesday, in honour of the coming of age of the eldest son of Mr. R. Fothergill, member for the borough, and proprietor of the immense ironworks at Abernant, Plymouth, and Penydarren. The townspeople of Merthyr and Aberdare presented the young heir with an address and a handsome 200-guinea diamond ring. Shortly afterwards the medals which Mr. Fothergill had caused to be struck for the Welsh Choir, in commemoration of their recent victory at the Crystal Palace competition, were presented, a gold one being given to Caradog, the leader, and silver ones to the rest of the members of the choir.

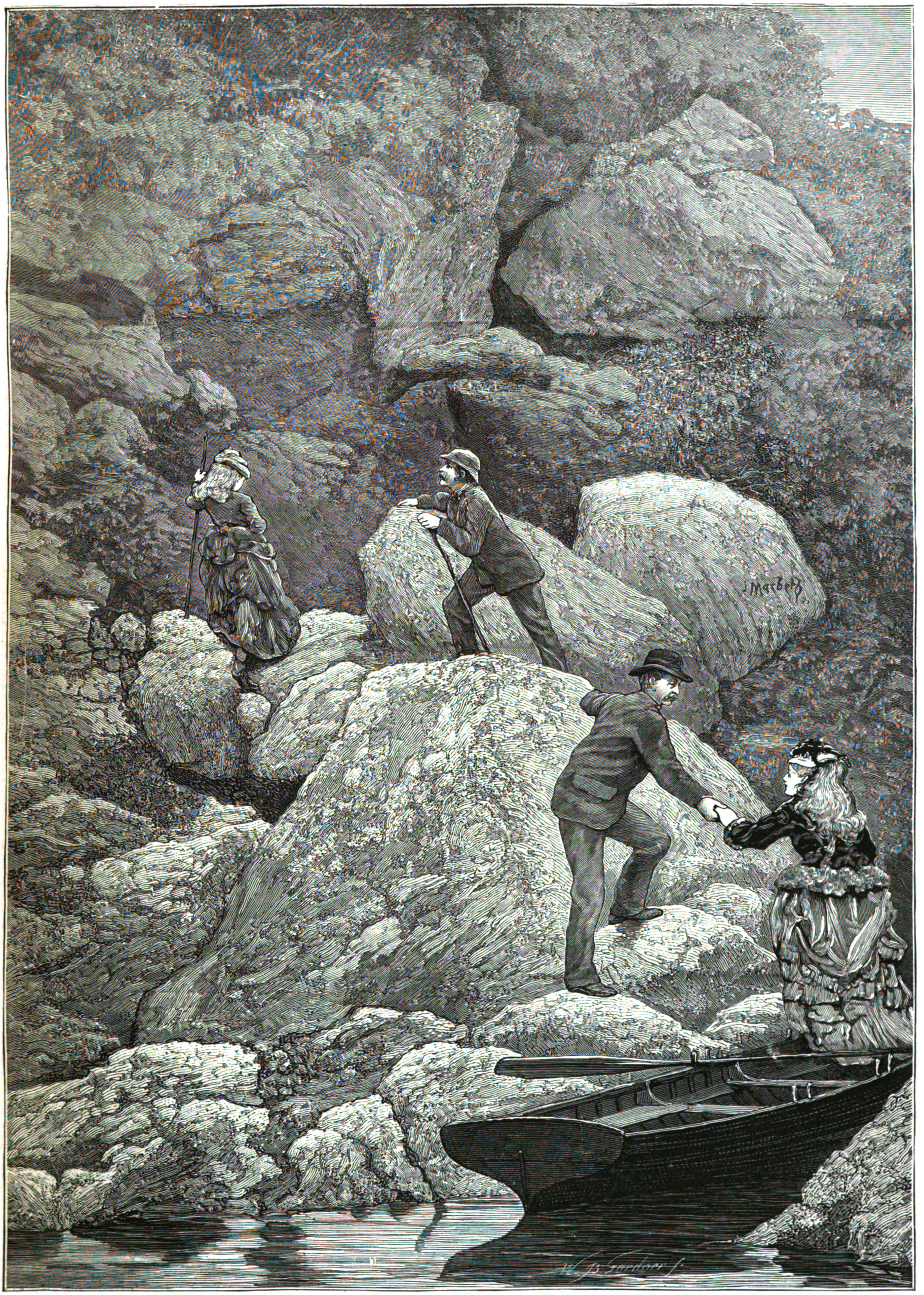
Several suicides have been committed of late. At Chertsey, on Sunday, Mrs. Richard Graves, a lady of independent means, died from a self-inflicted wound in the throat. The deceased, who was much respected, had appeared very depressed since the death of her husband, some months ago. The same day, Mr. Thomas Baker, of Grafton Hall, Hornsey-road, aged forty, a partner in a firm of linen factors, who had lately laboured under the impression that a charge of libel was about to be preferred against him, committed suicide by shooting himself. The following paper was found on a chest of drawers:—"I am afraid the charge will be brought against me of which I am innocent. I swear to you, William and John, the charge is false. I only thought of [destroying myself] this morning. I shall be dead in a few minutes." At Green's Norton, Northants, Reynolds Brown, a respectable young shoemaker, who lived with his mother and two sisters, having shown strong symptoms of insanity, was put under restraint. A friend was sitting up with him at night, while two others slept in an adjoining room, when he suddenly darted up the chimney, and escaped. Five days afterwards he was found drowned in a neighbouring stream. On Wednesday morning the clothes of a man named Deacon were found on the banks of the Thames, near the railway-bridge at Eton Brocas. It is supposed that he has drowned himself.

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ARCHDUKE ALBERT DISTRIBUTING THE EXHIBITION PRIZES IN THE RID NG SCHOOL AT VIENNA.



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ROB ROY'S CAVE, LOCH LOMOND.

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The Extra Supplement.

THE HAUPT ALLEE OF THE VIENNA PRATER.

However beneficial the Vienna Exhibition may prove to the city and to Austria generally, it will have been the cause of the destruction of much of the natural beauty of the Prater, the popular park of the Viennese. Not merely have many of its finest trees and some of its wildest thickets been sacrificed to the exigencies of the new industrial palace and the heterogeneous constructions crowding the park, but scores of new restaurants and Bier-Halles have been allowed to spring up on the greensward skirting the roads leading to the Exhibition, thereby converting much of the intervening space between the entrance to the Prater and the boundary of the Exhibition grounds into a kind of gimcrack town.

The Prater, which is situated at the eastern extremity of the city, is the favourite afternoon and Sunday resort of all classes of Viennese. It is intersected by three principal avenues, of which the central one—known as the Wursten Prater, with its circuses, its monkey theatre, its cafés chantants, its shows, swings, and merry-go rounds, and its cheap restaurants and Bier-Halles—is the one most in favour with the common people. The avenue on the left leads to het Danube and the wilder parts of the Prater, while the one on the right hand is the Grand Avenue, or Haupt Allee, which is at once the Avenue de l'Impératrice and Rotten Row of Vienna, and where at five o'clock of an afternoon the rank, fashion, wealth, talent, and beauty of the Austrian capital congregate to be gazed at by the idle and the curious. This Haupt Allee, which is thickly planted with rows of trees, comprises a broad central road for carriages, a shady ride beneath the blossoming chestnuts for equestrians, and broad and narrow footways—the former conveniently bordered on the one side by restaurants and beer-gardens, and invariably crowded with pedestrians, the latter bounded by green sward and an artificial cascade. The military element predominates largely in the throng which here assembles, from grey-headed old Generals lolling back in their barouches, and dashing young cavalry officers in their mail phaetons driving their four-in-hands, down to the common soldier in tight blue pantaloons and the most lumpish-looking of recruits. Here, moreover, strange varieties of costume continually arrest the eye, including squat Bohemian nursemaids in high jack boots, Tyrolese in tall hats and curling feathers, Hungarian officers bedecked with brandenbourgs, Slavonian peasants in huge flannel overcoats and with some bit of finery in their billycock hats, and patriarchal Jews in quaint headgear and long robes tied with girdles.

ROB ROY'S CAVE.

The scenery of Loch Lomond is considerably varied in its length of twenty-three miles, the breadth enlarging from a narrow strip of water at the upper end to an expanse of five miles at the lower, but frequently intercepted by very beautful islands of a diminutive size. The upper or northern part is hemmed in by lofty mountains, which in some places descend to the water's edge by precipitous cliffs; and it is at such a place, six miles above Tarbet, on the opposite or western shore, that tradition has located the romantic den, or cave of the rocks, where that famous outlaw of the clan Macgregor, in the times of the Jacobite agitation, used to take refuge when hard pressed by King George's soldiery. The opening of the cave would scarcely be visible from the deck of a passing steam-boat, but it is marked by two circles painted on the stone beside it. As this place is not far from Inversnaid, where the steam-boat takes in parties of tourists from Loch Katrine, they often come to visit the favourite retreat of the renowned Highland free-booter. Wordsworth's moral reflections upon him, as well as the descriptions in Sir Walter Scott's interesting tale, may sometimes be recalled to mind :—

And thus among these rocks he lived,
Through summer heat and winter snow;
The eagle he was lord above,
And Rob was lord below.

Heaven gave Rob Roy a dauntless heart,
And wondrous length and strength of arm;
Nor craved he more to quell his foes,
Or keep his friends from harm.

Said generous Rob, "What need of books?
Burn all the statutes and their shelves:
They stir us up against our kind,
And, worse, against ourselves.

"The creatures see of flood and field,
And those that travel on the wind:
With them no strife can last; they live
In ease and peace of mind.

"For why? because the good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

"Since, then, the rule of right is plain,
And longest life is but a day,
To gain my ends and have my rights,
I'll take the shortest way."

A famous man is Robin Hood,
The English ballad-singer's joy!
And Scotland has a thief as good,
She has her own Rob Roy!

On Monday the new Act, passed in the late Session, to amend the law relating to salmon fisheries in England and Wales took effect. It contains penalties on selling salmon during close time—between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1—and provisions as to pickled salmon and fresh salmon in certain parts.

Several explosions are reported. The most singular occurred on board an Isle of Man steamer, on Monday afternoon. A passenger threw away a lighted fusee, which fell through a ventilator into a canister of gunpowder, out of which a seaman was taking a charge, in the bulkheads below. The seaman and several passengers sustained serious injuries. By an explosion of blasting-powder in a coal-mine near Sunderland two men were killed on Tuesday. There has been another explosion of gunpowder at the mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey. No lives were lost, but the injuries in one or two cases were severe.

At the Society of Arts' technological examinations, which have been held this year for the first time, the subjects selected being the manufacture of cotton, steel, carriages, silk, and paper, the examiners have reported favourably of the following candidates :—In steel manufacture, W. H. Warren, of Dublin, who obtains a first-class certificate, with a prize of £10, and the offer of a studentship of £50, given by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. In carriage-building, T. F. Mullins, of Preston, who obtains a first-class certificate, with a prize of £5, and the offer of a similar studentship of £50; and M. Mullins and J. J. Heywood, who each obtain certificates and prizes. In cotton manufacture, Thomas G. Mills, of Longsight, near Manchester, who obtains a first-class certificate, with a prize of £5. At the examinations of 1874 the same subjects will be continued, with the addition of glass manufacture, cloth, pottery and porcelain, and gas making.

FINE ARTS.

The autumn exhibition of modern pictures in oil and water colours, at the Free Library and Museum, Liverpool, opened on Saturday last. The collection fully maintains the high character attained on the re-establishment of annual exhibitions in Liverpool two years back, mainly through the exertions of Mr. E. Samuelson, the present Mayor. Among the principal works included in the exhibition are a portrait by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.; "Antique Juggling Girl," by M. F. Leighton, R.A.; "The Wounded Knight," by Mr. P. F. Poole, R.A.; "At Bay," by Mr. J. Pettie, A.R.A.; "Mary Queen of Scots in Lochleven Castle," by Mr. Calderon, R.A.; An English Stream," by Mr. F. Lee, R.A.; and "Parting Words," by Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A. The strength of the display resides, however, less in academic productions than in the contributions of young and rising men, among which are comprised "Good-bye—God Bless You," by P. E. Morris; "Le Lever de Monseigneur," by C. Calthrop; "Pompeii Destroyed," by F. W. W. Topham; "A Los Toros," by Haynes Williams; "The Lily Maid," by F. Sandys; "Abraham Sends away Hagar and Ishmael," by W. Gale; "Homeless," by H. B. Roberts; "The Love-Making of Orlando and Touchstone," by A. Hughes; "Soutram," by Miss Starr; "The Gadarene Swine," by V. Prinsep; "Mountain Stream—Glen Derry, Aberdeenshire," by J. W. Oakes; and other important figure and landscape subjects by A. Legros, G. H. Boughton, E. A. Goodall, R. S. Stanhope, T. Huson, A. H. Tourrier, C. N. Hemy, Walter Field, G. H. Garraway, E. C. Barnes, W. J. Callcott, Mark Anthony, R. W. Macbeth, W. L. Wyllie, W. J. Hennessey, J. MacWhirter, E. R. Taylor, S. Solomon, C. E. Perugini, C. J. Lewis, A. Vertunni, J. Backalowitz, H. Bource, and others. The large collection of water-colour drawings include examples of many members of the societies and prominent outsiders. Among the local artists who are well represented are Messrs. Finnies, Bishop, Kerry, Dudley, and the late W. Davis.

While the Vendôme column of the French still waits to be re-erected the Prussians have raised their great new column or trophy of Victory on the Königsplatz at Berlin, and on Tuesday last, the anniversary of Sedan, it was unveiled with a splendid religious and military ceremony. The monument measures 195 ft. in height, and is the most colossal structure of its kind in Europe—the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile at Paris being a totally different design. The monument has a square base or podium composed of red Swedish granite, 62 ft. on each side by 22 ft. high, which rests on a flight of grey Silesian granite steps. The four sides of the podium bear reliefs 41 ft. by 6½ ft., illustrative of the three wars the monument is intended to commemorate. On the east side the subjects are preparations for war and the storming of Düppel, on the north side the battle of Königgratz and the meeting on the battle-field of the King and the Crown Prince, on the west side the battle of Sedan and the entry into Paris, on the south side the entry of troops into Berlin. This broad base supports an enormous column 100 ft. high, which is surmounted by a statue of Victory 40 ft. in height. A number of smaller columns, each 16 ft. high, and consisting of single blocks of granite, also rise from the pedestal and surround the lower part of the great column, forming a hall 50 ft. in diameter. The capitals of these columns are in bronze, as also three gilt bands on the column above the hall, the metal being cast from Danish, Austrian, and French guns captured in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870. Within the hall the whole surface of the main column is covered by mosaics illustrative of the military achievements of the Prussian and German people. The statue of Victory—winged and gilt—which surmounts the whole, stands upon eight Prussian eagles, and holds out a laurel-wreath with the right hand, while grasping in the left a spear, into the blade of which is inserted an iron cross. The monument contains 194 representations of engagements in the three campaigns which are claimed as Prussian and German victories. A figure of Germany in a mosaic of the hall is the Portrait of Queen Louise, the Emperor's mother.

Incredible as it may appear, it is seriously proposed to convert the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire—ruins so dear to lovers of the picturesque, which have been the subject of some of the happiest efforts of Turner and other artists, and which attract thousands annually to their romantic desolation—into a modern Anglican church! Sir Gilbert Scott has actually undertaken to perpetrate this offence against good taste, this piece of vandalism, for it is virtually nothing better, and he has prepared his report, with the customary plausible suggestions for modernising and utilising the old monastic buildings. Surely the so-called "restoration" mania can no further go! At a recent meeting of the Architectural Association in Lichfield Mr. Sharpe, our best authority on the Cistercian buildings, of which Kirkstall is one, spoke so well on the subject that we cannot do better than give our readers the benefit of his experience and opinions. Mr. Sharpe said that a more unreal and untruthful application of the word "restoration" cannot be imagined than to use it in connection with the proposed conversion. Kirkstall Abbey was the conventual church of a Cistercian monastery, with, as usual, simple outlines, massive proportions, and peculiar divisions, to suit its two-fold character; its utterly plain appearance, devoid of all colour and ornamentation; its Puritanic, even poverty-stricken, simplicity was in keeping with its unmusical ritual. We all know, on the other hand, what sort of aspect the modern church that we shall have at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott will present—with its alabaster reredos, its gilt choir-screens, its painted vaultings, its gaudy stained-glass windows, and its brilliant encaustic floor, after the £40,000 or £50,000 are expended that he proposes to lay out upon it. There is not, in this case, the pretext of necessity or even a useful object, for there is no lack of church accommodation in the district. Sir Gilbert Scott suggests the utilisation of the conventual ruins as a college for the education of clergymen. But a more unsuitable or unhealthy site, in the smoky suburbs of a large manufacturing town, could hardly be found. Nor would one of these additional buildings, admirably planned as they were for the requirements, the duties, and the occupations of a body of cloistered Cistercian monks, be at all suitable for the modern requirements of a college of English youths. It is hard to say who would gain by this so-called restoration; whereas to the archæologist, the artist, and the art-student the loss would be irreparable. To them the glories of Kirkstall Abbey, as an object of picturesque interest, as an authentic record of a peculiar phase of the art-history of the Middle Ages, as a grand national monument, will be a thing of the past; for it need hardly be said that whatever the tool of the modern restorer passes over loses at once its authentic character and its historic value; and that Kirkstall Abbey will, from the day that its "restoration" is complete, and that it is delivered over, spick and span, to the Bishop of the diocese for consecration, be to all intents and purposes a modern church. We unite with Mr. Sharpe in protesting against the preposterous conversion of these ruinous remains "into a form which they never possessed, under the pretence of their application to a use for which they are ill-suited, and to satisfy which a building infinitely more convenient could be constructed at half the cost."

Mr. Reginald C. Oldknow, engineer, R.N., has written to the *Times* to remonstrate against the conversion of the campanile of Chichester Cathedral into a water tower, as proposed by a local company, and agreed to, as he says, by the Dean and Chapter. He deprecates the desecration of one of the few campaniles in England; and with regard to the alleged necessity of a lofty tank to preserve the cathedral from fire, he urges that there is a great difference between precautions for the security of a sacred edifice and the establishment of an elevated hydrant for the use of a whole town, probably to the injury of a wonderful piece of ancient architecture. He thinks the company, in which some of the cathedral authorities are said to be interested, should expend £600 in erecting a water tower.

M. Verlat's triptical picture of "La Mère du Messie et les Evangelistes," which, as we lately stated, is one of the most important works in the present Antwerp exhibition, has been purchased for the Musée of that town.

Mr. S. C. Hall, the well-known editor of the *Art-Journal*, has produced a little temperance tale in verse entitled "The Trial of Sir Jasper," which would deserve notice in this "Fine-Arts" column were it only for the illustrations it contains by many of our leading painters and engravers; the designs being in all cases, we believe, gratuitously given to further the philanthropic object Mr. Hall had in view. The artist-contributors include Messrs. A. Elmore, T. Faed, W. C. T. Dobson, E. M. Ward, G. Doré, G. Cruikshank, J. Tenniel, G. H. Boughton, Cave Thomas, P. R. Morris, Birkett Foster, H. R. Robertson, F. D. Hardy, H. Anelay, and E. S. Kennedy; Sir John Gilbert, Sir Noel Paton, Mrs. E. M. Ward, and others. We need hardly say, after quoting the names of artists so many of whom are distinguished as designers, that the illustrations generally are of uncommon merit. A design by Mr. Cave Thomas symbolical of "The Golden Mean of Temperance," representing an angel standing with a pair of compasses that divide the distance between a string of monkish pilgrims, who indulge only in water from a stream, on the one side, and a crowd of drunken debauchees on the other, forms an appropriate frontispiece.

Two amphoræ, of the kind given as prizes to the victors at the Panathenaic games, have been recently dug up at Corneto, in Tuscany. On one of them is a painting representing Pallas standing and turned towards the left in a fighting attitude, with the lance in her right hand and the shield on her left arm. The vase also bears the name of "Phythodelos Archon," a magistrate who governed B.C. 336, the year that Philip II., King of Macedonia, died. The vases are therefore valuable as showing Grecian art just before its decline.

Sixty curious statuettes in terra cotta have been placed in the Louvre which were brought from Tanara, in Bœotia, by MM. Dumont and Chaplin, as part of the fruits of their late voyage of discovery in Greece. They vary in height from 2½ in. to 10 in., and all represent women or children.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* contains only one highly-amusing contribution of much originality, but this is irresistible. It is the "grotesque" entitled "A Vision of Communism," in which the system is supposed to be logically carried out through all the details of life—the clever boys being forbidden to learn lest they should surpass the dull ones, pretty girls being disfigured to put them on an equality with their less favoured sisters, cripples and dwarfs receiving titles as a set-off against their incurable natural disadvantages. The idea is as old as Aristophanes, but is worked out with the spirit of a novel conception. "Young Brown" may also be described as amusing, but the moral tone is unpleasantly cynical, and the incidents, if not positively unnatural, are exceptional in the highest degree. We must also protest against the exhibition of public characters under transparent disguises, for the gratification, as it would seem, of personal pique. Miss Thackeray's "Jack in the Bean-Stalk" is not amusing, but it has merits of another sort. Employing for the first time her pen on a public question, the authoress has indited a simple, unaffected description of agricultural distress, impressive from its earnest feeling and quiet, unexaggerated power. There are sensible papers on physical education and the future of the co-operative movement, and a neat resumé of the reasons which induce astronomers to regard Saturn as "a miniature sun."

Fraser has a most unique contribution in a translation of a grotesque piece of mediæval Irish humour, entitled "Mac-Conglinny's Vision," relating the liberation of King Cathal from the pangs of a canine appetite. It is a wonderful glorification of good living according to the ideas of the country and period, and would enable us to reconstruct the Irish mediæval cuisine if some of the terms employed had not become obsolete. The translator, Mr. Hennessy, has pointed out its remarkable resemblance to some portions of Rabelais. "Birds of the Humber" is a charming ornithological essay, with graphic pictures of sporting and scenery in the fenny districts. A paper on Irish affairs advocates the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy; and one on Persian affairs insists on the expediency of a vigorous intervention in them or an entire renunciation of concern about them. There are interesting biographical sketches of two dissimilar individuals—the late authoress of "Paul Ferroll," some excellent specimens of whose poetry are given, and of Antoine Court, the restorer of French Protestantism in the first half of the eighteenth century. Few have accomplished a greater work under greater discouragements than this unassuming man, whose chief characteristics, after his self-devotion, were his eminent sobriety and soundness of judgment.

Macmillan is very uninteresting this month, except for the commencement of what promises to be an able essay on Petrarch and the continuation of Mr. Black's story, which is fully up to the mark.

The current number of *Blackwood* is excellent, because it is so characteristically Blackwoodian, full of humorous unreasonableness, and no less so of humorous vitality. It begins with a most entertaining satire on the prevalent mania for over-government — "How John was Drilled" — in which the absurdities of Civil Service examiners, local inspectors, &c., are exhibited with a rich vein of racy exaggeration, more mirth-moving than effective for the writer's purpose. The humour of the review (very poor in other respects) of Stephen's "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" may be appreciated from the grave contradiction of a report that the book caused the death of Mr. Mill. A panegyrist of Don Carlos, seeking to recommend his hero to English sympathies, brings forward his intention to prohibit the public exercise of the Protestant religion, which really does appear to be the only feature of his programme respecting which no question exists. "My Active Subaltern" belongs to a class of fiction peculiar to *Blackwood*. It depicts the farcical, yet tragical, career of an eccentric military character with a spirit and graphic power leaving nothing to be desired. The only excep-

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tions to this general spirit of geniality are the captious, and to us unaccountable, strictures on two such enjoyable books as Sara Coleridge's correspondence and Mrs. Grote's memoir of her husband.

Mr. Chamberlain's onslaught on the Ministry in the *Fortnightly Review* may or may not have the significance of a party manifesto. The gist of his complaint seems to be that Ministers, being unable to reconcile the differences of their supporters on certain questions, have elected to go with the more numerous section. Mr. Chamberlain's claim amounts in effect to a demand that his minority should be considered a majority, which is impossible. The same remarks may be addressed to Mr. Morley, who, in advocating secular and rate-supported education with great force and eloquence, entirely overlooks the fact that his system is distasteful to the majority of the country, and that the attempt to enforce it would probably lead to the destruction of national education in any form. Abstract arguments directed to effect a change of public sentiment are fully in place; but it is idle to expect those responsible for legislation in the matter to act as though this modification had been produced already. In ignoring such practical considerations, Mr. Morley exposes himself to the charge he is so ready to bring against the clergy, of postponing education to his own shibboleth. General Cluseret's vindication of himself goes off the stage as lamely as it came on. Herr Gustav Cohn's sketch of the present condition of political economy in Germany contains an interesting sketch of the school of Academic Socialists, the writers who have undertaken to mediate between the laissez-faire doctrines of the Manchester school on the one hand and Socialism on the other. An investigation of singular beauty and delicacy into the principles of Greek art, by Mr. F. Cornish, results in the conclusion that the reproduction of the Hellenic type in any department of art is all but impossible; but that the endeavour must nevertheless be persisted in as an indispensable ingredient in modern culture.

Nonconformist grievances in the matter of education are temperately expounded by the Rev. R. W. Dale, in the *Contemporary Review*, with an evident wish for an amicable adjustment. The writer's practical conclusion, that the universal establishment of school boards should be the chief aim, is one that will commend itself to all friends of national education, but it must be feared that the dissensions provoked by Mr. Dale's friends have too much weakened the Liberal party for it to be at present capable of carrying such a measure. The number abounds with excellent articles. The current number of Mr. Spencer's contributions to sociological science is chiefly occupied with an able discussion of the congenital differences between the sexes. Mr. Snow's beautiful essay on "Natural Ordination," professedly advocating increased "liberty of prophesying" in the Church of England, takes in reality a much wider range. There are many shrewd remarks and excellent suggestions in Dr. Littledale's rather discursive paper on the relations of masters and domestics, which also covers more ground than it professes to do. We accept "Contemporary Evolution," by Mr. St. George Mivart, as an account in the main accurate, though occasionally tinged with prejudice, of the inevitable tendency of the diffusion of knowledge, and consequent exclusion of mere hypothesis respecting the universe.

The *Month* has several papers of unusual interest, the most important, perhaps, being a notice of the remarkable Russian travels of Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the seventeenth century, brought from Asia to co-operate in the deposition of the Russian patriarch Nicon. There are also an account of the present condition of Christianity in Japan; an analysis of the Provençal poet Mistral's beautiful "Mireille;" an obituary notice of the late Mr. Hope-Scott, founded on an exquisite funeral address by Dr. Newman; and a biography of that curious parasitical saint Clement Brentano, who fairly forced himself into sanctity by his persistent devotion to an ecstatic nun, Anna Katharina Emmerich.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is highly entertaining. We should have thought, however, that Mr. Hatton, in general so conspicuous for inexhaustible *verve*, would have had invention enough to dispense with the questionable introduction of a painful law case of public notoriety into "Clytie." The number is full of amusing light reading, and there is one excellent essay in a graver vein, that on Macaulay as a critic of Dante. The verdict on the historian in this capacity is not favourable.

The most remarkable item in the *Transatlantic* is the "Conclusion of Edwin Drood," through a medium. It also has two very interesting reprints—a narrative of Jefferson's presidential career from the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the reminiscences of a visitor to President Lincoln, from the *Galaxy*.

Temple Bar, Belgravia, Tinsley, the Saint James's Magazine, and London Society, all labour successfully for the amusement of readers who cannot be supposed to be very exacting at this time of year. Belgravia is the most successful of the five. We have also to acknowledge the Argosy, the Monthly Packet, Cassell's Magazine, the Quiver, Old and New London, Little Folks, the Popular Recreator, Popular Educator, Good Words, Once a Week, the Sunday Magazine, Golden Hours, Aunt Judy, the Leisure Hour, the Sunday at Home, and Ocean Highways.

Mr. F. W. Mozley, M.A., late Scholar of New College, Oxford, and Assistant Master in St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford, has been appointed to the second mastership of the King's School, Bruton. Mr. Mozley was placed in the first class in classical moderations.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Dorchester, Weymouth, and Cerne District Labourers' Association, General Sir John Michel advised his hearers to refrain from joining benefit clubs or unions. He contended that working men are no better off than they were before the general rise in wages, inasmuch as food and clothing are dearer. He charged the unions with severing the links that bind classes together.

By virtue of an Act passed in the recent Session (36 and 37 Vic., c. 49), the Treasury is empowered to issue £3,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, to enable them to make loans to school boards in pursuance of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and to sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act. The fifty-seventh section of 33 and 34 Vic., c. 75, provides that where a school board incur any expense in making or enlarging a school-house they may, with the consent of the Education Department, spread the payment over several years, not exceeding fifty, and may for that purpose borrow money on the security of the school fund and local rate, to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendations of the Local Government Board, make loans under the Public Health Act for sanitary purposes at the same rate of interest, or any such rate as the Commissioners of the Treasury deem necessary, in order to enable the loan to be made without loss to the Exchequer. The Treasury may now, from time to time, cause to be charged on the Consolidated Fund £3,000,000 for school loans and sanitary loans at the disposal of the Public Works Loan Commissioners; and the National Debt Commissioners may invest money in their hands.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The intelligence that Tom French, the famous jockey, died on Saturday last caused quite a painful sensation among turf men, for, though it was known that he had long suffered from consumption, yet the latest bulletins were very favourable, and, indeed, it was rumoured that he hoped to be able to ride again this autumn. However, he suffered a relapse on the Friday, and died on the following morning. French was born in Liverpool in 1845, and was therefore in his twenty-ninth year. He was apprenticed at a very early age to James Godding, of Newmarket—who, it will be remembered, died only a few months ago—and, after about three years' tuition, was intrusted with a few mounts. He did nothing, however, to bring himself prominently into notice till 1860, when he secured both the Great Metropolitan and Chester Cup on St. Albans. These victories gave him plenty of mounts, and in the following year he scored twenty-two victories, this number being increased to thirty-eight in 1862. Forty wins in 1863 showed a steady advance in his profession, and among them was his brilliant victory in the Goodwood Cup on Isoline, who beat La Toucques, "the French Blink Bonny," by a head, after a most punishing finish. In 1866 French was within an ace of winning the Derby on the outsider Savernake; but it proved an unlucky race for him, as it was of course said that "he must have won if," &c. The result of the St. Leger triumphantly vindicated his skill, and proved how unjust were these criticisms, for Savernake, in Chaloner's hands, ran the same horse to an ounce as at Epsom. The symptoms of consumption became more alarming in 1869—in which year he rode seventy-two winners—and since then he always left England for the winter. Early in 1870 he had a bad attack of bleeding from the lungs, and was earnestly advised by his medical attendants to relinquish his profession, as the only chance of prolonging his life. This, however, he refused to do, and was rewarded by winning the Derby—the height of every jockey's ambition—on Kingcraft in the same year. He was lucky enough to get a mount on Favonius at Epsom in the following season, as Maidment was required for Ripponden, and was thus enabled to repeat the achievement. Last year was his most successful one; for he rode seventy-five winners, and during the present season he had secured thirty-four races out of the 118 in which he had ridden. His last appearance was at Windsor about three weeks ago, when he won the Berkshire Cup on Trombone. French was a most elegant rider, with great length and power, and rare judgment. His honesty and integrity were unimpeachable, and in private life his modesty and really brilliant social qualities made him one of the most popular jockeys of the day.

Numerous meetings have taken place during the present week, but the racing has been of little importance. At Warwick Field Marshal managed to give the Hippia filly 36 lb. and defeated her by a head in the Warwick Cup. This is the third time in succession that she has finished second for an important race. The Tipster won the Wright Stakes at Richmond very easily, and has evidently improved considerably since the beginning of the season.

The St. Leger will be decided next Wednesday, and as the day approaches it is evident that the field will be a small one. The following will be found a reliable list of the probable starters and jockeys:—Doncaster (Webb), Marie Stuart (T. Osborne), Kaiser (Maidment), Gang Forward (Challoner), Andred (Morris), Negro (Jennings), Chivalrous (Fordham), Wild Myrtle (Lowe), Little Savage colt (Archer), Bonny Bell filly (J. Osborne), and possibly Montargis (Carratt). The betting may be fairly quoted as "25 to 1 bar four," and, after Marie Stuart's very slovenly performance at York, one can scarcely doubt that the finish will be confined to Doncaster and the famous "Corsican Brothers," Kaiser and Gang Forward.

Last week was a disastrous one for Notts, as the eleven not only received its first defeat this season, but could make no sort of stand against Yorkshire. For the latter county Smith played a magnificent innings of 89, and Hill and Greenwood bowled in such irresistible form that Notts was beaten by an innings and 24 runs. Gloucestershire v. Sussex ended in a draw, the scoring being very heavy on both sides. For the former Mr. W. G. Grace (51), Dr. E. M. Grace (73), and Mr. F. Townsend (136), were the chief contributors to a total of 424; while Sussex had amassed just half that number for the loss of five wickets, Mr. J. M. Cotterill (78), Lillywhite (47), and Charlwood (not out, 54) doing good service.

In an exhibition match at billiards, at Southport, on Saturday last, W. Cook beat J. Roberts, jun., by 613 points. The winner scored breaks of 271 (71 "spots"), and 466 (152 consecutive "spots"). Kentfield, a famous old player, died last Friday week. He at one time held the championship, but resigned it to John Roberts, sen.

At the end of last week a great golf-match took place in St. Andrew's links, between Tom Morris, jun., (the champion) and Davie Strath. The game was 108 holes, and, after three days' play, the former was declared the winner by two holes.

The partridge-shooting season began on Monday, but the weather was generally unfavourable. Reports vary as to the condition of the birds in different parts of England.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize meeting of the 38th Middlesex (Artists) took place, at Ealing, on the 28th ult. and the 1st inst. There were five series of prizes, comprising silver cups, objects of art, and some eight or ten valuable sketches by members and friends of the corps. A handsome silver challenge cup was added to the list by Messrs. Hartley, of Sunderland, for the highest aggregate score in the several competitions. This was won by Private Joy, who shot splendidly throughout, taking also the commanding officer's (Mr. F. Leighton's, R.A.) cup, the first choice of the sketches, and a prize given by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. Among the other prize-winners were Messrs. Roberts, Wilson, Heritage, Bridgman (who obtained a prize given by Mr. J. E. Chance, of Birmingham), Cleaver (a cup presented by Messrs. Sherlock), W. Spiers (who secured a majolica breakfast set, presented by Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co.), and Leonard (who won the prize given by Messrs. Mappin and Webb).

The results of the first competition for the champion badges of the county of Middlesex Rifle Association have been announced. Upwards of one hundred of the best shots of the county competed at the city of London rifle-ranges at Rainham. The conditions were the same as for the first stage of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon (seven shots at each of the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards), the badges in gold, silver, and bronze, to be won by the three competitors making the highest aggregate scores in this and a second competition to be held in October. The winners were:—Private J. Boarder, 18th Middlesex, and Private Wilson, 22nd Middlesex; Captain Dean, London Rifle Brigade, and Sergeant Brooking, 22nd Middlesex; Corporal Felton, 1st London Engineers; Captain Cunningham, 18th Middlesex; Private Longford, London Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Rimington, 2nd London; Private Watts, London Rifle Brigade; Bugle-Major Matthews, 2nd Middlesex; and Private M'Dougall, London Rifle Brigade, 65 points each. The first two gentlemen divide £9, the second two, £5; and the last seven, £6.

All the metropolitan volunteers who had received the sanction of the Secretary of State for War to take part in the manœuvres at Cannock Chase have returned to London. The health of the troops, notwithstanding the hardships and privations they have endured, is reported to have been good.

Colonel North, M.P., after thirteen years' command of the 1st Administrative Battalion Oxfordshire, having found it necessary to retire, took leave of the corps at the last battalion drill at Banbury, when he invited the whole regiment to parade in the beautiful park at Wroxton Abbey, and gave an entertainment to all the officers and members in that noble and celebrated specimen of an English baronial hall. By a subscription, to which every member of the corps has contributed, a handsome piece of plate has since been presented to Colonel North by a committee of officers appointed for that purpose, with a suitable address, containing expressions of their deep regret at his resignation, their admiration for his high qualities as a commander, and their gratitude for his courtesy and liberality during the long period for which he has been their commanding officer.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Battalion Somersetshire began at Bath on Monday. Mr. Pry won the first prize in series A; Sergeant Mendum won the challenge cup in the next series—Sergeant Vincent, who made a higher score, being disqualified on account of a light trigger. The winners of the second and third prizes were Sergeants Mercer and Moger—Major Allen and Mr. Bright, the members for the county, being the donors. The prize for company volley-firing was won by the 17th (Bath). In series C, on Tuesday, Lance-Corporal Harrison and Private Fry won the prizes. The Mayor's prize was won by Lieutenant Moger—Sergeant Morgan, who was second, securing Sir C. Styles's money prize. Corporal Collins won the Corporation prize for marksmen, Private Hawkins being second for aggregate over all the ranges. Lord Grey de Wilton's prize was carried off by Sergeant Fowler.

On Thursday the 1st Hants Battalion went into camp at Hayling Island for seven days, under the command of Colonel W. Humphrey, of Penton Lodge, Andover.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT ARMAGH.

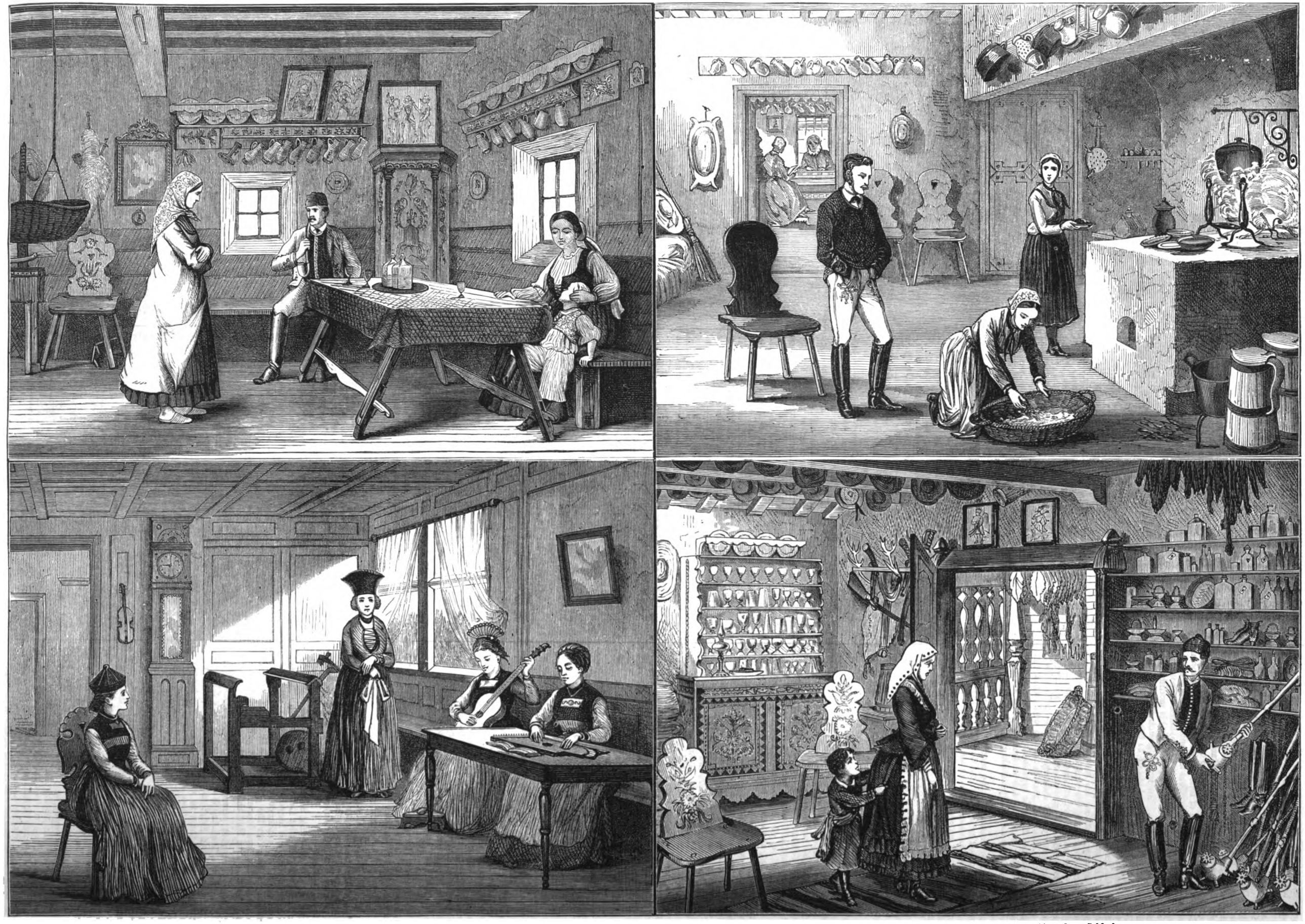
The ceremony of dedication of the Irish National Cathedral of St. Patrick, lately completed after thirty-three years from its commencement, in the city of Armagh, which is most venerable in the ecclesiastical history of Ireland, was performed on Sunday week in the presence of several hundred Roman Catholic Bishops and prelates. This building, of which we give an Illustration, is on the north side of the town, midway between the railway station and the old cathedral held by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and lately restored by the munificence of Primate Beresford. It stands on the west side of Lower English street, in face of Bannbrook Hill, and nearly opposite to the Deanery and the Observatory. The foundation-stone was laid on St. Patrick's Day, in 1840, by the Roman Catholic Primate, Dr. Crolly. The architect of the original design was the late Mr. Duff, of Newry; but in 1854, after seven years' stoppage of the work, it was intrusted to Mr. J. J. M'Carthy, R. H. A., of Dublin, Professor of Architecture in the Catholic University. He adopted a bold course in changing the style of the architecture. He has so far succeeded that to none but a professional eye would any material differences be observable between the earlier and later portions of the building. The main features of the original design were three great towers, with flat roofs, parapets, and angle pinnacles, carried up in continuation of the buttresses; and with depressed roofs, and pinnacle terminations to all buttresses, rising for a considerable height over the parapets. As the building now stands its most striking characteristics are two lofty spires, rising to a height of 210 ft. each, at the western end, steep roofs, and an absence of all pinnacles on the parapets. The cathedral is 206 ft. long, and across nave and aisles 75 ft. wide, but across transept 120 ft. The roofs of the nave, transepts, and Lady chapel are of hammer-beam construction, and are plastered in panels between the moulded ribs of woodwork. The height to the centre of ceiling is about 75 ft., and to the ridge of roof 91 ft. The nave is divided into five bays, each 18 ft. from centre to centre, the division being marked by a shaft of stone carried up to support the roof principals, and terminated under these in carved stone figures of different saints. Originally it was intended to have a central tower over the intersection of nave and transepts, but Mr. M'Carthy abandoned that idea, probably for the purpose of keeping down expense, and the ceiling over the crossing is now a kind of dome, formed by the intersection of the transepts and nave roofs, and self-contained, as it were, by the four arches which were intended to support the tower. The building is very much more effective externally than internally. The elevated nature of its site, and the beautiful marble (for it is really built of Armagh marble) of which it is built externally, contribute no doubt to this result; but, on the whole, the structure is very handsome. The builder was Mr. Byrne, of Belfast; and the altars were executed by Mr. Purdy, of London. It is intended to proceed, after some time, with the erection of a sacristy, chapter-house, and residence for the clergy connected with the cathedral. The building now finished has cost from £60,000 to £70,000. This money has been raised entirely by collections, and it is worthy of being recorded that on Sunday week (the day of the consecration) over £6000 was collected in the church. This sum, with the money previously paid for admission, makes a total of close on £10,000, an amount never before equalled on a similar occasion.

A newly-erected home for orphan girls, which has cost £1450 exclusive of the site, has been opened in Cliff-road, Leeds. It is contemplated to build a similar home for boys.

The foundation-stone of a new Townhall for Dunoon, near Greenock, was laid, with Masonic honours, by Mr. Grieve, M.P., on Saturday last.

The heavy weather which has been experienced on the coast has rendered bathing dangerous, and accidents begin to be announced. At Dover Lieutenant Jennings, who went out while the tide was at its height, was swept off his legs by the under-current, and speedily drowned. His brother stood within a dozen yards of him on the beach, but could render no assistance. Two sisters, the Misses Webb, of London, were bathing in Shrinkle Bay, Manorbier, five miles from Tenby, when one, aged twenty, was drowned. The other was saved by Mr. Forde. Edmund Falls, aged thirteen, fourth son of Dr. W. S. Falls, of Bournemouth, lost his life while bathing in a rough sea. At Yarmouth, on Tuesday, a visitor from London, named Gold, while bathing some distance from the beach, suddenly disappeared as if attacked with cramp. Several persons went to his assistance, but he was swept away by the tide and drowned.

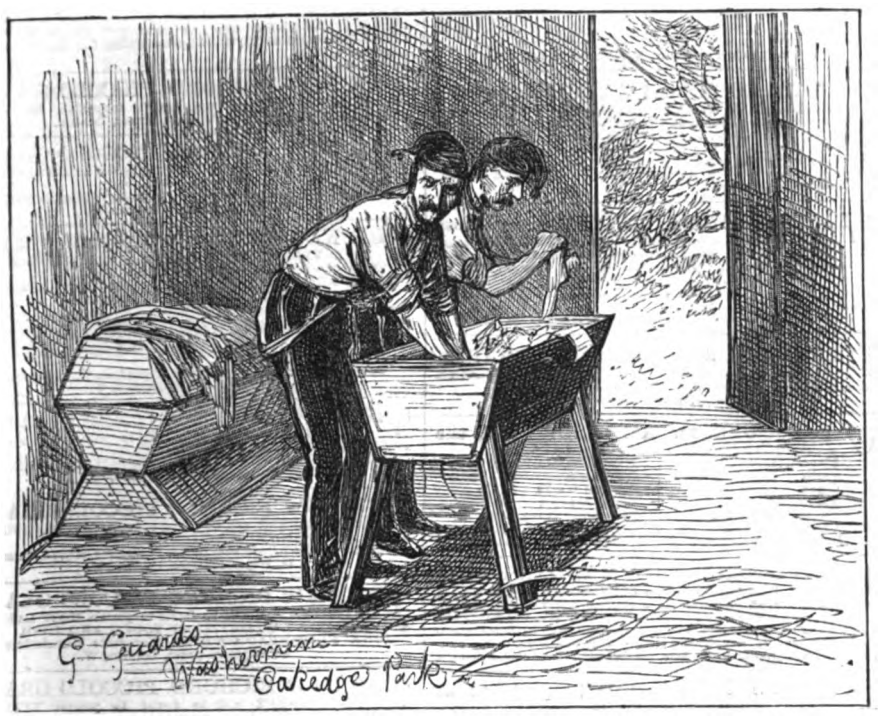
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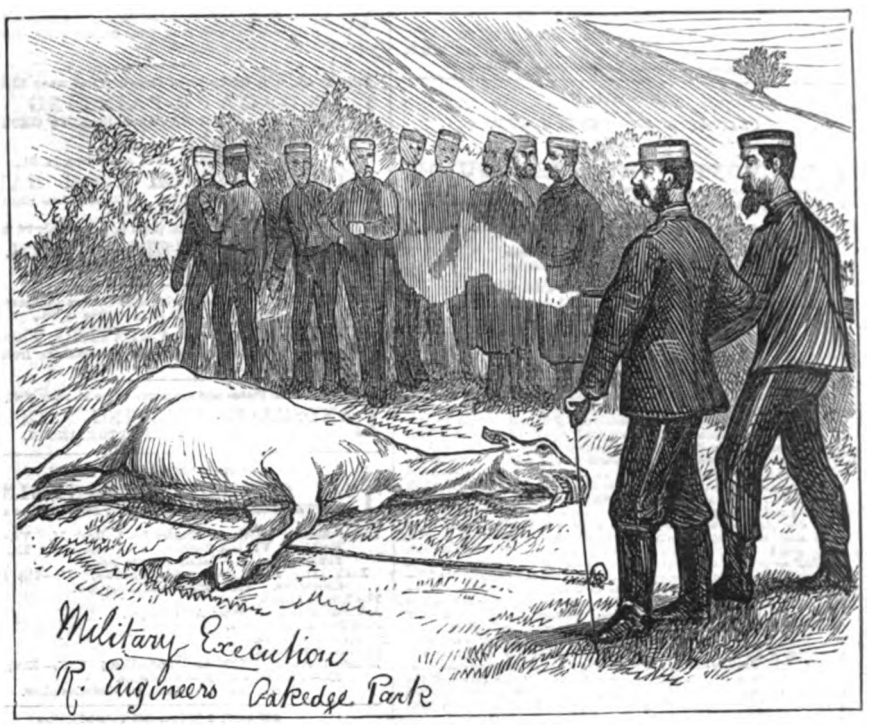


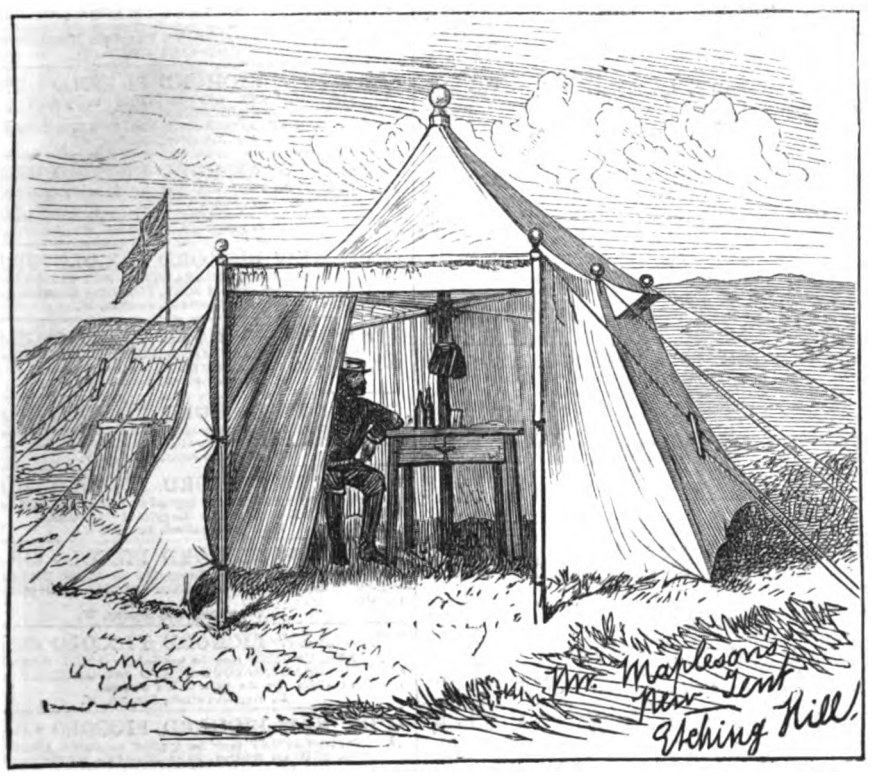
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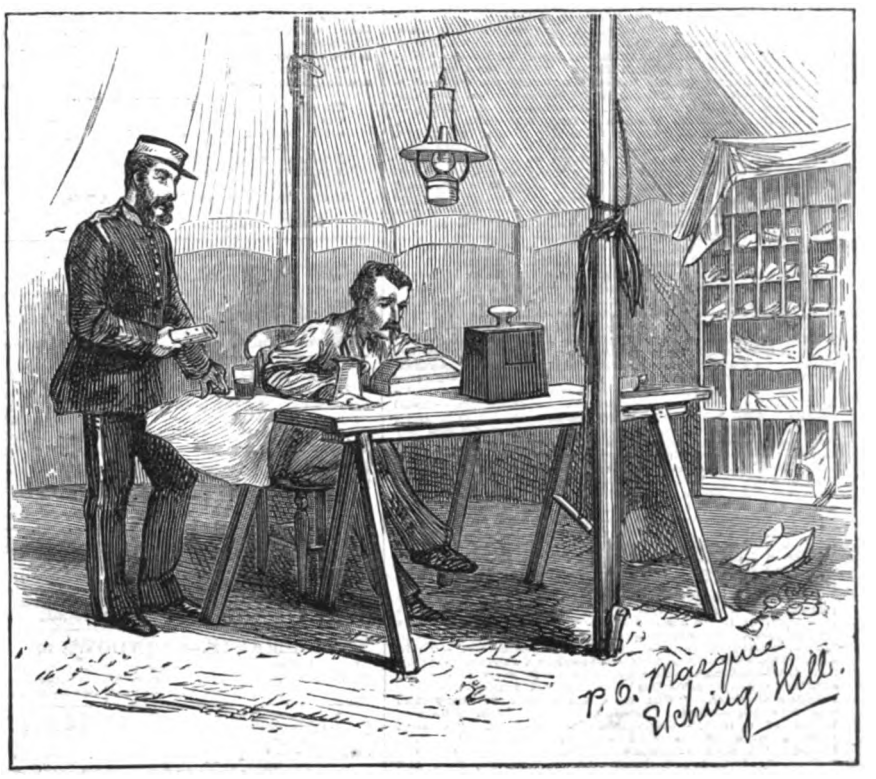
MODELS OF PROVINCIAL RUSTIC DWELLING-HOUSES AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

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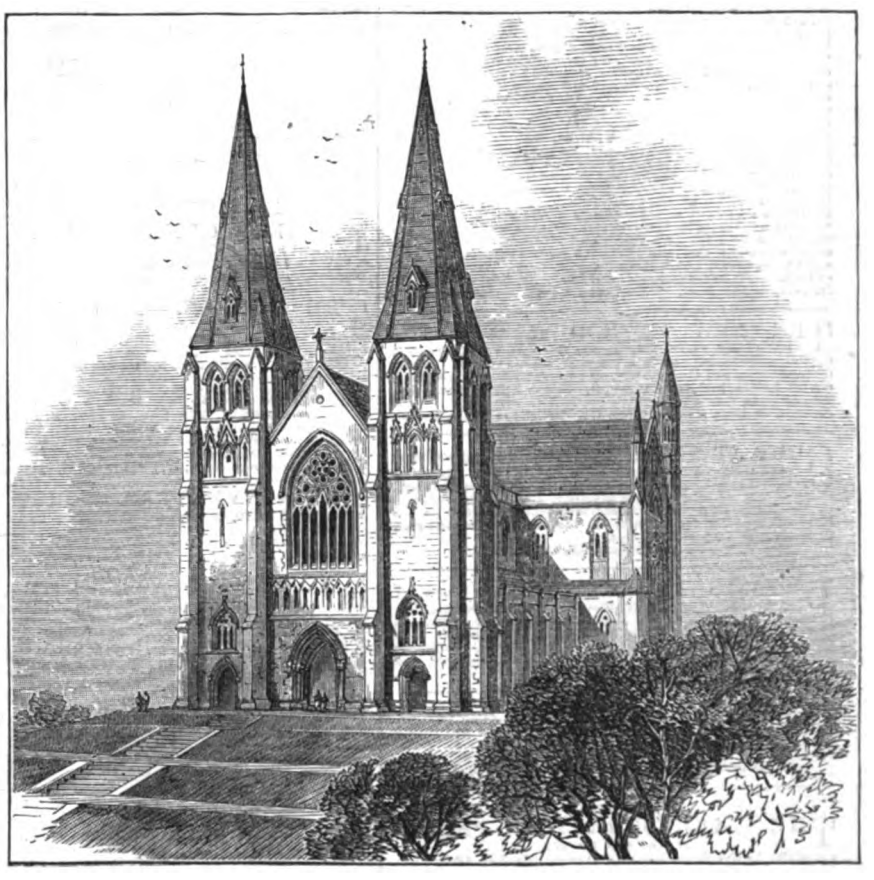




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MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY.—The next Term begins on MONDAY, OCT. 20; and Madame Sainton-Dolby will receive Candidates for Admission at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, on Saturday, Oct. 18, from Ten to One o'Clock. Prospectuses can be had on application at Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and of Mr. George Dolby, 53, New Bond-street.

PRINTERS' PENSION, ALMSHOUSE, and ORPHAN ASYLUM CORPORATION.—The SECOND DISCOURSE on behalf of the Westminster Abbey Pension Fund, and in commemoration of the fact of the Art of Printing in England having emanated from Westminster Abbey, will be delivered in the Abbey, by the Rev. Canon KINGSLEY, on SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28. Divine service will commence at Ten o'Clock.
J. S. Hodson, Secretary.
Gray's-inn-chambers, 20, High Holborn.

WELLINGTON HOUSE, GREAT MALVERN.—The Principals of this long established School for the higher Education of Young Ladies intend, in compliance with the wishes of the Parents of a large number of their Pupils, and in the belief that the change will be generally convenient to families, to adopt the modern system of dividing the School-Year into Three Terms. These Terms will be duly announced. The AUTUMN TERM of the present year will commence on SEPT. 20, and there will then be a few vacancies.
Address, Mrs. JAY, Wellington House.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, GREAT MALVERN.
Visitors are received as Boarders or by Tariff. The hotel is beautifully situated, being surrounded by charming scenery. Excellent stabling accommodation. Table d'Hôte at 6.30 daily. Tariffs will be forwarded on application.
The hotel is connected with the railway platform by a covered way.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, by Private Treaty, the Lease, Goodwill, Fixtures, Utensils, and Stock-in-Trade of the old-established Confectionery and Luncheon Business carried on by the late Misses Bancroft at No. 10, St. Ann's-square, Manchester. The premises are held for a term of ten years. For further particulars apply to Messrs. TRAPPES and LANCASHIRE, Solicitors, 28, King-street, Manchester.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy.
Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

PURE AERATED WATERS, ELLIS'S. The Ruthin Waters are unsurpassed for their purity.
Soda, Seltzer, Lithia, and Potass Waters, and Lemonade. Note name, "R. Ellis and Sons, Ruthin," on the corks; and on the labels a "Goat on Shield." Sold everywhere.
Wholesale only, R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin, North Wales. London Agents, W. BEST and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER, 4s. per dozen. Six dozen carriage-free. To be obtained of all Chemists and Wine Merchants, or direct from the Manufacturer's London Dépôts, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W., and 56, Grosvenor-street, W.

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
THE DIPLOMA of HONOUR, being the highest distinction, has been awarded to LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Require the facsimile, in blue, of the Inventor's (Baron Justus V. Liebig) signature on the Trade-Mark Label.

CACAOINE. Cacaoine is a preparation of Cacao without sugar or any admixture whatever.
Cacaoine is very acceptable as a light refreshing drink for use in the later hours of the day. With homœopathists it takes the place of tea, having very little consistence—not more than that of coffee.
Cacaoine, to those who have been in the habit of using Cacao Nibs, has proved a great boon, as it does away with all the trouble attending the preparation of nibs—Cacaoine itself being nothing more than very choice nibs that have been submitted to a very ingenious patented process, by which the principal part of the oil has been removed. This scientific removal of the oil renders the beverage preparable from Cacaoine incomparably more delicate and attractive than any that the crude nibs afford, besides that Cacaoine requires but to be boiled for a few minutes to be ready for the table.
Sample packets, 6d., and 1 lb., 2 lb., and 3 lb. tins, labelled
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleansed and colours revived. Price 4d., &c., per yard. Bed and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

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AWAY FROM TOWN for the SEASON. Have your Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, &c., Cleaned and Colours revived before your return.—The Imperial Steam Laundry Works, Ingestre-road, Kentish-town, London. Estimates free.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 3d. each; and in Cases of Six Bottles, 11s. each; of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 27 or 132 stamps by the Proprietor, F. J. Clarke, Chemist, Lincoln.

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WHELPTON'S PURIFYING PILLS, used by the public nearly forty years, are purely Vegetable; have proved invaluable in thousands of cases of Indigestion, Sick Headache, and in all Skin and Liver Complaints one of the best medicines known.—G. Whelpton and Son, Crane Court, Fleet-street.

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ALL-WOOL DUTCH CARPETS,
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The most beautiful satin Cloths and French Diagonales.
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Ready for Wear, £2 9s. 6d.
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VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS. Beautifully Soft Velvet Pile, Fast Black, and in Réseda, Bronze, Violet, Brown, Green, &c., 2s. 3d. to 4s. 9d. per yard, very wide.
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YOKOHAMA SILK (Registered). This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours, including Ciel d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert Oxide, Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argent, Ardoise Fonce, &c., is 46 in. wide, 38s. 6d. to 2½ gs. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from,
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SENOR CASTELAR, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

SENOR CASTELAR.

This conspicuous Spanish politician, who has just been elected President of the Cortes at Madrid, was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government formed immediately after the abdication of King Amadeo. Emilio Castelar, who was born in 1832, is a journalist and orator of some rhetorical power, but not much of a practical statesman. He became notorious, early in his career, as an advocate of extreme democratic opinions. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid; but in 1866, having taken an active part in the revolutionary movement which was put down by Marshal Serrano, he was prosecuted by the Government of Queen Isabella, and was condemned to death; he had contrived, however, to escape from the country, taking refuge first in Geneva and afterwards in France. When the throne of Queen Isabella was overturned, in September, 1868, Castelar returned to Spain, and became one of the most uncompromising champions of a Republic. He exerted himself greatly for this object, but at the general election of the Constituent Cortes, in February, 1869, he found himself one of a small minority. He continued, however, in opposition to Prim and Serrano, to insist on the adoption of his favourite political theories, and was concerned in the Republican insurrections which took place in October of that year. The fall of the monarchy as represented by an Italian Prince has given Senor Castelar a fresh opportunity of trying the experiment of a Spanish Republic. But, what with the Communists or *Red* Republican faction in the south, and what with the Carlists in the north of Spain, it appears as though it were no easy task to establish an orderly Commonwealth based on popular suffrage in that country.

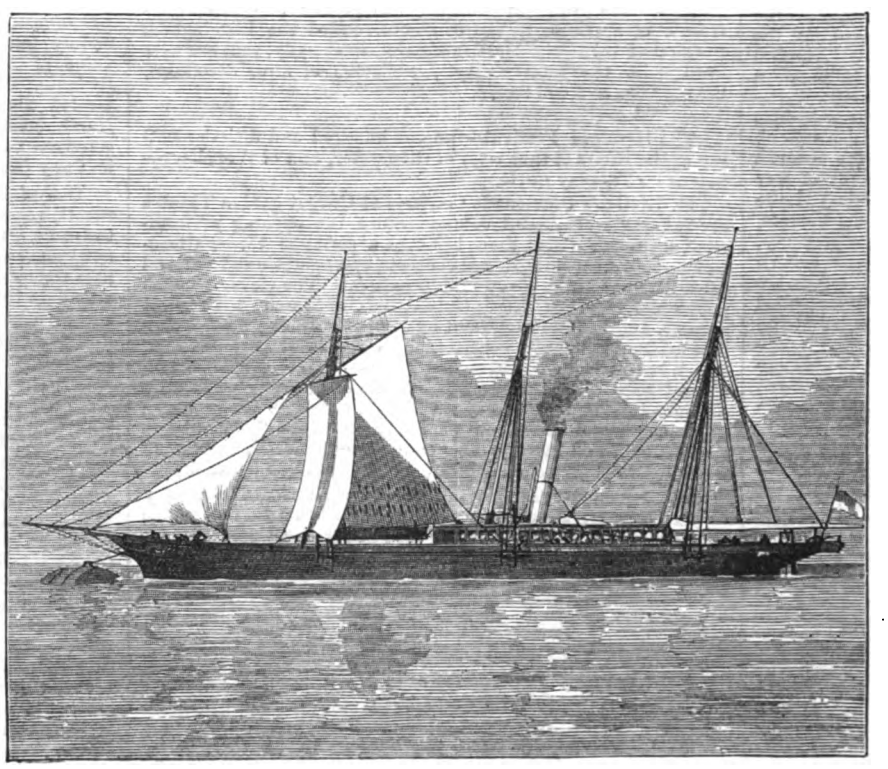
The portrait of Senor Castelar is from a photograph by M. J. Laurent, of Paris and Madrid.

THE CIVIL WARS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Republican Government at Madrid has to deal on the one hand with the invasion led by Don Carlos of Bourbon and of Este, grandson and heir of the old Don Carlos, who claimed to be King Charles V. of Spain, as successor to his brother, Ferdinand VII., according to the Salic law, excluding the succession of his niece, the lately-reigning Queen Isabella II., to whom her father, King Ferdinand, had bequeathed his crown. The present Don Carlos, who is styled King Charles VII. by the Legitimist partisans, and bears also the title of Duke of Madrid, is a young man, in his twenty-sixth year. He is nephew, by the mother's side, to the Countess de Chambord, wife of the Prince regarded by that party as King Henry V. of France. In his present attempt to recover the throne of his ancestors Don Carlos is assisted by his brother, Don Alphonso, who commands an army of 11,000 men in Catalonia, while the main army, under Don Carlos, in the Basque Provinces and near the French frontier, is said to muster 22,000, with the advantage of being officered by men of proved military skill.

We have some details respecting the Carlist victory at Estella. The fort of San Fernando capitulated on the afternoon of the 24th, after a siege of six days, directed by Don Carlos in person. He himself aimed and fired the first piece of artillery, the ball of which penetrated one of the loopholes. The return shot of the Republicans killed an artilleryman at his side. The Republican commander, Villapadierne, arrived at the town with 800 infantry and the same number of cavalry to raise the siege, but he was repulsed by Don Carlos at the head of a column composed of troops from the band of Ollo and the first battalion of Navarre. A sergeant and five soldiers deserted from the fortress and gave the Carlists some useful information. Upwards of 500 prisoners have been set at liberty and escorted as far as Pampeluna, in order that they should not be molested on their journey. Fourteen hundred rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were taken.

The Carlist chief, Lizarraga, with 2000 Guipuzcoans, has attacked Guelaria, a town on the coast, about four leagues from St. Sebastian, and the steamer Buenventura has gone to assist the town. A despatch from Figueras, near the frontier,



THE YACHT DEERHOUND, LATELY CAPTURED OFF THE COAST OF SPAIN.

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says that the Carlists, while carrying out the Carlist decree forbidding the railway communication with France, fired upon the train near La Palma, killing the stoker and wounding the engineer. All the carriages were hit; but the passengers, although considerably frightened, were none of them hurt. At Barcelona the Madrid mail of the 28th ult. arrived after a delay of twenty-four hours, in consequence of having been attacked by Carlists on the way. It is probable that the trains will now only be able to go as far as Casella. There are frequent reports of Carlist local successes. A cargo of arms for the Carlists has been landed at Palamos (Catalonia). The Carlist chiefs Villarubias and Esquena entered Corbera, where they levied a contribution and burnt the archives of the registry office. The Carlist chief Calvo, with 700 men, has been levying contributions, seizing horses and rations, and releasing prisoners at Folijar, Samper, and Allora. Another chief, named Velasco, at the head of 3000 men, has gone to the mountains of Santander, in order completely to cut off all communication between Madrid and the north. Andechaga has taken up a position at Santoria in order to support him. A band of 1500 Carlists entered Segorbe, raised a contribution, and went on to Navajos.

The capture of the English steam-yacht Deerhound, on the 13th ult., by a Spanish ship of war, and the detention of her English officers and crew, are proceedings which have been much discussed. The Deerhound formerly belonged to Mr. Lancaster, and was present at the fight between the Alabama and the United States war-ship Kearsarge, in the British Channel, towards the end of the American civil war, when Mr. Lancaster saved the officers and crew of the Alabama, upon the sinking of their own vessel. She has lately been employed by her new owners in conveying arms and ammunition to the Carlists on the shores of the Bay of Biscay. On Wednesday, the 13th ult., the Deerhound, which had been named anew, for this service, the Santa Margarita, was lying off the coast of France, directly opposite Biarritz, with no steam up, at a distance of from five to eight miles from the beach. While in this position a steamer flying British colours was seen coming up from the Spanish coast in the direction of the Deerhound. When close up the Spaniard lowered the British ensign and hoisted her own, at the same time dropping her boats into the water. They then boarded the Deerhound, which was keeping a bad look-out, and quietly took possession of her. She was taken in tow by the Spanish vessel and carried into the Spanish port of San Sebastian, where the owner, Colonel Steuart (who was on board), the captain, Captain Travers, the cook, the steward, and ten men were shut up in the fortress.

The other enemy with whom the Spanish Republican Government has to deal is the Communist or Red Republican faction, called the Intransigentes, or Irreconcilables, who have got possession of the fortified seaport and naval arsenal of Carthagena, on the east coast of Spain, as well as of several powerful ships of war. The latest intelligence from Carthagena announces that the insurgents have entered into communication with the secret agents of Don Carlos, and the former have agreed, should they find themselves hard pressed by the besiegers, to surrender to the Carlists a portion of the forts of the town, on the condition that all the Carlist bands in Valencia shall attack the Republicans. The black flag floats over the forts and ramparts of Carthagena, as a reply to General Campos's summons to surrender. The forces of the besiegers are composed of a battalion from Mendigorria, six companies from Iberia, 250 Valencians, 400 Murcians, and 1500 Carthagenans. The only action at present taken by General Campos is to send out skirmishers against the besieged, and he does not reply to the cannon-shots fired from the town. General Contreras is in command of the insurgents.

Some account was given in our last of the action taken at Carthagena by the commanders of two or three British ships of war, the Swiftsure, the Torch, and a gun-boat, in a compulsory disembarkation of the crews of the revolted Spanish warships. These ships were the Victoria and the Almanza, which had been detained by our naval force after the example set by the Prussian Captain Werner in command of the Friedrich Karl, which seized the Vigilante. The insurgent dictators at Carthagena had sent out the ships to attack Almeria and other neighbouring seaport towns which resisted their dictation, and the foreign squadrons on that coast were obliged to interfere. The British squadron in the Mediterranean, commanded by Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, arrived in Escombrera Bay, outside the harbour of Carthagena, to counteract the menacing demonstrations of the Spanish forts and ships in that harbour, which threatened to fire upon the British ships, if the Almanza and Vittoria were removed to be given up to the Madrid Government. Several German, French, American, and Italian ships of war lay in the outer roadstead, beside the British ships; and our Illustration, from a sketch made by Sub-Lieutenant Gustavus Yonge, of the Triumph, shows the positions they occupied in relation to the shore forts. The Spanish ships of war opposed to them were the Mendez Nunez, the Numancia, the Tetuan, and the Fernando el Catolico. It is a great relief to be now enabled to state that the dispute was solved, last Monday, by the removal of the Vittoria and Almanza to Gibraltar, without provoking the outbreak of hostilities which had seemed imminent. Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton was determined to take these ships from under the forts of Carthagena at all hazards. His plan of action, in case of resistance, and if the Almanza and Vittoria were fired upon while in charge of British sailors, was perfectly clear. He would have bombarded the Spanish forts and silenced their batteries, captured their ships of war inside and outside the harbour, and perhaps destroyed the arsenal, but would have spared the town and the lighthouses, inflicting as little damage as possible on life or private property. Notice having been duly given of his intentions, the British squadron prepared for action on Monday morning. The guns were loaded, the tops were barricaded with hammocks and manned with riflemen. The English red ensign was hoisted on board the Vittoria and Almanza. It was intended to use the Lord Warden and other large ships as rams to run down the Mendez Nunez and Numancia, in case of a serious fight. Everybody in the fleet believed that a general engagement was at hand. The officers and men were eager to do their duty. The merchant-ships in the port had been safely towed out by the Lord Warden and Torch and an Italian despatch-boat, the day before. When the appointed time came, the Helicon despatch-boat led the way for the British squadron to pass in front of the Spanish forts and ships. They stopped there while the Vittoria and Almanza, followed by the Swiftsure and Triumph, steamed out of Escombrera Bay, within easy range of the Spanish batteries. The Numancia and Mendez Nunez lay outside the harbour, and the Tetuan at the entrance; but no attempt was made, either by these ships or by the forts, to offer resistance. The German, French, and other foreign ships, except two Italian ironclads, had taken their departure in the morning. Until the convoy was well clear of the port, two English ships, the Hart and the gun-boat Pheasant, remained in front of Fort St. Julian, lest the Spaniards should open fire. Happily, there was no conflict on this occasion, and the Vittoria and Almanza were safely conveyed to Gibraltar, in spite of the violent language of the Intransigentes at Carthagena.

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record ended with the concert of Wednesday evening, comment on the closing performances of the following days being necessarily reserved for this week's notice.

Thursday morning was appropriated to "The Messiah," of which it will be sufficient to say that the choruses were given with fine effect, the solo music having been distributed between Madame Sherrington, Mdlle. Titiens, Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli.

Thursday evening brought forward Mr. Randegger's new dramatic cantata, "Fridolin, or the Message to the Forge." The subject is founded on Schiller's ballad poem, "Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer," and the English text has been supplied by Madame Rudersdorff, who has furnished a series of scenes, divided into solos, concerted pieces, and choruses, which have been set to some highly dramatic music by the composer. Four characters are concerned in the supposed action of the cantata—Eglantine, Countess of Saverne; Waldemar, Count of Saverne; Fridolin, page to the Countess; and Hubert, squire to the Count. The slight plot of the poem turns on the evil machinations of Hubert, who causes the Count to entertain jealous suspicious of Fridolin, and prompts the former to send a message, borne by the latter, to some mechanic serfs working at a mountain forge, enjoining them to cast the bearer into the burning furnace. By a fortunate accident the page is saved, and the villain himself becomes the victim. As already intimated, the music is full of dramatic effect, two special instances thereof being the scene in which Hubert expresses his jealousy and hatred of Fridolin, and triumphs in anticipation of his destruction, and the scene at the forge, with the characteristic choral music for the smiths. In these situations, and, indeed, in many other parts of the cantata, the orchestral colouring is very rich and varied, the instrumentation being handled with great skill. Other pieces which made an impression were—Fridolin's air, "None but holy, lofty thoughts;" a bright and vivacious hunting chorus; a well-contrasted duet for the Count and Hubert; a charming chorus of handmaidens; the Countes's song, "No bliss can be so great;" a duet for the Countess and Fridolin, "Above yon sun," the principal movement of which, written in canon, is so fluent and melodious that the scientific form is subordinated to the general effect; a very characteristic and effective dance and chorus of villagers; and a song for the Count, "O, woman with the pure and guileless face." Two numbers were encored, the chorus of handmaidens and that of hunters. The solo music was assigned to Madame Sherrington (the Countess), Mr. Santley (the Count), Mr. Cummings (Fridolin), and Signor Foli (Hubert). Mr. Randegger conducted the performance of his cantata, which was much applauded throughout.

The remainder of the concert of Thursday evening was entirely of a miscellaneous kind, consisting of familiar vocal pieces by most of the principal solo-singers, and the overtures to "William Tell" and "Ruy Blas," brilliantly played by the orchestra.

The programme of Friday morning was of a very varied and interesting character. Spohr's hymn, "God, Thou art great," is full of charming music, the tone of which, however, has little to distinguish it from the luxuriant and chromatic style of his stage and chamber works. The soprano solo portions of the cantata were finely sung by Mdlle. Titiens, the beautiful duet, "Children, pray this love to cherish," having been expressively rendered by Madame Trebelli and Mr. Rigby. Somewhat similar to Spohr's cantata in sensuous beauty is the choral "Ave Maria," by Rossini, a posthumous work, performed for the first time on this occasion. Mdlle. Albani sang with great refinement Handel's air, "Angels ever bright and fair," and this was followed by Haydn's third mass, called the "Imperial," from its having been specially composed for a celebration of the crowning of the Emperor of Austria. Of all the many masses by Haydn this and No. 1 are perhaps the finest. The "Imperial" Mass abounds in passages of exquisite grace and beauty, while occasionally presenting more of serious dignity than is observable in many other of Haydn's masses. The solo portions were effectively rendered by Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr Cummings, and Signor Foli. The double chorus, "Cantemus" (another posthumous work by Rossini, also performed for the first time), is an essay in the severe style of the earlier composers of the great Italian church school. Its rigid solemnity is in striking contrast to the melodious suavity of his "Ave Maria," just referred to.

A selection of some of the finest choruses and several solo pieces from Handel's "Israel in Egypt" ended the last morning of the festival, which finally closed, on the Friday evening, with a fine performance of the same composer's "Judas Maccabæus," the solos being distributed between Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Sir M. Costa conducted, as on all the other occasions, except those on which he gave up the bâton to the composers who directed their new works. At the end of "Judas" the National Anthem was given; and this and a tribute of applause to the conductor ended the Birmingham Festival of 1873—the most successful, financially, that has ever been held, the total receipts, exclusive of after donations, having been £15,660 9s. 7d.

The Hereford Festival—the one hundred and fiftieth meeting of the choirs of that city, of Gloucester, and of Worcester—begins on Tuesday next.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-garden Theatre are running a successful course. Since the opening performance, already noticed, there has been a series of varied attractions—ballad concerts, sacred concerts, and operatic and classical selections have been given in alternation. The clever English prima donna, Miss Rose Hersee, has appeared with great success, and has been followed by Madame Sinico; other excellent artists having also contributed to the vocal performances, which have been interspersed by orchestral pieces and instrumental solos. Among the announcements for this week were a Gounod night, on Tuesday; a Mozart night, on Wednesday; an Irish ballad night, on Thursday; "Elijah," on Friday (yesterday); and the first appearance, to-night (Saturday), of Herr Josef Gung'l as conductor of some of his new dance music.

The scheme of Mr. Carl Rosa's English Opera Company comprises performances at Manchester and Bradford during the current month; at Sheffield and Liverpool in October; at Brighton, Bristol, Birmingham, and Nottingham, in November; and at Dublin in December. Mr. Rosa (well known as a skilful violinist) is director and conductor; and his company includes Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Lucy Franklein, Mr. W. Castle, and other known vocalists, together with several who will be heard for the first time in English opera.

Mdlle. Nilsson and her husband, M. Rouzeaud, sailed for New York on Saturday in the Cunard steamer Cuba, upon an operatic tour, which will last some months.

The orphéonistes of Paris, including all the choral societies and bands in the various municipal divisions, are organising a musical festival, which is to be held on Sunday, the 21st inst., in celebration of the complete withdrawal of the German troops. More than four thousand vocalists and instrumentaliste will take part in the performances, which will include a "Sursum Corda," written in honour of the occasion by M. de Saint Félix, with Mr. Roger as the soloist. Similar festivals are to be held throughout the French provinces.

THEATRES.

On Monday, according to announcement, the Haymarket reopened for a short season, under the management of Messrs. Joyce and Field, with George Colman's comedy of "The Heir at Law" and Stirling Coyne's comedy of "A Widow's Hunt," in which two fine dramas Mr. John S. Clarke made his appearance, as part of a farewell engagement previous to his return to America. Mr. Clarke has won a high reputation as a comedian, from the extreme polish of his style and the unwearied force of his execution. Both his Doctor Pangloss and Major Wellington de Boots are special works of histrionic art. So minute are the touches, so consistent each with the whole, so decided the delineation, and so well pronounced the idea which gives life to Mr. Clarke's acting, that the spectator is at once satisfied that in it he has all that study and skill can bestow on the representation of the character assumed. His Pangloss is a marvel—his De Boots a miracle; and the reader may be safely left to define the two words so as to make what difference he pleases in the meaning, or shade of meaning, between the terms in question. In neither case would we claim any supernaturalism; but we certainly have in both the highest perfection achieved that art can attain to in the practice of stage realisation. We must not, however, hazard a mistake as to the last word, for Mr. Clarke does not belong to the modern realistic school, but is as ideal as an artist can be. His Pangloss is an ideal, and so, in another way, is his De Boots; nor is it possible to conceive anything more complete than his representation of either. Mr. Clarke, therefore, achieved on Monday a great triumph; but he was not alone in his glory, for Mr. George Belmore, as Zekiel Homespun, excelled himself, and rose to a force of genuine passion in the scene with Dick Dowlas (Mr. Harry Crouch) such as led to the recall of both artists. Mrs. Emily Thorne as Lady Duberly was careful and efficient, and Mr. S. Hargreaves as the Baron was sufficiently humorous, though not quite so richly supplied with the requisite unction as more than one of his predecessors. The house was full, and the applause universal. We anticipate a very great success for the experiment, and gladly recognise it; for, however great, it will have been well deserved.

Mr. Creswick appeared at the Standard on Monday, in conjunction with his son, Mr. Charles E. Creswick, and Mrs. Charles Viner. The tragedy of "The Bridal" was reproduced and very effectively acted. The performance terminated with a new farce by Mr. John T. Douglass, entitled "What 'll the Neighbours Say?" The house was well filled, and the new company was received with every demonstration of approval.

The Charing-cross Theatre was opened on Monday, under the management of Mr. Nation, with two revivals—"The Irish Belle," by David Garrick; and "Doves in a Cage," by Douglas Jerrold. An extravaganza, entitled "The Last of the Legends," by Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, with songs by Mr. Nation, and a ballet, concluded the performance.

The Conservatives have carried Shaftesbury. Yesterday week Mr. Vere Fane Benett-Stanford was declared duly returned by a majority of 69, the numbers being 603, against 534 for Mr. Danby Seymour.

The coroner's inquiry into the recent railway accident near Salisbury has ended in a verdict of "Accidental death" being returned by the jury, who exonerated the station-master at Wilton, and recommended that a better system of signalling should be provided.

The Speaker's chair which was in the House of Commons in 1832, when the Reform Bill was passed, is to be presented to the colony of Victoria by its Governor, Viscount Canterbury, the heir of the right hon. gentleman who presided over that assembly.

The Custom-House returns for 1872 show that the export of printed books from this country in that year reached 81,422 cwt., of the declared value of £883,914, an increase of no less than 19,212 cwt. in quantity and £164,872 in value over the preceding year. On the other hand, the import of books into this country was only 14,172 cwt., of the value of £149,189, showing a decrease of 335 cwt. in quantity and of £9240 in value. We sent out six times as much as we received. We exported our books to the United States in 1872 to the value of £307,684; to British North America, £81,590; to the West Indies, £13,563; to Australia, £181,184; to British India, £44,248; to Egypt, £77,229; to British possessions in South Africa, £28,784. The exports of books to European nations not speaking our tongue were not very large:—To France, of the value of £32,850; Germany, £27,573; Holland, £19,424; Belgium, £16,071. Our imports of books, however, are mainly from such countries—From France, in 1872, to the value of £46,958; Germany, £38,565; Holland, £18,590; Belgium, £11,085; Spain, £8150; Italy, £1215. From the United States, to the value of only £13,560; from British North America only £1493; and the import from the other countries named in the list of book exports is not enough to find any place in the official list of our book imports.

One of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, the Rev. G. Steele, reporting this year on Lancashire, states that, in regard to reading, it is his custom to examine the first class in the newspaper of the day. The children stand in a semicircle and pass the newspaper round, and he requires them to read in such a manner that he and all present can both hear and understand, and then he asks questions. He does not generally enter much into politics, but contents himself with the children's understanding who such persons as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Forster, M. Thiers (now to vanish before a new name) are. The inspector says he almost always gets correct answers about the Queen and the Royal family. Accidents, fires, and suicides excite the keenest interest; but he often gets very fair answers to such questions as these:—What is a telegram, a locomotive, an ironclad, a telescope? What do you mean by Prime Minister, Judge, Coroner, M.P., M.D.? Once to this question, What do you mean by P.M.? a little boy sharply answered, "Past morning," which was not bad. It showed far better teaching and learning than that mere mechanical system of which inspectors so often complain as only an exercise in sound and not in sense. One inspector notices how very rare it is to find dictionaries among the stock of elementary school-books. Another (Mr. Renouf) mentions that in a paper written by a sixth-standard girl it was stated that one of the provisions of Magna Charta was that the rights of the Church should be preserved "in violet." He is afraid that many even of those who wrote "inviolate" did not know what they were writing about. It was a word for explanation in an examination. Mr. Steele observes that he never gives a first-rate report unless the children show general intelligence as well as accurate knowledge.

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THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 1.

The scientific observer cannot find a more attractive spot in the entire Vienna Exhibition than the vast hall set aside for exhibits of machinery, which runs parallel to the Industrial Palace in its rear. As a building the annexe in question has only its vast dimensions to boast of, for, considered from an artistic point of view, it is an exceedingly ugly structure. We are told, however, that it covers a far greater area than any other single building in existence, being no less than 1200 yards long and some forty broad. The central nave, which is traversed from end to end by a line of shafting and overhead travelling cranes, is reserved for the machinery shown in motion, the two side aisles, which run the whole length of the building, being occupied by small machinery not in motion, or by such as is worked by manual power. The immense amount of railway rolling stock with which the different courts are filled, and the thousands of sewing-machines which are scattered about the hall, cannot fail to strike the observant visitor who will find, however, that, although engines, tenders,, and railway carriages, and "Howes," "Singers," and "Silents" predominate over everything else, there are still numerous curious appliances and apparatuses connected with mining, metal and wood industries, spinning, weaving, and dyeing, which are worthy of attentive study, as well as machines for paper-making and book-binding, for type-founding and printing of every description, and for the manufacture of oil, sugar, stearine soap, candles, starch, and ice; while, to complete the whole, the southern aisle is crowded with a collection of barouches, chars-à-banc, phaetons, landaus, sledges, droskies, dogcarts, and cars.

Great Britain occupies 5750 of the 46,000 square yards which constitute the area of this vast hall, upwards of 1200 being appropriated by Austria and nearly 1100 being allotted to the German Empire. Comparatively small and inadequate as is the space we have secured, we have no reason to be ashamed of our show in the machinery hall, which comprises many novel inventions never before exhibited. Of the 152 British exhibitors none appear to greater advantage than the eight who uphold our country's reputation in the department of wool-working machinery. The most important, and, I may add, the most successful, of these are Messrs. Platt Brothers, of Oldham, who have secured a grand diploma of honour. Their display is both extensive and interesting, illustrating the different modes of ginning cotton and of preparing, spinning, and weaving woollen goods. Their principal exhibit is a wool-combing machine, recently invented by Messrs. Little and Eastwood, and infinitely superior to Noble's wool-comber, which is generally in use in England. With the latter there is far more wear and tear of machinery than with Messrs. Platt's apparatus, which, besides being of very simple construction, is more easily superintended than its rival. The most important feature, however, of the new invention is that it produces, at less cost in time and labour, and with far less noise, nearly double the quantity of combed wool per hour that Noble's appliance does, besides leaving no waste to be re-carded. Messrs. Platt have also an extensive show of scribblers, condensers, mules, pirn-winders, and power-looms. Their machinery for ginning cotton includes a patent roller-gin, with the hopper feed especially adapted to separate that class of cotton adhering to seeds, the husks or shells of which are covered with short fibres. Clean cotton of this class, large quantities of which are thrown on the British market every year, can be turned out by this machine at the rate of 120 lb. per hour; while of cotton with smooth seeds as much as 200 lb. per hour can be delivered.

Another firm which has achieved distinction in this class of machinery is Messrs. McNaught, of Rochdale, who display a couple of wool washing and drying machines, which rank among the curiosities of the hall, and are surrounded all day long by crowds of people, who appear immensely amazed at the marvellous speed with which the dirty, greasy, merino fleeces are thrown out perfectly dry and spotless by these machines. Wool-preparing machinery is also represented by T. Barraclough, of Manchester, whose display comprises spinning and woollen-rag-tearing machines; after whom come J. Blezzard, of Padiham, with temples for wool, cotton, and silk looms; George Hodgson, of Bradford, with plain, circular-box, and stop-motion looms, for the weaving of alpaca, mohair, reps, and various figured fabrics; Ingham and Sons, of Thornton, and Irvin and Sellers, of Preston, with shuttles and pickers for weaving and belting; and Livesey, of Blackburn, who displays a novel winding-machine, a combination of no less than four distinct apparatus, and an exceedingly clever invention.

Close at hand will be found the exhibits of Messrs. S. Lawson and Sons, of Leeds, who have obtained a diploma of honour for their remarkable display of spinning-machinery for hemp, jute, and flax. The wonderful twelve-colour calico-printing machine, with double-cylinder diagonal engine and driving gear, exhibited by Messrs. Mather and Platt, has been relegated, by some stupid blunder, to the northern aisle. But it was too important to remain long in obscurity, and was soon found out by the Austrian calico-printers, whom it has naturally highly interested. Adjoining will be found the stall of the Kirkstall Forge Company, who exhibit a couple of specimens of Naylor's patent single and double-action steam-hammers, of which they are the sole makers. The first is a 50-cwt. hammer, with double-action hand gear, suitable for preparing moulds for weldless railway wheel-tires; and the second a 3-cwt. double-action and self-acting hammer. They display also a neatly-executed model of one of these steam-hammers, and show it in motion every day. The chief advantage of Naylor's double-action hammer for forging is that it can be worked up to 200 strokes per minute when required, which is from three to four times faster than any other steam-hammer hitherto constructed. The power can also be more than doubled, and the length of stroke and force of blow altered instantaneously. The hammer is completely under the control of the hand gear, which is easy to work in any position. The rapidity of the stroke obtained by it is particularly advantageous for forgings requiring a great number of blows, by finishing the work at one heat and saving both the fuel required for the second heat and the deterioration and waste of the iron. Messrs. Thwaites and Carbutts, of Bradford, exhibit a double-action steam tilt-hammer, weighing 7 cwt., and provided with a self-acting motion, but there is really no comparison between their exhibit and the splendid hammers of the Kirkstall Forge Company. The steam-hammers of Messrs. Massey, of Manchester, are ingenious, and have several merits. None, however, are of more than 5 cwt., whereas the Kirkstall Forge Company frequently turns out Naylor hammers of 50 tons. Those of Messrs. Massey are intended principally for the use of engineers and waggon and implement makers. The steam-stamp of the same firm, for stamping bolts, rivets, and studs, is not unworthy of notice. Adjoining their stall one finds the exhibits of Messrs. Head and Wrightson, of Stockton-on-Tees, who display some newly-invented pulley-blocks, provided with two chains, both of which are stronger than usual, to prevent any chance of the links stretching. Each chain takes an equal share of the load lifted, thus distributing the weight and causing the blocks to hang plumb.

As for the exhibits of Messrs. Whitley partners, Railway Works, Leeds, their name is legion. They range from steam-engine and boiler accessories to water-filters and rasps, and include, amidst a host of interesting objects, suspended weighing-machines, "oxygen" furnace-bars for economising fuel, wrought-iron, brass, and copper tubes, and an automatic apparatus for the prevention of pipes bursting from frost, all having more or less relation to railway engineering. From the Hammersmith Ironworks come a couple of large centrifugal irrigation-pumps, one, as used in Austria and Hungary, throwing 1800 gallons of water per minute, and the other, as employed in Egypt and India, capable of lifting 3000 gallons a minute thirty feet high; besides various smaller pumps, throwing from one hundred to 1000 gallons per minute.

It appears from the official list issued by her Majesty's commissioners that the diplomas of honour awarded at Vienna to exhibitors in the British section numbered twenty-seven, besides two others conferred respectively on the Geological Survey Office, Calcutta, for its fine specimens of ores, and the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria for the admirable wines which had been sent to Vienna from that colony. The largest number of diplomas were assigned to metal industry and general machinery, the exhibitors in each of which groups received as many as six, while the groups devoted to textile fabrics and agricultural machinery each had three diplomas awarded to them, glass and china securing two, and furniture, paper manufacture, decorative art, and scientific instruments being honoured by a single diploma a piece. It is unnecessary to specify the names of the recipients, as these were given in a former Number; but a correction is required in our former list, where, under the heading of machinery, the name of Galloway and Sons appears twice, to the exclusion of the firm of Messrs. Combe and Barbour, of Belfast.

Of medals for progress, the highest distinction of the diploma of honour, British exhibitors, irrespective of those from the colonies, have had as many as 144 awarded to them. The largest number allotted in any one group—namely, thirty-five—were assigned to exhibitors of general machinery, and among the recipients one encounters the names of some of our best known London, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotch firms. For textile fabrics thirty medals were allotted. Of these Ireland carries off a considerable proportion, while of the residue the majority are, as may be imagined, secured for the north of England. Metal industry receives eighteen medals for progress, which have been awarded to such representative establishments as the Coalbrooke Dale Company, Spear and Jackson and Firth and Sons, of Sheffield, Gillott and Sons and Winfield and Co., of Birmingham, and Russell and Sons, of Wednesbury. Of the nine medals awarded to chemical industry, the majority have fallen to the candle manufacturers and perfumers, notably to Price's Patent Candle Company, Young's Paraffin Light Company, to Atkinson's, of Old Bond-street, and Rimmel of the scented programmes and eau-de-cologne fountains. The eight medals for progress given in the food section have all been secured by well-known firms like Crosse and Blackwell, who, in addition to a medal for preserved provisions, have secured a special medal for their pure malt vinegar. Huntley and Palmer are rewarded for their endless varieties of fancy biscuits, Colman for mustard, Fry and Sons for chocolate, and the Anglo-Bavarian Brewery Company, of Shepton Mallet, have secured the highest reward allotted in the beer section for their admirable ales. Only six medals for progress fell to the share of civil engineering and architecture, five to agricultural machinery, and the same number to leather and indiarubber industry, four to decorative and industrial design, a like number to the exhibitors of scientific instruments and in the agricultural and forestry group, three to paper manufacture, merely two to musical instruments, and two to the art of war.

The secondary class of medals—namely, those for merit—awarded to British exhibitors may be said to be legion, while of the forty-six fine-art medals nineteen have been distributed among our oil-colour painters and nine among our painters in water colours; eleven have fallen to the share of British engravers upon steel and wood, five to our sculptors, and a couple to our architects, very few of whom appear to have been exhibitors.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The proceedings of the official authorities at the Vienna Exhibition have been related by our Special Correspondent. The ceremony of presenting the prizes to meritorious exhibitors, which was performed in the Winter Riding School of the Imperial Palace on the 18th ult., by Archduke Albert, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. His Imperial and Royal Highness, first cousin of the Emperor of Austria, was accompanied on the dais by Archduke Leopold. On the floor in front of him was the Emperor's youngest brother, Archduke Charles Louis, attended by Count Andrassy, Prime Minister of the Empire, and by Baron Schwarz-Senborn, Director General of the Exhibition. Archduke Rainer, President of the Exhibition Committee, with the gentlemen belonging to that committee, appears where he stood after coming forward to present to Archduke Charles Louis, as representing the Emperor, a list of the awards made by the jurors. Archduke Charles Louis, turning to his senior relative on the dais, has given a consent, in the Emperor's name, to the publication of this list. Baron Schwarz-Senborn has taken the list in his hand, and is about to read it, at the moment of our Artist's sketch. This was the whole of the simple ceremony, followed by the music of the Austrian national hymn.

The model dwelling-houses of the rustic population in different provinces of the Austrian and German empires are not the least interesting part of the Exhibition. We have described several of these buildings and their furniture, more particularly the Elsass-Lothringen farmhouse which was partly destroyed by fire two or three weeks ago. Those shown in a page of this week's paper are the interior of the Haüdorfer peasant's cottage, the Saxon Siebenbürger and Sklerhaus, and a cottage of the Vorarlberg. There is a picturesque variety in the patterns and fashions of household architecture, utensils, and costumes among the rural folk of upland and forest regions, both in Central and Southern Germany, as well as in the Tyrol and other Alpine countries under the rule of Francis Joseph I. Similar examples from the kingdom of Hungary will be shown in a future set of Illustrations.

One of our Artists at Vienna, having an eye for the queer and comical aspects of social life, has sketched a few groups of figures representing the odd looks and ways of different classes of visitors to the Exhibition. The ignorant amazement of an elderly pair from the country, at the sight of the wonder-working machines, is contrasted with the scientific zeal of a geologist or mineralogist, who makes a very minute inspection of sundry pieces of rock or metallic ores. An Arabian dealer in trinkets or cheap Oriental jewellery makes the most of his wares to attract the fancy of female purchasers. In the Fine-Arts Gallery we chance to find a trio of brother artists, condoling with each other upon the unworthy neglect of their laboriously-painted canvases, while a contemptuous appraiser of such products, the smart man with the Jewish nose, persists in refusing to buy. The display of clocks and watches has engaged the attention of two visitors, one of them, perhaps, a journeyman watchmaker, to such a degree that it is easy for his neighbour the pickpocket to carry off a trophy of skill in the craft of *chevalier d'industrie*. After such a stroll through the Exhibition, one is glad to sit down in the garden of the pleasant beer-drinking institution, founded by the Pilsen Brewery Company, and to enjoy a draught of that wholesome and refreshing liquid so dear to the German and to the English palate,

TAIL DANCERS OF DAHOMEY.

The negro kingdom of Dahomey, which borders on that of Ashantee in West Africa, has got rather a bad name, from the custom of entertaining its King and its gods with human sacrifices; which are, in fact, neither more nor less than the solemn execution of a number of criminals and prisoners of war who have been legally condemned to death, and whose decapitation is superintended by the Monarch, with more formal ceremony than is used by the civilised Governments of Europe. His Majesty enjoys or endures—we cannot say which—another privilege that is not exactly specified among the prerogatives of European Royalty: he is attended entirely by women, having a well-armed guard of female soldiers, and a social circle of female courtiers; none of the ruder sex, unless by special permission, may ever approach his sacred presence. There are some Englishmen who would think this rather a bore, and who are not afraid to say so; but what is the good of being King of Dahomey if one may not live after one's own taste? Our correspondent, Mr. J. A. Skertchly, who resided some time with this singular potentate, and was very hospitably treated, furnishes a sketch of the performance of the Logunkayau-wa, which he saw during the Grand Custom, a yearly festival at Abomey, the capital of the kingdom. It took place at the palace of Ghegbeh, eight miles from that city. In the courtyard of the palace, which is the scene of our Illustration, his Majesty was seated upon a mat, placed on the ground, under an open shed. He was surrounded by his guard of amazons, as he continually smoked his pipe, with one woman to hold a spittoon, another to fan him, another with a handkerchief to wipe his face. Mr. Skertchly writes the following description:—

"To the right a number of girls are seen, dressed in a kind of waistcoat of striped cotton cloth, and an under-skirt of pink, with a black velvet tunic as an outer garment. Their arms and ankles are encircled with numerous brass and silver bracelets, while necklaces of beads of various colours and silver and coral chains depend from their necks. Their hair is shaven, except a small circular tuft on the top of the head, which is combed straight out, and stands upright about eight inches. They wear no head-dress whatever. A belt of goatskin passes round the waist, at the back of which is a short stick, and at the end of this a long tail is suspended, composed of alternate bands of black and white horsehair.

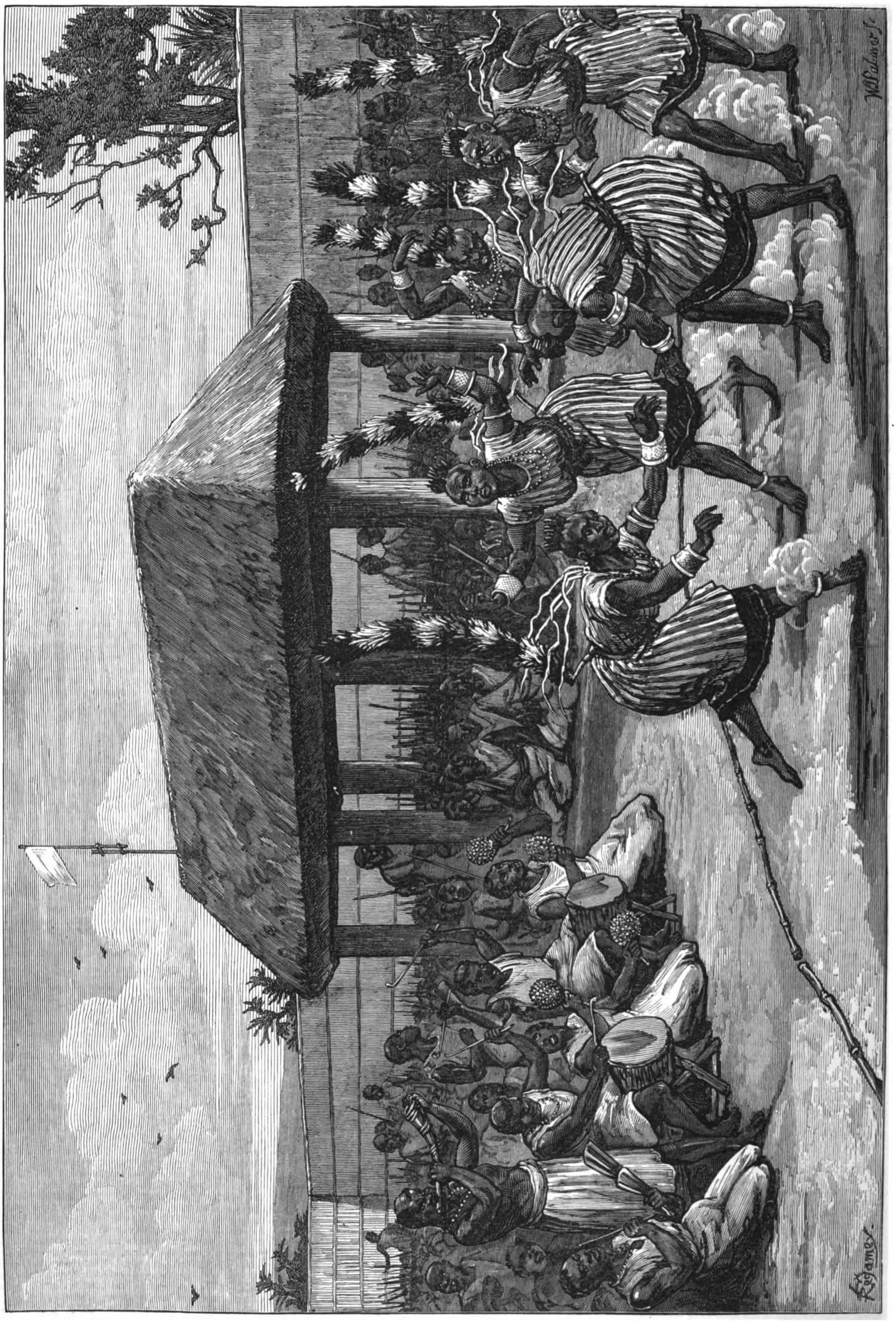
"These are the celebrated 'tail dancers,' and are an institution of the present King. They dance before the King every alternate day of the Custom; and the 'figure,' if such it can be called, consists of their making the most grotesque gestures. One of the performers first begins to a kind of tune played by a band of music, and she is gradually joined by the others one by one. As soon as the whole 'set' is formed they commence a side step or rather hop; and by the undulating movement of their bodies their tails are swung round behind them. They then go through various evolutions, still keeping up the circular motion of the tail; and during the whole continuance of the dance they sing the praises of the King in solos and choruses. When his Majesty is tired of their performance, which sometimes lasts for three or four hours, he dismisses them with a present of rum and cowries.

"The band is seen on the left. In the front are two women sitting astride upon a drum, formed of the trunk of a tree, covered with goatskin at one end, and slightly raised from the ground by a couple of crossed sticks. Sometimes one and at others two hooked drumsticks are used, and occasionally it is beaten with the palm of the hand. Behind the drum are the 'gong-gong' players, who constitute the main body of every band. Their instruments are made of iron, in the form of a gauntlet, and they are beaten with small iron rods. Two of these 'gauntlets,' of different tones—generally at an interval of a fourth in music—are joined to one handle, and the sound produced very much resembles the harmony of a lot of saucepan handles and pokers. Outside these another portion of the band is placed, whose instruments are simply gourds, about the size and shape of a water-cooler. In these a number of small stones are placed, which they rattle in order to keep time; and attached to each of these gourds is a netting upon which the vertebræ of a boa-constrictor is strung, and these make a rattle outside the gourd and increase the noise. The last troop of the band consists of trumpeters and singers who ceaselessly sing the praises of the King, both day and night, being relieved about every six hours by fresh performers."

The following candidates have obtained Royal exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years and free admission to the course of instruction:—To the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London—William Hewitt, 21, teacher, Kennington; C. S. Fleming, 20, assistant teacher, Islington; and Samuel Barratt, 22, assistant teacher, Stockport. To the Royal College of Science, Dublin—Henry Louis, 17, student, Anerley; Robert H. Reilly, 18, student, Roscrea; and Thomas Arnall, 22, rulemaker, Birmingham.

The Act of the late Session to make better provision for carrying into effect the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, and for other purposes connected therewith, came into operation on Monday. As traffic includes "passengers," a more extended supervision for the benefit of the public will now be exercised. Besides the three Commissioners appointed, there are to be assistant commissioners and clerks. The Commissioners may from time to time call in aid assessors, persons of engineering or other technical knowledge; the decisions of the Commissioners or orders may be made a rule of one of the Superior Courts, and enforced. Among their powers the Commissioners are to consider whether the granting of a rate is a due and reasonable facility in the interests of the public, and whether, having regard to the circumstances, the route proposed is a reasonable route, and are empowered to allow or refuse the rate accordingly. There are provisions as to the conveyance of mails by any train: "every railway company shall afford all reasonable facilities for the receipt and delivery of mails at any of their stations, without requiring them to be booked or interposing any other delay." The Commissioners are to decide all questions of law and fact; may require the attendance of all persons and documents, and, when sitting in open court, may punish for contempt; they are to sit either in open court or in private, but any complaint is to be made in open court; they may "sit at such times and in such places, and conduct their proceedings in such manner, as may seem to them most convenient for the speedy dispatch of business."

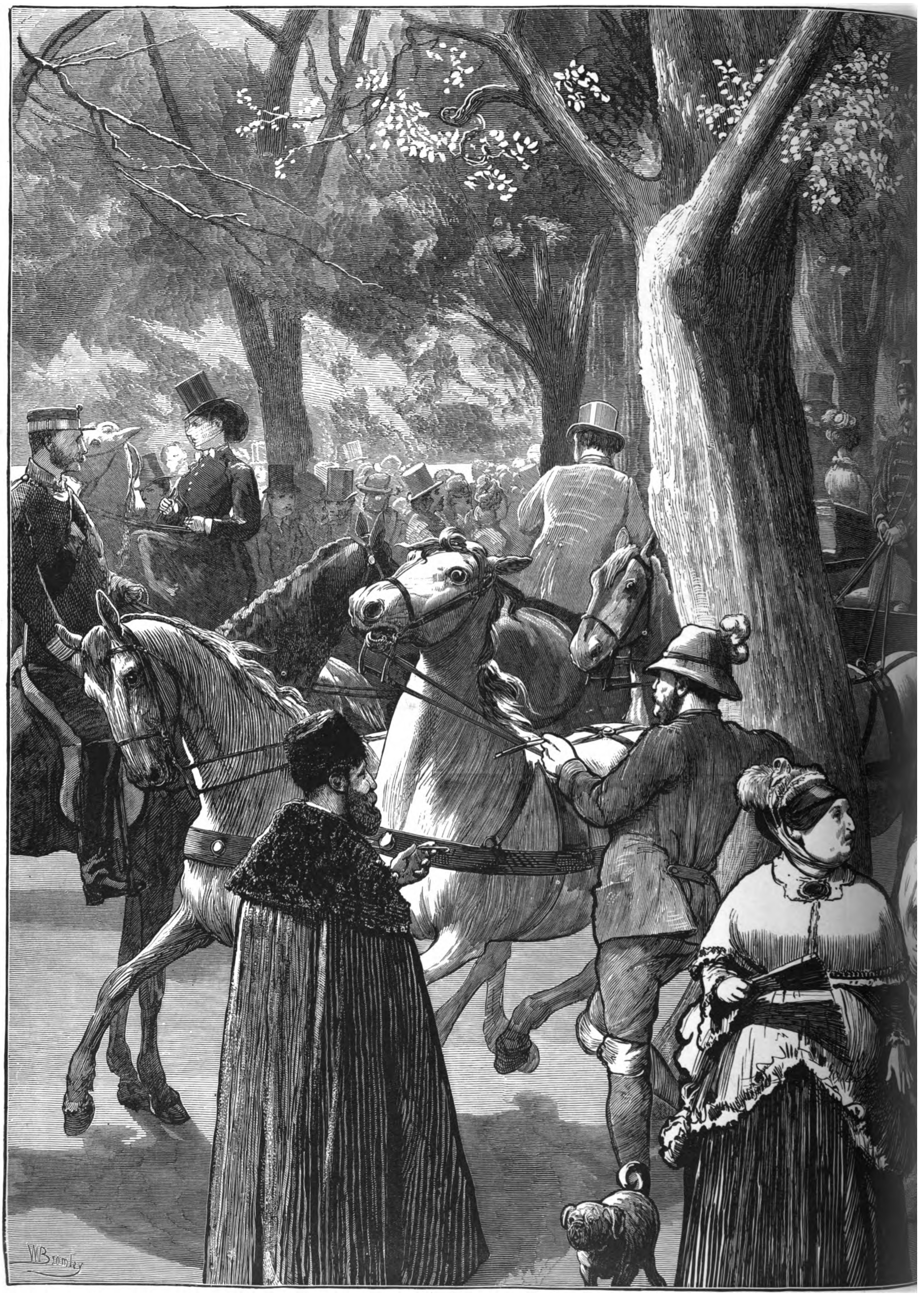
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THE LOGUNKATAU-WA, OR TAIL DANCERS OF DAHOMEY.

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THE HAUPT ALLEE O

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THE PRATER, VIENNA.

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PEASANTS IN THE MACHINERY HALL.



GEOLOGIST WITH SPECIMENS.



ARABIAN JEWELLER.



PILSNER BEER-GARDEN.

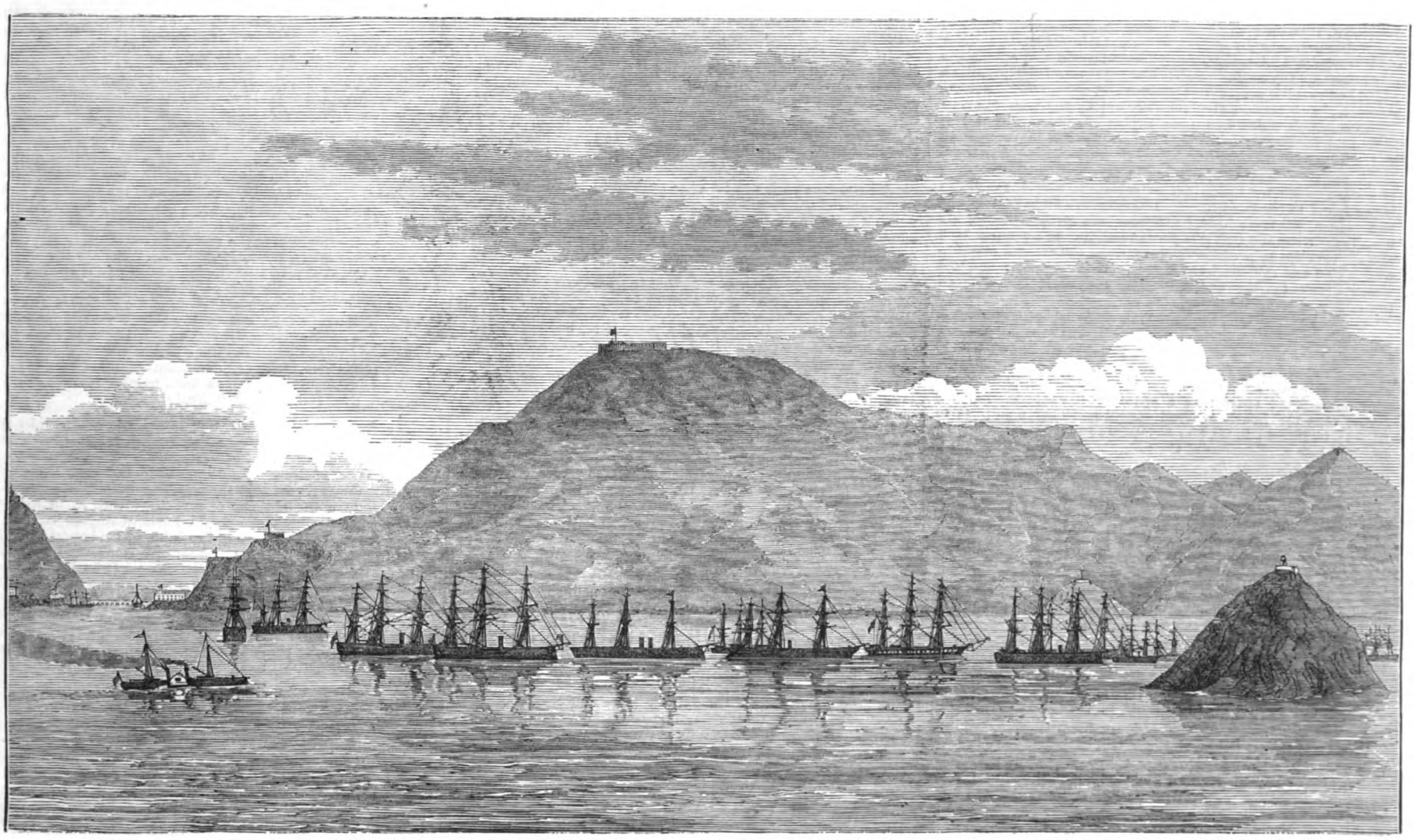


ARTISTS AT THE PICTURE GALLERY.



WATCHMAKERS AND WATCH-STEALERS.

SKETCHES AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.



Carthagena Harbour. H.M.S. Helicon. Two Italian Frigates. H.M.S. Swiftsure. Fort St. Julian. H.M.S. Triumph. Captured Spanish Ship Vittoria. U.S. Sloop Wachusetts. Captured Spanish Ship Almansar. U.S. Frigate Wabash. H.M.S. Lord Warden. Italian Frigate Venezia. H.M.S. Torch. Merchant Vessels. Escombrera Lighthouse.

CARTHAGENA HARBOUR AND ESCOMBRERA BAY, WITH THE SQUADRON ASSEMBLED THERE.

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SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

During the past month the Iron and Steel Institute has held its fifth annual provincial meeting at Liège, in Belgium. In some respects the gathering was more remarkable for its political than for its scientific significance, as the English visitors were received not merely as professional brethren, but as representatives of a nation to the protection of which Belgium is mainly indebted for her political existence. The papers read were not remarkable for the new lights they threw upon the art of iron-making, nor were there any new machines or contrivances exhibited embodying weighty or startling innovation. But a good deal of useful information on many subjects was imparted; and, as all the chief ironworks in Belgium were thrown open for the inspection of the visitors, there can be no doubt that many useful hints were received and imparted. The address of the President was chiefly devoted to statistical topics connected with the cost of procuring coal and iron ore, and the rates of wages and cost of the necessaries of life in the different localities where iron is produced. Among the models exhibited was one of Gillon and Dujardin's three-high rolling mill for iron, in which the middle roll is movable vertically through a distance equal to the thickness of the plate, and a hinged frame or table lifts the plate from the lower level to the higher, by which means it is rolled both in passing backward and forward. Three-high rolls are not unusual in this country; but a pair of engines easily reversible and without fly-wheel, made to operate upon the common mill, we consider preferable. Models of Somzé's system of jointing gas and water pipes were also shown by Messrs. Gernaut and Co., of Brussels. In this system the joint is made by placing a ring of vulcanised indiarubber in a recess or groove on the end of the pipe, which is then forced into the faucet. Models were also exhibited of Whitwell's hot-blast stoves and of Wood's machine for granulating slag or cast iron. Among the papers read were those on the Geology of Belgium, by R. Malherbe; on the Rise and Progress of the Iron and Steel Industries in Belgium, by J. Deby; on the Mineralogy of Luxembourg, by M. Habets; and on Blast Furnaces, by M. Büttgenbach. M. Deby's paper is one of much archæological interest. It has been ascertained that before the time of the Romans iron was made in Belgium; and in 1870 two of the old furnaces in which the manufacture was carried on were dug up at Lustin, between Namur and Dinant. These furnaces consisted merely of oval excavations in the clay soil, and a tunnel for conducting the wind to each was discovered, a movable mouthpiece having been, it is supposed, applied to catch the wind from whatever quarter it blew. Large mounds of scoriæ produced by these primitive furnaces have also been discovered, and are again being made available in the iron manufacture, the iron having been very imperfectly extracted by the rude methods then available. During the Roman dominion iron was manufactured on a better system in various parts of Belgium, and records exist showing that from the tenth to the twelfth century the manufacture of iron was actively pursued with the aid of furnaces built of stone and lined with clay. In 1345 William, Count of Namur, granted various privileges to the workers in iron; but from the twelfth to the fifteenth century little progress was made, the country having been torn by faction and war. In 1468 the ironworks near Liège were destroyed and the city was burned by Charles the Bold of Burgundy. At the close of the fifteenth century leathern bellows were in use for driving the air into the furnaces. About the middle of the last century charcoal became scarce, and attempts were made, at Julenville in 1769, and at Bouvignes in 1800, to smelt iron with coke. But it was not till 1823 that the first coke-smelting furnace was successfully established, and this was done by John Cockerill, an Englishman, who, in 1817, established the existing ironworks at Seraing; and in 1823 he founded the modern Belgian iron trade by substituting coke for charcoal. The general character of the machinery employed in the Belgian ironworks is superior to that which is in use in South Wales, but it is not better than the machinery of Barrow and of the Cleveland district.

Dr. John Dougall contributes an article to a late number of the *Lancet*, in which he records the results of some experiments made to ascertain the effect of the vapour of carbolic acid on vaccine lymph. The effect was found to be nil, and it is hence concluded that the prevailing impression that carbolic acid can neutralise or destroy variolous or zymotic infection is a delusion—carbolic acid being merely an antiseptic, and antiseptics not being by any means necessarily anti-zymotic agents. To get rid of zymotic poison destructives and not preservatives are necessary, and these destructives are chiefly the mineral acids. Vaccine lymph which had been exposed to the vapour of carbolic acid for twenty-four hours was as effective in vaccination as fresh lymph.

A remarkable effect appears to be produced upon the bones of horned cattle by the fodder of certain localities, the bones being found to become brittle. Herr Nessler finds that in the hay which produces this brittleness the protein bodies are usually deficient and that it is poor in sodium. In a peculiar kind of hay very apt to produce the brittleness the amount of phosphoric acid and calcium were found to be very small, and the water drank by the affected cattle contained but a small proportion of mineral matter.

General Morin, who has long been occupied with researches regarding ventilation, gives a formula in the *Comptes Rendus*, indicating the amount of air which should be renewed hourly for each individual in order that the carbonic acid and vapours exhaled may not accumulate beyond a proportion of 0·0008 in a given inclosed space. In a space of 10 cubic metres it is stated that the hourly renewal should be 90 cubic metres; in 12, 88; in 16, 84; in 20, 80; in 30, 70; in 40, 60; and in 60, 40. Various applications of the formula are given to barracks, public halls, hospitals, &c.

The name of the unarmoured cruiser Blonde, which has been built at Portsmouth, has been changed to the Shah. The vessel is supposed to be an improvement on the Inconstant. She carries eight 7-inch guns in broadside, and two 10-inch pivot-guns, like those of the Hercules and Sultan. Vessels of this class, maintaining a high speed and able to carry large quantities of coal, are certainly more eligible than penetrable ironclads, such as those which Mr. Reed and others have bequeathed to this country, and we ought undoubtedly to have a number of such vessels available in the event of war, which, however, should be worked, in the meanwhile, under contract for carrying important mails. The Cunard Company, West India Mail Company, Peninsular and Oriental Company, Pacific Company, and others should all be subsidised to provide vessels to carry mails at a speed of twenty miles an hour, and those vessels should also be fitted to carry heavy guns.

It is stated that the gasworks at San Francisco have become a popular resort for persons attacked with hooping cough, upon whom the sulphurous exhalations appear to exercise a beneficial influence. The persons employed in gasworks have been found to enjoy a remarkable exemption from attacks of cholera, as also have coppersmiths and persons employed in the manufacture of copper, where also sulphurous fumes are to be found. Such facts should give useful hints to medical men.

In oriental countries the teeth of saws are so formed as to cut in pulling, whereas in occidental countries the teeth cut when the saw is pushed—an inferior arrangement, as the saw is liable to buckle unless made thick, which involves more labour in working and a greater waste of material in sawdust. The circular saws used in the manufacture of gold pens are half an inch in diameter and very thin.

The subject of aerial navigation is attracting attention in France, and M. Pierre Thomas concludes that we cannot hope to make steam-engines for aerial propulsion lighter than forty kilogrammes per effective horse power. About 112 lb. per effective horse is the lightest that has yet been made in this country. For aerial navigation it is not steam-engines that we should look to for propulsion, but gun-cotton, or some such explosive substance, which will generate much power with little weight.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Sir Edward G. L. Perrott, Bart., V.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards and payments to the amount of £372 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. The Wexford No. 2 life-boat has performed a gallant service in going out during stormy weather and saving the crew of three men from the stranded schooner Rambler of that port. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. W. T. Taylor, clerk at the Wexford Custom House, who volunteered as one of the crew of the life-boat on this occasion, the boat being short-handed at the time. The New Brighton and Swansea life-boats have respectively saved ten men from the wrecked ship Dunmail, of Liverpool, and one man from the Prussian barque Triton. It was reported that the Norwegian Government has decreed by a Royal resolution that, in acknowledgment of the gallant services rendered by the Penzance life-boat in saving the crew of the Norwegian brig Otto, of Moss, on Jan. 26 last, the silver medal for civic deeds (Borgerdaad) be granted to Nicholas B. Downing, Esq., Swedish and Norwegian Vice-Consul at Penzance; and to Captain W. Howorth, R.N., inspecting commander, and Mr. William Blackmore, chief officer of H.M. coastguard at Penzance, together with a reward of £12 to the crew of the life-boat, in addition to the honorary and pecuniary rewards previously voted by the institution in this case. Various contributions to the society were announced, including £200 from Mrs. Mary Ann Butcher, £100 from "M," £73 10s. additional from the Covent-garden Life-Boat Fund, £50 from Mrs. Lowdell, and £50 from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (M. U.), being their contribution for the past year in aid of the support of their life-boat at Cleethorpes. The life-boat presented by the Order of Good Templars is to be publicly launched at its station at Sunderland on the 16th inst. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

At Exeter the sale of horses from the Dartmoor Camp realised an average of £34 each. Their orginal cost to the Government is said to have been £49.

Notice has been given that the next open competitive examination for admission to the civil service of India will commence on March 24 next, and that persons who wish to compete must send in their applications to the Civil Service Commissioners, together with evidence of their age, health, and character, before Feb. 1.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Nottingham yesterday week. Mr. E. J. Lowe, writing from Highfield House Observatory, says:—"Two smart shocks of earthquake occurred here this morning, at 6h. 50m. 40s., the first of which lasted six seconds and the last scarcely a second, the interval between the two shocks being under half a minute. I was lying awake, when a loud noise, like a heavy railway train, came rapidly up from south-west and passed to north-east, during which a large four-post bed rose five or six times from the ground and rolled in a wave-like manner, the oscillations being from south-west to north-east. The windows shook and made a great noise, the pictures vibrated on the walls, and a looking-glass in front of me (which I was carefully watching) so moved that I saw a reflected portion of the room which otherwise I could not have done. A dog sleeping in my room rushed about while the earthquake lasted. As soon as the first shock was over I hurriedly rose from bed and went into my dressing-room to ascertain the exact time, and while doing this, before I could reach my watch, a second shock swayed me sideways."

A handsome park was formally presented to the people of Birmingham, on Monday, in the name of Miss Ryland, to whom the town is indebted for many previous valuable and enlightened benefactions. The new park, which derives its name from the estate of Cannon Hill, of which it formed part, is situated about two miles from the centre of Birmingham, in one of its most picturesque suburbs, and contains about sixty-six acres of undulating and well-wooded land, which has been laid out and planted with great taste at the expense of the donor. It contains two pools, one reserved for boating and the other for swimming, and portions of the park are specially laid out for archery, quoits, croquet, and other games. The estimated value of the gift is £30,000. It was an express stipulation of the donor that there should be no public demonstration on the occasion of the opening, and the ceremony consisted only of the presentation of the keys of the gates to the Mayor by Mr. Alderman Ryland in the name of his sister, and the distribution of a short printed message from the lady among the public present. The deed of conveyance to the Birmingham Corporation provides that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold in the park, and no games of any sort allowed on Sundays.

The report recently issued by the Registrar-General relating to the year 1871 contained further testimony on the subject of long life. In 1871 the following deaths were registered in England, the ages (like other particulars) being taken on the statement of the relatives or other persons supplying information of the death:—There were twenty-seven persons registered as dying at the age of 100 years, seventeen at 101, ten at 102, five at 103, three at 104, two at 105, two at 106, one at 107, one at 108, one at 109 years. The last three should have special mention. A man in the district of Sevenoaks was registered as dying 107 years old, a man in the district of Ledbury 108, a woman in the district of Chester 109 years old. Seven centenarians died in the metropolis, and seven in Lancashire. Of the whole sixty-nine, twenty-five were men and forty-four were women. From 1861 to 1871 the deaths of people registered as being 100 years old or more averaged seventy-eight a year—twenty-one men and fifty-seven women. The Registrar-General mentions as the only known instance of an insured life reaching 100 years, that of Jacob William Luning, who died, in 1870, at the age of 103 years. His age was clearly established by documentary evidence submitted to the Registrar-General, and published by him in his weekly return.

UNVEILING THE MONUMENT OF VICTORY AT BERLIN.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the victory of Sedan, the Monument of Victory erected on the Kœnigs-Platz, Berlin, was unveiled with great solemnity. The Emperor, the German Imperial Prince, Prince Bismarck, the Generals, and Ministers were present, besides the regiments of the Guards and deputations from the armies of several German States. The streets were gaily decorated and much thronged. The Emperor, the Imperial Prince, and Prince Bismarck were everywhere received by the people with enthusiastic shouts.

The Emperor, on starting from the palace, read the following address to the Field Marshals and Generals in command:—"At the outset of this significant ceremony, which is to close the series of testimonials of gratitude and honour, I experience a feeling of pride at seeing you gathered around me, even as at the battles and engagements in which you so highly distinguished yourselves at the head of your troops."

On arriving at the Kœnigs-Platz his Majesty addressed the deputations from the various regiments in the following terms:—"I rejoice to find the representatives of my army assembled around me on this day—one of the grandest in my whole life—on which, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, I commit to the present and future generations this Column of Victory, in memory of the deeds of the German soldiers. I authorise you to communicate these my sentiments to the troops on your return to your homes."

At the banquet which was given at the termination of the ceremony the Emperor, on rising to propose a toast, called upon his hearers, in the first place, not to forget those who had fallen in battle. He then continued thus:—"During a prosperous peace of half a century the recollection of the glorious deeds of the War of Liberation never died out in Prussia. This reminiscence found an echo in the hearts of the young generation, and animated them when they were called upon again to grasp the sword. It nerved the army to new victories, roused a self-sacrificing spirit in the people, and caused the wounds which were inflicted to be carefully and lovingly tended. Thus was this admonition to emulation complied with in the most exalted manner. The Column of Victory unveiled to-day is a proof to the present and future generations of what self-sacrifice and perseverance can accomplish. In conjunction with our faithful allies in the last glorious war we strode from victory to victory, by the grace and bountiful will of God, until we attained to the unity of Germany in the establishment of a new Empire. I drink, therefore, in gratitude to my heroic people, my illustrious allies, and our glorious army."

The pottery districts of Staffordshire have been destitute of water, owing to the bursting of the pipes on which the supply for a large population depends.

A Melbourne telegram reports further disturbances in Fiji between the natives and the planters. Two settlers have been killed and a number wounded.

The annual report of the Department of Science and Art for the year 1872 gives the following details as to attendance at the schools and classes of science and art in connection with the department:—36,783 persons attending science schools and classes in 1872, as against 38,015 in 1871; and 244,134 receiving instruction in art, showing an increase upon the previous year of 31,633, or nearly 15 per cent. The total number of persons who received direct instruction as students, or by means of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department in 1872, was nearly 299,000, showing an increase, as compared with the number in the previous year, of 28,000, or 10 per cent. The museums and collections under the superintendence of the department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh were last year visited by upwards of 2,922,000 persons, showing the very considerable increase of 1,141,000, or about 63 per cent on the number in 1871. The expenditure of the department during the financial year 1872-3, exclusive of the vote for the geological survey, amounted to £209,117 2s. 2d.

Some useful information and valuable hints respecting the postage of newspapers for transmission abroad will be found in the Postmaster-General's report, recently issued. It seems that last year nearly 600,000 newspapers posted for abroad had been stopped in their progress owing to insufficient payment of postage. Many persons appear to think that a penny, or even a halfpenny, stamp will carry a newspaper of any weight to any place whatever, whereas, as the Postmaster-General points out, no newspaper can be sent abroad for a halfpenny; and it is only to certain countries and by certain routes, and when the weight does not exceed a quarter of a pound, that even a penny will suffice; while, as a rule, unless the full postage is prepaid, the newspaper cannot be forwarded at all. As the Post Office has generally no means of ascertaining who are the senders of newspapers insufficiently paid, copies are necessarily destroyed, and thus not only the newspaper, but also the sum paid upon it is sacrificed. It cannot, says the report, be too strongly impressed upon persons sending newspapers to their friends in the colonies and other places abroad that the halfpenny rate is applicable to inland newspapers only; that on newspapers going abroad the lowest rate is one penny; and that when the weight of any such newspaper exceeds four ounces the lowest rate is twopence. The neglect of another rule—viz., that fixing eight days from the date of publication as the limit within which a newspaper must be posted for foreign transmission—also leads to the loss of a large number of newspapers, such number last year having been more than 100,000.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The inquiry ordered by the Board of Trade into the foundering of the barque Anna Frances has resulted in the suspension of the master's certificate for two years.——As to the Volunteer, of New Shoreham, abandoned near the Dutch coast, the Court report that the waterways amidships were defective, and, in the absence of direct evidence as to her seaworthiness, they think she would have weathered a gale of less severity.——In the case of the John, of Bridgewater, which stranded at Slade Bay, near Waterford Hook, and was ultimately wrecked, Sydney Short, the master (who held no certificate), neglected, from the time of passing the Saltese Lights to the stranding of the ship, to keep any kind of reckoning as to his position by the use of log or lead or other necessary and proper precautions. After the stranding of the vessel no sufficient efforts were made to save the ship or cargo, and both might have been saved had proper steps been taken. The Court would have suspended the certificate of the master, had he had one, for a considerable time; but, taking all the circumstances into consideration, especially the good character given to him previous to the voyage, they adjudged him to pay £10 as a portion of the costs of the investigation.——The inquiry into the collision last month in the Mersey, between the screw-steamer Muriel and the sailing-vessel Escocesa, has resulted in a report that the Muriel was alone in fault, by a want of judgment on the part of her pilot. The masters of both vessels were on deck, were quite sober, and did all they could to assist their respective pilots and carry out their orders. The Court, therefore, acquitted them of all blame.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF KENMARE.

The Right Hon. Augusta, Countess of Kenmare, died on the 22nd ult., at her residence, 11, Belgrave-square, in her seventy-fifth year. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot, second Baronet, of Osmaston, by Marianne, his second wife, daughter and heiress of Charles Howard, Esq., of Pipe Grange, in the county of Stafford, and was consequently half-sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot-Horton, Bart., Governor of Ceylon. She was married, July 1, 1816, to Valentine, Earl of Kenmare, but had no issue. At her husband's death the earldom of Kenmare and the estates (including the lake district of Killarney) of the ancient family of Browne, of Hospital, in the county of Limerick, devolved upon his brother, Thomas, Earl of Kenmare, father of Valentine, present Earl, K.P., so long connected, as Viscount Castlerosse, with her Majesty's household.

THE HON. HENRY WODEHOUSE.

The Hon. Henry Wodehouse died recently at the British Legation, Athens. He was born (posthumous) May 27, 1834, the second son of the Hon. Henry Wodehouse, by his wife, Anne, only daughter of Theophilus Thornhaugh Gurdon, Esq., of Letton, Norfolk; and was thus only brother to the present Earl of Kimberley. Mr. Wodehouse graduated at Balliol College, 1855, and the same year entered the diplomatic service. He was attached successively to the Embassies at Vienna, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Constantinople, and was employed in the Foreign Office, 1862-3. He afterwards proceeded (as second secretary) to the Hague, whence he was transferred to Madrid, Vienna, and Paris. At various periods he was Chargé des Archives in the last-named city. The Hon. Mr. Wodehouse married, June 25, 1872, Minnie, daughter of J. P. King, Esq., of Sand Hills, Georgia, United States.

MR. FORBES-GORDON, OF RAYNE.

Arthur Forbes-Gordon, Esq., of Rayne, Aberdeenshire, died, on the 21st ult., at 16, Rutland-square, Edinburgh. He was born in 1806, the only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Forbes, A.D.C. to Sir Ralph Abercromby, fifth son of Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar, M.P. for Aberdeenshire. He assumed the additional surname of Gordon on succeeding to the estate of Rayne, on the death of his relative, John Gordon, Esq., of Avochie, and was a J.P. and D.L., and a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Aberdeen. He married, in 1843, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Colonel W. Balfour, 82nd Regiment, and had three sons and one daughter.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and three codicils thereto of the Most Noble Cecilia Letitia, Duchess of Inverness, were proved, on the 29th ult., by the Hon. and Rev. Annesley Henry Gore, the nephew of the deceased, and John Gardiner, the executors—the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Among the several specific and pecuniary legacies the following may be noted:—To the Queen, testatrix's best diamond necklace; to Princess Alice, her second-best diamond necklace; to the Prince of Wales, a large single-stone diamond ring; to the Princess of Wales, her gold stand, with eleven bottles and gold tops, and her long diamond earrings; to testatrix's godchild, Princess Maude of Wales, a diamond necklace; to Princess Mary of Teck, £1000; to her son Prince Adolphus, £500; and a sum of £300 is left for the purpose of keeping up the tomb of her late husband, the Duke of Sussex, at Kensal-green Cemetery. The residue of her property testatrix leaves to her sister, Lady Julia Lockwood.

The will and codicil of Miss Mary Gray Ratray, late of No. 41, Tavistock-square, were proved, on July 30 last, by Edwin Bedford and Charles Jellicoe, the executors—the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The will contains very many legacies; and, among others, testatrix bequeaths £20,000, free of duty, to her executors, and directs them to retain it out of such part of her property as may by law be given for charitable purposes, and to pay and divide the same among such of the charitable institutions of the metropolis as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.

The will, with a codicil, of Mrs. Marian Glasse, late of Townley Castle, Ramsgate, and of No. 11, Connaught-square, was proved, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Henry Collinson, Henry Matcham, and James Morshead Barnes, the executors—the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, £200 free of duty; to the Rev. Henry Collinson £10,000, and also devises to him her farms in the parishes of Garveston and Yakam, Norfolk; subject to some other legacies, the said Henry Matcham takes the residue, including the Townley Castle and Tilney All Saints' estates and testatrix's house in Connaught-square.

The will of Mr James Holmes, of Took's-court, Chancery-lance, and of Holland-villas-road, Kensington, was proved, on the 1st ult., by Charlotte Elizabeth Thomasine Holmes, the relict, the sole excutrix—the personalty being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives all his real estate and the residue of his personal estate, including his one fourth share of the copyright stock and effects of the *Athenæum* newspaper and all his interest therein, to his widow absolutely. There are two legacies of £200 each; five of £100 each, one of the legatees being Sir Charles Dilke; and one of £10; and to each of such legatees testator leaves in addition two shares of the ordinary stock in the Crystal Palace Company.

The will of Mrs. Helen Tatlock, of No. 16, Park-square, was proved, on the 23rd ult., by John Edward Parr and the Rev. Edward William Blore, the executors—the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths to each of her executors £500, and to her daughter, Miss Harriet Helen Tatlock, all her furniture and household effects. The residue of her property she leaves to her said daughter for life, and gives her absolute power of appointment over same at her death.

The will of Mr. Henry Parker, of White Lodge, Enfield, was proved, on the 25th ult., by Mrs. Susan Parker, the relict, the sole executrix—the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, and to each of his two unmarried daughters, £500, and to Mrs. Orr and Mrs. Browne £300 each. The income of the residue of his property he gives to his widow for life, and at her death £7000 to each of his three daughters and the residue to his three sons.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of John Robinson M'Clean (M.P. for East Staffordshire), late of No. 2, Park-street, Westminster, have been granted to Frank M'Clean, his son—the personal estate being sworn under £700,000, and the stamp duty amounting to £13,500.

The Ashby and Nuneaton Railway was opened for passenger traffic on Monday. This new line has occupied nearly four years in construction, and is the joint property of the Midland and London and North-Western Railway Companies.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. B. S., Rickmansworth.—You overlook the fact that Black for his second move can take the attacking Bishop with his Pawn and claim a Queen.

PIERROT.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour is correct, but it should have been sent in time for the list.

Rev. M. CLARE, W. V. G. D.—In Problem No. 1538 mate is not practicable by the line of play you propose. Study the position attentively.

J. P. H.—You have omitted to send your name and address.

P. C. G.—The lines of Mrs. Browning are very pleasing, but the geometrical figure of your tour is anything but so.

C. H. O. and the COMMITTEE OF THE CALCUTTA CHESS CLUB are thanked for the games played by telegraph between Calcutta and Bombay. The games are already under examination.

G. H. D.—Received, with thanks.

LEX.—The success of Mr. Blackburne has exceeded general expectation, and he may well be proud of his victories over Anderssen, Steinitz, Paulsen, and Bird. We are glad to hear, however, that the last-named player, who it is well known suffered from illness at Vienna, has arranged to play a match with Mr. Blackburne in October. If the match is a long one it will probably determine who is the best English player in the field at present. If, moreover, as is said, the victor intends to challenge Mr. Steinitz, it will, perhaps, determine who is the best player of Europe.

W. T. P. and Others.—The surest way to prevent mistakes is to indicate the colour of the men by the letters "W." and "B." Placing a circle round the Black men, or using different coloured ink, leads to confusion.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1539 has been received from W. P. W.—Magnus—B. B. Seale, Jerry—Joseph Janion—A. A.—Dromio—L. B. K.—Felix—B. G. N.—Taffy—D. D.—J. Watkins Calvert—Theo. Lane—M. P.—H. Bo—Dunblane—Aristotle—Keith and Kate—F. R. S.—Ben—L. L.—Ralph and Sam—Box and Cox—Mont Blanc—Ribston Pippin—J. Allaire—H. B.—Seganus—B. T.—Una and the Lion—H. P. E. R.—Holzhausen and Goux—R. W. D.—J. Bale of Otley—Alice and Lizzie Harden—Allamand—Barrow Hedges—E. Frau of Lyons—St. Clair—W. V. G. D.—Omicron—S. B. B.—Henry Cole—Pandean—L. S. D.—Tom Brown—An Old and True Friend—Max—W. F. Payne—Sempronius—Roderick—W. T. Vernon—M. D.—Umbra—H. H. Hanmer—K. Mark, Berwick—D. C. L.—H. B. S.—Ferdinand and Miranda—A. Winkle—T. A. Adams and C. A. Mueller—G. and D.—F. A. S.—Out of Town—President and Four Members—W. Furnival—Trial—P. D. H.—Helensburgh—J. Sowden—Amphictyon—Bob—Josiah Bugby—W. N. Carlyon—T. F. B.—N. S. J.—P. W. of Canterbury—Bee—Dunmoire—J. Wood of Edinburgh—Sam Slick—R. D. T.—R. T. A.—Manfred and Man Friday—W. Airey—Li Calsi—Kit Marks—Merry Andrew—Schahspiele—Warwick—S. T. H., Faversham—T. Wilson Morrie—Annabel—Mustapha—Basil and Sophia—John Dory—Mrs. and Mr. Boss—Manchester—Charles.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1539.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. R to K 5th	Any move	2. Kt to Q B 6th, Kt to Q B 2nd, B to Q B 5th, or B to K Kt 2nd,

according to Black's defence.

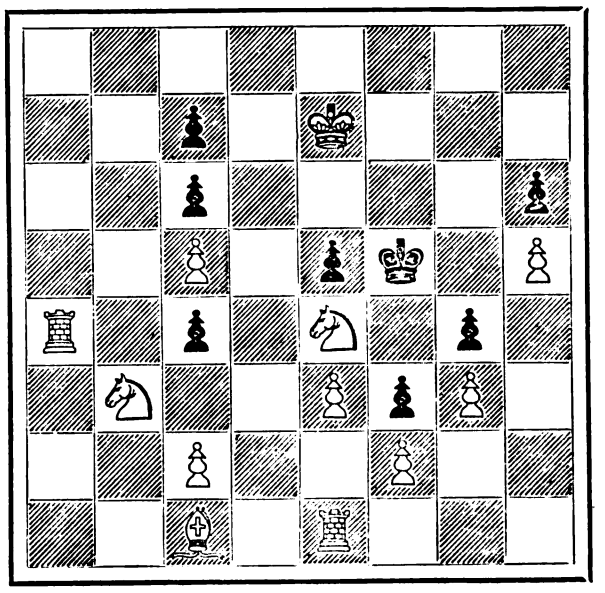
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1540.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 7th	K to B 4th or K 4th or 5th, or *	2. Q to Q R 4th or K Kt 4th	K or B moves
		3. R or B gives mate.	
*1.	K to Q 6th†	2 Q gives mate.	
2. B takes B (ch)	K to B 5th or K 5th		
†1.	K to Q B 5th	2 Q or B mates.	
2. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	K moves		

PROBLEM No. 1541.

By Mr. B. M. NEILL of Philadelphia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

The following Game was played, a few days since, between Messrs. BIRD and WALTON on the one side, against Messrs. POTTER and BALLARD on the other.—(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Messrs. B. & W.)	BLACK (Messrs. P. & B.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
3. P to K 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
7. B to K 2nd	Kt to K R 3rd
8. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Castles	Castles
10. Q to K sq	K to R sq
Neither side can be complimented on the spirit of their play in this opening. We have seldom seen a game less interesting in its commencement.	
11. K to R sq	P to K B 3rd
12. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to K 4th
13. B P takes P	K B P takes P
14. Q P takes K P	K Kt to K B 4th
15. Q to K B 4th	K Kt to Q 5th
16. Q takes R (ch)	
This sacrifice was probably not contemplated by the opposing party. We doubt its soundness.	
16.	B takes Q
17. K P takes Kt	P to K R 3rd
A feeble, inutile move.	

WHITE (Messrs. B. & W.)	BLACK (Messrs. P. & B.)
18. Kt to K R 4th	Q takes Kt
19. R takes B (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
20. Q R to K B sq	Kt to Q sq
21. K R to K B 6th	B to K B 4th
22. Q R to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
23. B to K 3rd	P takes Q P
24. P takes P	R to Q B sq
25. P to K Kt 4th	
Well played. White have now the better game.	
25.	Q to K R 5th
26. P takes B	Q to K 8th (ch)
27. Q B to K Kt sq	Q takes K B
28. R takes P (ch)	K to R 2nd
29. R to K Kt 2nd	Q to Q 8th
30. P to K 6th	R to Q B 2nd
31. Kt to Q B 2nd	
This also is a very good move.	
31.	R to K 2nd
Had they captured the proffered Kt with their Rook, the enemy would have replied decisively with P to K 7th.	
32. Kt to K 3rd	Q to K 8th
33. Kt takes Q P	R to K Kt 2nd
34. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
35. R to K Kt 4th (ch)	Resigns.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.

Though inferior both in the number of competitors and in the value of the prizes offered for competition to the great chess meetings of 1851 and 1862, in London, and even to the gathering in Paris of 1867, the Vienna Tourney of 1873 has proved a very satisfactory and interesting event.

The regulations were good, and so stringently enforced that for the first time, an "International Chess Congress" has been brought to a close before people had ceased to think of it.

In accordance with the programme, the players who had intimated their intention to enter the lists assembled at the Vienna Chess Club, on July 20, for the purpose of being paired. The champions from this country were Mr. Steinitz, an Austrian by birth, but who has lived for many years, and acquired his great chess reputation chiefly, in England; Mr. Blackburne, renowned for his amazing faculty of playing ten or a dozen games at a time, without any chess-board; and Mr. Bird, long known as one of the most intrepid and formidable players of the day. Professor Anderssen, the victor in a hundred fights, together with Mr. Paulsen, almost as famous for blindfold chess as Mr. Blackburne himself, appeared for the North of Germany; Mr. Rosenthal stood up for France, Mr. Gelbfuhs for Hungary; and Austria was represented by Dr. Meitner, Dr. Fleissig, and Messrs. Heral, Schwarz, and Pitschel.

The conditions of the tourney were that each competitor must play a rubber of three games with every other. The winner of a match scored one point; if the match turned out a drawn battle, by each party winning one game and drawing the third, half a point or match should be scored to both. Thus every combatant had to fight eleven matches of three games each.

In the first round Mr. Blackburne was paired against Mr. Paulsen, and beat him. In the second he was pitted against Mr. Steinitz, and defeated him. From that moment the main interest of the tournament centred in these two champions, whom everybody set down as winners of the first and second prize. Match by match, each defeated the opponent brought against him down to the eleventh and final round. For this round, Mr. Blackburne's antagonist was Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Steinitz being paired with Mr. Heral. The excitement at this point was naturally very great. The Englishman's score was ten; the Austrian's, nine. If each beat his adversary, the Englishman would take the first prize. That Mr. Steinitz would beat Mr. Heral was a foregone conclusion. That Mr. Blackburne would beat Mr. Rosenthal was highly probable, but the latter, though not up to the Englishman's standard, is capable of giving trouble to the best. The round began—in a short space, as was anticipated, Mr. Steinitz defeated Mr. Heral; as was not expected, Mr. Rosenthal defeated Mr. Blackburne, and secured the first prize! Such a result of course intensified the excitement tenfold, and from the friends and countrymen of Mr. Steinitz

came the cry,
"Not vanquish'd yet. A tie! a tie!"

In obedience to the inexorable decree of the directors, the "tie match" was played off on the 28th and 29th ult., Mr. Steinitz doing to Mr. Blackburne, in their last duello, what Mr. Blackburne had done to him in their first—winning two games without his opponent winning one.

Second only in interest to the play of Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne was the play of Professor Anderssen, Mr. Bird, and Mr. Paulsen. The veteran Anderssen started gallantly, beating successively Messrs. Meitner, Bird, Rosenthal, Heral, Paulsen, and Pitschel. In the seventh round he had to cope with Mr. Steinitz, and—"youth will be served"—lost the match; in the next round he was pitted against Mr. Blackburne, and did the same. After these defeats, however,

Bating no jot of heart or hope,

he won two more matches and drew another, coming in at the finish a good third. Mr. Bird, from whom much was expected—he having lately beaten Mr. Wisker, the winner of the B.C.A. challenge cup—kept close to the trio named above for several matches. After defeating, in succession, Gelbfuhs, Heral, Pitschel, Meitner, and Rosenthal, he was unhappily attacked by gout, and won but one match more. Mr. Paulsen was evidently rusty, and played through-out below his former force. Mr. Rosenthal, whose lucky victory over Mr. Blackburne gained him a prize, was unsuccessful against Messrs. Steinitz, Anderssen, and Bird; but some of his games are equal to any in the tourney. Of the other combatants we leave the appended score to speak.

Upon the termination of the match between Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne the distribution of the prizes took place as follows:—

The Emperor's Prize—Mr. Steinitz.
Second Prize—Mr. Blackburne.
Third Prize—Professor Anderssen.
Fourth Prize—Mr. Rosenthal.

We must not conclude this brief notice of the Vienna tournament without an acknowledgment of the obligations which both combatants and visitors are under to Mr. Kolisch, in the first place for originating the congress, and, in the next, for his untiring efforts to ensure the comfort of all concerned in it.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE,

showing the exact score made by each Competitor in the Tourney at Vienna, 1873.

	Blackburne	Steinitz	Anderssen	Rosenthal	Bird	Paulsen	Meitner	Fleissig	Schwarz	Heral	Gelbfuhs	Pitschel	Total of Won Matches.	Total of Lost Matches.	Total of Drawn Matches.
Blackburne		1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	0
Steinitz	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	0
Anderssen	0	0		1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	8½	1	1
Rosenthal	1	0	0		0	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½	2	1
Bird	0	0	0	1		1	1	1	1	½	1	1	6½	3	1
Paulsen	0	0	0	½	0		1	1	0	½	1	1	6	4	1
Meitner	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	½	½	1	3½	6	1
Fleissig	0	0	½	0	0	0	0		1	½	1	1	3½	6	1
Schwarz	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		½	½	1	3	7	2
Heral	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½		0	1	3	6	2
Gelbfuhs	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	1		1	3	7	2
Pitschel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	10	0

In the above Table, 1 signifies a won match; 0 signifies a lost match; and ½ signifies a drawn battle, which counts as *half a won match*.

FISK UNIVERSITY, JUBILEE HALL.

The abolition of negro slavery in America has been commemorated by founding a college in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, under the superintendence of the American Missionary Association. This institution, one of seven to be established under the same auspices, bears the name of Fisk University, in memory of General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, an officer of the United States army in the civil war, who was for some time in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau at Nashville, for the protection and settlement of the emancipated negroes in that State. The Fisk School, as it was at first called, was set up in 1866, and started with a thousand boys and girls; it has grown into a college, which in America is called a University, including provision for the more advanced education of older students. In order to erect buildings for this purpose, with a Jubilee Hall to be the conspicuous monument of a grand practical triumph of Christian humanity, a fund of £14,000 is being raised, partly in America, partly in Great Britain, where the Freedmen's Missions Aid Society is at work, to help the American Missionary Association. The foundation-stone was laid, or ground broken, for the new building, on the first day of this year, being the tenth anniversary of President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. The site is an elevated piece of land lying just outside the city, and contains twenty-five acres. It has a beautiful outlook: on the one side lies Nashville, with its splendid Capitol building; on the other side are fair landscapes, undulating hills and vales, shaded with forests, and watered by the river Cumberland; and in the distance are mountains, looming up against the horizon. This is the spot where the descendants of the slaves are to have a school for the education of their race. The building is to be of three stories above the basement, and is to be of brick with stone trimmings. The principal or south front is 128 ft., and the east front 154 ft. long. The dormitories will accommodate 170 persons. The dining-room, library, hall, and recitation-rooms are all to be finished with a view to economy and comfort. It is, as we have said, to cost, when finished, £14,000. The Jubilee Singers now in this country are students connected with Fisk University, who have devoted themselves to the work of raising the amount needed. The sum of £8000 has already been realised as the result of concerts given in the United States.

These young men and women, all of negro or mixed race, whose portraits we have engraved, are Minnie Tate, Greene Evans, Isaac P. Dickerson, Jennie Jackson, Maggie Porter, Ella Sheppard, Thomas Rutling, Benjamin M. Holmes, and Eliza Walker, with two other girls. Only two, Jennie Jackson and Minnie Tate, were born free; the rest were brought up in slavery till the decree of emancipation issued during the Civil War. They were selected at the Fisk College and trained as musicians by Mr. George L. White, a schoolmaster and choirmaster, of Ohio, who had served in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army and held a post under General Fisk in the Freedmen's Bureau at Nashville. Ella Sheppard is the pianist, and she, with two of the other young women, sings the soprano parts, while two of them have contralto voices; Dickerson and Evans sing bass; the other two young men are tenors; and the effect of their vocal concerts is very pleasing, as was acknowledged when they performed at Willis's Rooms in London.

A permanent camp is to be formed in the north of England.

A college which has been established at Portsea for the training and maintenance of young men as Jewish divines is to be opened on Jan. 1 next.

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THE FISK UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND JUBILEE HALL, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.



THE JUBILEE SINGERS FOR THE FISK UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

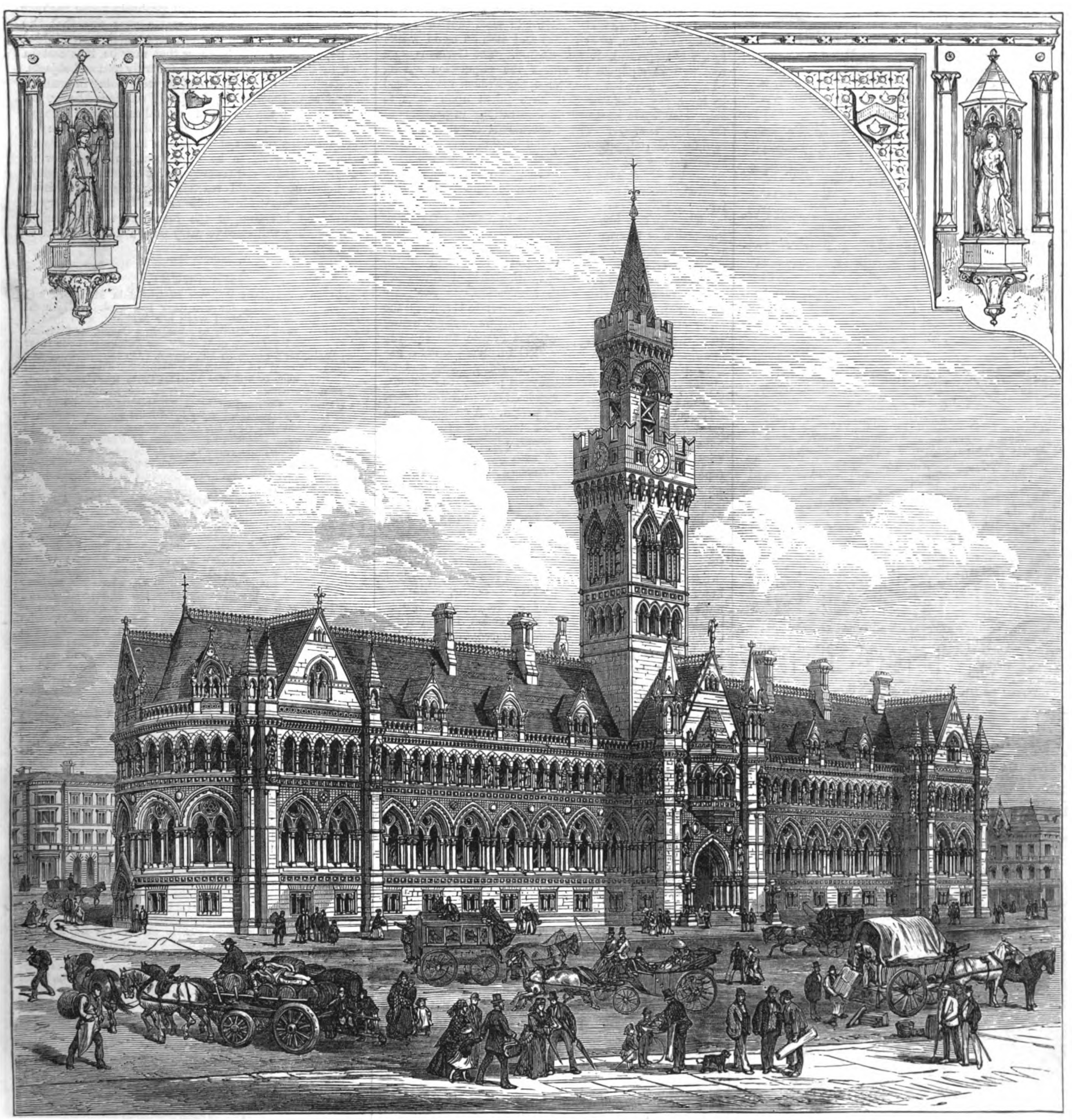
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE NEW TOWNHALL, BRADFORD.

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BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 16, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W., the wife of Commander Edmund H. Verney, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Halkin street West, Lady Agneta Montagu, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Crieff, N.B., Lady Kensington, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at 46, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Caroline Ingham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, Camden-road, by the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D.D., of Regent-square Presbyterian Church, John Cameron, of H.M. Madras Civil Service, to Annie Cowie, only daughter of the late William Duthie, merchant, Walbrook, London.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, by the Rev. E. Maxwell, M.A., Rector of High Roding, Essex, father of the bridegroom, Theodore Maxwell, M.B., of King's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Eyre, second daughter of the late John Eyre Ashby, LL.D., of Enfield, Middlesex.

On July 23, at St. John's Church, Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, P. V. A. Reid, Esq., Espartillar, fifth son of the Rev. James Reid, Kirkconnel Manse, Wigtownshire, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of John Naylor, Esq., of Montevideo.

On the 4th inst., the Earl of Granard to the Hon. Frances Mary Petre, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Petre. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Manning, in the private chapel at Thorndon Hall, Lord Petre's seat in Essex.

On the 4th inst., at Brecon, Lord John H. Taylour, brother of the Marquis of Headfort, Colonel of the 94th Foot, to Miss Winifred Llewellyn, daughter of the late Rev. John Llewellyn.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of her grandson, E. T. Horsley, Pye Bridge, Sarah, widow of Lewis Wilson, of Nottingham, deeply lamented, in the 81st year of her age.

On the 6th inst., at 73, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, the Hon. Marianne Oliphant Hay Paterson, relict of the late Peter Hay Paterson, Esq., of Carlow, and daughter of the eighth Lord Elibank.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.
Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Gibbs, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. M. Benson, Chancellor of Lincoln.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Thomas Mills.
Whitehall, closed.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Fouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.
Temple Yacht Club, match at Erith.
Crystal Palace: Fountain Display; "Snae Fell," 3 p.m.; Romah.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.
Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Sutton Park Races.
Aylesbury Agricultural Show.
Crystal Palace: Operetta, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.
Ember Week.
Meeting of the British Association at Bradford, 8 p.m., address by Professor A. Williamson, president.
Royal Horticultural Society, exhibition of zinnias, &c.
Middleton Poultry and Dog Show (two days).
Crystal Palace: "Snae Fell," 3 p.m.; Romah.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.
Royal Orthopædic Hospital, quarterly court, 4 p.m.
Monmouth Races.
Bicester Athletic Sports.
Newcastle (Staffordshire) Poultry Show (two days).
British Association at Bradford, 8 p.m., soiree.
Crystal Palace: Operetta, 3 p.m.; Great Fireworks.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
Oswestry Poultry and Dog Show.
British Association at Bradford, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. C. Williamson on Coal and Coal-Plants).
Crystal Palace: "Snae Fell," 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Crystal Palace: Fifth Annual Cat Show; Choral Concert of the Metropolitan Schools.
Cheshire Agricultural Society, Show at Crewe.
British Association at Bradford, evening (Mr. Siemens' lecture to working men on Fuel).
Drury Lane Theatre reopened ("Antony and Cleopatra").

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Sept. 3	29·975	54·4	47·0	·78	8	47·6	63·9	W. NW.	123	·042
4	30·048	53·8	49·0	·85	9	47·4	63·7	W. NW. N.	111	·035
5	30·043	52·4	44·9	·77	10	46·3	58·5	N. NNW. NW.	160	·000
6	29·920	51·5	42·5	·73	9	45·0	57·9	NNW. WNW.	124	·000
7	29·736	52·7	48·4	·86	..	45·9	60·9	SW. SSW.	147	·389
8	29·814	52·6	42·0	·70	6	48·0	61·2	N. WNW.	201	·000
9	29·682	54·8	51·4	·89	9	48·4	61·1	SW. SSW.	393	·195

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected ..	29·965	30·042	30·077	29·969	29·783	29·775	29·784
Temperature of Air	57·3	56·6°	55·5	53·6°	55·0	54·7°	55·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·3°	53·8°	50·9°	48·2°	50·9°	49·5°	54·7°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	NNW.	NNW.	SSW.	NW.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 3	7 22	8 8	8 55	9 39	10 25	11 10	11 50	—	0 22	0 49	1 12	1 32	1 49

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

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THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This theatre, redecorated under the direction of Mr. Marsh Nelson, WILL OPEN for the Dramatic Season on SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 20, when will be produced Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Ryder, Mr. A. Glover, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Dolman, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. Byron, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. Ford, Mr. Lickfold, Mr. Millar, Mr. Sargent, Mr. H. Clifford, and Mr. H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Miss Banks, Miss E. Stuart, Mdlle. Adelina Geddes, &c. The Incidental Music selected and composed by Mr. W. C. Levey. The Ballets and grouping of crowds arranged by Mr. John Cormack. And the whole to be produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Andrew Halliday and F. B. Chatterton. At the conclusion of the Tragedy the National Anthem will be sung by the entire strength of the Company. Preceded by a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. Characters by Messrs. Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, Fred Evans and his Ballet Troupe, Miss Harriet Coveney and Miss Hudspeth. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, entitled THE STRAIGHT TIP. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Mr. Creswick, the eminent Tragedian, with Mr. Charles E. Creswick and Mrs. Charles Viner, in a Legitimate Play Every Evening. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, THE BRIDAL; Tuesday and Thursday, HAMLET; Saturday, LADY OF LYONS.

TWO COURSES of LECTURES on GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, London, by Prof. TENNANT, to which the public are admitted on paying the college fees. One course is given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'Clock, commencing WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, and terminating at Easter, 1874. The other course is given on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine, commencing OCT. 19. The lectures are illustrated by a very extensive collection of specimens.
Practical Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology is given by Prof. Tennant, F.G.S., at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

Our French neighbours can once more breathe freely. On Friday last the final payment of the heavy indemnity exacted by Germany was paid at Berlin. This week the troops of the conqueror—a mere handful of them remained—are leaving the fortress of Verdun and the neighbouring district and turning their steps homewards. On reaching Metz—that great fortress which, little more than three years ago, was the head-quarters of Napoleon III., and a few months later capitulated to the Red Prince—they will find themselves, strange as it still sounds, on German soil. It would seem that the leave-taking at Verdun, as at Nancy and Belfort some weeks ago, was respectful, if not cordial. The Germans were too well disciplined to offend the population among whom they have been quartered, the French too subdued by the heavy calamities that have fallen upon them to vent their joy in ill-timed demonstrations in presence of their late enemies. The Government have wisely discountenanced all public fêtes and celebrations in connexion with the liberation of French soil, and the natural rejoicings which have taken place have been purely of a local character, which could give no offence to friend or foe.

Thus quietly has been brought to a close a treaty, or succession of treaties, which will form a conspicuous page in modern history. The terms of peace were to the last degree onerous and humiliating to the conquered nation, but they have been carried out with a scrupulousness and promptitude deserving high admiration. In two years and a half there has been handed over to Germany the enormous sum of two hundred millions sterling, wrung from the resources of impoverished France, and equal to one fourth of our own National Debt. That amount has been raised by heavy taxation cheerfully borne, and by gigantic loans readily subscribed; and the ransom money of French independence has been paid down some months within the stipulated period. A country which can bear such a burden without staggering under it must have boundless resources; a people which has discharged so vast a pecuniary obligation with good faith and punctuality must possess some sterling national qualities. Patience is not generally regarded as a French virtue. Yet our vanquished neighbours have paid the indemnity without undignified wailing, and have borne even the mutilation of their territory with something like resignation. To a proud and sensitive people the exaction of a pecuniary penalty is far less galling than the absolute surrender of their soil. The debt has been cancelled, but Alsace and the richer part of Lorraine, containing more than a million and a half of the most industrious inhabitants of France, have been ceded to victorious Germany. This is the bitterest ingredient in the cup which our neighbours have had to drink to the dregs—this the national humiliation which sobers present rejoicing and, alas! portends a troublous future.

France has now become the mistress of her own destiny, and receives the news of her emancipation from the foreigner with a calm equanimity which may be regarded as a good omen. Her population have not abandoned the hope of recovering the lost provinces, but they have the good sense to see that the prospect of such a triumph is very far distant, and are sufficiently self-restrained to bide their time. Not only is France now relatively far weaker as compared with Germany than she was before the ill-fated war of 1870, but her rulers are intent upon other and more ignoble objects than the restoration of the national strength. The dominant party have cashiered M. Thiers, who more than any other French statesman secured general confidence at home and abroad, and have replaced him by Marshal MacMahon—a President in name without official power. All this time France has been dragging on nervously without a settled Constitution, under the auspices of a Provisional Republic, administered by a Government which is the creature of a Provisional National Assembly. Those who hold the reins of power are all Monarchists, but up to the present time Legitimists and Orleanists have been unable to negotiate a fusion or choose a candidate, and party intrigue is still, with the majority, the substitute for national patriotism. With what serene composure must Prince Bismarck watch the strife of French Royalist cliques!—how complacently must he note the outbreak of clerical fanaticism in France, which has both spoilt the prospects of the Legitimist pretender and aroused the indignation of Italy. The German Chancellor has lost his hold upon what remains of French territory, but the reactionists of France have been good enough to find him ample compensation in the shape of an Italian alliance; and the visit of Victor Emmannel to Berlin is almost coincident with the recovery of her freedom of action by France. So true is it that the worst enemies of France are her own citizens.

The interests of Europe and the true welfare of the French people will not suffer by this indefinite postponement of the policy of revenge, and we would fain hope that their manly and restrained bearing during the last two years, in spite of the extravagances of their politicians, is a guarantee that our neighbours will not rush heedlessly into another war without allies or rational hopes of success. France may tolerate the assumptions of the Romish hierarchy, but will shrink from entering the field of conflict to rehabilitate the Pope. She will hardly tolerate for long the ascendency of a clerical faction which has already alienated the Italian people from their natural leaning to the country of Napoleon III. It is just possible that the lapse of time may convince Frenchmen that it is a wiser policy to renew the strength and restore the prestige of the nation by just government and the pacific development of its industrial resources than to recover lost provinces. But we forbear to speculate further upon remote contingencies. At present France is powerless in face of united Germany. She has lost her supremacy in Europe, and will probably never recover it, and it is as true now as it was a year ago that the Republic is the form of Government which least divides her population. But, however that may be, it is certain that, by the union of all parties for truly national objects, by establishing free institutions, by recognising in practice as well as in theory the principle of religious liberty, by breaking down the system of centralisation which keeps the population in a state of pupilage and places a formidable instrument of despotism in the hands of any party that happens to be uppermost, and by allowing full play to industrial energy and commercial activity, our neighbours would reach a more elevated position in the commonwealth of nations than by the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine or the humiliation of Germany. Whether they will elect to carry out such a programme time will decide.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained Princess Dietrichstein Mensdorff and her son, Prince Hugo, for two days last week at Balmoral Castle. Yesterday (Friday) week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Abergeldie Castle, and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. On the following day the Princess of Wales visited her Majesty. The Marquis of Hartington, who is Minister in attendance upon the Queen, and Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson (of Invercauld) dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and the members of the Royal family at Balmoral attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, minister of Crathie. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie. On Monday Prince Leopold left Balmoral for Inverary. The Marquis of Hartington dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral on Tuesday for Inverlochy Castle, Inverness-shire, the seat of Lord Abinger. In attendance were Lady Churchill, Major-General Ponsonby, and Dr. Fox. Her Majesty drove to Ballater, and travelled thence by a special train leaving at twenty minutes to nine o'clock a.m. Lord Kintore accompanied the Royal train to Aberdeen, whence the Queen proceeded, viâ Stanley junction, to Kingussie, where her Majesty left the railway, being received by the Master of Lovat, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and Cluny Macpherson of Cluny. Nearly a thousand persons were assembled, who greeted the Queen with a truly Highland welcome. The Kingussie volunteers formed a guard of honour at the station, which was tastefully decorated with heather and mountain berries. The Queen continued the journey thence in an open carriage, the suite occupying six other carriages. The route lay viâ Badenoch and the demesne of Cluny Macpherson, on the Spey, to Moy, where horses were changed, and a rapid run was made through Glen Spean, viâ Roy Bridge, in Lochaber district, where triumphal arches were erected, and the clan Mackintosh and the retainers of The Mackintosh, in new kilts, were drawn up, headed by their young chief. Horses being again changed, the journey was continued to Spean Bridge, where Lord Abinger welcomed the Queen to the Western Highlands. Her Majesty also held a short conversation with Lady Abinger; and the Hon. Ella Campbell Scarlett, Lord Abinger's eldest daughter, presented a bouquet to the Queen. About 700 people were present, and a floral arch and banners decorated the bridge. Her Majesty continued her journey to Inverlochy, arriving at the castle at ten minutes past eight o'clock, after a drive of nearly fifty miles. A telegram to Fort William announced the Royal arrival, when a rocket was fired from the fort, giving the signal for the lighting of bonfires upon the surrounding hills. Fort William was partially illuminated, and the bells of the several churches were rung. On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove over the farm, and subsequently to the head of Lochiel, and visited Prince Charles Edward Stuart's monument.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Christian have had good sport upon the moors, as well as deer-stalking upon the Balmoral and other Royal estates. The Duke of Edinburgh left Balmoral Castle on Wednesday for the south. He was accompanied by the son of the late King Theodore of Abyssinia. His Royal Highness arrived on Thursday morning in town, remaining for a few days at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, and Prince John of Glucksburg, arrived at Abergeldie Castle yesterday (Friday) week from Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the limited mail from London to Perth, where they partook of breakfast in the station committee-rooms, and after

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a stay of three quarters of an hour the journey was continued via Aberdeen to Fallater, where the Royal travellers were met by the Duke of Edinburgh. A guard of honour of the 78th Highlanders was in attendance, under the command of Lieutenant Kirwan. The Royal party drove thence to Abergeldie. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glucksburg attended Divine service in Crathie church. On Tuesday the Prince was present at the Highland gathering at Aboyne. The Marquis of Huntly mustered his own clansmen, and, at the Marquis's invitation, the Duff and Farquharson Highlanders and the Highlanders from Strathdon were present. The clansmen numbered 200. The Highland games were contested with great spirit.

The King of the Belgians has been making a short visit to Scarborough. On Tuesday he went to York, and remained more than an hour in the cathedral.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden have during the past week visited the principal historical and national buildings of the metropolis. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, with their children, have left London upon their return to Baden-Baden.

Prince and Princess Metternich and the Duke de Croij have left Brown's Hotel for Scotland.

His Excellency Prince de Reuss, German Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, has left Bournemouth, en route for St. Petersburg.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has left Brown's Hotel for Paris.

The Marquis of Conyngham has arrived at Slanes Castle from Drogheda.

The Earl and Countess of Craven have left Sandown, Isle of Wight, for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Witley Court from Germany.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam arrived at Wentworth House on Saturday last from Coollatin Park, in the county of Wicklow.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke have left town for Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Belmore have arrived at Castlecoole, their seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at Brighton from Bessborough House, their seat in Ireland.

The Countess Dowager of Lichfield has left town for Tunbridge Wells.

The Earl of Wilton has arrived in his yacht at Gibraltar from Plymouth.

Viscount and Viscountess Lismore have arrived at Shanbally Castle, in the county of Tipperary.

Lord and Lady Wenlock have left Escrick for Bourton Cottage, Much Wenlock.

The Home Secretary and Mrs. Lowe have returned to Sherbrooke, Caterham.

The Countess of Loudoun has appointed the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot one of the governors of the Grammar School, Dilhorn, Staffordshire, according to the powers given to her Ladyship by the new scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners.

The funeral service on the remains of M. Andrew Beloukha Kokhanowsky, First Secretary to the Russian Embassy and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia, took place at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, on Wednesday. The principal mourners were M. Bartolomei, Councillor of the Embassy, and M. A. de Berg, Russian Consul-General.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ayton, W. A., to be Vicar of Chacombe, Northants.
Bruce, Lloyd Steward; Canon and Prebendary of Tockerington.
Cave, Robert H.; Rector of Covenham St. Bartholomew's, Lincolnshire.
Chandler, Henry C. D.; Vicar of Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire.
Craster, Thos. Henry; Vicar of Bole and Rector of South Wheatley, Notts.
Creeny, Horatio Nelson; Perpetual Curate of Eskdale, Cumberland.
FitzGerald, Frederick; Vicar of Gillingham, Kent.
Furse, C. W.; Honorary Canon of Christ Church.
Law, F. H.; Rector of Lee, Kent.
Lawrence, Charles; Rector of Croft, Darlington.
Layard, Charles Clement; Rector of Combe Hay.
Lewis, David; Vicar of Llangynfelin, Cardiganshire.
Meade, Wakefield S.; Vicar of Frosterley, Durham.
Morris, David Melvill; Vicar of Penally, Pembrokeshire.
Paterson, Charles; Curate of Stoke-with-Walsgrave, Coventry.
Powys, W. Percy; Vicar of Ashow.
Strickland, William Edward; Rector of Egremont, Cumberland.
Thorn, J. T.; Vicar of Stoneleigh.
Turner, William Vlako; Vicar of Bardney, Lincolnshire.
Walsh, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Watford, Herts.
Webber, R. L.; Archdeacon of Demerara.
Wigram, Ernest, Vicar of Brayton; Rector of Whitby.
Wilson, William; Rector of Narberth, Pembrokeshire.
Wilberforce, W. F.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Oldham, Lancashire.
Williams, Arthur Monier; Perpetual Curate of Buttermere, Cumberland.
Wright, C. E.; Incumbent of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.

Last week a new church, of which the Rev. E. Husband is the Incumbent, was opened at Folkestone.

Last week the Archbishop of York consecrated a church, dedicated to St. Peter, at Middlesborough.

On the 3rd inst. the completion of tower and spire was celebrated by two services in the Church of SS. James and John, Derwent-Woodlands, Derbyshire.

Mr. Richard Assheton-Cross, M.P., on Monday laid the foundation-stone of the new church schools in course of erection at Stubshaw Cross, near Ashton-in-Makerfield.

It is stated that the Incumbent of St. John the Divine, Kennington, has received £10,000 from an anonymous donor towards the building of the nave of his church.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Ashley-green, in the parish of Chesham, Bucks, on the 25th ult., by the lady who has so kindly offered to build and endow a church in this poor district.

The Vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, has filed an answer to the objection made against the application for permission to erect a baldacchino in his church. He alleges that such an addition to the building is much desired by a very large number of the parishioners.

Two handsome polished brass tablets have been placed on the north wall of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the two recesses facing the monument to Lord Melbourne, to the memory of the officers, artificers, seamen, marines, and boys who were lost in the Captain, which foundered off Cape Finisterre, Sept. 7, 1870.

The Rev. R. Shepherd (for three years senior curate at St. Michael and All Angels', Hackney) has recently been appointed to the incumbency of Heaton Moor, Lancashire; and on Monday last, at a meeting held at the Manor Rooms, Hackney, a silver tea and coffee service was presented to him from the congregation, a handsome inkstand from the choir, and an illuminated address from the working men.

The Duke of Devonshire, as the surviving trustee under the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, has, upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London, appointed the Rev. Henry Wace, M.A., of Erasmus College, Oxford, Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, to be Boyle Lecturer, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Hessey.

There was a successful choral festival, last Saturday, in the parish church of Wigan. About 250 choristers took part in the service, to whom Canon Baynes, Vicar of Coventry (who had travelled direct from Belgium to be present), gave a touching address on their duties in the morning, and in the evening the Dean of Manchester was the preacher.

Holt parish church, one of the finest and most ancient in the neighbourhood of Wrexham, was on Tuesday reopened, after restoration at a cost of £5000—the Marquis of Westminster being one of the chief donors. The Bishop of St. Asaph preached. He spoke strongly against what he characterised as an undue leaning in the Church of England to the usages and ritual of the Church of Rome.

A meeting of the members of the choir of St. James's Church, Clapton, was held on Tuesday, to wish "Good-bye" to the Rev. D. B. Morris, M.A., and to present him with an elegantly-bound quarto edition of "Mercer's Psalter," inscribed with their names. The rev. gentleman has received an appointment from the Duke of Argyll, and is about to leave for India, to join the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment.

The church of Egleton, a chapelry in the parish of Oakham, Rutland, was reopened on the 27th ult., after having been restored by Mr. J. Tait, architect. The work has been carried out chiefly by the instrumentality of the Rev. F. Johnston, Senior Curate of Oakham, supported by the liberality of Mr. G. H. Finch, M.P., who doubled the amount contributed by the parishioners and their friends.

NEW TOWNHALL, BRADFORD.

The prosperous manufacturing town of Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is making itself ready for the Congress of the British Association of Science. Its new Townhall was formally opened, last Tuesday, by the Mayor, Mr. M. W. Thompson, as Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone, who had been asked, were unable to attend. His Worship was accompanied by Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. E. Miall, M.P., and Mr. Powell, M.P. There was an elaborate procession of forty-five different trades, each with its trophy borne on a dray or "lorry," which represented the processes of manufacturing industry or samples of its produce; besides which there was a great display of flags and standards, with eighteen bands of music, and guards of Fusiliers and Artillery Volunteers. Some Illustrations are in hand, to appear in next week's paper. But the rain, which fell heavily at noon that day, sadly interfered with the effect of the procession. There was an illumination of the public buildings and streets in the evening. On Wednesday night the front of the new Townhall was lit up with the lime-light, and the Mayor provided a display of fireworks in Peel Park.

We give an Illustration of the Townhall, which has been built at a cost of £100,000, exclusive of the site, valued at £40,000. The architects are Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford; Messrs. J. Ives and Son, of Shipley, were the contractors. The whole is built of white freestone, from the quarries at Cliffe Wood, near Bradford, the finest Yorkshire building-stone. The principal front towards Market-street is 275 ft. in length and 70 ft. in height, and the massive tower is 23 ft. square and 200 ft. in height. The façade shows a basement, ground floor, first and second floors, and attic. The ground-floor windows are square-headed; those of the first floor have pointed arches, and the third floor presents a continuous arcade of window openings and niches, and the niches present a complete gallery of sculptured statues of the Sovereigns of England from William the Conqueror, Elizabeth and Victoria being on each side of the principal entrance. The statues, thirty-five in number, are by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, London. The carved stonework on the exterior, as well as in the borough court, council-chamber, and corridors, is beautiful in design and artistically executed. The building is divided into three portions, and has three entrances, one for each. In the centre are the council-chamber and the Mayor's suite of apartments; at one end are the various municipal offices, at the other is the borough court, which communicates with the police offices below. The central staircase within the principal entrance is lighted by windows at the sides, 30 ft. in height, filled with stained glass, representing the arms of the boroughs of Yorkshire. Light is also gained from the ceiling, through stained-glass windows, showing the arms and crest of Bradford. The ceiling is richly decorated, the walls are stencilled in imitation of tapestry, and the legend by which the manor of Bradford was held of John o'Gaunt—the presentation of the tongue of the boar, instead of the head without the tongue, which is held by a discomfited rival—is portrayed on the wall at the top of the first flight of steps. The council-chamber, the most elegant room in the building, is 40 ft. square, and of proportionate height. The lower parts of the walls have oak panels, the upper panels, exquisitely carved, representing fruit and flowers. Above the oak the walls are arcaded in stone, and the ceiling is gorgeously yet tastefully decorated in gold and colours. The floors are of oak parqueterie. An oak screen and canopy placed inside the chamber, and inclosed by folding-doors, shuts off any draught from the entrance-door. Under the canopy is the Mayor's seat. The Aldermen sit left and right of his Worship, the Town Clerk immediately below the Mayor, and seats for the Councillors are arranged in a semicircle facing the chair. A gallery, to which there is a separate entrance, is provided for the public. The chamber is lighted from the top and sides, the windows being filled with stained glass, exhibiting the armorial bearings of Bradford and other boroughs. The seats are covered with maroon-coloured morocco leather, and all the fittings are in oak, covered to correspond with the panels. The borough court, which is lofty and well lighted and ventilated, measures 53 ft. by 37 ft. The fittings are of oak, and the room is simply but effectively ornamented. The lower parts of the walls are panelled in oak, then comes a stone arcade, and the ceiling springs from stone corbels and shafts. The court is lighted from the top by stained-glass windows, and by windows in the wall. The ceiling is quite as gorgeous in gold and colour as the council-chamber, and superior to it in height. The sides are coved. In the angles are figures emblematical of Industry and Agriculture, Architecture and Engineering, the Arts and Sciences, and Commerce and Navigation. Other figures represent Fortitude, Hope, Mercy, and Justice; and an open book, containing ten numerals, brings to remembrance the Commandments. The tower is not only used for ventilation, but contains a clock with four dials, and a peal of carillon bells, playing twenty-one tunes. All the ventilation-shafts converge in the tower, where the upward draught is assisted by a coil of hot-water pipes. The great clock, made by Messrs. Gillett and Bland, steam-clock factory, Croydon, strikes the hours upon a bell of about 4½ tons, with a hammer weighing 3 cwt., and chimes the quarters on four other bells, the same as at the Westminster Palace. The time is shown upon four dials, each 10 ft. 6 in. in diameter, with cast-iron figures and minutes, glazed with opal glass, and illuminated at night by gas; and, by a very ingenious arrangement of mechanism, applied to the clock, the gas is turned up and down so as to suit all seasons of the year, providing for long and short days; so that no attendance will be required to turn the gas on and off. This is the first time the invention has been applied.

THE PUNJAUB CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The camp of exercise for the Indian army, held in the early part of this year, under the personal superintendence of Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief, has become a thing of the past. Yet there may be some interest still remaining in the scenes displayed by our three Illustrations, from the sketches taken by a naval officer—Lieutenant Francis Ingram Palmer—who visited the camp while on leave of absence from his ship, then lying at Bombay. The sketches have, as may be readily supposed, lain some time in our hands, but the publication of the Engravings has been deferred for want of space. The field of operations was an area of 700 square miles in the Hassun Abdul country, at the north-western angle of the Punjaub frontier, beyond Rawul Pindee, and towards the Indus, near the Fort of Attock. It is distant nearly 2000 miles from Bombay, by rail and dawk road, but still farther from Calcutta. Three separate camps were formed, each containing a force of some 5000 European and native soldiers, with about 3500 followers, making in all 26,000 men. The troops under each of the Generals commanding were at first drilled and exercised apart. Latterly, the whole army was massed together, and was then divided into two forces, supposed to represent the advanced guards of two opposing large armies. They executed a series of strategic manœuvres and sham fights, which had much interest for spectators acquainted with the military art. The particular subjects of our Illustrations are merely two or three scenes and incidents in and around the camp. One of these is the apparition of a steam elephant, as we might call the monster of a traction engine dragging a load of beer from the Murree station along the Grand Trunk road to Hassun Abdul. It contrasted strangely, indeed, with the beasts of burden commonly used in Asia, and these were not a little terrified by meeting their new mechanical competitor on the road.

THE TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

The bright-faced sun, that sometimes shines upon us in the day-time, is a very good-natured potentate. He does a great deal of service, one way and another, to all that live on every planet within reach of his bountiful, healthful, beautiful rays. Let the astronomer, the physicist, and the physiologist combine to describe their beneficent natural effects. Our theme on this occasion is a more trivial incident. This blessed sun, though inconceivably sublime and powerful, is not above lending his aid to the harmless amusement of a child, who crows with glee and claps her little hands to see the dancing lights and shadows on the wall. There may indeed be, as poets have imagined, a spirit of Divine sympathy ruling the least as the mightiest operation of elemental forces, which can share in the babe's innocent mirth, or in the sportive joy of Wordsworth's "Kitten with the falling leaves." It is very kind of the sun, we must say again, great and glorious as he is, to let his rays be employed for the mere innocent gratification of a young person's fancy. Here he is, as you may observe in our Engraving, helping the shilling photographer, with his box of chemical apparatus muffled in a cloth and propped on a pair of sticks, to catch the likeness of that pretty nursemaid's face, who stands, with her infant charge in her arms, a willing subject of this marvellous portrait-taking art! It is for a soft word from the soldier, her gallant admirer, that Mary Ann consents to undergo this process, at his expense no doubt, that he may carry the photograph with him to barracks, and may there extol her charms in the hearing of envious comrades. Let us hope that she will be prudent in her dealings with this smart young member of the Queen's military service; and that she will not lose much more time in the sunny afternoon, but soon place the baby in the perambulator and pursue the course of her duty, returning in good temper, and with a pure heart and conscience, to the house of her vigilant mistress, who would be much grieved if Mary Ann were to get her head turned by any foolish talk. It would not be the sun's fault, nor yet the moon's, but the weakness of our poor humanity, and more especially of that frail womanhood, to which the contemplation of her own personal beauty has ever proved a snare, from the time when Eve first beheld her face in the glassy surface of a pool in Eden to the present ingenious age of photography and other modern devices, amazing the rustic bystanders with the cheap results of science most easily applied. The trick is performed, in a few minutes, by that cunning magician with his head in a bag, and Mary Ann's photographic portrait is handed over to Private Jack Robinson of the Royal Hampton Court Guards, who has already given her, by way of exchange, a likeness of his own martial figure, with the moustache in perfect trim.

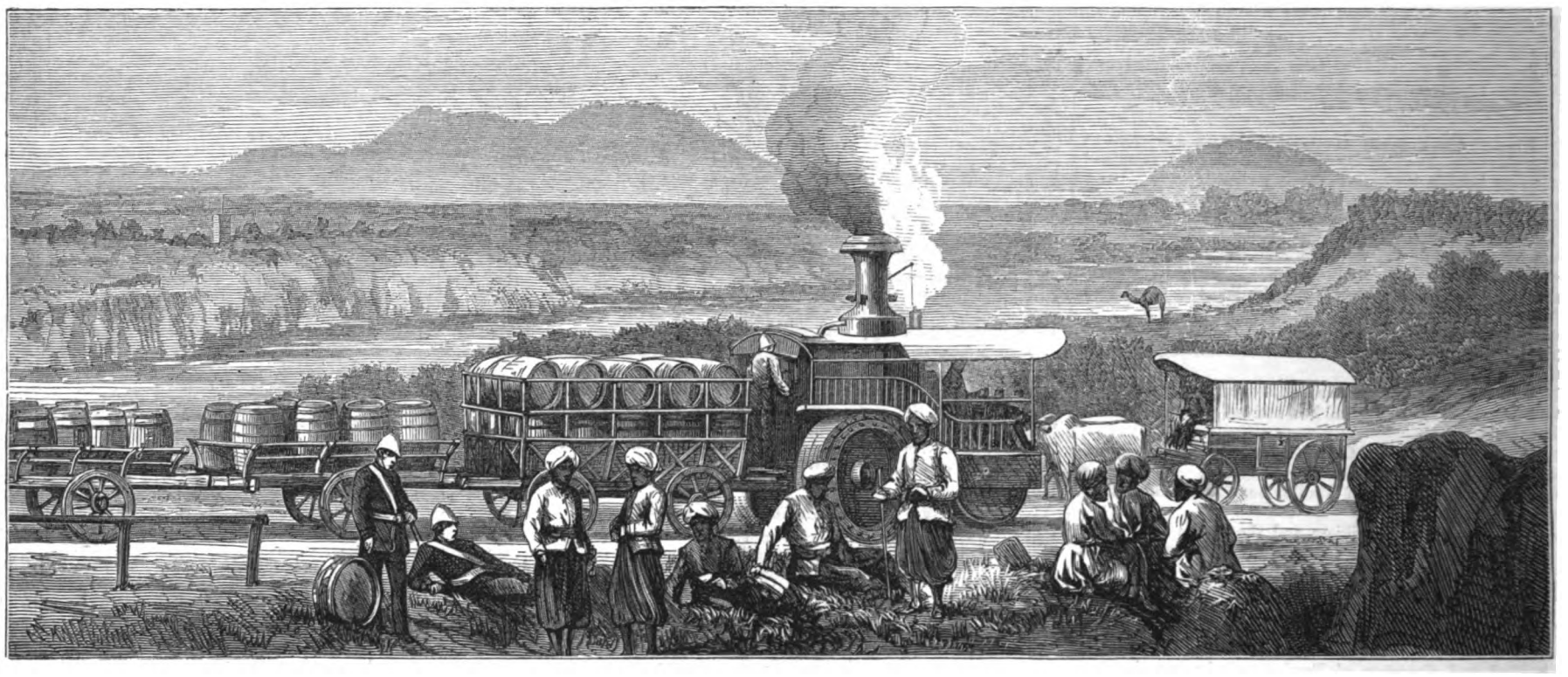
The Weigh House Chapel, on Fish-street-hill, which has been closed some months for repairs and decorations, was reopened on Sunday, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Binney, the late minister, who preached the first sermon in the chapel when it was built, about forty years ago.

It was stated that the prize gained by the Welsh choir at the Crystal Palace, a gilt cup and cover, had been manufactured by Mr. Streeter. This is incorrect; it was made by Messrs. Cox and Sons, of Southampton-street, Strand. The cup of which we gave an Illustration was made by Streeter. This was not competed for, but was given to commemorate the Welsh choir's success in winning the challenge prize, made by Messrs. Cox and Sons, which cost £1000. They also made the mace for the opening of the Bradford Townhall.

The project for an amalgamation of the National Union of Agricultural Labourers, whose head-quarters are at Leamington, and the other unions of a similar character throughout the country, has failed.——The English Agricultural Labourers' Union having determined to inquire into the condition of the Irish labourer, a report upon the subject has recently been presented to the council, chiefly referring to the south and south-eastern parts of the sister kingdom. This document describes the wretched state of the mud cabins, and declares that a worse-fed, worse-clad man than the Irish agricultural labourer is not to be found in Europe. The rate of wages depends much upon locality and circumstances, but averages about 6s. or 7s. per week of at least sixty hours. The cabins are all held at will, and the men and their families are frequently ejected without compensation, according to the pleasure of the farmer or landlord, Mr. Gladstone's Land Act not being applicable to the case of mere "cotters." It is proposed to establish an Irish union similar to the English one.

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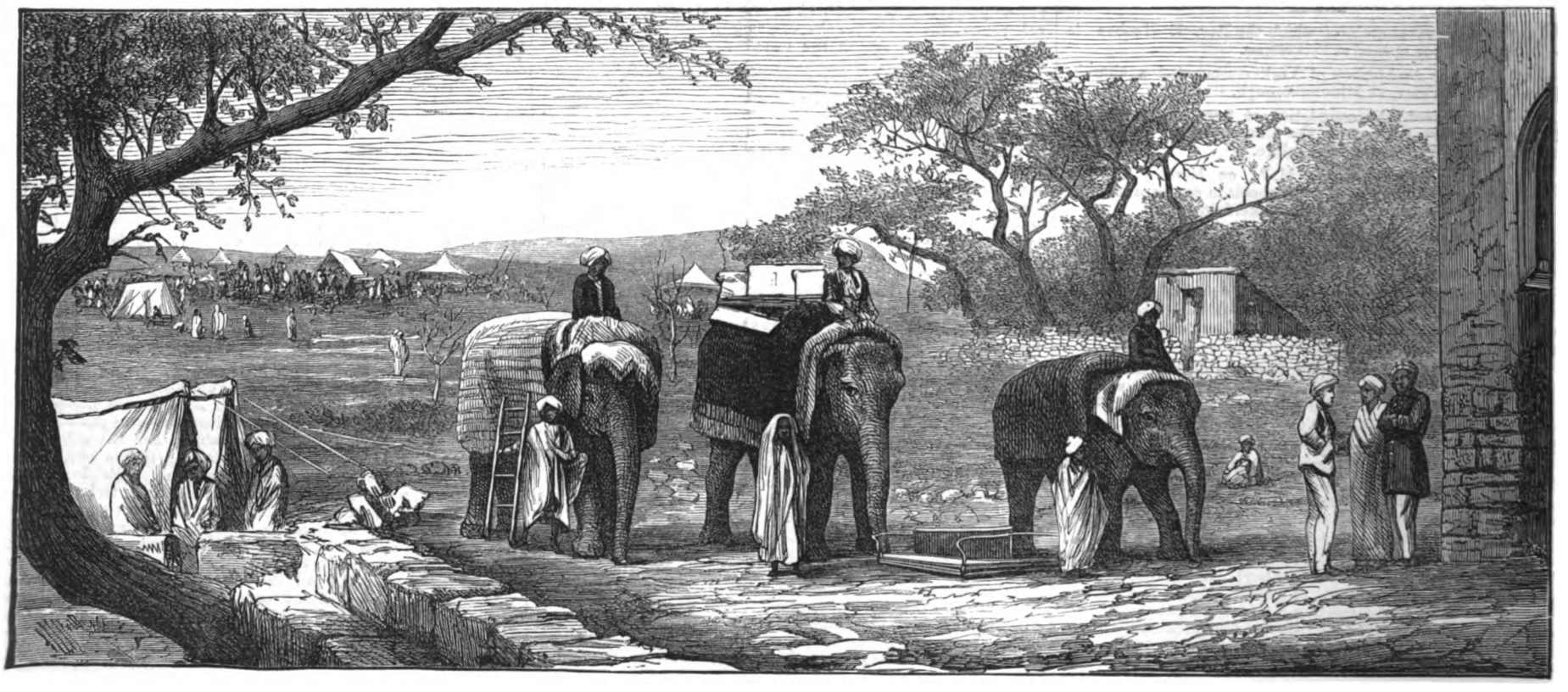
INDIAN FRONTIER SKETCHES.



TRACTION-ENGINE ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD, NEAR LAWRENCEPORE.



RECONNOITRING PARTY, CAMP OF EXERCISE, PUNJAUB.



VIEW OF THE CAMP NEAR NOURMAHAL'S TOMB.

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the will, were occupied from eight in the morning until noon and from half-past one to five, and they calculate that, even in applying themselves thus closely to the task, not less than four days will be required to complete the inventory. The jewels, those at least already examined, are contained in a sort of wadded roller case, and are fixed and arranged in order; brooches, buttons, rings, &c. None of an exceptional value have been so far discovered; the richest diamond is estimated at 60,000f., another at 20,000f., but many are not worth more than 1000f. The yellow-tinted Cape diamonds abounded in the collection, mounted or isolated. A pair of epaulettes and a hat-band, sparkling with brilliants, would be of immense value if these latter were of purer water. A very fine black diamond, rather fitted for a museum or collection than for wear, was set down at a high figure, but will, of course, only sell to an amateur who can appreciate its worth. There is also a statuette in rubies, over three inches high; the stones are not quite pure, but the work of art itself is of exquisite taste." It is stated in a Geneva telegram that the diamonds have been valued as scarcely worth more than £100,000. —— There has been found a correspondence with the late Emperor Napoleon, which is said to be of a very curious character.——The Brunswick *Tageblatt* states that Duke William has renounced all personal claim on his late brother's property, and the will is said to have been recognised as valid by the Brunswick Government. Only claims affecting the entailed property of the Crown will be legally vindicated. It is stated, however, that the will is to be opposed in the Swiss courts by the Countess of Civry, who claims to be his daughter by a morganatic marriage between the Duke and her mother. In 1865 she was unsuccessful in an application to the French courts against the Duke, one half of whose fortune she now claims.

THE NEW LAW ON UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

The new Act on merchant shipping, which was passed on the last day of the recent Session, contains several important provisions on unseaworthy ships, which came into force when the statute received the Royal assent. Other parts of the Act, with reference to signals and the conveyance of dangerous goods, &c., will not take effect till Nov. 1 next. There are thirty-three sections and three schedules.

British ships are now to be marked in a conspicuous manner in the way specified, under penalties. For safety and the prevention of accidents there are several sections of a most important character. Where the Board of Trade have received a complaint, or have reason to believe that any British ship is, by reason of the defective condition of her full equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, they may appoint a competent person to survey such ship and the equipments, machinery, and cargo thereof, and to report thereon to the board. A penalty of £50 is to be incurred for obstructing such survey. The board, on receipt of a report that such vessel is in an unfit condition and dangerous to human life if she proceeds to sea, may order her detention until the alterations required are made. The costs of the survey are to be paid by the owner. On a complaint to the board of a defective vessel, the board may require security to be given for the detention and loss sustained if the vessel is not in the condition alleged, and the board to be liable to the owner for loss sustained when a survey is ordered and the vessel declared to be seaworthy. On appeal, the Court before which the case is heard may order a survey "anew."

The sections which do not take effect until Nov. 1 relate to collisions and dangerous goods, which are not to be sent without proper notice, and may be refused and thrown overboard if improperly sent. New signals set forth are to be used on and after Nov. 1.

The law, as now amended, particularly in reference to unseaworthy ships, is of an important character.

The election for Renfrewshire, rendered vacant by the elevation of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce to the Peerage, took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate by a majority of 178. The numbers were—Colonel Campbell, 1855; Colonel Mure, 1677. —— The O'Donoghue visited Tralee on Wednesday, and attempted to address the electors. He was favourably received by his supporters, but the riotous conduct of the Home-Rule faction rendered it impossible for his speech to be heard.——Mr. Horsman, M.P., has announced his intention of delivering a series of addresses to his constituents at Liskeard on leading political topics in the first week of December.

Two more railway accidents, besides those noted at page 254, occurred on Wednesday. Fortunately they were unattended with loss of life, although causing considerable injury to persons as well as to property. At the Coroner's inquest on the Wigan railway accident Captain Tyler read a lengthy statement of the result of his official inquiry. He sifted the various theories which had come before him till only two feasible alternatives were left—first, that the points had been opened while the train was passing; secondly, that the flange of the first of the eight carriages had slipped and struck the near tongue of the facing points. He declared the last conclusion to be unavoidable, and therefore recommended that fast trains should have to slacken speed materially in passing such stations as Wigan. While Captain Tyler was reading his elaborate condemnation of facing points at Wigan, a fresh illustration of their danger was occurring at Watford—also on the London and North Western Railway. A train had passed that station about a hundred yards, when part of it ran on to another set of rails, leaving the engine and tender on the main line. The carriage which bore the strain of the divergence was jerked off the rails and overturned, but its occupants were speedily rescued. None of them were seriously hurt. A Great Northern express train ran into some empty carriages at Lofthouse station, near Wakefield, and the concussion injured several passengers, none of whom, however, is believed to be very seriously hurt. There was an accident near the Sawbridgeworth station on the Great Eastern Railway on Thursday. An axle of a truck belonging to a coal-train breaking caused the brake to turn over on the down-line as a passenger-train was passing. A few persons were injured. Several of the principal officials of the South-Western Railway have visited the scene of the accident near Guildford. No further deaths are reported. The inquest was formally opened on Wednesday, and adjourned for a week.—— A large boiler exploded, on Wednesday, at the Beehive Ironworks, East Jarrow, near South Shields, killing a man and a boy, scalding and cutting several workmen (five of whom were very seriously injured), and setting on fire and otherwise damaging several buildings in the neighbourhood. —— A schooner, laden with flint, foundered, on Wednesday morning, near the Bell Buoy, at the entrance of the Mersey, and four of her crew of five men, including the captain, were drowned. The survivor kept himself afloat until he was picked up by a steamer bound from Belfast.

MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

It is scarcely requisite now to remind readers that the meetings of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester take place annually at one or other of those places, being consequently triennial in their recurrence at each.

Their object, which they have so long and so beneficially served, is to aid the diocesan clerical charities in benefiting the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy in the dioceses named. Former festivals having on some occasions resulted in losses, the number of stewards who guarantee the payment of all expenses has gradually been augmented. In the present instance the list of names, headed by that of the president—Lord Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of the county—specifies eighty-eight noblemen, clergymen, and gentry, among whom any loss would be divided—a contingency now, and for some time past, of exceptional occurrence. The festival performances themselves, however, bring but little profit to the charity, the real source of aid being the collections which are made at the doors of the cathedral after each morning's performance, and subsequent donations. These have amounted, at several recent festivals, to very large sums—in 1861, to £1075 17s. 7d.; in 1864, to £1100 14s.; in 1867, to £1410 5s.; and, in 1870, to £1078 7s. 1d.

The arrangements for this year's festival included the engagement of a full and efficient orchestra, with M. Sainton as leading violinist, and comprising many other eminent artistes who were likewise associated with the recent Birmingham festival. The chorus consisted of the three united choirs, reinforced from various sources. The solo singers will be specified in noticing the performances.

The one hundred and fiftieth meeting of the Three-Choir Festivals commenced in Hereford Cathedral, on Tuesday, after the special morning service, with which the proceedings are always inaugurated. The sermon, having, as usual, reference to the objects of the festival, was preached by the Rev. Archer Clive, chancellor of the choir, who took for his text the twenty-first verse of the first chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, on which theme the preacher based an able discourse in advocacy of the benevolent purposes of the festival. The service included the co-operation of the members of the combined choirs, who gave effect to the music selected, Dr. Wesley having presided at the organ. About an hour after the conclusion of the service, the first festival performance commenced in the cathedral with "Elijah," which was given with some features identical with those of its recent performance at Birmingham; Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Mr. Santley having been again among the principal singers; the vocal solos having been divided between these and Misses Edith Wynne and Enriquez, Messrs. Montem Smith, E. Lloyd, and Santley.

Tuesday evening's concert, in the Shire Hall, began with the overture to, and a selection from, Rossini's "Semiramide," in which the solo music of the title-heroine, of Arsace, and of Assur was sung respectively by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Signor Agnesi, as in the fine stage performances of the work given at the Drury-Lane Opera, and recently noticed.

The second part of the concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection, which included solos by the principal vocalists, a brilliant fantasia for the violin, composed and performed by Mr. Sainton, and encored; and a part-song finely sung by the Bradford Choral Society, and also repeated.

On Wednesday morning "Jephthah" was given in the cathedral. This work, the last of the numerous series of Handel's oratorios, was long ignored until revived at the concerts of Mr. Barnby's choir. In the performance now referred to the choruses produced a fine effect amid the solemn surroundings of the beautiful building in which they were heard. The movements, "No more to Ammon's god," "O God, behold our sore distress," "When His loud voice," and "Theme sublime" were particularly impressive. The solos were throughout effectively rendered by Misses Edith Wynne and Enriquez, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Santley.

A strong contrast to the grandeur and sublimity of Handel was offered by the second portion of Wednesday morning's programme, which consisted of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," a work full of genius and beauty, although not comparable to the other in the higher attributes of sacred music. The solos in the "Sabat" were finely sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Agnesi.

On Wednesday evening "St. Paul" was given in the cathedral—the principal solos by Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Montem Smith, and Signor Agnesi.

The closing performances of Thursday and Friday will be noticed next week. On the day first named Sir F. Gore Ouseley's new oratorio, "Hagar," was produced.

THEATRES.

The course of theatrical matters continues to be irregular, and leads us from the adventurous enterprise of the West-End in favour of new pieces to the somewhat safer practice at the East of encouraging revivalist stars. At the Standard Mr. Creswick appeared on Monday in Hamlet, his performance of which is too well known to admit of repeated criticism. At Sadler's Wells Miss Marriott appeared in the same rôle, and commanded a crowded house. The part of Ophelia was sustained by Miss Marston-Leigh, the best representative of the character now on the boards. Miss Marriott's engagement is for twelve nights, and includes "Love's Sacrifice," which was acted on Tuesday (Miss Marston-Leigh impersonating the part of Herminie with striking vivacity and force), and also "The Wife's Secret," which was performed on Thursday, followed by "Ingomar" on Friday. The experiment has been signally encouraged, and promises to prove a great success.

A novelty has been produced at the Gaiety, entitled "Seeing Toole," an imitation of an occasional farce which long ago amused the public, called "Seeing Wright." The piece has a twin-authorship, Mr. John Hollingshead and Mr. R. Reece having both had a finger in the pie, and is a piece of arrant nonsense. The scene is laid in the lobby of the theatre, where Mr. Toole is mistaken for a boxkeeper by some actors out for a holiday, who are assembled not to act, but to mix with the audience, among whom are Mr. Larkin (Mr. Maclean) and his nieces, Miss Jemima Gollop (Miss Harrison) and Miss Polly Gollop (Miss E. Farren). Polly is a lover of stage-performances, and induces the supposed boxkeeper to take her behind the scenes, and afterwards to rehearse a scene with her. Mr. Toole had been previously compelled to change his costume for a militia suit by one Bill Barker (Mr. Soutar). Ultimately he is arrested by a detective named Missit (Mr. Butler), and Mr. Larkins is followed by his jealous wife (Mrs. H. Leigh), whose complaints add not a little to the fun. This tissue of absurdities prospered with the audience and will bear repetition.

On Monday was produced at the same theatre a burlesque drama, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, under the name of "an original piece of absurdity entitled 'Our Own Antony and Cleopatra.'" Notwithstanding it was supported by the talents of Mr. J. L. Toole as Ptolemy, and Miss E. Farren as Antony, to say nothing of Miss Selina Dolaro as Cleopatra, so thoroughly inane was the whole affair that the house protested against its repetition. The fact is burlesque has been done to death, and the attempt to raise it from an occasional entertainment into a permanent institution must ultimately fail.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the wet weather of last week, there really seemed a good chance of a fine Doncaster meeting; but, though it did not actually rain during our journey northwards, rain was only postponed till the following day, and some of the best racing we have ever witnessed was greatly spoilt by the incessant downpour. A splendid field of thirteen turned out for the Fitzwilliam Stakes, though neither Winslow nor Lily Agnes, the latter of whom was considered the pick of the entry, came to the post. After numerous false starts, La Jeunesse got off with a good lead; and, though the Lady Palmerston filly gained rapidly on her at the finish, she could never get up, and was defeated cleverly by a neck, La Jeunesse thus showing great improvement on her York form, when Ringwood gave her 3 4 lb. and a head-beating. Lady Bothwell had a very easy task in the Filly Stakes, and the followers of Mr. Merry were thus early put on excellent terms with themselves. The Great Yorkshire Handicap brought out a field of a dozen, of which Pirate (6 st.), on the strength of a very high trial, was made a hot favourite, though Kingcraft (8 st. 4 lb.), in spite of something like twenty consecutive defeats, had plenty of supporters. He, however, ran as currishly as usual, refusing to make the slightest effort just at the critical point, and though Newhouse rode Pirate very hard for the last quarter of a mile, he won pretty cleverly at the finish by a length from Freeman (8 st. 5 lb.). Mestizo (6 st. 6 lb.), the newly-named Little Savage colt, was third, and thus his chance for the St. Leger was completely disposed of. The much-improved Tipster scored a clever victory over his two opponents in the Glasgow Stakes; and then, in spite of the immense reputation of Sir William Wallace, eleven other two-year-olds came out for the Champagne Stakes. Peeping Tom was reported to be greatly improved, but he was the first beaten, and though Sir William Wallace ran very prominently to the bend, he then suddenly collapsed, and Napoleon III., taking the lead about one hundred yards from home, won cleverly by a neck from Feu d'Amour, a dark colt in M. Lefevre's team. The form, as far as Sir William Wallace was concerned, was manifestly wrong, as moderate animals like Aventurière and Farnsfield were third and fourth, and we have since heard that Mr. Merry's colt is coughing. Perhaps the prettiest race of the day was the match between Hellebore and Verger, in which the riding of both Chaloner and J. Osborne was of the most brilliant description.

The weather on the Leger day was a pleasant contrast to that of Tuesday, and we never saw a denser crowd assembled on the Moor. Two of the races before the great event were reduced to matches, in both of which the favourite was easily beaten; Apology pulling up very lame after her defeat by George Frederick, who, by-the-way, is a grand-looking own brother to Albert Victor and Louise Victoria; and Narcissus standing no chance against Aniseed. Eight numbers only were hoisted for the St. Leger, and the first to appear on the course was Mestizo. There is a useful, wear-and-tear look about him, though he naturally attracted little attention after his indifferent display on the previous day. Negro, who came next, is as handsome as ever, and seems to have grown a good deal since the spring; but a recent trial with Flageolet had shown his trainer that he possessed no chance, and, but for M. Lefevre's known partiality for seeing his colours in all important races, he would probably not have started. Andred was as fit as he always is; still, though he showed more muscle than in the early part of the year, he is too high on the leg to be a really good-looking colt, and he will never get more than an easy mile in good company. The fourth to appear was Kaiser, and it is not surprising that he became a hotter favourite than ever after the Yorkshiremen had looked him over. Gilbert had done wonders with him since York; his coat shone like satin, and, though he evidently had some strong gallops in the last fortnight, he looked full of life and wonderfully muscular; in fact, he only wants a little more length to be the picture of a high-class thoroughbred. He was closely followed by Chandos, perhaps the best-looking of the eight candidates. His new owner fancied him greatly for a place, though he has so often shown that he is much more at home over the T.Y.C. than in a race of this length. Mr. Merry's three were the last to leave the saddling inclosure, but at length Merry Sunshine emerged from it, his jockey wearing all yellow; Doncaster was close at his heels, Webb, who piloted him in the Derby, being distinguished by a white cap, and behind him came Marie Stuart, who seemed quite the Yorkshire idol, with T. Osborne up, in the familiar "yellow and black." Merry Sunshine, who was only started to make the running, may be passed by without remark, and of the other two we certainly preferred the colt, though nothing could be said against Marie Stuart on the score of condition. After the usual parade past the stand, the procession being headed by Merry Sunshine and whipped in by Marie Stuart, the eight went down to the post, and got off at the first attempt to a fair start, though Merry Sunshine was left several lengths behind, and could not fulfil his mission and go to the front till they had run nearly a quarter of a mile, Doncaster then lying second, Marie Stuart third or fourth, and Kaiser being in the rear. We did not see exactly where Merry Sunshine was dispossessed of the lead; but Marie Stuart, next to the rails, rounded the bend for home with a slight lead, Kaiser being on her right, and Doncaster on the outside, and it was quite clear that the race was at the mercy of these three. At the distance Kaiser was disposed of, and Doncaster, closing up with his stable companion, looked terribly dangerous as they passed the stand, both jockeys being hard at work; the filly, however, stayed the better of the pair, and, drawing away again in the last fifty yards, won by half a length, Kaiser being double that distance behind Doncaster, and nothing else finishing within many lengths of the trio. Mr. Merry has thus crowned his wonderful Epsom successes by finishing first and second for the Leger with his Oaks and Derby winners; and the correctness of the Derby running was so conclusively proved that, but for the unfortunate break down of Gang Forward, we have no doubt that he and Kaiser would have had another desperate struggle for third place. The Portland Plate, which had been brought forward from Thursday, produced a capital field of twenty-three, and was won cleverly by Grand Flâneur (7 st. 3 lb.), though Blenheim (9 st. 3 lb.) carried his heavy weight most gallantly; and we left the course after the clever victory of Winslow in the Queen's Plate.

Next week we shall give a complete account of the yearling sales, which will be unusually heavy.

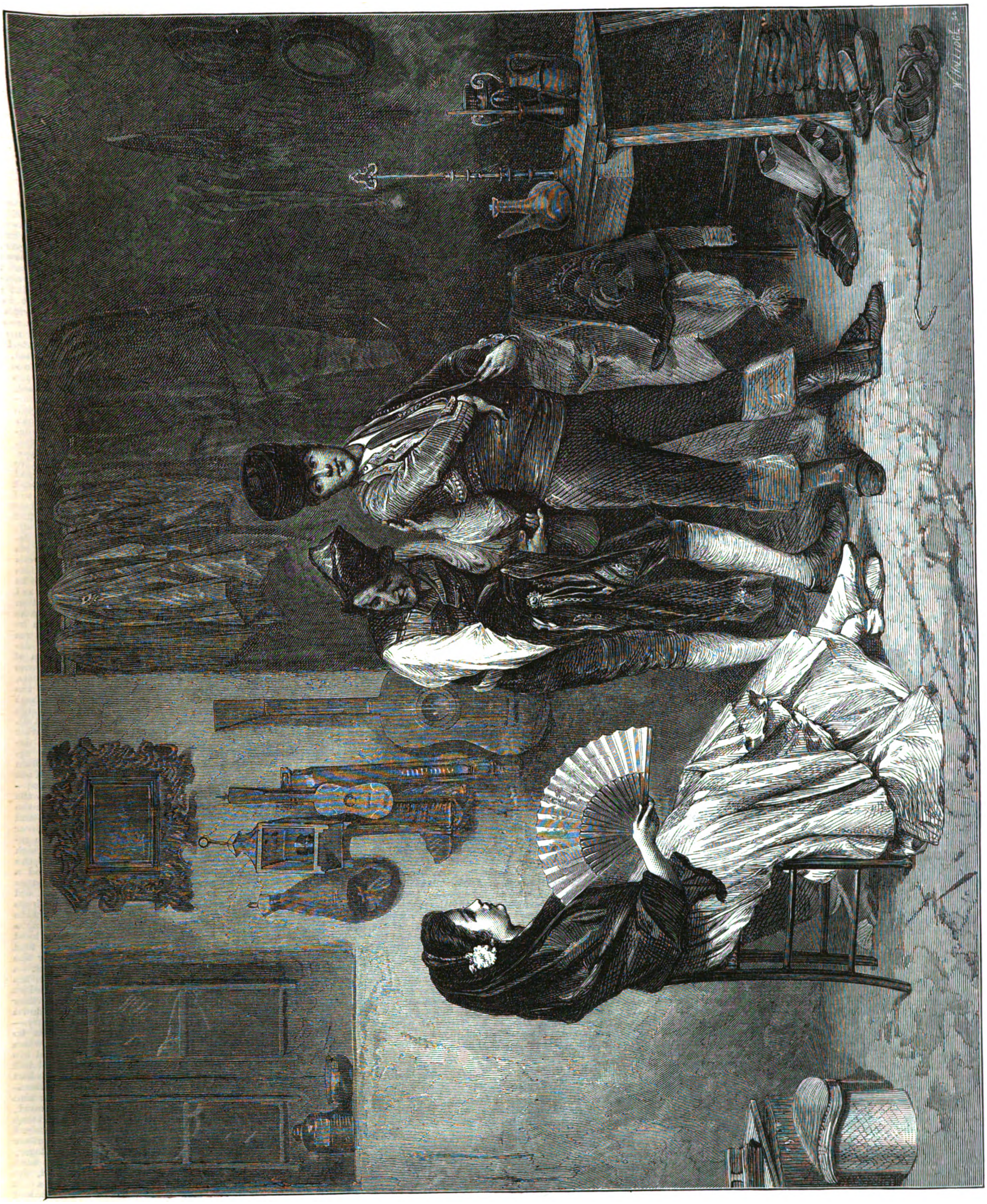
Chester has been en fête this week, on account of the exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, which has been held on the Roodee.

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GATHERING OF ENGLISH PILGRIMS AT THE PRO-CATHEDRAL, KENSINGTON, FOR THE PILGRIMAGE TO PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

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NEW BOOKS.

As materials for history and biography, if not with a view to any future chance of dynastic pretensions, the publication of Napoleon III.'s latest writings has considerable interest for readers of every nation. A volume has just been issued by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle, which is entitled *Posthumous Works and Unpublished Autographs of Napoleon III. in Exile*, collected and arranged by Count Alfred de la Chapelle. This gentleman was one of the special correspondents of the *Standard* newspaper in the war between France and Germany. He afterwards joined the late Emperor at Chiselhurst, where he was employed as literary assistant to his Imperial Majesty. A narrative of the three-months' campaign, from the outbreak of war on the Moselle to the capitulation of Montmédy after the grand defeat at Sedan, was compiled by M. de la Chapelle, in November, 1870, from his own letters, with some completing additions and corrections. This narrative was revised by the Emperor when already printed and published. The Emperor's marginal annotations, of which there are nearly thirty, written in French, accompany the English translation of M. de la Chapelle's original work, forming part of the new volume. They are engraved in facsimile of his Majesty's handwriting, which was, however, so bad in those last few months of his life that some words cannot easily be deciphered by persons familiar with the French language. It was not by previous arrangement, or with an express view to publication, that the Emperor made these annotations. The author called on the Emperor and Empress at Camden Place on March 28, 1871, having parted from his Majesty at Sedan. They spoke with approval of the narrative he had produced, and he received a gift of the Emperor's annotated copy. From that time Count de la Chapelle was constantly engaged in aiding the Emperor's literary labours. He visited the Emperor almost daily, at nine o'clock in the morning, to receive his instructions, or draughts and rough notes, for the pamphlets by which Napoleon III. sought to vindicate his personal administration. The first of these was a brief essay, called *Principles, by a Late Diplomatist*, laying the guilt of treason upon General Trochu and others who formed the "Government of National Defence," on Sept. 4, 1870, when the Regency of the Empress was overthrown, and denouncing also M. Thiers and the Assembly of Versailles, because they decreed the Emperor's deposition. This protest was written by his Majesty's own hand, and its style is characteristic, as must have appeared to every reader acquainted with his political addresses. It is, of course, included among the contents of the present volume. A work of greater permanent value is the Emperor's treatise on *The Military Forces of France and the Campaign of* 1870, which occupies in this volume a hundred and thirty pages. It was finished at the end of January, 1872; but its publication was delayed by the advice of "certain influential personages," till the debates in the French Assembly, a few months later, upon the new law of conscription and army reorganisation. A portion of this treatise, more especially dealing with the practical questions of military administration, but tending to excuse the Emperor for the disordered condition of the French army in the war, appeared in May, 1872, under the name of M. de la Chapelle. But this gentleman had nothing to do with its authorship; he only corrected the printer's proofs, and attended to such details of publication. The private notes addressed to him for this work by his Imperial master are reproduced as autographs in the volume before us, with the very writing on the outside of the envelope for each letter sent by post, and even the penny postage-stamp and post-office mark. Sometimes the direction is to "M. le Comte de la Chapelle, 200, Fleet-street, E.C.," sometimes "48, Cornhill, E.C.," or "4, Westbourne-villas, Harrow-road." These communications not only prove—what we knew very well before—that his Majesty was an experienced writer for the press, and had a minute acquaintance with typographic business, but also that he was ever most observant of the forms of courtesy in dealing with his servants and social inferiors. But this, likewise, is a well-known trait of his character, and the testimony of all who personally approached him has borne witness that his demeanour was that of a thorough gentleman, winning the affectionate esteem of his dependants, his guests, and his private friends. In spite of his fatal mistakes as a statesman, and of some very serious faults in his personal conduct, there was much good, as we have always declared, in the illustrious man who died last January at Camden Place. We feel sure that he was, and is, most sincerely mourned by those who knew him best; and it is not without respectful sympathy that we peruse the concluding parts of this volume. They tell us something of the Emperor's latter days, in a dignified though enforced retirement from active life. We are told, for instance, of his visitors at Camden Place, amongst whom the late Mr. Thornton Hunt was one, who describes his interview with the Emperor in an interesting letter. We learn a little about the studies with which the Imperial exile occupied himself, ranging from high problems of European policy and from wide historical researches to his old theme of the use of artillery, and an improved household grate for the more economical heating of rooms. His care for the education of his son, the Prince Imperial, is also touched upon. The last chapter is a short but rather touching account of the Emperor's death. The Comte de la Chapelle has performed his task with fidelity and sound discretion.

The kind and disinterested desire which prompted the publication of *To and From Constantinople*, by Hubert E. H. Jerningham (Hurst and Blackett), would of itself suffice to recommend the book, even in default of the literary merits, which are conspicuous. The desire alluded to is that "of being of use to those who may be tempted to avail themselves of the many facilities which railways and steamers now present for seeing a great deal in a short space of time." There is, of course, some difficulty in reconciling this amiable desire with a remark encountered as early as the fourth page, at which we find the author thus expressing himself—"Hungry for companionship, I spied two Englishmen. . . . They were tourists and botanists—two unpleasant qualities," &c. Now for whom, but for the tourist, did the author, by his own showing, intend his book? However, some one may say, it was the more kind of him to write his book with the sole motive of doing a service to people who are, to him, what Mr. Mantalini might have called "unpleasant bodies." Christian charity could scarcely go further. And the author's modesty is as noticeable as his pure love of his "unpleasant" neighbour. "I hope for my book no greater honour," he says, "than that of becoming an extra companion (Murray's guide-books being the companions in ordinary) to the traveller in those countries which I have spoken of." Without calling in question the author's sincerity, it occurs to one to rejoin that "some men have honour thrust upon them," and that he may, willy-nilly, find himself in that category. Indeed, it is to be feared that his book is rather too large and cumbrous, to say nothing of its cultivated and scholarly tone, for the comparatively humble use to which he would dedicate it; and he must be content to believe that it is far more likely to find a place upon the drawing-room table or upon a shelf in the library than in the portmanteau of the traveller. On the other hand, it is a book which a traveller, before the travels are commenced, would do well to read attentively with a view of making mental notes, or even of transferring hints and suggestions from the large volume to the small and portable pocket-book. The author quotes from ancients and moderns so profusely that he himself, apprehensive of being found fault with on that score, offers a sort of anticipatory apology; but the ground he travelled over was such as to make it almost impossible to refrain from incessant quotation and from frequent references to all kinds of poets, from Homer to Byron, and to all kinds of historians, from Herodotus to Finlay. Scholars, at any rate, will readily forgive him. The author first takes us from Brindisi to Athens; thence to Corinth, by Nauplia and Mycenæ, and then back to Athens. For our next trip we start from Constantinople; touch at Gallipoli and the Dardanelles, and next day at Porto Lagos and Cavalla, where we charter "a big caique, or mahone, to take us to Mount Athos;" and, after an inspection of various monasteries, we arrive by "a long and tiring" route at Salonica, whence we return to Constantinople. Our next trip is from Therapia to Cyzicus; and our next from Constantinople to Broussa. Nicomedia and Nicæa, the Bosphorus and Galata Bridge, form respectively the subjects of discourse in the succeeding—that is, the last three chapters. As to the Bridge of Galata, the author earnestly recommends "the visitor to Constantinople not to let his stay in that capital pass away without his devoting half an hour, at least, to the observation of the world as it passes to and fro on that bridge. Europe," he adds, "ends and Asia begins there. The two continents meet. This fact alone gives to Galata Bridge an interest which other grander structures and more magnificent architectural works do not, nor can ever possess." The volume is enlivened by anecdote and embellished by two engravings, one of which is a fine view of Constantinople from Dolma Bagtché, and the other, on a smaller scale, a view of the Monastery of St. Paul, Mount Athos.

The attractiveness is by no means equal to the importance of the subjects discussed in *The Religious History of Ireland*, by James Godkin (Henry S. King and Co.), nor can it be said that what is of itself unpalatable has been so skilfully disguised as to change repugnance into inclination. The book resembles a dry and desultory critical commentary, rather than an interesting narrative written according to a carefully prearranged plan and with studied perspicuity of ideas and language. Absurd traditions are mentioned; statements are confirmed or challenged; facts are brought forward; historians, especially Mr. Froude, are tried, convicted, and sentenced to discredit; but readers are almost left to create for themselves out of chaos a distinctly-defined image of Ireland as she appeared and as she appears in her religious history, "primitive, Papal, and Protestant." It is, however, quite evident that the author has been unsparing of labour and research, and that the information he has gathered together, though it presents the appearance of a somewhat jumbled and bewildering mass, is amply sufficient in quantity to enable the patient and laborious to construct for themselves an outline of Ireland's religious history from the legendary times of St. Columba to the date of disestablishment. The author ventures upon two straightforward predictions: in the first place, he says that "as years roll on it may be confidently predicted that the conviction will become more general that the Irish Church never had so great a benefactor as Mr. Gladstone;" and, in the second place, he asserts that, so far as Dublin University is concerned, "Mr Fawcett's bill will enable it to accomplish fully its mission, and will remove everything that can be fairly regarded as a disability." It is to be hoped that his prophetic soul may prove to be as unerring as Hamlet's.

"UN FRIPIER ESPAGNOL."

A fripier—whence is derived, we suppose, the expressive English word "frippery"—is a dealer in secondhand articles, a broker, a pawnbroker, an old-clothes-man, a merchant of Wardour-street or the New-cut, of Monmouth-street, or, to descend still lower, of Petticoat-lane and Rag Fair. This business is often selected, like others dealing with objects of indefinite value, as a favourable field for their money-making genius, by gentlemen of the Hebrew persuasion. We have a Spanish variety of the class (though he does not appear to have a Jewish physiognomy) in the amusing fine-art Illustration before us, which we engrave after a photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., from a picture by M. J. Worms, a French artist (we believe from Alsace) of remarkable ability and high promise.

The fripier's *bodega* is a fair sample of such places, with its mass of articles, utterly heterogeneous, scattered about in most admired disorder; and oh! how dreary are its suggestions of cast-off finery, tarnished splendours, extinguished gaiety, and homely uses past or forfeited! Observe the crumpled garments hanging from the wall, the mute guitar, the empty birdcage, the picture, the metal and porcelain utensils and ornaments. Look also at the hat-case *à la Anglaise*, and the top-boots, which have been imitated from the British "jockey" all over Europe. The fripier evidently has that knowledge of human nature essential to success in his calling. With what assumption of honest pride does not the old fox point out the many merits of the secondhand jacket he has just tried on! "Is it not lovely?" "Does it not fit the senor's elegant figure beautifully?" "Is it not like giving away a jacket that would become any Don in the land to ask so low a price for it?" Such are the cajoleries which he addresses to the young fop's pretty, simple sweetheart. What can she say in reply? To criticise the garment might seem as though she found fault with the paragon who wears it—for he himself is plainly more than satisfied with it, and, as he attitudinises before those bright eyes, appears to regard himself, if you please, as the very "glass of fashion and the mould of form."

A bed of coal, five feet and a half thick, has been discovered by the Bentley Colliery Company, near Walsall.

The foundation-stone of the first school-board school to be erected at Wakefield was laid on Monday. It will accommodate 437 boys and girls, and will cost, with the site, £3838.

The new frigate, the Shah, formerly called the Blonde, was launched on Wednesday at Portsmouth Dockyard. Lady M'Clintock, wife of Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Admiral-Superintendent of the dockyard, performed the ceremony. The Shah is an iron ship, wood-sheathed.

A new Roman Catholic church was opened at Newcastle, on Wednesday, by Archbishop Manning. The building—one of the largest of its kind in England—which has been erected at the cost of the Dominican monks of the town, is in the Norman style of architecture, and is dedicated to their patron, St. Dominic. The monks have secured a plot of ground close to the church for building a monastery and schools. Archbishop Manning preached the opening sermon. He extolled the unity and continuity of the Catholic Church, and denounced "the men full of intelligence and pride" of the present day who look down on the Catholic faith as a superstition.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Much amusement was caused, yesterday week, by the evidence of Mr. Attwell, a Piccadilly hairdresser, who has cut and dressed the defendant's hair for five years and a half, during which time he said it had not altered in colour. He produced a bottle of the wash which he used on the defendant's hair, and when Mr. Hawkins suggested that it should be tried on Mr. Bowker (who has white hair) witness asked the learned counsel to try it on his own hair or on his wig. It was elicited that the defendant's hair was naturally straight, and the witness boasted that the curls were the result of his "accomplishments." Two specimens of the defendant's hair, which this witness produced, were retained by the Court. Several Hampshire persons were called to prove the identity of the defendant as Roger Tichborne. One of these, a labourer named Fink, stated that the defendant recollected receiving from him a pipe of tobacco. That convinced him as to the defendant being Roger Tichborne; but, although they talked together for twenty minutes, he could recollect nothing else that the defendant said.

Andrew Bogle, the negro, an old servant of the family—a witness, as the Lord Chief Justice observed, of great importance—was examined on Monday. He was the first person connected with the family who saw the defendant, unless he had seen Guilfoyle, the old gardener of the family, which is a point in controversy. The evidence already given as to Bogle is in the letters and the defendant's cross-examination. Bogle stated that he had gone out to Australia in 1854, and had received £50 a year from the Doughty family until March, 1866, when it was stopped. At that time the defendant had just asserted his claim, and a correspondence was going on with the Dowager. Lady Tichborne, in her letters, had mentioned that Bogle was living there, and could tell all about the family. The defendant stated that in June he went to Sydney, and on July 24 he wrote to the Dowager, "You spoke of Bogle in your letters to Cubitt; I have made inquiries, but cannot find him." From this it is to be inferred, though Bogle gave no time for his interview with the defendant, that it was later than that date. In the course of cross-examination the defendant admitted that he had no doubt Cubitt had told him Bogle was in Sydney. Bogle stated that in March, 1866, his £50 a year was stopped—or, at least, not paid as usual; and that some time afterwards—he did not say when, but by the letters of the defendant it must have been at the end of July—he met the defendant, and, as he said, recognised him, and that the defendant, at their first interview, offered to take him to England with him, as he did it. Bogle's account of his first interview with the defendant was that when they met they "looked hard at each other," and that then the defendant said, "Is that you, Bogle?" and that he replied, "Yes, Sir, it is; how stout you are grown," and that he recognised him. And that then, a few minutes afterwards, he said to him, "I've come to see Roger Tichborne you are not him, are you?" and the defendant said, "Oh, yes, I am, Bogle." Bogle also stated that at this interview the defendant inquired after Gosford and others at Tichborne, though there is a telegram of the defendant in evidence, previously sent from Sydney, in which he stated that the agent of his father's estate was a man named Haliett, at Bridport. Bogle, however, swore positively that the defendant is Roger; but he also swore he recognised him by his likeness to the Tichborne family, although the family witnesses stated that "Roger was not like the Tichbornes, but was like his mother." Further, Bogle swore that on three occasions he had seen Roger smoking in his bed-room in his nightgown, and that he had on each occasion seen him rub his arm, and in doing so raise his sleeves, so as to enable Bogle to see that he had no marks upon his arms. But in cross-examination he swore that he had never mentioned this to anyone until he was in the witness-box, and that he had never spoken to the defendant on the subject. Mr. Hawkins's cross-examination of Bogle was directed to show that his recollections of Tichborne were confused, erroneous, and obscure (especially, for instance, as to Roger and as to Lady Tichborne's visits), and that the defendant when he first came over knew nothing more about the family or Roger than what Bogle had told him, though Bogle swore positively he never gave him any information at all.

The proceedings on Tuesday began with a brief but rather bitter discussion raised by a complaint on the part of the defence that the Treasury Solicitor had intimated that the expenses of witnesses for the defence whose names had not been delivered within the time appointed for the purpose would not be paid. But as it turned out—though it was at first denied—that this was in accordance with distinct notice given to the attorney for the defence, in pursuance of a condition in the arrangement which the Court had considered reasonable and just, the Court intimated that they saw no ground whatever for complaint. The cross-examination of Bogle was then resumed, and many remarkable things were elicited of which nothing had before been heard; as, for instance, that the defendant (who swore at the former trial that he had had a ring when saved from the wreck bearing, not the Tichborne crest, but his initials) had sold or pawned it at Melbourne, and that he had never seen it since, had at Sydney (many hundreds of miles from Melbourne) a gold ring which he had had made there, and which bore the Tichborne crest—a hand holding a star—though at the former trial he said it was a "bird's head with wings." Further, it was elicited that the defendant told Bogle he had been to Melbourne three or four years after the time he said he had first landed there from the wreck—a statement never before made, either by the defendant in his numerous examinations, or by Bogle himself when examined at the former trial, or when examined on Monday. He further stated that, when he was sent for by the defendant down to Alresford—a few days after his arrival in this country—and got into Tichborne House, the defendant told him to notice whether the pictures there were the same as when Bogle was there before, and that Bogle accordingly did his best to notice them; and though, as he said, he could tell the defendant very little about them, he admitted that he had told him something, and that he had mentioned some alterations he had observed in going over the house. It was also elicited that Bogle, when at Tichborne, saw Mrs. Greenwood, one of Roger's favourite cousins, who lives very near; and that though she asked whether the defendant was at Alresford (where he was staying), Bogle did not tell her; and he further admitted that though she had said, assuming him to be Roger, that she should be very glad to see him, and sent a kind message to him to that effect, which Bogle delivered, the defendant did not go, but went off to town with Bogle. It further appeared that soon afterwards the defendant had Carter and M'Cann, two of Roger's servants, staying with him, as well as various other persons, well able to give him the fullest information as to Roger or the family, including Baigent and the dowager herself. Lastly, it appeared that one of Orton's sisters had been to see the defendant while he was living at Croydon. These are only a few of the things elicited in the course of the cross-examination.

Dr. Kenealy very briefly re-examined Bogle on Wednesday, the principal facts he elicited being that Carter and M'Cann had both died since the last trial. Mrs. Burt, the daughter of

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the miller at Cheriton, deposed to divers delicate reminiscences of Roger Tichborne and Miss Doughty. First she had seen them sitting together on a stile; then she remembered them going into a grotto in her father's garden—afterwards explained to the Lord Chief Justice to be no grotto at all, but only a walk by the river closed in with trees. Dr. Kenealy would not have this witness "pinned to dates." James Howlestone, poor-rate collector, Poole, gave the names of the deputation which had waited on Roger and asked him to stand for the borough; but, unfortunately, all the gentlemen were dead, and Mr. Howlestone had no direct personal knowledge of the incident. Eliza Roper, Charlotte Grant, and Martha Legg, former servants at Tichborne, recognised the defendant as Roger. Eliza Roper, who had been laundry-maid at Tichborne for eleven months, and last saw Roger in 1850, said the defendant was Roger. She had only seen him, however, for the first time the previous day, though her name had been included in a list of witnesses delivered on Aug. 30, who were to prove having seen and conversed with the defendant, and having a distinct recollection of him, and that the defendant was Roger Charles Tichborne. Charlotte Grant affirmed that Roger used to come into the kitchen to wash his hands when he had been fishing in the moat, and she never noticed any tattoo marks. When the Lord Chief Justice tried to "pin her to dates" she drew in, and would only abide by her statement so far "that she could not swear to the year."

Thursday's evidence was not of much moment. Among the witnesses examined were Robert Bromby, a custom-house officer at Poole; Mary Jane Williams, who had been in the service of Sir Edward Doughty at Tichborne; and Mary Ann Neale, formerly a barmaid at the King's Arms Hotel, Melksham;—all of whom deposed to the defendant and Roger Tichborne being the same person.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, yesterday week, the failure was announced of Messrs. Mansbridge, glass merchants and contractors, King's-road, Camden Town, and Red Lion-court, Holborn, with liabilities exceeding £230,000. About £260,000 of their debts are in respect of creditors holding security, leaving assets to a large amount to meet their unsecured debts.

At the Sheriff's Court, Preston, Bridget Macroy, a domestic servant, sued John Lancaster, of Whitefield, for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.——Another action was brought in the same court on Monday, by Sarah Cragg, of Windy-hill, Hutton, near Kendal, against John Shepherd Clark, farmer, near Kendal. Damages were laid at £500. The plaintiff is the daughter of a farmer, and the defendant is a farmer. The jury returned a verdict for £350.

Mr. George Sorrell, of Cambridge-terrace, was fined ten shillings at Marylebone, on Saturday, for entering a carriage while in motion on the Metropolitan Railway; and a similar penalty was imposed on a Mrs. Saunders, at the Lambeth Court, for getting out of a train at the Walworth-road station before it had stopped.

At Hammersmith several persons have been fined in small sums for not sending their children to school.

Mr. W. H. Ker, who was stated to be the resident medical officer of the Caledonian-road Provident Dispensary, has been fined £5 for practising medicine without a legal qualification.

For taking part with a number of ruffians against the police, on the hasty assumption that the constables were in the wrong, two seemingly respectable persons, named Lock and Austin, have been committed for trial by Mr. Knox, who spoke with regret of the general tendency to hamper a policeman in the discharge of his duty, instead of aiding him.

Several seamen have been committed to prison for ten weeks at Swansea, others for three weeks at Ramsgate, for refusing to proceed to sea, their vessels having been declared on survey to be seaworthy.

A Birkenhead rifle volunteer was, yesterday week, fined £20, and four others £10 each, for having, along with many more, recently created a disturbance at a river ferry, and evaded payment of their fares.

Charles May, the shipping-clerk, of Water-lane, Great Tower-street, who forged his employer's name for £3000, decamped with the money, married, and presented his wife with £1500 worth of jewellery, has been committed for trial.

Edward Thomas Vialls, a cabman, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and three months' suspension of license, for refusing to carry two ladies who were in his cab to their destination, and threatening to assault them.

Charlotte Avis has been committed on the charge of child-stealing preferred against her some time ago.

At the Surrey Sessions, Elizabeth Setten, convicted of stealing a watch, against whom twenty convictions were proved, has been sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

George Youle has been convicted, at the Middlesex Sessions, of dog-stealing, and, as there were several previous convictions to the prisoner's account, he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.——Henry Webb, described as a cook, pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of luggage, containing articles of great value, from the Charing-cross railway station, and, a former conviction having been proved, he was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for seven years, and to be further under police supervision for seven years afterwards. Rewards of £2 and £1 respectively were given to Detective Parry and Inspector Harnett, for their conduct in the case.

Mary Jane Trumble, a well-dressed young woman, was charged at Westminster, on Tuesday, with stealing goods to the value of £107 from her master, Mr. R. Beardall, silk-mercer, Brompton-road. The prisoner was in the service of Mr. Beardall as forewoman, and during his absence from town for a few days some of prosecutor's property was found at her lodgings. A search being made, twenty-two jackets, three waterproofs, a lace shawl, 176 yards of cashmere, and a large quantity of silk, velvet, velveteen, &c., were found, and the defendant was given into custody. She expressed the greatest contrition, and begged to be forgiven, as she was the only support of an aged and dying mother, and had no other friend in the world. Mr. Woolrych declined to decide the matter, and sent her for trial.

Thomas Ramsay, an apprentice to a leather japanner, has been summoned a second time for a breach of the Masters and Servants Act. His new offence was aggravated by decoying away other workmen who had been brought from Birmingham. In default of being able to pay the amount of damage claimed by his employer he was sent to gaol for two months.

For a most daring watch robbery on Cornhill, John Smith, described as a butcher, but proved to be a convicted thief, at large on a ticket-of-leave, was, on Saturday, committed for trial by Mr. Alderman Lusk.

Henry Williams, a "smasher," has been committed for trial for selling counterfeit halfcrowns, on the evidence of a woman who was herself tried on the same charge last year.

Thomas Gedney, tobacconist at Somers Town, who is being prosecuted by the Inland Revenue for having in his possession a large quantity of cigars and tobacco "free of duty," was further examined at Clerkenwell Police Court on Tuesday. The prisoner, in default of bail to the full amount of the penalty sued for (£700), was removed to gaol.

Mr. Richard Charles Monro, of the Midland Railway Coal Dépôt, St. Pancras, was summoned, on Tuesday, before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, for selling coals deficient in weight; and, it being proved that out of sixteen sacks which were weighed fifteen were deficient, he was fined £2 each sack, or £30 in all, besides the complainant's costs.——At Guildhall, on Wednesday, a lady obtained a summons against a firm of coal merchants for supplying four tons of slate in lieu of coal.

In the case of two men charged at Guildhall with being in possession of a pair of blankets supposed to have been stolen Detective Mitchell said that he found on one of them a purse containing a small piece of coal. The witness went on to say that receivers of stolen goods carried pieces of coal about with them. When they saw a thief apparently rather shy as to whom he would sell his plunder they would walk up to him take out a purse, and show him a piece of coal. This was to show that the thief might rely upon their being as faithful as the Bedouin Arabs were to those with whom they took salt.

Two charges of sending diseased meat to the London market were investigated at Guildhall on Monday. Frederick Jackson, at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, was charged with sending the carcass of a diseased pig to the Metropolitan Meat Market for sale. The main facts were not disputed on either side, but the defendant said that while he was away at a distance on Sunday preaching his man packed the pig in with some good meat and sent it to town without his knowledge. Several letters were read from the gentry of the neighbourhood, speaking highly of the defendant. Sir F. Wyatt Truscott said if the defendant had not intended to send the pig to London, he ought to have taken greater precautions to have prevented its coming. He fined him £5 and £3 3s. costs. The other case was that of William Leaning, a butcher and general dealer of Barton, in Lincolnshire, who was summoned for sending four quarters of a cow to market unfit for human food. The meat was stated to be putrid. The defence was that the cow was in good condition and well the night before it was found dead, and it was stated that the defendant and his family had eaten the meat. Even, therefore, if the meat was unfit for food, it was argued, the sending it to London was an error in judgment, and not an intentional act. Sir F. Wyatt Truscott said he had seen the meat himself, and he did not think that anything could be worse than it was. He sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment.——The Sheffield stipendiary on Tuesday fined Thomas Hanksley, butcher, £10 and costs; Benjamin Wragg, jun., farmer, £20 and costs; and Hallam and Ward, each £5 and costs, for being possessed of and aiding and abetting the exposure of diseased meat intended for the London market.

William Walker and Samuel Quint, of Heneage-street, Mile-end, were summoned at Worship-street, under the Adulteration of Food Act, for selling milk and water as genuine milk. The sanitary inspector proved that, on July 9, he purchased at the premises of the defendants a pint of milk, placed it in a bottle, and sent it to Dr. Meymott Tidy for analysis. Dr. Tidy, Professor of Chemistry at the London Hospital, then deposed that at least one half of the "milk" was water. Mr. Hannay said the evidence was conclusive. The milk, however, had not been mixed with any deleterious matter, otherwise he would have imposed the full penalty. He now ordered the defendants to pay £5 and costs. The money was paid. Henry Foster, of Pelham-street, Mile-end, for a similar offence, was ordered to pay a like penalty.

Five shillings and costs was the penalty imposed by the Welshpool Court of Petty Sessions on Richard Thomas Stockton, a miller, for cruelty to a number of fowls. It appeared that he had tied twenty-four of these birds together by the legs and allowed them to roll out of a cart, and had left them as so much lumber, till four died.

Charles Carter, a lad eleven years of age, charged at Lambeth, on Saturday, with placing six iron chairs and a number of stones on the railway near Lower Norwood station, was sentenced to receive six strokes with a birch rod.

William Boothroyd, who is said to have been at one time landlord of the Red Lion Inn, Upper Blackley, near Manchester, has been committed, at Liverpool, for trial on the charge of having forged and uttered a deed of conveyance, and also with attempting to obtain two sums of £6000 each, by false pretences, from two Liverpool solicitors.

The despatch-box containing bonds and stocks representing £5000, which was stolen, last week, from the lodgings of the Rev. T. P. Thirkill, at Weston-super-Mare, has been found in a hedge on the outskirts of the town, by a boy seeking rabbits' food. Notes of the value of £25 and some loose money have been abstracted, but the whole of the bonds and scrip remain untouched. The reward of £100 has been withdrawn.

A revolting discovery has been made. Yesterday week different portions of the body of a woman were found in the Thames, the left upper part of the body being discovered on the shore at Battersea, the corresponding upper quarter of the same body at Nine-elms, and a portion of the internal parts under an arch of Battersea Bridge. The skin of a woman's face was subsequently found near Limehouse, and it had evidently been purposely stripped off to prevent identification. Medical opinions agree that the body has not been dissected for anatomical purposes, but has been sawn and cut to pieces by an unskilful hand, and the remains would therefore appear to be those of a person who met her death by murder. On Monday two more portions of the same body were found, the right thigh being picked up in the river, off Woolwich, and the right shoulder, with part of the arm, off Greenwich, the latter part being smeared with tar. Other portions have since been found. It is stated that the medical examination has established that death had occurred but a short time before the first portions of the remains were found; that the body was cut up but a short time before it was committed to the water; and that death was caused by a blow on the right temple—a blow, the scalp shows, hard enough to have crushed in the skull, and so to have caused instant death. An inquest is being held upon the remains, which have not been identified. They are thought to be those of a woman forty years old.

Murderous assaults are very common just now. Charlotte Hopkins has been committed from Westminster for stabbing George Durrant, with whom she lived, in the face and head.——Walter Stepney appeared at Clerkenwell, in a very enfeebled condition, to complain of having been terribly beaten by Joseph Morgan, a fishmonger, of Camden Town. The injured man has been blind for a month, and in great danger from erysipelas; but, as it appeared that he had provoked the punishment he had received, his assailant was discharged.——Under strong provocation, an injured husband has taken the worst way of redressing his wrongs—that of throwing vitriol in the face of his wife's paramour. The accused person has been committed for trial, bail being refused.——For not being quick enough in fetching beer, a girl ten years old was knocked down, cut, caned, and kicked by her stepfather, a labouring man, named Lawrence Crane. This noble specimen of humanity has been sent for trial.——The bargeman John Moles, who was charged with a savage assault upon his own son, a child six years of age, was brought up on remand before the Brentford magistrates on Saturday. The chairman sentenced him to six months' hard labour, and to be bound over to keep the peace for six months afterwards.——At Marylebone, on Monday, Henry George, a labourer, was charged on remand with having attempted to murder his son by endeavouring to throw him into the Regent's Canal. The prisoner was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace, and was removed to the cells in default.——Richard Brannan, a weaver, has been sentenced, at the Middlesex Sessions, to five years' penal servitude for attempting to cut his wife's throat.——A Coroner's inquest, held on Monday, at Hammersmith, respecting the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, of Tranquilla-terrace, who was alleged to have met her death through the ill-treatment of her family, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against her husband, who was committed for trial by the Coroner on that charge.——Moore, who was charged with the murder of Doney, and whose case has been at trial for the last seven weeks at Maryborough, in Ireland, was on Tuesday night found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Oct. 9.——The execution of James Conner, for the murder of James Gaffney, at Liverpool, on Aug. 11, took place within the precincts of Kirkdale Gaol, on Monday. When the bolt was drawn the rope broke, and a fresh one had to be procured.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Miss Faithfull has opened another printing-office for women, in connection with her Industrial Bureau, in Paddington.

The St. Pancras Vestry has unanimously carried a resolution condemning a proposed additional outlay of £12,500 on the Cleveland-street Workhouse.

The strike of the stevedores at the East India Docks has resulted in a victory for the men.——At a general meeting of working engineers, held on Saturday, reports were received from district delegates in favour of a movement to raise the minimum rate of wages to 38s. per week.

Two lives have been lost through a fire at Silver-street, Stepney-green. All the inmates of the upper floors were rescued, notwithstanding that the stairs were in flames. Afterwards the bodies of Mr. Nettlethorpe and Mrs. Murillo were found on the ground floor.

An autumn exhibition of fruit and flowers has been held at the Crystal Palace. The fruit show consisted of a very fine display of all classes, and among the most prominent features of the flower show was a remarkable collection of gladioli. Three out of four first prizes for these flowers were carried off by Messrs. Kelway, of Langport. There were table decorations.

At the last monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board a communication was received from the Local Government Board approving of the provision made against an outbreak of cholera, but intimating that, as no cases had actually been reported in the country except those among the Danish immigrants, further preparations would be unnecessary.

About 200 men and their wives attended the International Exhibition last Saturday to hear a special lecture from Mr. Buckmaster on "Cooking for Working Men." The dishes consisted of tripe and onions, liver and bacon, mutton broth, and a pot-au-feu for a family of five persons. The cooking appeared to give great satisfaction, and several of the men's wives asked questions as to cost and materials.

The Corporation having bought from the Chapter of St. Paul's an irregular piece of ground at the west end of the cathedral, arrangements have been commenced for throwing it open to the public. The iron railings are to be removed, and the carriage-way will be widened by nearly fifty feet. On the south side of the cathedral there will be eight feet additional space available for traffic.

It appear from the weekly return of metropolitan pauperism that the total number of paupers last week was 98,696, of whom 33,464 were in workhouses and 65,142 received out door relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease respectively of 3386, 19,168, and 29,194. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 590, of whom 418 were men, 138 women, and 34 children under 16.

Asphalte paving was again the subject of discussion at the meeting of the City Commission of Sewers on Tuesday. One member said he had seen as many as thirty horses down within about a quarter of an hour. The chairman met the objection by stating that a horseshoe had been invented which would obviate the risk of horses slipping on the pavement. A memorial was presented by Mr. Scudamore urging the necessity of a noiseless roadway near the Post Office.

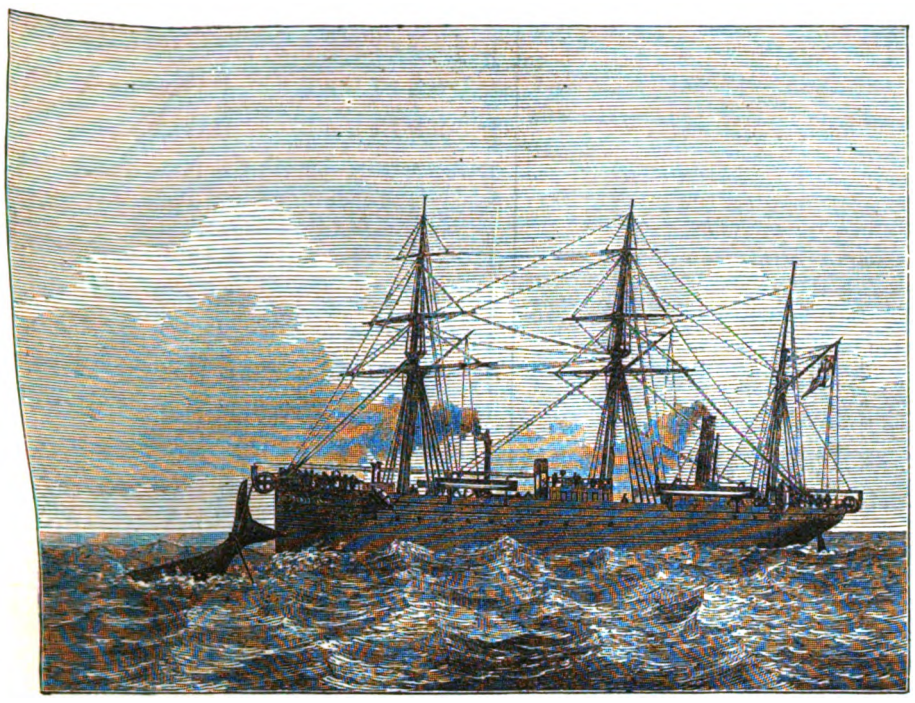
Last week 2248 births and 1286 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 59, while the deaths were 179 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four previous weeks had steadily decreased from 27 to 23 per 1000, further declined last week to 20. The rate, after distribution of the deaths in institutions in proportion to population, was 19 per 1000 in the west, 16 in the north, 22 in the central, 23 in the east, and 21 in the south groups of districts. The 1286 deaths included 2 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 38 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 229 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 330 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 585 to 418 in the seven preceding weeks. The deaths from these seven diseases were 72 below the corrected average number returned in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diarrhœa, which in the four previous weeks had decreased from 470 to 277, further fell to 229; these, however, exceeded the corrected average weekly number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 54. To simple cholera only eight deaths were referred, against 17, 16, and 12 in the three previous weeks. The deaths referred to fever, which in the five previous weeks had steadily increased from 22 to 38, declined last week to 27, and were 25 below the corrected average weekly number. Three were certified as typhus, 19 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever. With reference to the death of a female, aged twenty-four years, from enteric fever in St. George's Hospital, it is stated that "deceased had been taking milk from the Reform Dairy Company prior to her attack." To different forms of violence 38 deaths were referred; 29 were the result of negligence or accident, including 11 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 8 from drowning, and 7 from suffocation. Seven cases of suicide and 1 each of infanticide and manslaughter were registered.

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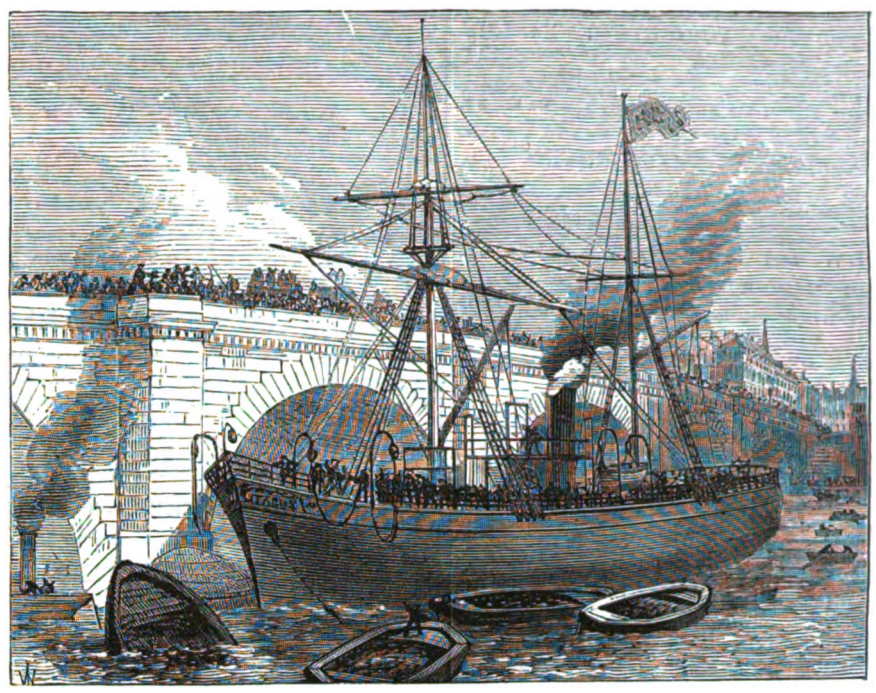


THE VIENNA EXHIBITION: 1. STYRIAN ALPINE HUT. 2. INDIAN WIGWAM. 3. STYRIAN WINEHOUSE. 4. HUNGARIAN PEASANTS' HOUSES.

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WIRING A WHALE BY THE PERSIAN GULF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.



A SHIP RUNNING FOUL OF LONDON BRIDGE.

WIRING A WHALE.

A singular accident took place, on July 10, in that part of the Indian Ocean which extends between Western India and the shores of Muscat and Oman, the south-eastern provinces of Arabia, near the entrance to the Persian Gulf. The section of the Persian Gulf Submarine Telegraph, off the Beloochistan coast, from Gwader to Kurrachee, was suddenly interrupted in its working. To find what was the matter, H.M.S. Amberwitch, under the command of Captain Bishop, was dispatched next day from Kurrachee, in the direction indicated by the tests of electric communication, arriving at the supposed place of the fault in forty hours after the occurrence of the interruption. After grappling the cable and picking up a short length towards the fault, it became evident, from the increased strain, that the cable had fouled something on the bottom, as the deck-engine, unassisted, was quite unable to bring the cable in; but on hauling it from all points of the compass the obstruction appeared suddenly to give way; and the body of an immense whale was brought to the surface, firmly secured by two and a half turns of the cable round its tail. Many of the outer wires of the cable were broken and twisted; the gutta-percha was badly torn and the conductor of the cable was broken. The cable had evidently been hanging some distance in a bight, over a sudden depression in the bottom, and the only explanation that can be offered is that the whale, while rubbing itself to get rid of the parasites that attach themselves to these animals, had turned suddenly in passing through the bight, and had thus twisted the cable round its body. It is worthy of mention that a fault occurred about the same place a few years ago, when the cable broke while being hauled in. From the manner in which the cable was found to be twisted, it was always supposed that the damage had been caused by an anchor; but it is more than probable that a whale was then, as now, the author of the mischief. The cable for more than fifty or sixty yards in each direction from the fault was perfectly bright, but not worn, presenting the appearance of having been constantly rubbed against by some soft substance. About two thirds of the whale, when raised to the surface, remained still uneaten by the sharks; but when, after completing the repairs of the cable, those employed in this work returned next morning to the same place, they found nothing left of the whale but its tail and 14ft. of its back-bone. Mr. Mance, the electrician, has furnished this account; and our sketch is contributed by Mr. Klingelhöfer, purser of the Amberwitch,

SHIP ACCIDENT AT LONDON BRIDGE.

An unusual accident took place at London Bridge, about ten o'clock in the morning, yesterday week. The screw steam-ship Tagus, of 2000 tons burden, from Oporto, with a full cargo of fruit, was making her way up to berth off the wharf at London Bridge, and to discharge her cargo. The flood tide was running strong, and the anchor of the Tagus was thrown out to fasten her to her moorings. The current appeared to be too much for the vessel's holding; and, giving way to its force, she dragged her anchor and became unmanageable, swinging round at the full length of her cable, and coming into contact with the two central piers of London Bridge, against which she dashed with terrific force, having got beyond the control of the man at the helm. The position of the vessel was one of considerable peril, as she repeatedly bounded broadside against the abutments of the bridge; but the only damage which she sustained was an injury to her bow and to the smaller spars and taut rigging. While drifting towards the bridge, the Tagus crushed a barge against the stonework of the bridge.



SKETCHES IN SPAIN: A STREET OF BARCELONA.

A STREET IN BARCELONA.

The chief city of Catalonia, from which proceed many telegrams of the Carlist successes in the north of Spain, has been partly described. It is pleasantly situated on the eastward or Mediterranean shore of that country, about a hundred miles south of the Pyrenees, which guard its frontier, and on the verge of a fertile plain, watered by the river Llobregat, and girdled by green hills. Barcelona is a manufacturing and commercial town, as well as the capital of its province, the see of an Archbishop, and the centre of a military and a judicial administrative district, but its population, which was once 140,000, has been reduced by the troubles of civil war. It boasts of a fabulous antiquity. It is said to have been founded by Hercules, a long time before Romulus began the building of Rome. What is more like history, this was a Punic or Carthaginian town, and became afterwards a Roman colony, subject to its neighbour, Tarragona; it was conquered by the Moors, but in the ninth century belonged to a feudal lord, the Count of Barcelona, whose descendants became Kings of Arragon. The union of Arragon with Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella, naturally lessened the dignity of this old city, which has ever borne a grudge to Madrid. A view of the Fort of Monjuich, on the top of its steep hill overlooking the town and port, was lately given in this Journal. The old and new portions of Barcelona are separated by a fine wide boulevard, or promenade, which is called the Rambla, and is agreeably planted with trees, though it was once the sandy bed of a dried-up stream. The cathedral, which is called La Seo, is a handsome old building of mixed Norman and Saracenic architecture, with two high towers, on an elevated site approached by a flight of steps; it was erected in the fourteenth century. Many of the ancient houses, in the narrow and winding streets of the old town, have a picturesque aspect, like some parts of Rouen. Our Artist's sketch is a characteristic example of this kind of street scenery.

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LOSS of LIFE or LIMB, with the consequent LOSS of TIME and MONEY, provided for by a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office—64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street.
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THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, GREAT MALVERN.
Visitors are received as Boarders or by Tariff. The hotel is beautifully situated, being surrounded by charming scenery. Excellent stable accommodation. Table d'Hôte at 6.30 daily. Tariffs will be forwarded on application.
The hotel is connected with the railway platform by a covered way.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy.
Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER, 4s. per dozen. Six dozen carriage-free. To be obtained of all Chemists and Wine Merchants, or direct from the Manufacturer's London Dépôts, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W., and 86, Grosvenor-street, W.

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
THE DIPLOMA of HONOUR, being the highest distinction, has been awarded to LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Require the facsimile, in blue, of the Inventor's (Baron Justus V. Liebig) signature on the Trade-Mark Label.

LEA and PERRIN'S SAUCE (THE WORCESTERSHIRE).
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce," improves the appetite and aids digestion. Beware of imitations.
Sold wholesale by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and retail by all Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
For Breakfast or Supper.
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."
"Food, Water, and Air." Edited by Dr. Hassall.

"An excellent article."—Grocer.
FRY'S MILK COCOA only requires to be mixed with boiling water to produce a delicious Cup of Cocoa.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,
"Which really consists of cocoa-nibs deprived of the superfluous oil."—"Food, Water, and Air," Edited by Dr. Hassall.

CAUTION.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
To prevent mistakes that might otherwise arise from statements which have recently appeared respecting the manufacture of Soluble Cocoa, the Public are respectfully informed that no addition of Sugar or Farinaceous matter is used in the preparation of Cocoatina or Cocoatina à la Vanille. The high degree of SOLUBILITY and PERFECT PURITY attained in these well-known and highly appreciated Beverages is solely due to the careful manipulation and delicate mechanical treatment of the finest cocoa beans.
Sold in air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists, Grocers, &c.
Sole Proprietors, H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C. Samples free by post.

MARAVILLA COCOA.
The "Globe" says:—"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in tin-lined Packets only by all Grocers.—Taylor Brothers, Sole Proprietors, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette.
"MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Each packet is labelled
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly
Works for Dietetic Preparations, Euston-road, London.
Agents in New York—Boericke and Tafel, 145, Grand-street.
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FLOUR.—Whites, for Pastry, Households, for Bread, Wheaten Meal, for Brown Bread, Rye Meal, Rye Flour, pure Flour of Egyptian Lentils, manufactured at Bulford Steam-Mills, Essex. Hungarian and Baltic Flour. Best Scotch Oatmeal, from Aberdeen and Berwick. Hominy and fine Indian Corn Meal, from New York.—Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Liverpool-road, London, N.

BRAGG'S CELEBRATED CHARCOAL BISCUITS are recommended by the highest medical men of the day. They speedily remove worms, and keep the stomach and bowels in a pure and healthy condition. No family should be without them. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s., 2s., 4s., and 9s. each, and by J. L. BRAGG, Sole Manufacturer, 14, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, &c., RECENTLY IMPROVED.
Approved by the Academy of Medicine at Paris and other Medical authorities in England and abroad.
This Self-Applicable Physical Curative is of an efficacy vastly superior to all other external remedies.
Owing to the physiological, physical, and chemical effects of the Electricity they gently and permanently impart into the system, these appliances exercise an internal action, promoting the digestion, circulation, and nutrition, thereby assisting Nature in her efforts to restore the normal balance of health and vigour in a debilitated constitution.
Hence the remarkable cures they daily effect in cases of—

Rheumatism,	Head & Tooth Ache,	Epilepsy,
Lumbago,	Indigestion,	General and Local
Sciatica,	Liver Complaint,	Debility,
Neuralgia,	Paralysis,	Functional Dis-
Gout,	Nervous Deafness,	orders, &c.,

after all other remedies have failed, and thus popularising Electricity in accordance with the authentic encomiums in the medical and scientific press.
Recent improvements in these appliances by the Inventor render their self-application extremely comfortable and effective, and thus remediate former inconveniences.
Medical and scientific extracts and a selection of the daily increasing number of Testimonials, together with Price-List, are embodied in pamphlet, "Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," sent post-free on application to the sole Inventor and Patentee,
J. L. PULVERMACHER,
GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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A GOOD BLACK SILK for £3 10s. the Dress of 14 yards (Dogvd's).
PETER ROBINSON, 256, Regent-street, W.
For a Pattern direct to Regent-street, as above.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Peter Robinson has now on Sale
some very rich Black Silks purchased in Lyons very advantageously.
Excellent Black Gros Grains } at 2s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard,
and Glacés .. .. .. } or £7s. to £8s. the Dress.
And Superior and most em- } at 6s. to 12s. 6d. per yard,
during qualities .. .. } or £3 2s. to £7 10s. the Dress.
Also Shades in Greys, Slates, Mauves, White, &c., equally cheap.
"If a Whole Piece is taken, a further reduction will be made."
Address for Patterns as above.—256, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILK SKIRTS and COSTUMES, at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Elegant Silk Costumes, just from Paris.
Skirt and Polonaise en suite
trimmed with crape or otherwise,
at moderate prices.
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NEW COSTUMES, in ALL BLACK, for £1 12s. 6d.,
including fully-trimmed Skirt and Polonaise,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

FASHIONABLE COSTUMES for MOURNING, trimmed with Crape, for 4 gs.,
including a Jacket or Polonaise,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, Regent-street, London.
Funerals Furnished on a moderate scale.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.
SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, Trimmed crape. } 42s. to 5 gs.

BLACK DRESSES, at 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d., and 18s. 6d.,
the materials new and useful;
Black Dresses, the skirts made up,
at 1 guinea;
Black Silk Dresses, the skirts made up,
at 2 gs. and upwards,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

SUPERIOR CRAPE.—A Special Quality that will not Spot with Rain.
PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.
BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect,
at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S
Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various workrooms.
Lists, with Prices,
on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO.,
Grace-church-street,
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

TO LADIES.—The SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of Shape and Colour, are supplied by the original makers, Messrs. E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 27, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and prices post-free.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS are manufactured in every style of BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.
Suit for a Boy 4 ft. in height, C Class, 22s.; Class D, 28s. 6d.
Prices ascending or descending according to size. Patterns free.
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MITCHAM LAVENDER.—PIESSE and LUBIN.

LAVENDER, Sweet Lavender.—PIESSE and LUBIN are now distilling, at their Flower Farm, the famed MITCHAM LAVENDER. Samples may be had either at the Stillery, Mitcham-road, Surrey, or at the Laboratory, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER, Prophylactic, Refreshing, Invigorating.—"I am not surprised to learn," says Humboldt, "that orators, clergymen, lecturers, authors, and poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory." Emphatically the scent for warm weather, for hot and depressive climate. A case of six bottles, 14s.; or single sample bottles of 4 oz. each at 2s. 6d.
Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

SEA-BATHERS and all exposed to the Sun and Dust should use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for dispersing all tan, sunburn, and freckles, and effectually beautifying the complexion; ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for preserving, nourishing, and obviating all the baneful effects of salt water, sun, and dust on the hair; and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, for whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Ask any Chemist for Rowlands' Articles.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Vermaaan on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by R. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London

CROWN PERFUMES.
The GRAND PRIZE MEDAL of MERIT has been unanimously awarded at the Vienna Exhibition for these Perfumes, with many compliments from the president of the jury, who said he had never seen finer goods.
MEADOW QUEEN, TANGLEWOOD, BOUQUET, MATHIOLA, and Two Hundred other different Odours, distilled by
THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY,
40, Strand, London.
For sale by all Chemists and Perfumers, at 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s 6d. per Bottle.

A DELIGHTFUL and LASTING FRAGRANCE, with a delicate and clear complexion, by using the celebrated "UNITED SERVICE" SOAP TABLETS, 4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by
J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.
Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent the utmost value in cash instantly remitted

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leseurre, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

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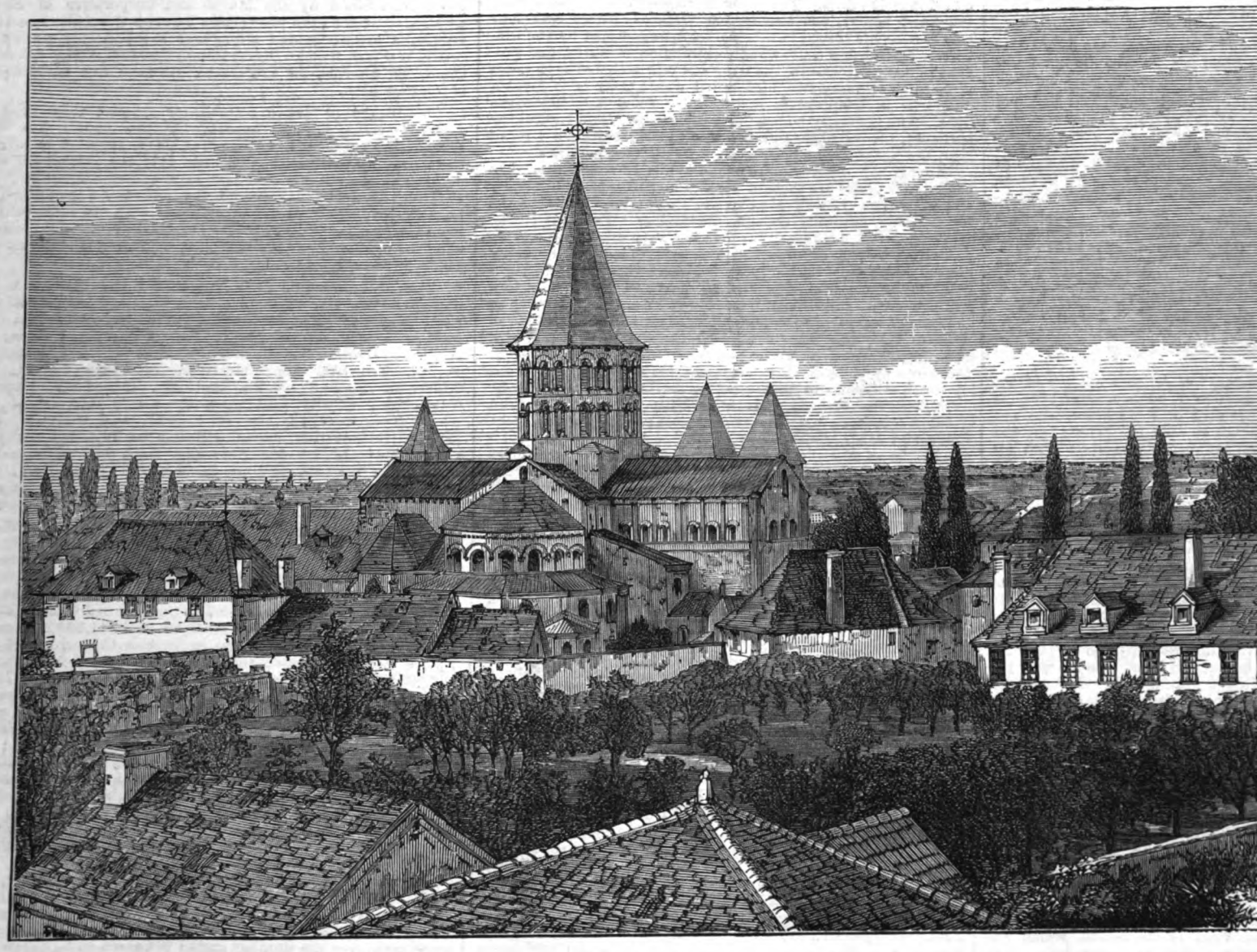
THE PARAY-LE-MONIAL PILGRIMAGE.

The journey of religious devotion to the shrine of Paray-le-Monial, in Burgundy, performed last week by nearly 800 English Roman Catholics, with the Duke of Norfolk at their head, is a proceeding which has called forth much public comment. We have merely here to give a few Illustrations, one showing the assembly of the pilgrims at the Pro-Cathedral in Kensington on the eve of their departure; and two affording views of the Convent and Garden at Paray-le-Monial, and of the chapel there lately dedicated to the saintly memory of Sister Marguerite Marie Alacoque, an enthusiastic Carmelite nun two hundred years ago, who is believed to have there seen a heavenly vision, and to have received a message ordering special observances in honour of the Sacred Heart. Paray-le-Monial is a small town of 3500 inhabitants, 230 miles south of Paris, and sixty or seventy miles north of Lyons, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire, and in the diocese of Autun; it is not very far distant from Mâcon, in one direction, and from the famous ironworks of Creuzot, in the other. The pilgrims could travel by railway to the Paray-le-Monial station; and Messrs. T. Cook and Sons, the well-known contractors for tourist parties, were employed to make the arrangements for their journey from London.

It was on Monday week, at seven in the evening, that a special service of religious worship took place at the Kensington Pro-Cathedral, attended by three or four hundred of the pilgrims, amongst whom were fifty or sixty Roman Catholic priests, or other clergy, and a large number of ladies. Each pilgrim wore a badge on the left breast, displaying a small red cross and heart on a white ground. The service was performed by Archbishop Manning, who preached a sermon, and then walked in a procession of clergy down the nave, distributing a benediction in the name of the Pope, after which he consecrated two banners to be carried by the pilgrims on their journey. The Archbishop was assisted by the Rev. J. Connolly as deacon, and the Rev. J. Reeks, as sub-deacon; the Rev. A. Douglas was cross-bearer, and the ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. J. Palmer. In the choir were



CHAPEL OF THE VISITATION OF MARGUERITE MARIE ALACOQUE.



CONVENT AND GARDEN OF THE APPARITION, PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

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streets, churches, and private houses of the town were illuminated, and a multitude of people, with lighted tapers in their hands, stood on each side along the road from the station to the parish church and to the Convent and Chapel of the Visitation.

The pilgrims walked in procession, led by their standard-bearers and persons of highest rank, whilst the English clergy brought up the rear; the French clergy went ahead or abreast of the van. They sang the Latin hymn of the Virgin, and Psalms in Latin, as well as the English hymns of Father Faber and Lady Georgiana Fullerton. Having reached the church, they presented their banners as offerings there, when the clock struck at midnight. From that hour throughout the night and forenoon ensuing on the Thursday, masses were recited half-hourly both in the church and in the Chapel of the Visitation. There was a special service about mid-day, and vespers in the afternoon, with a sermon preached by Monsignor Capel; after which the whole congregation knelt and repeated a form of words dedicating the Catholic people of England to the worship of the Sacred Heart. Another procession was formed, to go up to a small oratory on a neighbouring hill. This was joined by a thousand French and Belgian pilgrims. In the evening a company of 400 English ladies and gentlemen were entertained with supper at the Presbytery, and were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Talbot and Monsignor Capel, before starting on their homeward journey at daybreak next morning.

Some of them stopped at Paris on the Friday night, and took the opportunity to visit the scene of the murder of the Archbishop of Paris and other ecclesiastics by the Communists in May, 1871, as well as to attend worship in the Church of the Jesuits and in Notre Dame. All seems to have been well managed, both in going and returning. The numbers of the party between Paris and Paray-le-Monial were first-class passengers, 249; second-class, 457; third-class, 58: total, 764. The number on the passage from Newhaven to Dieppe was about 600. It must be remembered that some of the passengers from Paris were English residents or visitors there. All that Messrs. Cook had to do with the pilgrimage was to arrange for the conveyance between London and Paray-le-Monial. They had nothing to do with the arrangements either as to omnibuses or as to hotel accommodation in either of the places where the pilgrims stopped. Neither of the members of the firm accompanied the pilgrims beyond Newhaven; but they sent an intelligent French-speaking conductor right through, who rendered all the assistance that was required by the way.

A series of photographic views of Paray-le-Monial, specially taken by Mr. George Verney for this occasion, are published by Mr. Arthur Ackerman, of Regent-street, and we are permitted to engrave two of them. One represents the exterior of the chapel dedicated to St. Marguerite Marie Alacoque, with the entrance to the convent; both these edifices are surmounted by a figure of the saint. In the other view the convent is seen at the right hand; but the old parish church, with its central octagon tower and spire, and its two western towers, appears in the middle, rising above the houses of the little town. The convent, belonging to a branch of the Carmelite order called the Sisters of the Visitation, received Marguerite Marie Alacoque, the daughter of a provincial lawyer, in 1671; and she is believed to have become the medium of a special divine communication in 1675. She died in 1690, and was declared, in 1824, by a Papal decree, to be a sacred person in the esteem of the Roman Catholic Church. Her waxen effigy, within which the actual skeleton of her body is preserved, lies enshrined in the chapel, adorned with jewels and gold.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, last week, at the offices, Trafalgar-square, the silver medallion was unanimously voted to Henry J. M'Coy, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, for saving, at the imminent risk of his own life, the lives of Mary Murphy and Honora Donnellan. On July 10, at the Courtmasherry Regatta, several persons who did not know how to manage boats got into them, and one of them capsized within fifty yards of the shore. The boat contained two men and two women, and no other boat was near. The men managed to swim ashore, leaving the women under the boat to their fate. M'Coy, who was sitting at a window a hundred yards from the beach, immediately jumped through it, a height of ten feet, and, rushing through the crowd to the shore, he swam towards the boat and found the legs of one of the women sticking out from under the gunwale. He dragged her out, swam with her to a lighter, and rested her on an oar, from which she was conveyed ashore and saved. He again swam to the boat, and, seeing some bubbles on the water, dived, and, although nearly exhausted, caught hold of the other woman drowning. He succeeded in swimming with her to shore, supporting her with one hand while swimming with the other.

On the recommendation of the Duke of Cambridge, the silver medallion was voted to Lieutenant Westaway, of the 13th Light Infantry, for saving a lad in the Liffey.

The silver medallion was, on the recommendation of the Admiralty, voted to Abraham Driver, commissioned boatman of the Coastguard, for trying to save A. F. Pickford, who was drowned in the river at Axmouth on July 14. The swell was so great that he was unable to get out of the river with his boat, and on jumping into the water was carried back by the sea. He tried a second time, but, when midway between the shore and the body, was carried to the bottom by the under current. He then made for the shore, obtained a line, and tried again, when he succeeded in reaching the body.

The silver medallion was also voted to William Osborne, twelve years of age, for saving two boys bathing near the floodgates in the King's Meadow, Chelmsford. A lad named Westrop, who went to their assistance, was presented with the society's bronze medallion.

The bronze clasp of the society, the recipients having been previously rewarded for saving life, was given to A. D. Ross, Trinity pilot, for saving a lad named Row, who fell into the Thames at Gravesend on July 5; and to W. E. Oakes, for saving two men who were in danger of drowning in the Thames, at Hammersmith, on July 13.

In addition to the above, twenty-two bronze medallions and nine testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment were given, and in ten cases pecuniary rewards.

Yesterday week the autumn show of the Irish Royal Horticultural Society was held in the Springhill Gardens, Monkstown. Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer visited the show shortly before five o'clock, and were received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and several members of the council of the society.

Mr. Plimsoll has had an Aberdeen clipper-ship named after him. In responding to the toast of his health, which was drunk after the launch on Saturday last, he observed that, concurrently with an increase of 8 per cent in the number of British ships, there had been an increase of 50 per cent in the number of accidents.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 8.

As the time draws nigh for the closing of the Exhibition visitors flock in greater numbers to Vienna, and just now the city is far more crowded than it has been at any moment since the unfinished Palace of the Prater was declared open by the Emperor Franz Josef. The regal and princely visits which the Viennese Weltaustellung has called forth are not yet at an end, and most of the newspapers are gravely discussing the approaching arrival of Victor Emmanuel, and the influence which his interviews with the Kaiser and Count Andrassy may have on the future relations of Austria and Italy—losing sight of the fact that his trip to Vienna is but an excuse for his journey to Berlin. Marshal MacMahon has also been expected here for several weeks past; but it would appear that affairs are in such an unsettled state in France that his Cabinet will not allow him to absent himself from the country.

Resuming our description of the machinery hall of the Exhibition which we began last week, we must first of all call attention to the remarkably interesting display of Messrs. Ransome and Co., of London, which comprises a large number of wood-working machines. First of all they show numerous vertical saw-frames, circular saw-benches and saw-machines; but their most remarkable exhibits are their apparatuses for planing, moulding, and shaping, their general joiners' machine, and their ingenious arrangements for removing instantaneously shavings, dust, and light refuse from machinery. J. Robinson and Sons, of Rochdale, have an extensive show of similar objects near at hand; but none of their appliances are of the same high order of merit as those of Messrs. Ransome. The mills displayed by Huxhams and Brown, of Exeter, are worthy of attentive examination. One of them grinds bark for tan-yards and leather-dressers by horse or steam power; the other mixes mortar or concrete by hand or by steam. This firm also exhibits an iron-planing machine and a leather-rolling machine, both of which are very ingenious. Powis, Western, and Co., of London, have several samples of wood-working machinery, but none of these are equal to their band-saw machine for cutting iron, or their apparatus for moulding and planing stone.

Apropos of wood-working machinery, I should mention that Mr. John Derham, of Blackburn, displays a very fine horizontal high-pressure expansion steam-engine of 25-horse power, nominal, intended for driving machinery of this character. He exhibits also one of 20-horse power, nominal, intended for printing machinery, besides a couple of specimens of Scholl's well-known atmospheric-power hammer. Steam-engines of every description abound in the British department of the machinery hall, as, indeed, they do in almost every section of that vast annexe. First of all we have Messrs. Galloway and Sons, who have placed their splendid compound high and low pressure engines, and their Galloway boilers, for which the international jury have awarded them a grand diploma of honour, at the service of the British Commission. Both the engines indicate 100-horse power, and are designed specially to secure economy in fuel and simplicity of construction. The engines are self-contained, and the governor, by being placed in direct communication with the slide-valve for the admission of steam into the high-pressure cylinder, does away with the necessity of a throttle valve, and thus gets the full pressure of steam effectually upon the piston. The exhaust valves for both high and low pressure cylinders are worked off separate eccentrics, and the disposition of the air-pump allows the engine to be run at a very high rate of speed if required. The boilers, which are of 50-horse power, and are capable of giving off sufficient steam to drive about 200 indicated horse power, are especially remarkable for the Galloway tubes which are largely introduced into the flues. The boiler is shaped in front like a plain two-flued boiler, but twenty-four Galloway tubes and four side rockets are placed in the oval back flue formed by the fire-bars. These tubes cause a rapid circulation of water, and prevent in a great measure the wear and tear which always takes place in an ordinary two-flued boiler, where there is so great a difference in temperature in the water above and below the flues. The Galloway boilers have been found, from careful experiment, to evaporate upwards of 10 lb. of water per 1 lb. of coal, the water having been let in at 60 deg. temperature.

Among the other steam-engines exhibited those entitled to the highest praise are those of the Reading Ironworks Company and of Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co., the exhibits of the latter being, naturally enough, fire-engines. The engine displayed by the Reading Ironworks is a very fine high-pressure one, fitted with a condenser, and is said to show an economy of fuel of at least 20 per cent. Messrs. Shand and Mason's exhibits comprise a large engine, provided with a patent inclined water-tube boiler, by which steam is raised to a pressure of 100 lb. to the square inch, in six and a half to seven minutes from the time of lighting the fire, and capable of throwing 1000 gals. of water per minute to a height of 200 ft. through a jet of $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter; and three small engines, one of which is similar to those used by the London Fire Brigade.

Messrs. Brotherhood and Hardingham, of London, exhibit a patent "paragon" steam pump, erected for supplying Messrs. Cater and Walker's steam-boiler of 50-horse power, which is situated in an annexe at a stone's throw from the machinery hall. This pump, which is capable of supplying 1200 gals. of water per hour, consists of a steam-cylinder $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, placed at the top of a hollow column which contains the pump. Pumping-engines are also exhibited by Tyler, Hayward, and Co., Gwynne and Co., and Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. There is a fair display of paper-making machines, the finest shown being probably that of Messrs. B. Donkin and Co, of Bermondsey. Messrs. Hughes and Kimber have some creditable printing-machines; and the apparatuses of the Victoria Printing and Folding-Machine Company are worthy of notice.

Messrs. Combe and Barbour, of Belfast, have obtained a grand diploma of honour for their flax machinery and tools, which include hackling, cop, and fluting machines, spreaders, drawing and roving frames; and Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co., of Manchester, have received a similar high award for their admirable slot drilling-machine and their lathes and apparatus for boring and drilling railway-wheel tyres.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The peasants' cottages and mountain homesteads imitative of the picturesque habitations in the more remote provinces of the Austrian Empire—which, with their primitive or gaudy furniture and more or less gaily-attired and quaint-looking occupants, form one of the attractive features of the Vienna Exhibition, lie scattered about for the most part in the far north-eastern corner of the extensive park. The first of these dwellings, shown in our artist's sketch, is a rude Alpine Sennhutte, belonging to a Styrian herdsman, constructed of roughly-dressed pine logs, and this is both externally and internally almost an exact counterpart of the class of hut which may be met with by the hundred in the higher pastures of the Bernese Oberland. Far more pretentious is the Styrian winehouse, a type of the homestead of the better class. This house, embowered among tall shady trees, was a favourite place of resort with visitors to the Exhibition during the hot summer months. In the same woody dell some Yankee speculators constructed a so-called Indian wigwam, the exterior of which is painted all over with fantastic representations of incidents of savage life. Here American drinks were dispensed to thirsty visitors by the hands of sable Ganymedes.

Of the lower group of cottages shown in the Illustration, the one on the left hand represents the dwelling of a Transylvanian Saxon farmer, than whom there is no richer or more respectable class among the agriculturists of the Austrian empire. The distich on the gable, though it jolts rather than trips, is characteristic of a military agricultural colony:—

> Der Kaiser führt das Schwert: der Bauer führt den Pflug.
> Wer Allebeid' nicht ehrt, ist ganz nicht klug.

The ground floor is devoted to cellarage and storehouses. The entry to the dwelling is on the first floor, by an outer staircase under a projecting porch, and conducting to the kitchen, from which the sitting and sleeping rooms open, in the latter of which was noticed a wardrobe filled with fête-day costumes, coquettishly trimmed with sheep and fox skins.

The building in the rear is another Transylvanian dwelling, but of a type which is met with on the immediate borders of Wallachia. You enter the court under a penthouse-covered gateway, and find the Oriental love of colour displayed in the patterns in red and blue with which it is roughly inlaid, while the great German stoves within show brilliant decoration to match. The agricultural implements are, however, best worth looking at. It is at least several centuries from these you see here to those you will find in the English and American agricultural annexes; yet, perhaps, these carts and waggons of wood, pinned together by wooden pegs, without a single morsel of metal used even in the tires of the wheels, are better suited to the light sandy soil than anything we can send. The waggon can be easily moved with one hand, but it is as tough as it is light.

In the purely Hungarian cottage on the extreme right, the steep pitch of the roof cannot fail to attract attention. A rough shingle fence runs round the little garden; baskets for field labour hang under the penthouse in front, and rude field tools are suspended on the gable. There are broad interstices between the logs in the walls, and on the upper floor these are not stopped at all. The small living-room, with its low roof and heavy beams and rafters, reminds you of the cabin of a Norwegian coaster, built to knock about among the islands in winter gales. You, however, trace the signs of close contact with the East in the crimson leaves and the yellow birds which are painted upon everything—chairs, boxes, and pottery. Facing this edifice, though not depicted in our Artist's sketch, is a sample of the style of architecture prevalent in the prosperous province of the Voralberg. The roof, with its neat tiles of shingle, has a gentle slope; broad galleries with carved railings and scallop-shell panelling run along the front under the overhanging eaves and at the lower story, while the double windows are fitted with glass within and pierced wooden shutters without.

Messrs. Peak, Frean, and Co. were awarded a medal for progress in the food section of the Vienna Exhibition for their fancy biscuits.

Archbishop Manning has written a remarkable letter to the Primate of Ireland on the condition of that country. In it he declares his belief that Ireland is the most Christian country in the world; and he "sees no future for Imperial Germany, or for revolutionary Italy, or for Spain if it abandon its Catholic traditions, or for France if it continue to deify Voltaire."

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London were yesterday week entertained by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton. There were processions through the gaily-decorated streets, a luncheon, and afterwards a grand banquet at the South-Western Hotel. Everything passed off with great eclat. One of the Sheriffs, Sir F. Perkins, has been five times Mayor of Southampton.

The Board of Trade returns for August show that the declared value of our exports for the month has been £22,657,334, against £24,557,502 in July, 1872. The total of the eight months ended Aug. 31 is £171,401,295, which is an increase of £4,234,659 over last year, and of £25,661,257 over 1871. The declared value of the imports for the month has been £29,895,676, a decrease compared with the corresponding month of last year of £77,575. The total of the eight months ended Aug. 31 was £245,902,119, showing an increase of £561,752 over last year.

The Aldermen who have not passed the chair, but who, having served the office of sheriff, are eligible for election as Lord Mayor on Michaelmas Day, are Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., Mr. Alderman Stone, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Alderman Owden, Alderman Sir Thomas White, Alderman Sir F. W. Truscott, Mr. Alderman McArthur, M.P., Mr. Alderman Figgins, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Paterson. The choice usually falls upon the senior aldermen of those who have not filled the civic chair, and there is every probability that this course will not be departed from this year; in which case Mr. Alderman Lusk (who is exceedingly popular, in the City and in the borough of Finsbury, which he represents in Parliament, as well as with the Livery generally) will be the successor of Sir Sydney Waterlow.—*City Press.*

The population of the British possessions beyond the seas exceeds 200 million souls, according to the official statement recently issued for 1871. The population of British India is stated at 190,663,623; of the Straits Settlements, 308,097; of Ceylon, 2,405,287; Mauritius, 318,584. The population of Canada is returned as 2,812,367 in Ontario and Quebec, 387,800 in Nova Scotia, 285,594 in New Brunswick, 11,953 in Manitoba, 10,586 (exclusive of Indians) in British Columbia, 94,021 in Prince Edward Island, and the population of Newfoundland 146,536; making a total for British North America of 3,748,857, exclusive of all inhabitants there may be in the vast stretch of country between Canada and British Columbia. The population of Australia is stated as 1,978,748; of Victoria, 752,445; New South Wales, 519,182; New Zealand, 266,986; South Australia, 187,851; Queensland, 125,146; Tasmania, 101,780; Western Australia, 25,353. The population of the West India Islands is given as 1,062,077; Jamaica, 506,154; Barbadoes, 162,042; Trinidad, 109,638. The population of British Guiana is 193,491; of Honduras, 24,700. Then also come the Cape of Good Hope, with a population of 566,158; Natal, 289,773; Gold Coast, 408,070; Sierra Leone, 55,373; Gambia, 14,190; St. Helena, 6444; Hong-Kong, 124,198; Labuan, 4808; Falkland Isles, 811; Bermuda, 12,121; Malta, 141,918; and Gibraltar, 16,454, both the last two exclusive of the military. The total reaches the vast number of 202,343,872 souls. In some instances the number stated is known to be below the real number. Here at home, in the United Kingdom, we count a third of a hundred million souls; and a sixth of the population of the world bears allegiance to Queen Victoria.—*Times.*

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BY THE WAY.

"A contented mind is a continual feast," and though a continual feast may be somewhat detrimental, materially speaking, mentally, no doubt, it is excessively desirable. It therefore behoves those who, from circumstances over which they may not choose to have control, are kept in London when everybody else is out of it, to consider whether their condition is so unfortunate as it is conventionally described. First of all, the weather is, if not in their favour, certainly not in that of the envied holiday-makers. Given chill, wet, and general meteorological uncertainty, London is, far and away, the best place in the world. Stay in town, and you are not deprived of your home comforts, you have ready and ample means of transit, there is plenty of amusement if you want plays or music, your club provides a better dinner than any hotel in England (not to descend to the miseries of cookery in lodgings), you can take business, if you have any—Hamlet says that every man has some—easily and in a gentlemanly way, and if you like to read there is nobody to disturb you. And you have the satisfaction of seeing by the provincial telegrams that, wherever your friends are, the "mornings are bright but cold, wind and rain in the evening." Surely all this should tend to preserve the *æquam mentem* so highly recommended by the faculty. But change is a great thing. No doubt. But is it no change to have finished with heavy dinners, and (if you have the happiness of being a parent of daughters) with hot parties, and bed grudged to you at two a.m.? Is it no change to miss seeing and hearing all the people whom you have been seeing and hearing for nine months? Is it no change to be able to neglect your duties, read when you should write, answer no letters, and lounge and look into shops with none but rustic excursionists to note that eccentricity? Is it no change to be able to go to picture-galleries and exhibitions, and to see leisurely what you want to see, instead of hurrying to stare at "what everybody is talking about"? Is it no change to find in your club smoking-room a little knot of men—perhaps the pleasantest members—who are detained like yourself, or are passing through town, and who just sprinkle the room, and make up a quiet and slightly cynical party of philosophers, who discuss the world and its doings with serenity? Is not all this better than extortionate and noisy hotels or questionable lodgings at some crammed seaside place, where the excitement consists in monotonous promenades, and the coming in of a steam-boat is like a Shah's visit; where the sun's business is to tantalise you by occasionally showing how delightful he could make the scene if he chose, and then to leave you to the sworn tormentors, "wind and rain," for your chastening and humiliation? "Here be truths." Yet, as we write, we feel that the utterance of such sentiments is as conventional as the holiday business, and know that we are counting the days between the composition of such morality and the hailing the hansom for the terminus. Lord Derby was quite right the other day. An Englishman covets country life, and even such an imitation of it as can be managed in a brief holiday is very welcome to him. The "contented mind" is all very well until we can pack the portmanteau. Meantime, let the above sermon console those whose packing is postponed.

The French have paid off Germany, and the English, about the same time, have paid off America. Both pecuniary transactions are telegraphed in the same week.

> But there,
> We doubt, all likeness ends between the pair.

Our French neighbours are exulting in the thought that the last German is quitting their soil, "they hope for ever." We are by no means getting rid of Americans, we are happy to say. We believe that more of our cousins have visited us this year than in any previous one, and we rejoice in the fact with a joy in no way related to that of the hotel-keepers who have been doing their best to revenge Geneva. More and more each year is it becoming recognised in America that a visit to the Old Home is a pilgrimage which must be performed, and is one at which nobody can laugh. Some of these days the mass of educated people in the United States will know something about us—something more, we mean, than they can learn from books and pert correspondents. We should like to believe that such knowledge is already widely spread in America; but it is absurd to select a fool's paradise for a residence, and he would be well entitled to such a lodging who should think that American familiarity with our institutions and ourselves is other than exceptional. But the more who come the better, and when they will permit it they shall receive the most courteous welcome of all, that which ignores any strangership. Let it be said on the other side that if Americans are but superficially acquainted with our institutions they know something. They comprehend our form of government, the connection between Sovereign and people, the process of legislation, and a good many of the influences and motives which produce political action among us. But how much do "well-informed" people here know about the institutions of America? We are aware that there is a President, and that there is a Parliament called Congress, and some deep readers may have studied Mr. Martin, and discovered that there is something called a Senate. But who knows how Congress is elected, and at what ages respectively men may enter the two houses, and what sort of control the President has? As to State rights, we should like to hear what meaning the words have for nineteen men out of twenty. It is not pleasant to an educated American, even when he is receiving your best hospitality, to discover how very little you have cared to comprehend the machinery of his wonderful Republic.

Archbishop Manning remarks that the question is whether the Irish shall be in future the children of this World, or the children of St. Patrick. It is a curiously Hibernian fact that here is a case where a child is to be at liberty to choose its own parent. Passing that, we take it for granted that the pious and accomplished prelate desires that the saint shall be the reputed father of Irish persons, and holds the world to be only one degree better than the flesh, and only two better than another entity. His Grace would point out St. Patrick as waiting with open arms to receive his spiritual progeny. There is much to be said for that estimable saint as a father—the lyrics of Ireland record that he "was a gentleman and came of decent people," and that is an all important fact in a pedigree. He did, we firmly believe, many good things, and intended to do a great many more, and "intention" is a mighty matter in the Catholic faith, which repudiates the proverb of a very Catholic nation about a certain pavement. We should have no objection to St. Patrick, if he had not been tried so long as a father for Ireland, and had, possibly from extra amiability, so singularly failed in bringing up his children properly. With all deference to the Archbishop, we submit that if the Irish would become children of the world, they would, in the natural course of things, become men of the world, and then Europe would not have quite so much to laugh at as at present. St. Patrick might still hold the honourable post of godfather to Pat, to whom the saint gave name; but we think the Irish may say to Dr. Manning, with Duke Frederick, "I would thou hadst told me of another father."

Brentford is not a place that has found much favour with the poets. A dramatist, to be sure, has bestowed two kings upon it, and they sit upon one throne, and smell at one nosegay. The wisdom of this latter act is vindicated by Shenstone, who says:—

> As when through Brentford town, a town of mud,
> A herd of grisly swine is pricked along, &c.

We do not know that the fame of the town of mud is likely to be increased by the doings of the magnates who sit in session there. We have just read that to the infamous ruffian John Mole, whose cruelty to his little child was so atrocious that it seemed impossible that he should escape a heavy sentence, the Brentford Sessions magistrates have awarded six months of hard labour! He ought, as was admitted, to have been sent for trial, and then he would have had penal servitude. But one witness said that Mole had a good character, and the fellow himself howled and blubbered in the dock, and begged not to be sent for trial. Whether the child will live or not is uncertain. Many of our readers must be aware of the facts of the case; for those who are not we weaken our protest, because the details of the brutality are too disgusting for this column. Mr. Mole's tears have stood him in good stead, and, as he is sure to repeat some such offence as that so lightly punished, we advise him while in gaol to cultivate the hydraulic faculty that has saved him from his deserts. We gladly contrast the inexplicable leniency of the Brentford Bench with the righteous severity shown at the Surrey Sessions to a scoundrel who had assaulted a victim a little less helpless than a child—a poor girl who had enraged him. Mr. Hardman had been asked by the grand jury to add flogging to any sentence he might pronounce. That excellent magistrate regretted that he could not do so, but held over the sentence in order that a second indictment might be preferred, by means of which he should be able to punish the miscreant effectually.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize meeting of the City of London Brigade, which was begun on Saturday last at the new City rifle-ranges at Rainham, Essex, was resumed on Monday and Tuesday, for a long list of prizes presented by most of the City companies, besides the officers and friends of the brigade. In addition, the programme included a handsome piece of plate, value 100 gs., known as the Cripplegate Ward Challenge Trophy, representing the old Cripplegate, to which was added a prize of 10 gs., presented by the ward, and several prizes by the officers. A camp has been formed on the range for the convenience of those competitors who do not care to return to town every day, and on this almost isolated ground, which was purchased for the volunteers by the citizens of London a few years back, the members have been endeavouring to make themselves as comfortable as heavy rains would permit. Following the example of previous years, the opening day was set apart for the first stage of the aggregate prizes and company silver medals. Colonel Sir W. A. Rose's challenge cup, value 15 gs., with 3 gs. added by the officers, was won by Private Smith; Private Wyatt (a former Queen's prize winner) was second, and Private Watts, K company, third. The cup must be won twice in succession before it becomes the property of the winner. In the second stage of the aggregate prizes the prizes were awarded in the following order:—First prize, value £25, presented by the Goldsmiths' Company, and the P company medal, Private Hammerton; second prize, value £20, presented by the Mercers' Company, and the F company medal, Private Hutchinson; third prize, value 15 gs., presented by the Merchant Taylors' Company, and the Q company medal, Sergeant Fletcher; fourth prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Drapers' Company, and the D company medal, private M'Dougall; fifth prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Fishmongers' Company, Private Fletcher; sixth prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Vintners' Company, and the B company medal, Private Runtz; seventh prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Clothworkers' Company, and the O company medal, Private Gardner; eighth prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Butchers' Company, and the E company medal, Private Saw; ninth prize, value 10 gs., presented by the Salters' Company, Private Longford; tenth prize, value 7 gs., presented by the brigade, and the K company medal, Private Watts; eleventh prize, value £5, also presented by the brigade, Private Ashley; twelfth prize, value £5, presented by the Haberdashers' Company, Colour-Sergeant Mayor; thirteenth prize, also of the value of £5, and the H company medal, private M'Lachlan; fourteenth prize, value £4, and the N company medal, Colour-Sergeant Titford; fifteenth prize, value £3, Corporal Tayton; sixteenth and seventeenth prizes, Quartermaster-Sergeant Stackey and Colour-Sergeant Rogers; and the eighteenth, Private Howkins.

The annual prizes subscribed for by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum were competed for at Wormwood-scrubbs on the 5th inst. The gold medal was won by Private Anderson, the silver cup by Private Baynes, and the range prizes by Privates Dolamore, Davenport, and Baynes. The principal winners of the money prizes were Privates Anderson, Baynes, Tuppen, Dolamore, Tatnall, Lake, and Sergeant Muller.

The prize presented by the late Emperor Napoleon III. to the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery, together with a number of other prizes, was competed for by the members of that corps, at the Government range in Plumstead marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Saturday last. The prize, which consisted of a beautiful fish-gun, throwing a harpoon about 6 in. long, mounted in gold, in case, with the Imperial arms in ivory inlaid in the centre, was presented during the lifetime of the late Emperor to the corps to be shot for, but circumstances occurred which necessitated the postponement each time the arrangements were made to carry out the competition. The contest was with the 32-pounder smooth-bore gun. Seventeen detachments entered, and at the close Sergeant Foster, of No. 7 battery, was declared the winner of the first prize—the gun presented by the late Emperor, with £9 added. Sergeant-Major Travis made the same number of points, but lost by time.

The annual meeting of the Suffolk County Rifle Association was held on Thursday and Friday, last week, at Ickworth Park, the seat of the Marquis of Bristol. A cup, given by the president of the year (Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, M.P.), with a bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, and a contingent £5, was won by Corporal Nicholls, of the Sudbury corps. A contest between squads from companies was decided, as regards the first prize, in favour of a party from the Hadleigh corps. A cup, given by the members for Bury St. Edmunds, was won by Private Read, of the Beccles corps. The members for West Suffolk offered the first prize in the contest, between squads from companies already referred to. A handsome silver tea-tray was presented on the occasion to Captain and Adjutant Barnardiston.

The Extra Supplement.

UNTER DEN LINDEN, BERLIN.

"Unter den Linden"—under the lime-trees—has a pleasant, pastoral sound, recalling visions of umbrageous foliage affording cooling shade from the noon-day heat, and evening rambles by the light of a summer moon. Unter den Linden at Berlin, however, simply signifies a broad, more or less dusty, and somewhat badly-paved thoroughfare, some half mile or so in length, planted with rows of sickly-looking lime-trees, and bordered by a number of handsome edifices and several score of second-rate shops. It is the promenade par excellence of Berlin, and one of the principal arteries of the city, where stylish equipages find themselves jostled by ramshackle droschken and primitive-looking country carts; where troops parade backwards and forwards, aides de camp canter, and grey-whiskered Generals rattle by in open carriages, at almost all hours of the day; where pedestrians hurry and loungers loiter along the foot-pavements, and sturdy guardsmen court coy nursemaids, with Berlin children dozing beside them, on the wooden benches ranged at intervals along each side of the central lime-tree avenue, from which Unter den Linden derives its name.

At the entry, so to speak, of this famous promenade, and on the verge of the Thiergarten, rises the Brandenburger Thor, a stately gateway in the style of the Propyleum at Athens, some 60 feet high and 200 feet wide, and surmounted by a colossal chariot of Victory harnessed to four prancing steeds—the laboured work of a common Berlin coppersmith after the sculptor Schadow's model. Immediately facing this triumphal arch, through the open arcades of which all the grand state entries into Berlin are made, one finds the broad Pariser Platz, bounded on its two sides by a heterogeneous assemblage of palaces and mansions, occupied as public offices or private residences, only one of which, however—the palace presented by the city of Berlin to Field Marshal Blucher—is of the smallest interest. At this end of the Linden are the Schools of Artillery and Engineers, with a couple of the Ministries, the rest being installed in, or adjacent to, Wilhelm Strasse—the Parliament and Downing-street of Berlin—which intersects the lime-tree avenue at this point, and may be regarded as the official quarter of the city. Higher up the Linden, on the northern side, is the capacious hotel of the Russian Embassy, between which and the palace of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands the broad thoroughfare is occupied on both its sides by commonplace shops, stately hotels, restaurants with beer gardens in their rear, and conditoreien, with balustrades in front, penning in their open-air customers like so many sheep. The straight and wearisomely lengthy Friedrich Strasse, with its perpetual stream of traffic, crosses the Linden at its busiest point. It is here that much of the stirring life of the city appears to culminate; here loungers congregate, and "droschken kutschers" loiter for fares, here venders of newspapers find their customers, and "dienstmänner," in blue blouses and scarlet caps encircled with brass bands, hang about for jobs; here Berlin shoeblacks ply their trade, and the only pair of policemen who do duty on the Linden are commonly to be found. Hereabouts also are the trinkhallen and the most crowded conditoreien—where assignations are made, newspapers pored over, coffee sipped, and jam tarts devoured—to be found in all Berlin.

The eastern extremity of Unter den Linden is marked by the magnificent colossal monument erected to Frederick the Great, which completely dwarfs the adjacent two-storied edifice where the Emperor William resides—a remarkably tasteful building, which, were it only a story or two higher, might pass for a respectable clubhouse or a handsome first-class hotel. The Royal Library, which abuts upon the eastern side of the Emperor's palace, has a far more palatial façade. Spread out before it is a small garden plot, bounded on the further side by the Opera House, a vast and unquestionably elegant structure, adapted in part from the Parthenon at Athens, having its principal front in a line with the Linden, and looking on to the broad Opera Platz, at which point the five straight roads, fringed with the sickly-looking lime and chestnut trees, unite. Adjoining the Opera House, in the open space towards the east, one finds the bronze statues of Prussia's three celebrated Generals—York, Blücher, and Gneisenau—perched upon lofty pedestals and relieved by a massive background of trees, after which comes the so-called Prinzessinnen Palace, linked by an archway to the ornate edifice in which the Prince and Princess Imperial reside.

Facing the Emperor's Palace is the Academy of Arts and Sciences, a building having no pretensions to architectural beauty, but the clock of which enjoys the honour of regulating the time of Berlin, while adjoining one finds the more imposing University, the quadrangle of which is disposed in floral parterres. Eastward is the classic guard-house, flanked by Rauch's admirable statues of Generals Scharnhorst and Bulow; and higher up the Linden stands the Royal Armoury, a huge square edifice, on which native art-connoisseurs plume themselves exceedingly, maintaining it to be the handsomest edifice in all Berlin. Standing with one's back to the Linden, at the foot of the broad Schlossbrucke, spanning a narrow arm of the Spree and connecting the wide platz in front of the Armoury with the Lustgarten, one takes the finest coup-d'œil of which Berlin can boast—the panorama comprising the eight elaborate marble groups symbolical of the life of a hero, which line the bridge on both sides; the imposing façade of the old Schloss, dominated at one end by the lofty tower of the Rathhaus, and at the other by a noble dome; the Lustgarten, the former drill-ground of Frederick William I.'s gigantic guards; the bronze equestrian statue of Frederick William III.; and the Museum, surmounted by colossal groups of the horse-taming Dioscuri. The only drawback to the general effect is the Cathedral, which, spite of its portico, with its triad of colossal angels, its twin towers and prominent dome, is one of the baldest-looking and least interesting ecclesiastical edifices ever met with in a large Continental city.

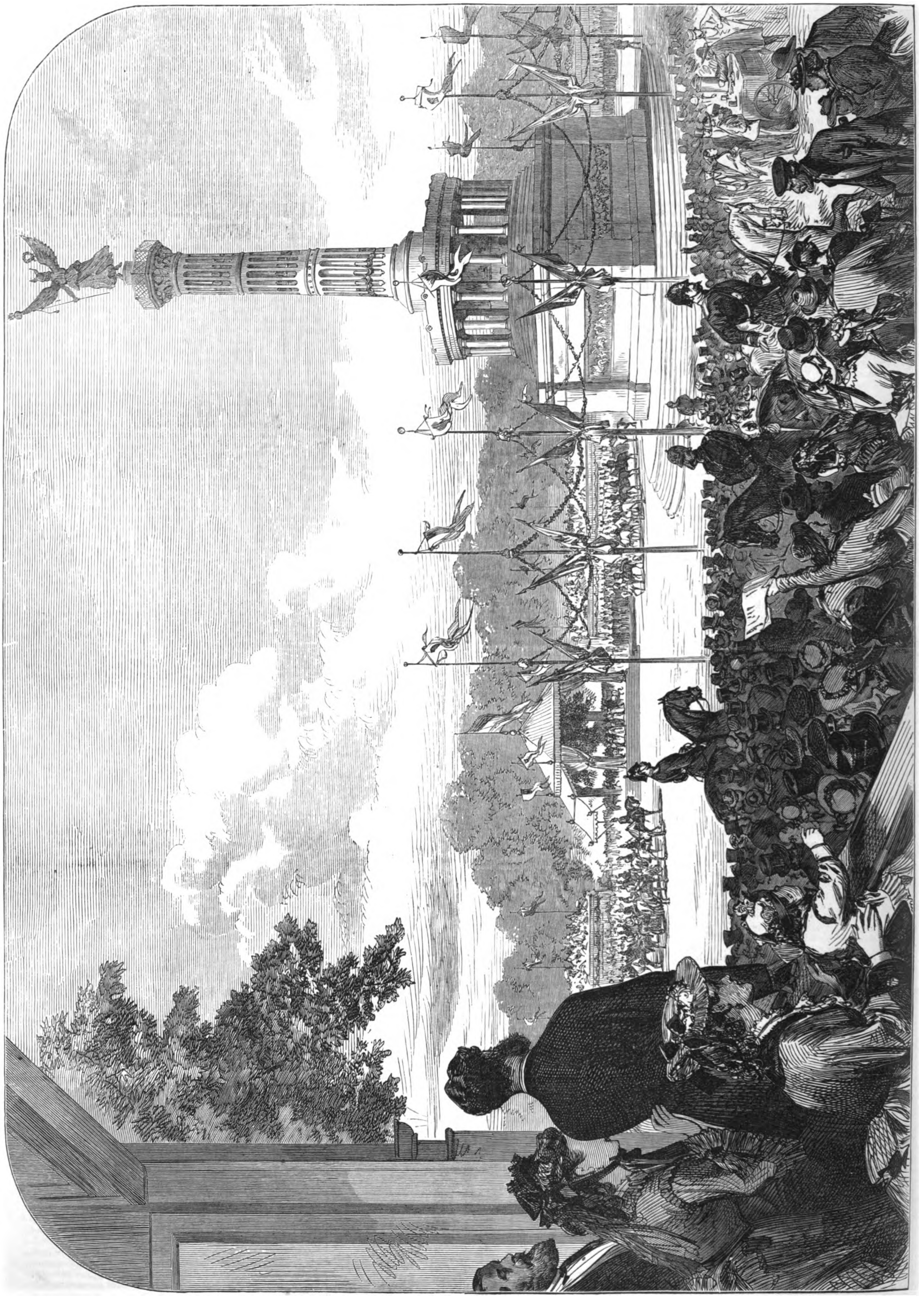
At a general meeting of the governors of the Redhill Reformatory the report presented stated that the total receipts for the quarter amounted to £4468, and the expenditure to £5187. There are 301 boys in the school.

The guardians of the South Dublin Union have resolved upon having a floating hospital built which will be capable of accommodating sixteen patients, and will be at the disposal of the board in case of an outbreak of cholera or any other epidemic.

Sir John Pakington, speaking at the opening of new school-board schools at Worcester, said he would only vote for school boards where they were necessary. Religious instruction he considered essential in all schools.

The pay of colonels of the cavalry of the Line will in future be similar to that of colonels of infantry regiments—namely, £1000, instead of £1350. This regulation applies retrospectively to officers appointed since the commencement of the present year.

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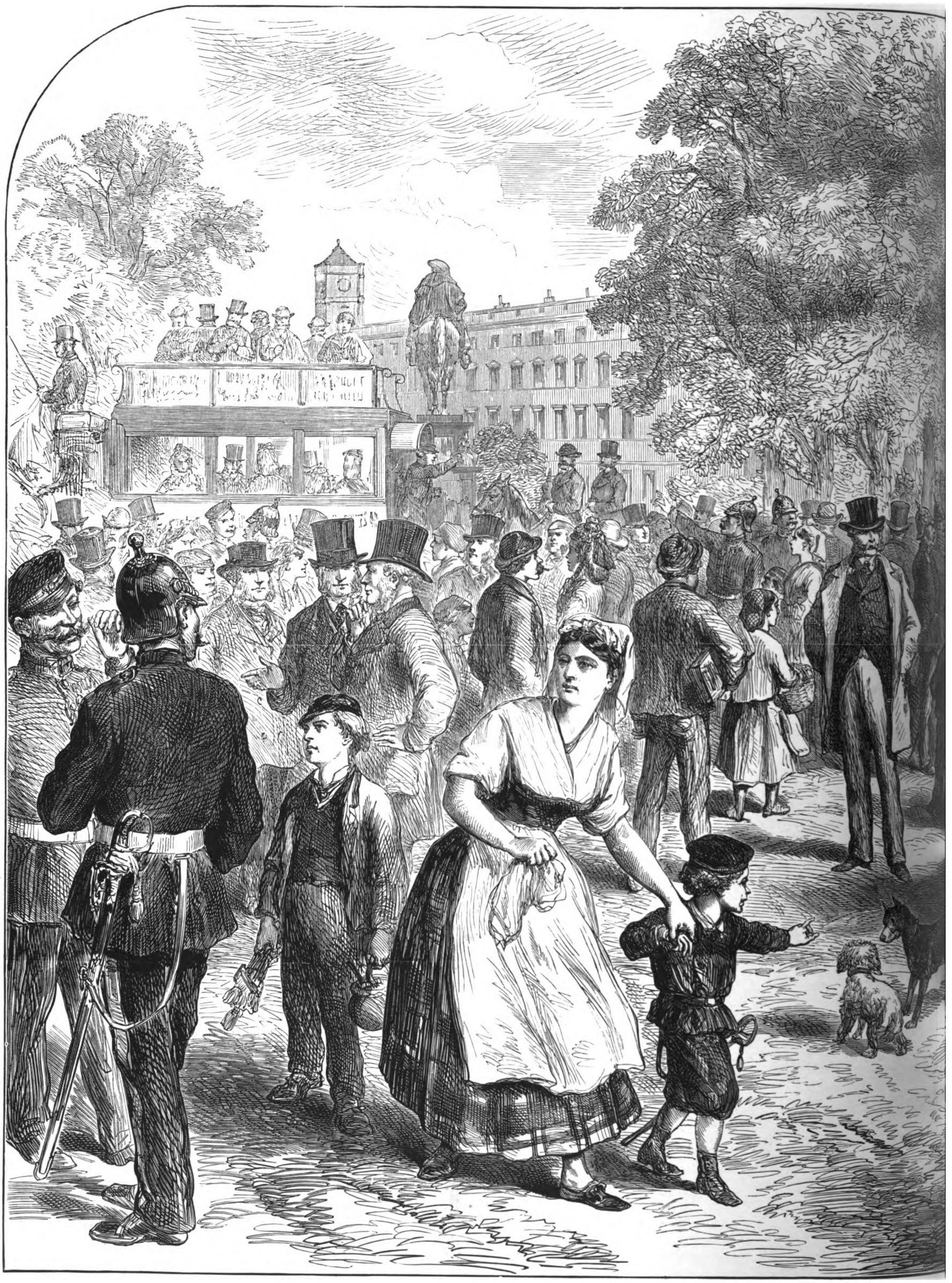


UNVEILING THE SEDAN COLUMN OF VICTORY AT BERLIN.

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UNTER DEN

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DEN, BERLIN.

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THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Since October last the young Emperor of China must have had a busy time of it. On the 16th of that month he was married. He at that time took unto himself an Empress and four other wives, with a hopeful prospect of many more. At the winter solstice he had to fast and to appear as high priest at the Temple of Heaven, where he offered incense and sacrifices. Since the death of his father, in 1862, the government had been carried on by the Dowager Empress and by the young Emperor's mother, who had been raised to the dignity of an Empress on her son's elevation to the throne. These two ladies had acted as Regents till it became necessary for the Emperor to assume full power. The astronomical board were ordered to appoint an auspicious day in the second moon of this year. These astronomers, or rather astrologers and soothsayers, appointed Feb. 23 last; and on that day the regent Empresses retired, and Tung-Che began to rule as "Viceregent of all under Heaven."

Now for the audience question. In 1860, after the march of the allied English and French armies on Pekin, and the destruction of the Summer Palace, a treaty was made by which the Ministers of European Powers were allowed to keep legations at Pekin, and they were to have audiences of the Emperor—that is to say, the treaty stated that the Ministers were to be received as they would be at a European Court, but no time was stated; so that the audience question has remained since 1860 an unsolved problem.

The difficulty was this:—No one comes into the presence of the "Son of Heaven" without performing the kotow—that is, they go on all-fours three times, and each time they knock the head three times on the ground. It is also called "the three bendings and the nine knockings." If the European Ministers had been willing to go through this ceremony there would have been no difficulty in the audience question. The Emperor of China acknowledges no other power on earth as his equal: he alone expresses the will of Heaven. Hence a presumption that all must come to him as tributaries and with the homage of worshippers. The literati, or mandarin class, are opposed to all improvements. They have set their faces against railways and telegraphs. Now, the English, as well as the commercial residents in China of all other nations, are anxious for the opening up of new ports for trade, and they have been looking forward to the reception of the foreign Ministers at Pekin as the beginning of a new era. While the Emperor was in his minority it was understood that the audience question would not be pressed; but since he has assumed full powers this question has been revived, and the objects supposed to depend on it have given much importance to this matter.

On June 29 last, the Emperor did receive the Ministers of Russia, the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands. General Vlangally, the Russian Minister, read an address, which was translated by Herr Bismarck, of the German Legation, into Chinese, and was then again translated into the Manchoo Court language by Prince Kung, who knelt before the throne.

So far, a point seems to have been gained. The representatives of the principal Powers of the Western World have entered the presence of the Emperor of China without submitting to the degradation of the kotow. Still, it would seem, on a minute inspection of the details of the proceedings, that there are a number of objectionable points connected with the arrangement of the ceremony, which indicate a struggle on the part of the Chinese not to admit the "foreign barbarians" as the representatives of Powers above the rank of "tribute bearers"—this being the title always given to ambassadors coming to the Court of Pekin.



THE YOUNG EMPEROR OF CHINA, TUNG-CHE, WHANG-TI.

The young Emperor of China has just begun to rule over 360,000,000 people. With the exception of the rebellion in Yunan, in the south-west of China, the whole empire is at peace and even flourishing. It is a country larger than all Europe; but at this moment there is not a railway or a telegraph to be found from one end to the other of its vast territory. There are foreign steamers sailing between the treaty ports—such as Canton, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai—and they are always crowded with Chinese passengers, proving that the people themselves have no objection to the modern ways of travelling. San Francisco sends steamers from one side of the globe, and the Suez Canal has lately increased the number from the other. These steam-ships are not only bringing merchandise to China, but men, ideas, machinery, and everything connected with modern civilisation. Chinese exclusiveness cannot long hold out against such an invasion; and the reign of Tung-Che, just begun, is likely to see great changes before it is over.

The Emperor of China is such a very "Sacred Person" that he will not give an artist or photographer a sitting. For this cause the only way to get a representation of him that may convey some notion of his visible presence is to copy a native drawing. The costume in the Portrait we have engraved is that worn on ordinary occasions; and, as it is no new fashion, it ought to be well known, and is, no doubt, correctly represented here. The Imperial colour is yellow. On the Emperor's breast, and spotted over the dress, are conventional representations of the great Lung or Dragon, in red.

A few biographical and historical notes must be given here. Hien-Tung, the last Emperor, came to the throne in 1852, and died in 1862, leaving the present Emperor a mere child in the charge of a Council. Prince Kung organised a coup-d'état and carried it out, putting three of the Council to death, after which he placed the young Emperor under a Regency, consisting of his own mother and the Empress Dowager, as stated above. These two ladies have lately retired from their functions. Emperors, like other mortals in China, change their names at various periods of their lives. At first the name of Chi-Seang was given him as the title by which he was to be known on the throne; but this was supposed not to be a lucky name, and it was changed to Tung-Che. That name appears on all official documents and on the coins of his reign. The meaning of this title is said to be "Union is the Cause of Law and Order," which seems a most fitting title; and it is to be hoped that the young man will do his best to carry out the purpose which his name indicates. He is also called the "Son of Heaven," the "Sacred One" or "Sacred Person," and "The August Emperor." His special title is that of Whang-Ti, which is the Chinese equivalent for "Emperor."

THE SEDAN VICTORY COLUMN AT BERLIN.

A ceremony of great national interest, not only to Prussia but to the whole of Germany, took place on Tuesday week at Berlin. That day being the anniversary of the victory of Sedan, the monument of Victory erected on the Königs-platz was unveiled with great solemnity. The Emperor William, the Imperial Prince, Prince Bismarck, the Generals, and the Ministers were present, besides the regiments of the Guard and deputations from the armies of several German States. The streets were gaily decorated and much thronged. The Emperor, the Imperial Prince, and Prince Bismarck were everywhere received by the people with enthusiastic shouts. His Majesty, on starting from the palace, read the following address to the Field-Marshals and Generals in command:—"At the outset of this significant ceremony which is to close the series of testimonials of gratitude and honour, I experience a feeling of pride at seeing you gathered around me, even as at the battles and engagements in which you so highly distinguished yourselves at the head of your troops." On arriving at the Königs-platz, his Majesty addressed the deputation from the various regiments in the following words:—"I rejoice to find the representatives of my army assembled around me on this day—one of the grandest of my whole life—on which, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, I commit to the present and future generations this Column of Victory, in memory of the

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deeds of the German soldiers. I authorise you to communicate these my sentiments to the troops on your return to your homes."

The scene at the performance of the ceremony is shown in our Illustration. The Emperor and Princes, with the staff, appear on horseback near the pavilion, in which the Empress and Princesses are seated. The column was described last week in our chronicle of Fine Arts. It is surmounted by a winged statue of Germania, holding a wreath of victory; its shaft is adorned with gilt cannon, pointing upwards, in the sculptured recesses; the capital of the pillar, and the balustrade of its lofty balcony, are likewise gilt. On the right hand are the stands provided for the members of the Berlin Municipality and other privileged spectators.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Efforts have not been wanting to preserve continuity between Parliament in Session and Parliament *in partibus*. Even before the prorogation the doughty members for Marylebone, knowing that they would have to undergo a process which may be called electoral dentistry, thought best to meet their friends, and certainly on this occasion a few foes, as soon as possible. Doing so, as it were, under the shadow of the actual House, they, perhaps, added to their normal insignificance, inasmuch as, under such circumstances, no one would be likely to mind their utterances as much as if they had been made a week or two later. In the first days of the recess, his custom now, Mr. Mundella went to Sheffield and had his glorification. He sketched himself as a member very fairly, and in only one point seemed to overrate himself—namely, when he expressed a fear that he was rather a troublesome legislator. He need not be grievous in that regard, for reasons which are obvious to the initiated. In a very few days after Aug. 5 Mr. Lang found his way to his *ultima Thule* constituents, and it is to be hoped that, sometime or other, they will have the advantage of seeing a production of the most terrible caricaturist of the day, and be able to judge of the fitness of the jocular name—to wit, the "Infant Samuel"—which has been added to a "counterfeit presentment" of their member. Doubtless this honourable gentleman, when he speaks in the House, seems the very personification of guilelessness: his candour is transparent, his earnestness is evinced forcibly without the least boisterousness; while his persuasiveness is, to use an Americanism, quite "a caution." Something appears to suggest itself when he is before the House that he intends to pick up and rejoin the broken threads of his political career. Shortly after this there were two congresses of M.P.s at Gloucester at different times. In the first instance there was Mr. Monk, representative of the city, who has established a character for Parliamentary watchfulness, if that quality is to be indicated by being one of that body of members who appear to be ready to sit up to any unbounded hour in the morning. He was in his proper place, of course; but the incursion of such foreigners as Mr. Samuelson, most anxious and suggestive (in a beseeching way) of legislators, and Mr. Wren Hoskyns—most gentlemanly, sensible, and practical of landowners, who is, nevertheless, a land-tenure reformer—is not so easily accounted for by the uninitiated. Still, they discoursed plentifully, seasoned their discourses with strong Liberalism, and did not appear to be mightily proud of the legislative performances of the Session. Anon there came together at the same place a body of what, under the circumstances, may be called political counter-irritants—namely, Mr. Wait, who lately won for Conservatism the seat for Gloucester vacated by Mr. Price, when he became a Railway Commissioner, and who has not yet, one believes, got beyond asking a question in the House. Then there was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, though gentle in his rhetoric almost even to melancholy, generally has something to say when he speaks, and who is regarded hopefully by his party in Parliament; and Mr. Reginald Yorke, his colleague in the representation of Gloucestershire, and they held sympathetic converse with one of those curious institutions known as working men's Conservative Associations, doubtless to great mutual edification.

Often there arises from a central place on the seat just behind the Treasury bench a gentleman whose aspect, manner, and mode of utterance suggest the possession of a quantity of sageness and experience-bought wisdom, but who, when he makes a set speech, inevitably calls to mind that which was the perpetual cry of the used-up man in the play, "there's nothing in it." Well, this gentleman, who is member for the hybrid borough of Berwick-on-Tweed, has just achieved a distinction, inasmuch as he has delivered to his constituents an address which is really in consonance with the profound gravity and sagacity of his manner and appearance, the subject being the "price of labour." Such was it that leaders have been written upon it in newspapers, and for an hour or two at breakfast-time Mr. Stapleton has been famous all over the country, and thereon he is to be congratulated. As ever, faithful and true, Colonel North and Mr. Henley have begun their autumn circuit in Oxfordshire, and their meetings with their constituents have, as ever, been pleasant and successful; and they, too, have, as usual, formed themes for editorial comment. It would seem, both from the tone of his speeches in the country and in the House, that Colonel North has lost hope in regard to military matters, and that he believes the Army is on the eve of running down Niagara. There has consequently come over him a sort of manly pathos, when he speaks of that profession to which he is so devoted, which contrasts with his former brisk, bold, and genial manner. As to Mr. Henley, up to the end of last Session he continued to be a wonder of a legislator. No one stayed so many hours in the House; no one watched so carefully the details of every measure; and, though labouring under considerable disadvantage in regard to accurately appreciating everything that was going on, he seemed as prompt and as keen as ever in detecting fallacies in the speeches of previous speakers, and as suggestive as he was wont in supplying sound practical sense in the place of them. As may be supposed, the Oxfordshire electors were warm in their reception of the Nestor of the House of Commons, and he seemed to be warmed by the manner in which he was received, and talked in that blithesome, quaint, and suggestive way which is peculiar to him, the traditions of which ought to be preserved by giving it the appellation of "Henleyese." When he was enabled at Sheffield to liberate his mind in reference to all the criticisms that have been heaped upon him, Mr. Lowe did not for a moment condescend to accuse himself by excusing himself. Though simple in language and studiously undefiant, his speech was, perhaps, as fine a specimen of quiet audacity as was ever known. What a revelation it was of the best of all possible statesmen striving and working for his country's good through nothing but evil report, bearing calumny and misrepresentation with the smiling face of a Spartan, and gently and very secretly returning good for evil, in spite of the malign influence of such an indolent and incompetent Financial Secretary to the Treasury as Mr. Baxter! But though he may now suppose himself to be triumphant, Mr. Lowe has some troubles before him, for as Home Secretary he will be, in the absence of the Prime Minister, leader of the House, must always stay until it rises, and so have to assuage those tumults which are wont to rage between two and three in the morning, while he must besides be regular leader on Wednesdays. Has anyone thought how these duties will be performed by him?

Perhaps there could not be a greater contrast than there is between the rhetorical qualities of the Prime Minister and his son. Mr. W. H. Gladstone has not a particle of the fire and rapidity, and none of the eloquence, of his father. He is slow in utterance and lymphatic in manner, but he speaks without hesitation, and on the few occasions on which he has addressed the House he has given an idea that he has been thinking about what he meant to say. Just now he has made a mark on the public mind by a speech which he has delivered to his constituents at Whitby, which goes much nearer to a declaration by a subordinate of Ministerial policy than is customary in the addresses of Cabinet Ministers; and, as what he said is weighty, it will be considered more weighty still, because it is believed that he was speaking vicariously, and therefore with a certain authority.

DISASTERS.

Mr. Irwin, a gentleman from Bath, who was on a holiday tour in North Devon, fell over the rocks at Lynton, yesterday week, and was dashed to pieces.

A boat with eight miners on board was capsized in the sea at Saltburn, Yorkshire, on Saturday, and five were drowned.

The ship Gratitude was lost, on the 10th ult., off Pattew, Holland, and eight of her crew were drowned.

Three seamen fell from aloft on board H.M.S. Achilles, and were killed, during the recent cruise for coastguard training.

Three servant girls, while bathing at low water, from the rocks at North Berwick, on Monday, got beyond their depth, and two of them were drowned.

The Holcar cotton-mills, near Rawtenstall, worked by Messrs. James Ashworth and Co., have been partially burnt.

Two children were burned to death, yesterday week, in an outhouse filled with straw, which is believed to have been accidentally ignited by the children while they were playing with some matches they had got possession of.

Mr. W. Arthur, of Truro, and Mr. Burgess, of Hoyle, were drowned in St. Ives's Bay on Sunday, the boat in which they were having capsized while they were changing oars.

Augustus Brown, a boy, living in Charles-street, Caledonian-road, London, has died from the effects of a blow on the ear from a potato which a playfellow threw at him.

Two pit-boys at Caseley were amusing themselves by trying which of them could drive the point of a pick farthest into a timber-post, when one of the boys, swinging the implement over his head, caused it to penetrate the neck of his companion, who died almost on the instant.

Two hundred men and boys, through the breaking of some machinery, were imprisoned for sixteen hours in the Strand-lane Colliery Company's pit at Radcliffe.

A verdict of "Accidental death" has been returned with respect to the three men who were buried alive in a tunnel connected with the East London Railway Extension at Wapping.

Elizabeth Rice, a child, seven years of age, residing at Lewisham-street, Westminster, has been killed by falling on the broken edge of a teacup, thus severing the jugular vein.

While a party of sailors were returning to H.M.S. Tyrian, lying at anchor off Montrose dock, two of their number attempted to ascend the ship's ladder at the same time. They both fell back, and the boat went down. Three of the crew were rescued, but the fourth, named Alfred Ball, was drowned.

A Coroner's inquiry is pending as to the causes of the recent explosion in an ammunition-factory at East Greenwich. Two persons have already died.

A man, who refused to give his name to the police, made three attempts to kill himself in the City on Tuesday. He threw himself down before a cart at the corner of Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, and the vehicle passed over him; he then place himself in front of a hansom cab, the wheels passing over his neck and shoulders; and, finally, he endeavoured to get run over by a dray.

Several cases of mysterious disappearance have been reported. A man attended at the Hammersmith Police Court and stated that his daughter, nineteen years of age, who was in service, dressed to go on an excursion to the seaside on Saturday week and had not returned. Ned M'Intyre, a painter, who was sent from Ludgate-hill to Dover, is reported to be missing. It is thought he left the train at Faversham, and is wandering about the country. He was weak-minded. Mrs. Mary Solomon, aged sixty-six, left her home, on the 26th ult., for the purpose of shopping, and never returned. Mrs. Gurnett, of Russell-court, Drury-lane, stated, at Bow-street, that her daughter, fifteen years of age, went out on Saturday week and did not return, and no trace of her has since been discovered.

An inquest was held last Saturday, at Gower-street, on the body of Miss Mary Alice Lewin, aged thirty-three, who had committed suicide by hanging herself to her bedstead. It was shown that since March last, when her mother, with whom she had lived all her life, died, Miss Lewin had been very depressed in spirits, and had complained much of restlessness and want of sleep. A verdict was returned that she hanged herself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.——A newsagent at Surbiton named Cockle, who, it is alleged, was to have been called as a witness on behalf of the Claimant, has committed suicide by placing himself in the way of a passing train on the railway which runs near his house. He had been in low spirits for some time, and a Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an infirm state of mind.——The body of a man who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at Vauxhall railway station on Sunday, the 24th ult., has been identified, by means of his clothes, as William Neal Robinson, Drummond-road, Bermondsey, a banker's clerk.

The court of inquiry into the loss of the ship Empress of India has suspended the certificate of Mr. Caltro, the master, for three months from the date of the loss of his vessel.——The official report of the Board of Trade inquiries into the loss of the brigantine Vesper has been issued. There appears to the Court to have been no sufficient cause for the master abandoning the ship, and that his having done so led to this sad loss of life. They are, therefore, of opinion that his conduct merits the severe censure of the Court, and, had he held a certificate as master, they would have considered it necessary to have suspended it for six months. The Court considers that the owners, Messrs. Quin, are indirectly responsible for the loss of life, inasmuch as the vessel was sent to sea with an insufficient crew. The owners are therefore ordered to pay £15 towards the cost of the inquiry.——The inquiry into the wreck of the ship Dunmail has resulted in a report that the Court is not satisfied that the master exercised as active a supervision of the pilot and the navigation, from the time of leaving the Sloyne, as he might and ought to have done. The Court finds, therefore, that the master has been guilty of negligence, and his certificate is suspended for three months. The Court has placed on record their high sense of the services of the Liverpool and New Brighton life-boats.——The inquiry into the loss of the abandoned brig Isabella and Mary, of South Shields, has concluded. The owners, Messrs. J. L. Hall and Co., put in a letter, which stated that "a more scandalous loss was never done by British seamen;" but the Court found "that the loss is to be attributed to the bad condition of the vessel, and that the captain was justified in leaving her, and not at all to blame." The captain's certificate was, therefore, returned.

The Coroner's inquiry into the recent collision at Retford ended in the jury returning a verdict of manslaughter against Bryant, the driver of the goods-train, who was committed for trial. The adjourned inquiry conducted on behalf of the Board of Trade into the cause of the accident was resumed by Colonel Rich on Saturday. In the course of the day Colonel Rich expressed a strong opinion against level crossings, which, he said, could not be worked without danger; but said it appeared that, Parliament having sanctioned this one, it was out of the power of the Board of Trade to make any alteration.——In reference to the Wigan railway accident the jury have found a verdict of "Accidental death," adding the opinion that trains ought not to be permitted to run through stations at so high a speed as was the case with the tourist-train on the night of the accident.——Three men who were working on the Consett branch of the North-Eastern Railway, at Derwenthaugh, near Newcastle, last Saturday, were knocked down by an engine, and two of them were killed. They had stepped from the up to the down rails to allow a train to pass, and were cut down by another train coming in an opposite direction.——An engine-driver named Harris, was, on Thursday week, run over near the railway station at Bury St. Edmunds, by an engine which was coming out of the shed, and his body completely cut in two.——A train going from Helensburgh to Glasgow on Saturday evening had proceeded about a mile and a half on its journey when it was observed that one of the third-class carriages was on fire. The passengers escaped through the windows, and many of them were found lying on the line. Six of them—five men and a young woman—were suffering from severe injuries. The carriage was in a short time completely destroyed. The accident, it is stated, was caused by a man who was smoking throwing a lighted match on the floor where some paraffin oil had been spilled.——Both the lads who were thrown from the wooden bridge that was destroyed in the railway accident that occurred near West Hartlepool on Monday last have died from the injuries they sustained.——A collision between two goods-trains occurred on the Great Western line, near Lydney, on Thursday week, by which a number of trucks, with the goods they carried, were damaged.——On the Irish North-Western Railway, yesterday week, two cattle-waggons having been left on the line from Fintona to Derry, the first up passenger-train dashed into them, injuring the cattle and causing much destruction of permanent stock. The mail service from Dublin was impeded until the broken waggons and maimed bullocks were removed.——Through a bullock having strayed on to the line, the express-train from Portsmouth, which was due at Guildford on Tuesday at two o'clock, was thrown off the metals near Pease Marsh Bridge, and rolled over an embankment ten feet deep. Miss Martin, from Milford, and Mrs. Bringer, of Godalming, were killed, as was an infant belonging to the latter. Thirteen other persons were so much injured that they had to be taken to the Surrey County Hospital.——Cannon-street Terminus has had a slight share of the prevalent railway casualties. On Tuesday morning, when the up traffic was at its busiest, the bridge was blocked for nearly an hour by the overturning of two empty waggons. While it was being cleared City passengers were backed into the London Bridge station and discharged there.——Ann Evans, a woman of sixty-seven years of age, was killed at the Plympton station of the South Devon Railway, on Tuesday afternoon, while crossing the line of rails instead of by the bridge.

The annual Argyleshire gathering took place at Oban on Thursday week. The athletic sports were witnessed by a distinguished company, including the Marquis of Lorne.

The Leeds Royal Park, where galas and other amusements have been held for years, has been sold by auction for building purposes for £16,500. It contains a little over twenty acres.

Typhoid fever in Wolverhampton has been traced, by the medical officer of health, to the milk, or at least to the impure water used in the habitual adulteration of that fluid. There have been sixty cases of the disease and four deaths.

An engagement took place at Shelbrooke, Cannock Chase, on Thursday week, between the northern or invading army, under Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the southern army, under General Sir J. Douglas. The latter had to withdraw his flank before the battle began, as the umpire considered the position he had taken up too strong. Prince Edward attacked both wings of the southern army simultaneously, and, after a hard fight, succeeded in turning General Douglas's right flank, thereby winning the battle.——On Monday General Lysons had an opportunity of experimenting against an imaginary foe with a "new system of attack" of his own invention, which looks very like a revival of a very ancient method. During a cavalry charge in the earlier portion of the day, a man who was looking on dropped down dead, it is believed from heart disease. The corporal of the Coldstream Guards who assaulted the county police, last Saturday week, has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. On Tuesday there was another fight, and on Wednesday some races came off, under the patronage of General Lysons.

Several munificent gifts have lately been made. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, has intimated his willingness to give £5000 for the erection of public baths in Dunfermline, of which city he is a native. Lord Galloway, who is a member of the Episcopal Church, has intimated that he will subscribe £250 to the Church of Scotland endowment scheme. The *Bristol Post* records two gifts by Mr. William Sommerville, of Bitten-hill. The first is a contribution of £1000 to the National Life-Boat Institution for the purpose of providing a life-boat with her full equipment; and the second a donation of £102 to the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children for wiping off the debt left from last year, and of "affording a practical expression of approval of the management of the hospital." Mr. Job Hindley, of Manchester, has presented, as the gift of a working man, £480 for a life-boat. Two citizens of Dublin (understood to be Sir A. Guinness and Mr. Henry Roe) have offered to subscribe £10,000 towards the sum of £22,000 estimated to be necessary to open up a new street from Dame-street to Christ Church. The good folk of St. Mary Cray are greatly indebted to the kindness of Mr. Joynson, the large paper manufacturer, who resides amongst them. Mr. Joynson employs nearly 1000 hands, and, seeing that the people had no resort in the summer months, he resolved to throw open some recreation-grounds for their use. These comprise many acres, and are gracefully laid out. The ceremony of opening these grounds was attended by nearly 6000 persons. Mr. Joynson has also established a public institute and reading-room, and he has a school where he is educating at his own cost about 600 children.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

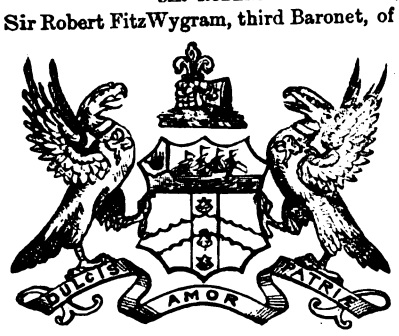
LORD ANNALY.

The Right Hon. Henry White, Lord Annaly, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Longford, and Colonel of its militia, died, on the 3rd inst., at Sunbury Park, Middlesex. He was born in 1789, the fourth son of the late Luke White, Esq., M.P. for the county of Leitrim, who acquired considerable wealth, and purchased Luttrelstown, Lord Carhampton's fine estate, near Dublin, the name of which he changed to Woodlands. His Lordship was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1810, and, having entered the Army, served in the 14th Dragoons at the latter end of the Peninsular campaign, for which he received a medal and two clasps. Always a consistent and zealous Liberal, he sat in the House of Commons, as member for the county of Dublin, from 1823 to 1832, and subsequently for the county of Longford. In 1863 he was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Annaly, of Annaly and Rathcline. He married, Oct. 8, 1828, Ellen, daughter of William S. Dempster, Esq., of Skibo Castle, in the county of Sutherland, and by her (who died May 12, 1868) had issue six sons and two daughters. Of the daughters the elder, Ellen, is wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Holden, and the second, Emilie, of the Hon. Robert W. Grosvenor, M.P. Of the sons the third and fourth were accidentally killed, the second and sixth have died unmarried, and the only survivors are the eldest, Luke, now second Lord Annaly, State Steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was born in 1829, and married, in 1853, Emily, daughter of James Stuart, Esq.; and the fifth, Charles William, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, M.P. for the county of Tipperary, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Clare.



SIR ROBERT FITZWYGRAM, BART.

Sir Robert FitzWygram, third Baronet, of Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, died on the 3rd instant. He was born in 1813, the eldest son of the late Sir Robert FitzWygram, Bart., by Selina, his wife, daughter of Sir John Hayes, Bart., and was grandson of Robert Wigram, of London, merchant and shipowner, who acquired great wealth by commercial pursuits, and was created a Baronet, Oct. 23, 1805. The surname was changed to FitzWygram by Sir Robert, the second Baronet, in 1832. The Baronet whose death we record was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. At the death of his father, in 1843, he succeeded to the title, which, as he was never married, now devolves on his next surviving brother, Sir Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram, fourth Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Hussars, who was born in 1823.



LADY NORREYS.

Caroline, Lady Norreys, died, on the 4th inst., at Wytham Abbey, in the county of Oxford, aged thirty-five. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Charles Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, in the county of Lancaster, by Lady Caroline, his wife, daughter of Philip, second Earl of Sefton, and was consequently sister to Lady Alexander Gordon-Lennox, and to Lady O'Hagan, wife of the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland. She was married, July 10, 1858, to Lord Norreys, the eldest son and heir-apparent of Montagu, Earl of Abingdon, and leaves issue.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University has prohibited the appearance of the Tichborne Claimant at the Cambridge Theatre.

Some correspondence has passed between a committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Home Secretary, who has promised to consider their representations as to the legal proceedings which should be taken against trades-union officers guilty of misconduct.

Sir Joseph Whitworth has prepared a memorandum upon his scholarships, approved by the Council of Education, South Kensington, the principal points of which are as follow:—Every candidate shall produce a certificate that he has worked in a mechanical engineer's shop or in the drawing-office for two years consecutively. Every candidate must be under twenty-two years of age. He will be examined in smith's work, turning, filing and fitting, pattern making and moulding. He will be examined in theory and practice every year. The scholarships may be held for three years, but may be withdrawn if progress be unsatisfactory. The number will be reduced for 1874 from ten to six, each of a fixed annual value of £100, with an additional annual sum for progress—viz., the best scholar, £100; second, £60; third, £50; fourth, £40; fifth, £30; and sixth, £20. At the end of the three years' tenure £200 and £100 will be awarded to the two scholars of each year's set who may have done best.

A statue of gigantic proportions, erected on a rock on the Anglesea shore of Menai Strait, was unveiled, on Tuesday, by Lady Clarence Paget. The statue was modelled and executed, after two years' patient labour, by Admiral Lord Clarence Paget; and it is below his residence in Anglesea that it is placed. The material is a combination of limestone and Portland cement, and the figure is strengthened by the insertion of a central iron cone. The noble Lord's primary object was to show that statues can be constructed of a material little inferior to marble in appearance, and probably more durable, at one-tenth the cost; and thus he has endeavoured to carry out the desire of the Prince Consort. The statue, including plinth, is 19 ft. in height, and the pedestal and basement tower are 22 ft. high, making a total height of 41 ft. It is intended as a landmark to warn mariners of dangerous rocks on the Carnarvonshire and Anglesea side of the strait, and was dedicated by Lady Clarence Paget "To all mariners." Salutes were fired from an Admiralty steamer, and ashore a detachment of naval reserve men and coastguards fired a *feu de joie*, whilst a military band played "Rule Britannia." Afterwards the distinguished company were entertained at a déjeuner, presided over by Earl Cowley.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

O. A. BROWNSON, Iowa.—Received with thanks, and replied to by letter.

R. T., Belfast.—It was afterwards corrected, we believe, to "five or six moves." The winning move, of course, upon the Black King going to Q square is not 22. R takes Q Pawn (ch), but 22. *B to K Kt 6th*.

T. W. SHEARMAN.—That, indeed, would be a childish mate. How is it possible you can miss seeing that the Black Pawn would take the Bishop, becoming a Queen?

J. P., Bedford.—We do not recollect the Problem "No. 2" at the moment. It is probably in the examiners' hands; but the amended version shall be substituted for the former copy.

A GROPER IN THE DARK.—The *Chessplayer's Handbook*, 5s., published by Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent-garden.

LIONEL.—You will find a long notice of the Vienna Tournament and a table showing the score of each player in our last.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the Vienna Chess Tourney, last week, where the round between Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Rosenthal is mentioned, instead of "secured the first prize," read "*fourth* prize."

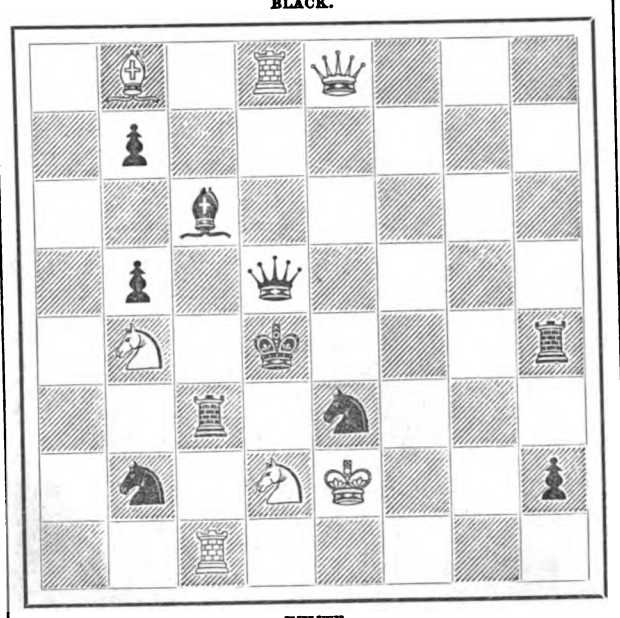
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1541.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K R sq	K takes Kt (*)	2 R to K sq 3. P gives mate.	Any move
(*) 1.	P takes Kt or P to Q B 6th	3. P to K 4th Dis. ch. and Mate.	
2. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K moves		

PROBLEM NO. 1542.

By Sheriff SPENS, of Hamilton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A GAME IN THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

The following is a Game of the Match between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and PAULSEN. In this match Mr. B. won two games and lost one game.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
This is not a commendable way of continuing the defence.	
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
5. B to Q Kt 3rd	P takes P
6. Q takes P	B to K 3rd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
8. B to K B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
9. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
10. R to Q sq	
The superior development of White's forces is very manifest. This is partly due to the nature of the opening, which is advantageous to the first player, and partly to Mr. Paulsen's third move.	
10.	B takes B
11. R P takes B	P to K B 3rd
12. Q to Q 2nd	
To make way for his K Kt to be moved to the Q's 4th.	
12.	B to K 2nd
13. Kt to Q 4th	Castles K's side
14. Kt to K B 5th	R to K B 2nd
15. Q to K 2nd	R to K sq
16. Q to K Kt 4th	B to K B sq
17. Castles	K to R sq
18. Q to K R 5th	Kt to K 4th
19. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
This was not a good retort; he should have retreated his Kt.	
20. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
21. Kt to K R 6th	K R to K 2nd
22. P to K B 5th	
Mr. Blackburne plays this game from opening to end with remarkable ability.	
22.	P to K Kt 4th
23. Kt to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
This step is obviously fatal.	
24. P to K 5th	
A fine move, which Mr. Paulsen appears to have overlooked.	
24.	Kt takes P
25. B takes Kt	R takes B
26. Kt takes R	R takes Kt
27. Q R to K sq	B to B sq
28. R takes R	Q P takes R
29. R to Q sq	B to Q 3rd
30. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q B sq
31. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd
32. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K sq
33. Q to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
34. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Q Kt sq
35. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Kt 2nd
36. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
37. P takes P	R P takes P
38. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K sq
39. R to K R sq	Q to K Kt sq
40. Q to R K 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
41. Kt takes Kt P	P takes Kt
A capital move, Mr. Blackburne.	
42. Q to R 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
43. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to B sq
44. Q takes Kt, and wins.	

ANOTHER GAME IN THE VIENNA TOURNEY.

A fine Game, played in the third round, between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and ROSENTHAL.—*(Scotch Gambit.)*

WHITE (Mr. R.).	BLACK (Mr. A.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	B to Q B 4th
5. B to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd
7. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd
8. Kt to Q R 3rd	Kt takes Kt
9. P takes Kt	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
10. K to B 2nd	B takes Kt
11. P takes B	Castles
12. R to Q B sq	P to Q B 3rd
13. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
14. P to K 5th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
15. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th
16. B to K B sq	
This appears to have lost time and weakened White's game.	
16.	Q to K 3rd
17. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th
18. B to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
19. B to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
20. Q to K R 5th	R to K B 2nd
21. K R to K Kt sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd
22. K to K 3rd	
It has been suggested—rightly, we think—that, if Mr. Rosenthal had planted his Bishop at Q 6th, he would have had the better game. The move made was an act of *fele de se*.	
22.	P to Q B 4th
From this point the play of Mr. Andersen is, in many respects, worthy of his palmiest days.	
23. P takes P	P to Q 5th (ch)
An excellent move.	
24. K to Q 2nd	
By taking the Pawn he would have been subjected to an overpowering attack.	
24.	P to Q R 4th
25. P to Q B 6th	B takes P
26. B to Q 6th	B to Q 4th
27. K R to K B sq	P to Q Kt 4th
28. P to K Kt 4th	B to K 5th

WHITE (Mr. R.).	BLACK (Mr. A.).
29. R to Q B 2nd	R to Q sq
30. P takes K B P	R takes P
31. Q to K 2nd	
He would have retained a strong attack by giving up his Queen, but whether sufficient to compensate for so great a sacrifice is doubtful.	
31.	B takes B
32. Q takes B	Kt takes K B P
33. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to K R 3rd
Another very good move.	
34. K to Q sq	P to Q 6th
35. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
36. Q R to K B 2nd	Kt to K Kt 7th
37. Q takes P	
If—37. R takes R 38. K to K sq 39. K to K 2nd (best) 40. R takes Q	Kt to K 6th (ch) P to Q 7th (ch) P Queens (ch) Kt takes Q and Black must win.
37.	Kt to K 6th (ch)
38. K to K 2nd	R takes R (ch)
39. R takes R	Kt to K Kt 5th
40. R to K B 3rd	Q takes P (ch)
41. K to K sq	Kt takes P
42. B takes Kt	Q takes B (ch)
43. Q to K 2nd	Q takes Q (ch)
44. K takes Q	P to K Kt 3rd
45. R to K B 7th	R to Q 4th
46. R to Q R 7th	R to K B 5th
The winning coup.	
47. K to K 3rd	P to K R 4th
48. R to Q Kt 7th	P to K R 5th
49. R to Q B 7th	P to K R 6th
50. K to K 4th	R to K R 4th
51. R to Q B sq	K to Kt 2nd
52. K to B 4th	P to R 7th
53. R to K R sq	K to B 3rd
54. K to Kt 3rd	P to Q R 5th
55. K to Kt 2nd	K to Kt 4th
56. K to Kt 3rd	R to R 5th
57. K to B 3rd	R to R 6th (ch)
58. K to Kt 2nd	K to Kt 5th
59. K to B 2nd	R takes Q R P,

and Mr. Rosenthal abandoned the game.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Roxburgh, dated Aug. 8, of Lord Henry Kerr, Francis Ernest Kerr, George Bayley, and William Williams as the surviving executors of the will and codicils of the late Mr. Hope-Scott, Q.C., was sealed, on the 20th ult., at the principal registry, London, the inventory of the personal estate and effects in England, Ireland, and Scotland amounting to £130,000.

The will of Miss Ann Lee, formerly of Southernhay House, Exeter, but late of No. 2, Upper Grosvenor-street, was proved, on the 2nd inst., by Augustus William Henry Meyrick, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. After payment of a few legacies, the said A. W. H. Meyrick takes the whole of deceased's property, including the freehold estate of Southernhay House.

The will, with two codicils, of Joseph Scott, late of Colney Hall, near Norwich, was proved, on the 15th ult., by Joseph Stonehewer Scott-Chad (the son), John Oliver Hanson and Adolphus William Hume (the nephews), the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his four daughters £13,000 each, free of duty; and the residue of his property, subject to a few legacies, to his said son.

The will and codicil of Samuel Fernyhough, late of the Grange, Cheadle, near Stockport, Cheshire, were proved at the district registry, Chester, on the 16th ult., by Anne Fernyhough, the relict, John Frederick Sutcliffe, and Edward Ashe, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. Subject to annuities to his brother and half-sister, the bequests of the will and codicil are wholly in favour of testator's wife and children.

The will and codicil of Walter Chamberlain Hemming, late of Spring Grove, Kidderminster, were proved, on the 23rd ult., by Mrs. Fanny Hemming (the relict), the Rev. William Lea, and George Edward Martin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his widow a legacy of £1000 and an annuity of £800, in addition to the provision made for her by settlement: to his eldest daughter, Margaret Georgina Hemming, £10,000, and devises to her for life the Spring Grove estate, with remainder to the use of her first and every subsequent son, according to seniority in tail male; to his three youngest daughters he leaves £10,000 each, and the residue to his said eldest daughter.

The will, with one codicil, of the late John Stuart Mill was proved, on the 5th inst., by Miss Helen Taylor, the sole executrix, the personalty being sworn under £14,000. The testator devises and bequeaths to his stepdaughter, the said Helen Taylor, all his real and personal estate absolutely. He also expressly appoints her his literary executor, with full power to edit any of his works or publish any of his manuscripts as she may think fit. The testator has confided to Miss Taylor an account of his life written by himself, which she is to publish or not at her discretion; and he states that she alone has the necessary materials and knowledge for a biography of him, both literary and private. Testator has made another will relating to his property in France.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved—viz., Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, of No. 285, Kennington-road, under £35,000; Samuel Bright, of Rochdale, under £10,000; the Hon. Enrichetta, Countess Inghirami (formerly Viscountess Weymouth), under £10,000; Dona Maria Antonia de Sarrazabel, of 117, Calle, Magor, Madrid, under £18,000; Thomas Mitchell, of No. 11, Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, under £30,000; the Hon. Emily Henrietta Bassett, under £16,000; John Hales, of the Stock Exchange, and Malvern House, Tulse-hill, under £12,000; Edward Jones, of 138, Leadenhall-street, and Canonbury Park South, merchant, under £18,000; and the Hon. Anna Maria Gage, under £10,000.

In reference to the will of the late Mr. Holmes, reported last week, we may mention that it is dated March, 1869; and that subsequently Mr. Holmes retired from the printing business and sold his share in the *Athenæum* to the proprietor of the dominant interest.

A scheme is projected for improving the attraction of the People's Garden at Willesden and making it a common resort for members of working men's clubs.

A return has been printed of the number of persons charged under schedule D (trades and professions) to the income tax for the years 1868 to 1872 inclusive. Last year, to April 5, the number of persons charged in Great Britain was 437,773. The amount of income charged with the tax was £122,217,418, and the amount of tax charged £3,055,336. There were 857 persons charged at £10,000 and under £50,000; and at £50,000 and upwards, sixty-eight persons. In 1868 the number of persons charged with the income tax under the same schedule (D) was 379,290; the income charged with tax was £105,902,810; and the amount of tax charged, £2,206,146. Similar accounts are given under schedule E. Last year, ending April 5, in Great Britain, the amount charged with tax was £23,991,905; the number of persons, 147,779; and the amount of tax, £599,489. Under the several schedules last year in Great Britain the tax was net £9,765,393. Returns are given as to Ireland, as Scotland is included in Great Britain. Under the several schedules the net amount was £597,853; in 1868 it was £489,215, and last year as to Ireland it was the highest.

The report of the ninth decennial census of the United States has been published. It is in three volumes. The first deals with the subject of population, and the maps with which it is illustrated display its relative density in the different States, the distribution of English, Germans, Irish, Swedes, and Chinese, the preponderance of education and wealth, and the political and geographical division of the union from its origin to the year 1870. In the second volume the annual rainfall and the variations of temperature are made plain by maps as well as by columns of statistics; and the relative predominance of the different diseases, phthisis, typhus, and typhoid fever, and epidemic maladies are illustrated in the same way. The last volume treats of the wealth, industry, and commerce of the country, shows how far agriculture has been developed, and gives the present condition of the five staple agricultural products—cotton, maize, corn, hay, and tobacco. The total population of the United States in 1870 amounted to nearly 39 millions. The previous census showed it to be 31 millions, that for 1850 23 millions, and for 1840 only 17 millions. Thus in thirty years the population doubled itself. White men increased at the rate of 39, 36, and 30 per cent during the three decennial periods from 1840 to 1870, while the increase amongst the negro population, starting at 29 per cent, dwindled down to 22, and ultimately to 11 per cent. Of the 39 millions of inhabitants, these tables show that 5,567,229 are strangers. These may be divided roughly into an English-speaking population and a population of foreigners. The former amount to more than three millions, of whom nearly two-thirds are Irish. Amongst the foreign population, which includes Mexicans, Chinese, and gipsies, the Germans form a proportion almost as large as the Irish in the other schedule; and in New York and Pennsylvania they form a quarter of the stranger population.

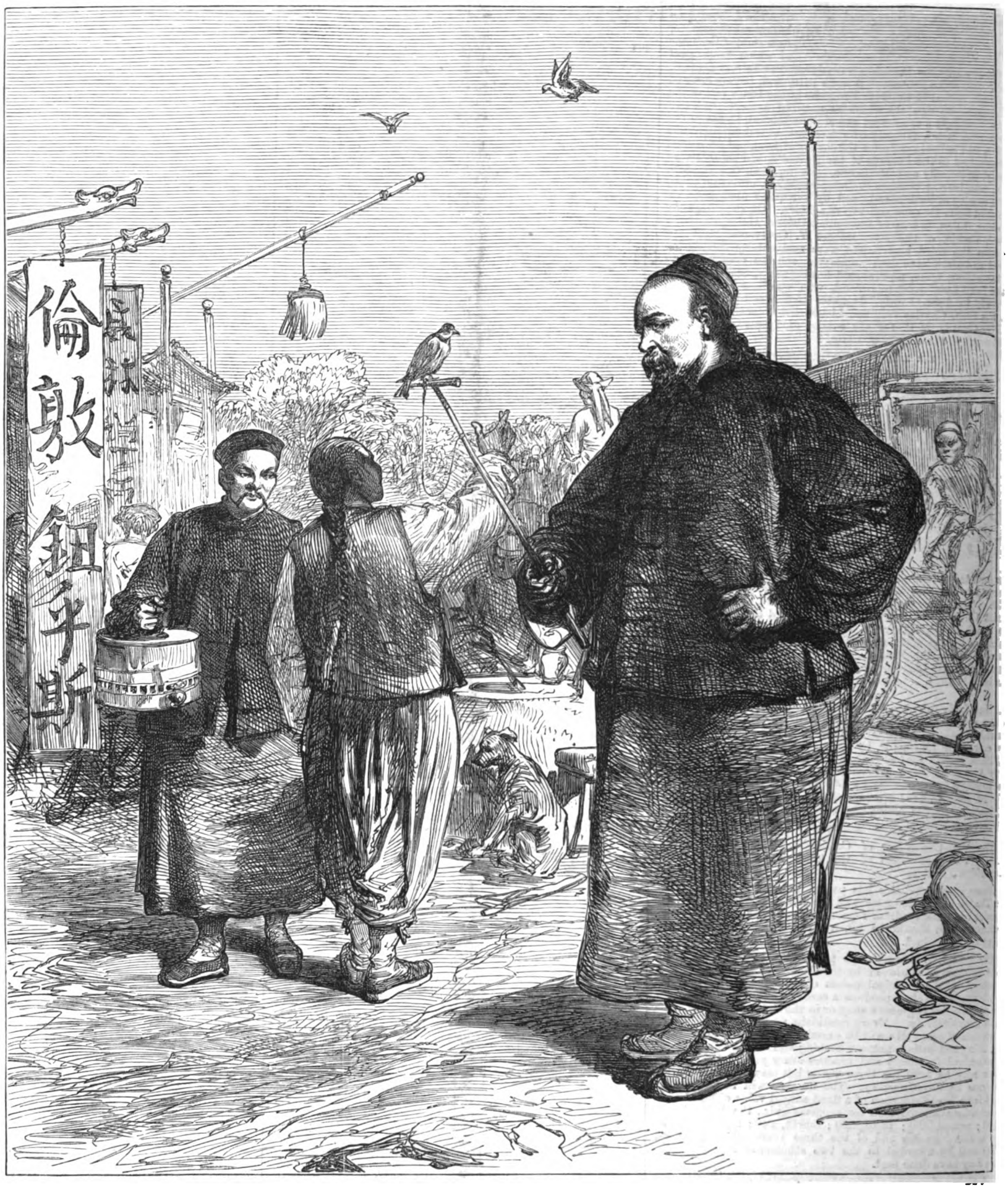
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STREET SCENE IN PEKIN.

The following note by our Special Artist, lately in China, explains one of his sketches:—

"As the population of Pekin are mostly Government pensioners, with no trade or occupation, they are an idle people. Having nothing to do, any amusement attracts them. As an artist I can speak from experience of their idle curiosity. To produce a sketch-book in the streets of Pekin is simply a signal to be mobbed. They do not intend to be rude, but they crowd round in such numbers to see what the 'foreign devil' is doing with a book and a pencil in his hand, that the subject to be sketched cannot be seen. As the mob increases, the late arrivals on the outer circumference cannot see what is going on, so they push and squeeze to get even a peep at the 'devil,' and the result is a surging mass which renders all sketching an utter impossibility. I have had some experience of sketching in various parts of the East, and could always manage to accomplish my purpose, but a Chinese crowd has been too much for me. I contrived to get a sketch of the palace where the Imperial bride resided before her marriage, by having one or two friends who managed to keep a small space for me, while I made a rapid outline; but I had to be quick about it, for the whole street began to fill; and although the Chinamen who were close to me did all they could, they were helpless to keep the crowd back, as they were pushed upon me and my friends by the force of numbers around. Even after I had put the sketch-book out of sight our difficulties seemed to increase, and it was only after much struggling that some of the Imperial officials got us into a court and shut the gate, and there we remained till the crowd was somewhat abated.

"This Illustration represents a favourite amusement of the Chinese, but which is more familiar to the streets of Pekin than elsewhere, for the reason that there is a larger population with nothing to do. Almost every man you meet in the streets has a bird on a stick which he carries in his hand. There is a cross stick on the top as a perch, and the bird is fastened by a small string. A Pekin man seems always to have his bird with him. What a dog is in England a bird seems to be here: it is the constant companion. From boyhood up to the most advanced age a bird seems a necessary part of a man's existence. Some persons even carry a bird in each hand. Instead of the stick, some walk about with their birds in small, neat, round cages. The birds are trained to fly in the air in peculiar whirls and return to the hand. They will fly in circles over the head while the owner throws up seeds, which they catch in passing. It is beautiful to see how perfect the birds are in performing various feats of this kind, how tame and docile their training has made them, how quick they are to obey, and with what confidence they return to the hand of their master, indicating far more intelligence and capability for education than one would be prepared to accede to the bird creation. Anyone taking a walk through the streets of Pekin would be induced to believe that there is much more amusement to be got from birds than by merely shooting them with a gun. Whatever may be the Chinaman's faults, here at least many of our people at home might copy him with advantage to themselves, and certainly with no disadvantage to the birds."



SKETCHES IN CHINA: STREET SCENE IN PEKIN

M. Mandar, Mayor of St. Just-sur-Loire, died in 1872, leaving a will, with instructions that it was not to be opened until a year after his death. That interval having expired, the seals were broken a few days back, when the deceased was found to have left to the Commune all the property that he possessed there, representing a value of from 220,000f. to 250,000f.; also a sum of 40,000f., the interest of which was to be applied to gratuitous instruction; the reversion, at the death of his widow, of a mansion and grounds, to be used as an hospital, and a sum of 20,000f. to endow it with a chaplain; and, lastly, 10,000f. for the poor.

Mr. Lowe was one of the guests at the Sheffield Cutlers' feast on Thursday week, and replied to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers. He sketched very rapidly the programme which the Government had set before themselves when they took office in 1868, and the work they had accomplished. He pointed out the odium which had attached to himself because he had done what he thought best to promote economy in all the public departments. Mr. Lowe was most warmly received.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1777.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: HOWITZER BATTERY FOR NEGRO GUNNERS.

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BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., the wife of D. Griffith Davies, Esq., Castle green, Cardigan, of a daughter.

On July 29, at Callao, Peru, the wife of Henry C. Amos, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Warmley Tower, Bristol, the wife of William Scrimgeville, jun., of a son.

On the 11th inst., Lady Champion de Crespigny, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at 9, Grosvenor-square, Lady Margaret Majendie, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Rylstone House, Yorkshire, the wife of H. F. Mackintosh, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 52, Belsize Park-gardens, Hampstead, the wife of Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at All Saints' Church, Finchley-road, by the Rev. F. A. Foulkes, M.A., Charles Henry Bentley, son of Robert Bentley, Esq., of St. John's wood Park, to Frederica Marie, daughter of Peter Rolt, Esq., of Avenue-road. No cards.

On the 16th inst., at St. Bridget's Church, Wavertree, by the Rev. William de Pipe Belcher, B.A., Robert Jameson, third son of John Jameson Robertson, Esq., of Gledswood, in the county of Dublin, to Minna Adeline, fourth daughter of Michael Belcher, Esq., Holmstead, Messley Hill, near Liverpool.

On the 17th inst., at St. Anne's Church, Aigburth, near Liverpool, by the Rev. Gilbert Sandbach, M.A., uncle of the bride, Walter Ewing, youngest son of the late Walter Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank, Renfrewshire, to Sara Margaret, youngest daughter of John A. Timne, Esq., of Briarley, Aigburth.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst, at 34, Barclay-road, Fulham, Myra Sumner, the widow of the late John Hardwick, Esq. (nephew of the late General Hardwick), and daughter of the late John Durival Kemp, Esq., of Prittlewell, Essex, in her 94th year. Australian papers requested to copy.

On the 14th inst., at Weybridge-road, Surrey, Thomas Deamer Liberty, in the 69th year of his age.

On the 15th inst., at Quermmore Park, Lancaster, William James Garnett, Esq., aged 55.

On the 16th inst., at Euston Hall, the Dowager Duchess of Grafton aged 73.

On the 12th inst., at Somerville, the Hon. Catherine Mary Fanny youngest child of Lord and Lady Athlumney, aged 3 years.

On the 6th inst., at 73, Lansdowne place, Brighton, the Hon. Marianne Oliphant Hay Paterson, relict of the late Peter Hay Paterson, Esq., of Carpow, and daughter of the eighth Lord Elibank.

On the 11th inst., at Ashurst Lodge, Sunning hill, Lady Caroline Murray, third daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Mansfield, in the 69th year of her age.

On the 11th inst., at Edinburgh, after a short illness, Lady Anne Grace Stuart, third daughter of Francis, tenth Earl of Moray.

On the 18th inst., at her residence, 44, Charges street, Piccadilly, Margaret Ryder Wilde, fourth daughter of the late Samuel Wilde, Esq., of New Palace-yard, in the 75th year of her age.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 27.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist.
New moon, 5.51 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Plumptre: 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. B. Grant, English Chaplain at Rome.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, closed.
Savoy, closed.
French Anglican Church of St. John, ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Jewish year 5634 begins.
Royal Academy of Music, commencement of session.
Crystal Palace, fifth national cat show.
British Association at Bradford, 8.30 p.m., Professor Clerk Maxwell on Molecules.
Crystal Palace: Excursionists' Gala Day; Venetian fete, aquatic fireworks, &c.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

Equal day and night.
Newmarket Races, first October meeting.
Congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Cardiff (four days). (Announced.)
East of England Great Dog Show at Ipswich begins.
Crystal Palace, fifth national cat show (last day).
British Association at Bradford, 8 p.m., soiree.
Ipswich Dog Show (two days).

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Altrincham Agricultural and Horticultural Show (two days).
Long Sutton Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
Blairgowrie Annual Poultry Show (two days).
British Association at Bradford, concluding general meeting, 2.30 p.m.; grand concert in St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.
Crystal Palace: concert, Romah, &c.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

British Association at Bradford: excursions to Harrogate, Ripon Studley, Bolton Abbey, &c.
Crystal Palace: Mr. German Reed's Entertainment, 3 p.m.; fireworks.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Crystal Palace: miscellaneous entertainments, &c.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Twickenham Rowing Club: eights.
London Rowing Club: twelve oared race.
Thames Sailing Club: match, Surbiton.
Crystal Palace: Mr. German Reed's Entertainment, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
September 10	29·714	57·5	47·4	·71	7	53·0	64·9	SW. WSW.	378	·220
11	29·811	57·0	44·6	·65	6	54·3	63·3	SW. W. WSW.	221	·000
12	29·896	54·9	46·2	·74	6	48·3	64·7	SW. W.	95	·000
13	29·746	52·3	51·2	·96	10	40·5	61·7	W. E.	193	·250
14	29·532	54·7	48·8	·82	..	40·2	61·9	SW. SSW.	313	·870
15	29·289	51·7	43·9	·77	7	48·5	58·0	WSW. WNW.	279	·068
16	29·707	52·4	40·6	·67	4	46·5	61·0	WSW. WNW.	242	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·679	29·771	29·900	29·830	29·584	29·228	29·666
Temperature of Air	58·4°	59·2°	58·1°	55·8°	59·5°	54·9°	54·6°
Temperature of Evaporation	53·2°	52·7°	53·8°	53·7°	55·0°	48·9°	48·1°
Direction of Wind	NW.	W.	WSW.	ENE.	SSW.	SW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
2 5	2 20	2 33	2 47	3 1	3 15	3 30	3 44	4 0	4 12	4 25	4 40	4 55	5 13

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.—Under the special patronage of the Queen.—Drawing, Painting, and Modelling from the Life, and Antique. Competitions for Queen's Scholarship, value £30 and Gold Medal. Gilchrist Scholarship, value £15, &c. The Autumn Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1873.
Prospectuses and forms of admission by application at the School, 43, Queen-square, W.C.
LOUISA GANN, Superintendent.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191 Piccadilly. Ten to Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

CELEBRATION OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENTS.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 22, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, when the
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
enter upon their
NINTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT THIS HALL, IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON!
never having closed for a single lawful day since Sept. 20, 1865, from which period they have given
NO LESS THAN NINE, and often TWELVE, PERFORMANCES IN EACH WEEK,
throughout the whole of this extraordinary term; an instance of popularity without a parallel.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
now enjoy the proud distinction of being legitimately classed
AS THE LONGEST-ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
The world-famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
every Night at Eight;
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the
OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD,
having been presented at this Hall for
NINE YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,
an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This theatre, redecorated under the direction of Mr. Marsh Nelson, is NOW OPEN for the Dramatic Season. On MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 22, and during the Week, will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverley. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson Mr. Ryder, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. A. Glover, Mr. Ringold, Mr. Pelham, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Ford, Mr. Lickfold, Mr. Milton, Mr Sargent, Mr. H. Clifford, and Mr. H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Miss Burke, Miss E. Stuart, Miss Melville, Mdlle. Adelina Geddes, &c. The Incidental Music selected and composed by Mr. W. C. Levey. The Ballet and grouping of crowds arranged by Mr. John Cormack. And the whole to be produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Andrew Halliday and F. B. Chatterton. The Performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. Characters by Messrs. Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, Fred Evans and his Ballet Troupe; Miss Harriet Coveney, and Miss Hudspeth. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, entitled THE STRAIGHT TIP. Characters by Messrs. Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, A. M. Denison, F. Barsby, Miss Charlotte Saunders, Miss Clara Jecks, and Miss Maud Howard. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, as the OPENING NIGHT and commencement of the Third Season of this Establishment under his direction, when will be produced Lord Lytton's Play, entitled RICHELIEU—Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Louis XIII., Mr. John Clayton; Gaston, Mr. Beaumont; Baradas, Mr. Henry Forrester; De Mauprat, Mr. J. B. Howard; De Beringhen, Mr. F. Charles; Joseph, Mr. Carter; Huguet, Mr. E. F. Edgar; Francois, Mr. Conway; Madame de Lorme, Miss Le Thiere; and Julie de Mortemar, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes, Craven, and H. Cuthbert. Costumes designed by Alfred Thomson. Music by Robert Stoepel. Box-office will be opened on Monday next, and daily, from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr Henry Griffiths, when places may be secured.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The production of the Legitimate Drama a triumphant success. Mr. Creswick, the eminent Tragedian, with his son, Mr. Charles E. Creswick and Mrs. Charles Viner (of the Olympic Theatre) in a Legitimate Play Every Evening.

TWO COURSES of LECTURES on GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, London by Prof. TENNANT, to which the public are admitted on payment of a Fee. One course is given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'Clock, commencing WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, and terminating at Easter, 1874. The other course is given on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine, commencing OCT. 16. The lectures are illustrated by a very extensive collection of specimens.
Practical Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology is given by Prof Tennant, F.G.S., at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE MISSION, GRAVESEND, for Sailors, Fishermen, and Emigrants.—All who are interested in this Mission Work are urgently desired to HELP by sending support, either in Money or in Books suitable for distribution on board ship. Bibles, Church Services, Prayer Books, and all entertaining and instructive books are welcome; also Illustrated Papers, whether bound or unbound. Packages of Books are kindly carried free from Bishopsgate Station, when marked "By Goods Train." The Mission has supplied upwards of 600 ships with libraries free, and the clergy visit all the vessels to and from London, which anchor at Gravesend generally for a tide or longer. On board of emigrant-ships schools are started and services arranged for the voyage.
Subscriptions should be made payable to the Rev. John Scarth, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Milton, near Gravesend, Honorary Treasurer; and cheques crossed "London and County Bank." The influence of the Mission extends to upwards of 25,000 persons each year, and the officers on board ship testify to the good that is being done. Every Englishman is in some way interested in sailors; and all who remain at home should do something for the emigrants who set out to seek a happier land than England, and who represent our Christianity abroad. Annual Reports of the Mission are sent to all subscribers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

Bad news from West Africa—bad, that is to say, not so much on account of the immediate importance of the facts to which it relates, as on account of the consequences that may be expected to grow out of them. There has been a boat expedition up the river Prah, projected for the purpose of taking soundings, and of ascertaining if that river could be made use of to convey men for a few miles to the front, and thus enable the naval forces to aid a column intended to penetrate inland to the supposed head-quarters of the Ashantee army. The expedition, consisting of a couple of steam-launches, ship's gig, and surf-boats, commanded by Commodore Commerell, was fired upon by a body of Ashantees lying in ambush in the thickly-wooded banks of the river. The Commodore was dangerously wounded, two Captains under him were also hit, and not a man of the several boats' crews escaped without a wound. One sailor fell into the hands of the Ashantees, was instantly cut down in sight of his comrades, and his head was carried off in triumph. These few facts, it is impossible to conceal from ourselves, mean war—perhaps a more difficult and protracted war than the British public have been led to anticipate. The departure of Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff to the Gold Coast last week had favoured, as it was supposed, the hope that he would arrive at the scene of hostilities previously to the occurrence of any event which might necessitate the infliction of chastisement upon the King of Ashantee before offering to him conditions of a safe and honourable peace. We fear the latest tidings from our West African Settlements preclude the realisation of that hope. Sir Garnet Wolseley will probably find himself on his arrival outwards obliged to take the offensive against the enemy, as a preliminary to any pacific overtures. That he will discharge his mission wisely and well nobody seems to doubt; but that he will be able to obtain a lasting peace before bringing the dispute to the arbitrement of arms, seems now to be very unlikely.

The "little war" in which England, very much to her disgust, has been suddenly involved, cannot be fairly looked upon as a trifling affair. The climate of the region in West Africa through which our troops will have to pass is deadly to European constitutions. Our soldiers, so far as they are employed against the foe, will be exposed to a far more formidable danger than the arms of the Ashantees. No doubt, care will be taken to reserve their services for critical occasions, and every device which sanitary science can suggest will be adopted to protect them against the effects of the poisonous malaria they will be compelled to inhale. That, however, must be an altogether unlooked for triumph of military administration which should effectually obviate the perils of a pestiferous climate. Nor is the enemy whom it is sought to crush to be altogether despised. The Ashantees are daring, warlike, and obstinate, and not very ready to accept a lesson of humiliation. They know their advantages as well as disadvantages. They are thoroughly acquainted with the ground upon which the contest will have to be waged. Their territory is surrounded by fierce tribes, both numerous and powerful, which it is not unlikely they may prevail upon to join them. It is scarcely reasonable, therefore, to anticipate a satisfactory conclusion of the strife without incurring enormous expenditure of money and a considerable loss of life, and, in regard to the former, the British taxpayers will be called upon, of course, to pay the bill.

All this is matter for deep regret—we may add, for vexation and even shame. This is one of those wars that a prudent and statesmanlike administration of affairs in our West African settlements ought to, and most likely would, have averted. If it has not been brought about by careless and blundering policy on the part of the representatives of British power on the coast—a point on which we refrain from expressing an opinion until full information is before us—we are bound to say that such has been, for some time past, the official disorganisation that has characterised British rule in those parts that it may be plausibly credited with the unhappy result. The *Times'* correspondent at Freetown exhibits a picture of the chance possibilities to which authority in the settlements has been exposed, owing to the subordination of the highest and most experienced civil officers to the youngest and most incapable military commanders, by the light of which one may readily detect the germs of certain misunderstandings with neighbouring barbarian communities, and the likeliest causes—indirect, if not direct—which have led to the present war. The unhappy state of things prevailing in our West African settlements suggests the inference that there can hardly have been that harmony of spirit between our Foreign Office and our Colonial Office at home which is so much to be desired in the government of our minor colonial dependencies, and is so indispensably requisite to unity and success of administration. It is to be hoped that a searching inquiry into the real origin of the war will be instituted, and that the British public will, at least, have the consolation of knowing whether it is indebted for the existing difficulties to the wanton aggression of the Ashantee King, or to the confused and blundering maladministration of the Gold Coast authorities.

Be the cause of the war, however, what it may, the latest news dissipates all doubts as to the fact. England is committed to one of those extremely disagreeable episodes from which she can gather no satisfaction, but which make large demands upon her endurance. According to all accounts, Sir Garnet Wolseley is "the right man in the right place." He has proved his capacity by his achievements. He is not naturally disposed to accomplish by dint of the sword what he can effect by enlightened, skilful, and humane diplomacy. He carries out with him a staff selected with an exclusive view to their practical efficiency, upon every member of which he feels that, under any probable emergency, he may confidently rely. No doubt he will be promptly and thoroughly backed by the Government at home. The work before him is one which, under any circumstances, can yield little gratification to warlike ambition, but which, if done as we anticipate it will be done, may give satisfaction to self-denying patriotism. We have no right, however, to expect that it will be done as quickly as we could wish. He proposes, we believe, to organise and bring under discipline native auxiliaries, to construct a military road into the interior, and generally to deal with the obstacles which he will have to surmount by the application of that broad, practical commonsense which will stand him in better stead in West Africa than brilliant military evolutions. And in doing so, we believe, he will best fulfil the desires and expectations of the public, which seeks no addition to our territory, has no craving for military glory, and looks for no better result than a speedy and permanent solution of the perplexing problem which events have thrust upon it. Whether by wise diplomacy or by vigorous warfare, the hope entertained by the great majority of the English people is to rid themselves as soon as may be of what threatens to be a troublesome affair. We share this desire to the fullest extent; and, if we are not so sanguine of seeing it accomplished as some appear to be whose special knowledge of facts and estimate of probabilities we should be the last to dispute, none will rejoice more than we shall if it turn out that our prevision of coming events has been more sombre in its character than history will justify.

A deputation of officers of the department of the Director of Works of the Navy has waited upon Sir Andrew Clarke, C.B., the head of the department, who is leaving the service of the Admiralty to assume the position of Governor of the Straits Settlements, and presented him with a farewell address and a magnificent silver-gilt ewer and rose-water dish.

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THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove from Inverlochy Castle, yesterday (Friday) week, through Fort William and Achintore, and across Inverlochy Moor to Old Inverlochy Castle. After inspecting the ruins her Majesty returned to Fort William and partook of luncheon, after which the Queen drove towards Inverlochy suspension-bridge and to Achnacarry, where her Majesty was met by Mr. Cameron, of Lochiel, and conducted by the chief to his steam-yacht, in which the Queen made an excursion on Loch Araaig. Her Majesty took some sketches of the Achnasaul hills. The Queen returned in the evening to Inverlochy Castle. Fort William was gaily decorated and illuminated, and the country around was brilliant with bonfires and fireworks in honour of the Royal visit. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove from Inverlochy Castle, through Fort William, to Ballachulish, where a large assemblage of the country people had assembled on the banks of Loch Leven to greet her Majesty. The Queen walked along the jetty, which was covered with Campbell tartan, to the boat Swan, which was lined with Cameron tartan, and crossed the loch, where her Majesty was received upon landing by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Nether Lochaber. The Queen drove thence along the shores of Loch Leven to Glencoe, where, from the plateau on the top, her Majesty passed nearly two hours sketching the "three sisters" and the surrounding scenery. After luncheon the Royal tourists returned to Ballachulish. While passing through the village Mr. Alexander Cameron Wicht offered to the Queen some real mountain dew from a curious old silver cup out of which Prince Charlie drank, during his sojourn at the house of Cameron's grandfather, on Loch Arkaig, after the defeat at Culloden. Upon the occasion of the visit of the Prince Consort to Glencoe, twenty-six years ago, Cameron's mother, then eighty-two years of age, presented the cup to the Prince, out of which his Royal Highness drank. There is now engraved on the cup, "Prince Charlie, 1745," and "Prince Albert, 1847." Her Majesty returned in the evening to Inverlochy, after a journey of fifty miles. On Sunday afternoon the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Glen Nevis, and obtained a good view of the cascades, the rocking-stone, and other objects of interest in the glen. Her Majesty also drove to the Fort. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove across the suspension-bridge over the Lochy, viâ Bannavie, Corpach, Fassifern, and Glenmachan, to Glenfinnan House, the residence of the Rev. D. M'Donald, where her Majesty partook of luncheon. The Queen was shown a letter written by Prince Charles Edward, Aug. 14, 1745, expressing his intention "to set up the King's standard at Glenfinnan, on Monday, ye 19th instant." Her Majesty afterwards visited the monument to Prince Charlie, and then returned to Inverlochy. On Tuesday the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, took her departure from Lochaber. Her Majesty drove from the castle to Bannavie, where the Queen was met by Lord and Lady Abinger. Her Majesty expressed her satisfaction at the pleasure her visit to Lochaber had afforded her, and before taking leave the Queen presented Lady Abinger with a gold bracelet studded with diamonds. Her Majesty embarked on board the steamer Gondolier, and proceeded along the Caledonian Canal to Laggan Locks, at the head of Loch Lochy, where Mr. Ellice, M.P., and Mrs. Ellice had an interview with the Queen, and Mr. Ellice accompanied her Majesty some distance on the route, which lay through Loch Oich, Loch Ness, and Dochfour, to Dochgarroch, whence the Queen drove, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Royal Dragoons to Inverness, where her Majesty was received by the Provost, with the bailies and councillors. The town was en fête, the artillery and rifle volunteers, with the militia staff, lining the route, and forming a guard of honour at the railway station. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The Queen left by special train shortly after four o'clock for Balmoral.

Prince Leopold left Inverary Castle and proceeded by coach to Tarbat to meet her Majesty upon her journey to Balmoral.

The Queen has approved the wish of the congregation of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to insert at their own cost two painted windows, one in commemoration of the recovery from illness of the Prince of Wales, and the other in memory of the late Chaplain of the Savoy, the Rev. John Forster.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Abergeldie Castle. The Earl of Fife and a large party visited their Royal Highnesses on Saturday last. The Prince has enjoyed good sport upon the moors and in the forests. His Royal Highness is expected to visit Merton Hall, Norfolk, the seat of Lord Walsingham, in the first week of November.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Glasgow on Saturday last from Scarborough, and left the same day for Edinburgh. On Sunday his Majesty visited Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford, and Dryburgh. The King, after visiting various other places in the north, returned to London on Monday and left on Tuesday for Canterbury, whence, after visiting the cathedral and other places of interest, his Majesty proceeded to Dover and embarked on board the Belgian Royal steamer Baudwin for the Continent.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Inverness yesterday week.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Buckingham Palace on Sunday to join the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Grand Duchess Marie, and other members of the Imperial family, in Livadia. The Duke proceeds by her Majesty's ship Helicon from Marseilles to Constantinople, where his Royal Highness is expected to pay a short visit, and then go direct to Livadia. The Sultan has placed the Palace of Beglerbeg at the disposal of the Duke during his stay at Constantinople.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait have arrived at Addington Park from Raby Castle, where they had visited the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess Brunnow have left Chesham House for Brighton.

His Excellency Count and Countess Schouvaloff have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, who have been staying at Wortley Hall, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, have arrived at Raby Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare have left Kilkea Castle, in the county of Kildare, for Maynooth, to join the Duke of Leinster.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have left Highclere Castle, near Newbury, for Bretby Park, Derbyshire.

The Countess of Wilton has left town on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Hon. Mrs. Brand are expected to leave to-day (Saturday) for the United States.

The Extra Supplement.

SCARBOROUGH.

An Illustration of the pleasant and lively assemblage of seaside loungers on the fashionable promenade of this beautiful marine watering-place appeared in our pages a twelvemonth ago. Our Large Engraving, on a separate sheet, presenting a general view of the Spa, the South Sands beach, the town and port, and the old Castle upon the opposite cliff, is an appropriate gift for this period of the season. Its most obtrusive architectural features are the Spa Saloon and Music-Hall, immediately below the hill which forms the point of view; and the Grand Hotel, on the brow of St. Nicholas's-cliff, where a viaduct called the Cliff Bridge gives access to the principal streets of the town. Londesborough Lodge, the mansion in which the Prince of Wales was thought to have caught his all but mortal illness in the year before last, is situated just above the Cliff Bridge, to the left hand in our view. There is another seaward front of Scarborough, the North Cliff and North Sands, with a new promenade pier, on the further side of that promontory surmounted by the ancient Castle. This twofold aspect of marine exposure gives to Scarborough the advantage of having two climates and two seasons for the different needs of visitors in weak health. Its regular inhabitants declare that they find it cool in summer and snug in winter, and free in spring and in autumn from damps and fogs. They have spared no cost or pains to improve its attractions by the local adornments and accommodations of art. The opening of the new line of railway to Whitby is a great additional convenience.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

A detachment of the British naval forces on the Gold Coast of West Africa has met with a serious disaster from a treacherous attack by some natives, in complicity with the King of Ashantee, who still invades the country of the Fantees under the British protectorate. Despatches have this week been received at the Admiralty from Commodore J. E. Commerell, V.C., C.B., in command of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, describing the untoward affair, which took place on the 14th ult. at Chamah, on the Bussum Prah river, where the Commodore had led a party, in several boats fully manned and armed, to hold a conference with the native chieftains, and to ask their aid in expelling the Ashantees. The boats employed were the captain's galley of the Rattlesnake, in which the Commodore was accompanied by Commander Percy Luxmoore, of H.M.S. Argus, and Captain W. Helden, of the 2nd West India negro regiment; the steam-launch of the Colonial Government, under Sub-Lieutenant Cross, of the Argus, towing the captain's galley, and armed with rockets; the steam-cutter of H.M.S. Simoom, under Lieutenant Frederick Edwards, of the Rattlesnake, with rockets, accompanied by Sub-Lieutenant Hulton; and the whale-boat and gig of the Rattlesnake, under Surgeon C. F. Murray and Sub-Lieutenant Pocklington. The Commodore had first gone forward alone in his galley, and had landed and talked with the Chamah chiefs, who declared that they would be neutral in the war between the Ashantees and the English. After this, having been told that the Ashantees were on an island some miles up the river, Commodore Commerell thought he might go up and make a survey of its banks. He led his boats up along the Chamah shore, trusting to the promises he had that morning received; but when they had got a mile and a half up the river they were suddenly fired upon by the negroes in ambush, at fifteen yards' distance. Many of our sailors, with the Commodore himself, and the two officers his companions—namely, Commander Luxmoore and Captain Helden—were severely wounded. Commodore Commerell's wound, in the right side, presently caused such loss of blood and exhaustion, that he was compelled to give up the command of the party to Commander Luxmoore; but this officer had five wounds, in the left hip, shoulder, back, and side. He nevertheless bravely continued to act in command, as the Commodore desired, moving the boats out into mid-stream, and returning the enemy's fire till the enemy were driven out of the bush. Commander Luxmoore is said to have nearly fainted with loss of blood, when this first brunt of the action was past. In the meantime, a party of ten Fantee policemen, under the Chief Constable, had been landed by the Rattlesnake's second cutter, of which Sub-Lieutenant Draffen was in command, to take possession of the Chamah Fort. This party was also suddenly attacked by the Chamah people, and four men were killed—William Woodcock, an English sailor, of the cutter's crew, a Krooman, and two Fantees. Their bodies were quickly stripped and mutilated, their heads being cut off, as they lay on the beach. The survivors were rescued by the Rattlesnake's first cutter, under Sub-Lieutenant Wilding. The other boats having returned to the ship, a bombardment was opened, which in two hours destroyed the whole town of Chamah, leaving it a heap of burnt ruins. Next day, having been relieved by the Merlin and the Argus, the Commodore's ship returned to Cape Coast Castle. It is hoped that he and the other wounded officers are in a fair way of recovery. They have been ordered to the Cape for medical treatment, as Cape Coast Castle is very unhealthy at this time.

The departure from England of Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the military expedition about to be sent out against the Ashantees, is noticed in another page. It is stated that the regiments to be sent out will probably be the second battalions of the 23rd Fusiliers and of the Rifle Brigade, both now in Ireland; but they will not embark before November or December. The artillery, to be commanded by Captain Rait, will consist of a battery of six small 4½-inch-bore brass howitzers, throwing 12 lb. shells, and mounted on carriages 2 ft. 6 in. wide between the axles, which are to be drawn by the native soldiers, and will pass more easily through the dense forest than larger guns or mortars could do. The native troops enlisted will be armed with muzzle-loading Enfield rifles. Great efforts are now made, both in the Royal Victualling Yard at Deptford and in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, to complete the stores and preparations. The screw steam-ship Warree, carrying large quantities of ammunition, with carcasses or fire-balls to set fire to native villages or stockades, has already started. She was last week lying alongside the T pier at Woolwich, embarking her cago. The Warree, which is named after a tributary creek of the Niger river, is a new vessel of about 300 tons burden, built in the Tyne by Dudgeon and Co., for the British and African Steam Navigation Company, of Glasgow, and this is her first voyage. She is commanded by Captain Bowmaker, who expects to make the vogage to the Gold Coast in nineteen days, including a stoppage at Madeira for coal. The time allowed by the Government for the voyage is twenty-four days. She will not stop at Elmina or Cape Coast Castle, but proceed up the Volta to a landing-place more convenient for approach to the Ashantee capital, Coomassie. The decks are covered with an awning of deals and canvas from stem to stern as a protection against the painful rays of the tropical sun; and the Gertrude, which sailed a week ago, was fitted with a similar covering at Devonport, where she put in for coal. The Adela, screw steam-ship, of Grimsby, a much larger vessel than the Warree, is also loading at Woolwich, and has taken on board the battery of brass howitzers, with some wooden huts for the troops, who will require better shelter than tents can afford under the tropical rains of the Gold Coast. A fourth vessel, the King Bonny, has been engaged for the conveyance of stores.

VIEW OF BRADFORD.

This prosperous and industrious town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the British Association for the Advancement of Science is now holding its yearly Congress, is 200 miles north of London, thirty-four miles south-west of York, and eight miles west of Leeds. It has a station on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway, which connects it with the Great Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western, and other important lines of railway. A short branch canal connects the town with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes to the north, and thus opens connection with the German Ocean and the Irish Sea. Bradford is situated at the head of a dale or valley, down which the Beck flows to meet the Aire at Shipley. The stream used to stagnate in a wide space which travellers were obliged to ford, and from this the place was called Broadford, or Bradford. The cutting of the canal about the end of the last century drew off the water, and gave space for the town to grow. The spinning of worsted yarn by machinery was introduced about that time, before which improvement, while nearly all the population of Bradford was employed in making woollen and worsted stuffs, they got their yarn from Craven and other parts of North Yorkshire, after the long wool for its spinning had been obtained from Lincolnshire. The Bradford manufacturers used then to carry their stuffs, by droves of packhorses, to fairs and markets all over the kingdom; but in 1800 there were only three factories in the town. Spinning-machines were first set up here in 1794, and in 1800 the first steam-engine was erected. Now, the woollen manufacture employs about 4000 hands, and the worsted stuffs' manufacture, 2500. A multitude of persons are employed in the spinning and weaving of woollen and worsted yarns. There are also cotton-mills and manufactories of combs and machinery; and there are extensive ironworks and foundries near the town, the Low Moor Works, which employ large numbers of hands.

Bradford is a very ancient town. After the Conquest it contained a stronghold of the Laceys, lords of Pontefract; it subsequently became merged in the Duchy of Lancaster. The men of Bradford took the popular side during the Great Rebellion, and twice defeated the Royal troops in pitched battles. Subsequently, the Earl of Newcastle, at the head of the Royalist army, besieged and stormed the town, Fairfax escaping to Leeds with a small body of horse. John Sharpe, Archbishop of York, and Abraham Sharpe, the mathematician, were natives of this place. The introduction of novel machinery provoked a terrible riot, of which Bradford was the scene, in 1812. Seventeen of the rioters, who were known as "Luddites," were executed.

The town has a pleasant and cleanly aspect, though its factory chimneys fill the air with smoke. The streets are principally built of freestone, and are paved; they are well lighted with gas. A plan of street improvements, estimated to cost £35,000, was sanctioned by the Bradford Corporation in 1862. Warehouse property in the town has been greatly enhanced in value by these improvements. The Bradford Exchange, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Palmerston, is an imposing structure, within sight of the new Townhall. This stands in the very centre of the town. We gave last week an Illustration of the building, which cost £100,000, and the site is valued at from £20,000 to £40,000. St. George's Hall is a spacious building of Corinthian architecture, which was constructed in 1853; and Kirkgate contains the Piece Hall, the market for woollen goods. It was built in 1773, and is 144 ft. long by 36 ft. wide. A commodious Market House of stone was constructed in 1824. The Exchange buildings also include a news-room and a library. A handsome Court House was erected in 1833. In 1844 was founded the Infirmary, a fine building in the Tudor style. There are also a Dispensary, founded about twenty years earlier, and several other charitable institutions. The town contains cavalry barracks, and in the environs are many handsome residences of the wealthy classes.

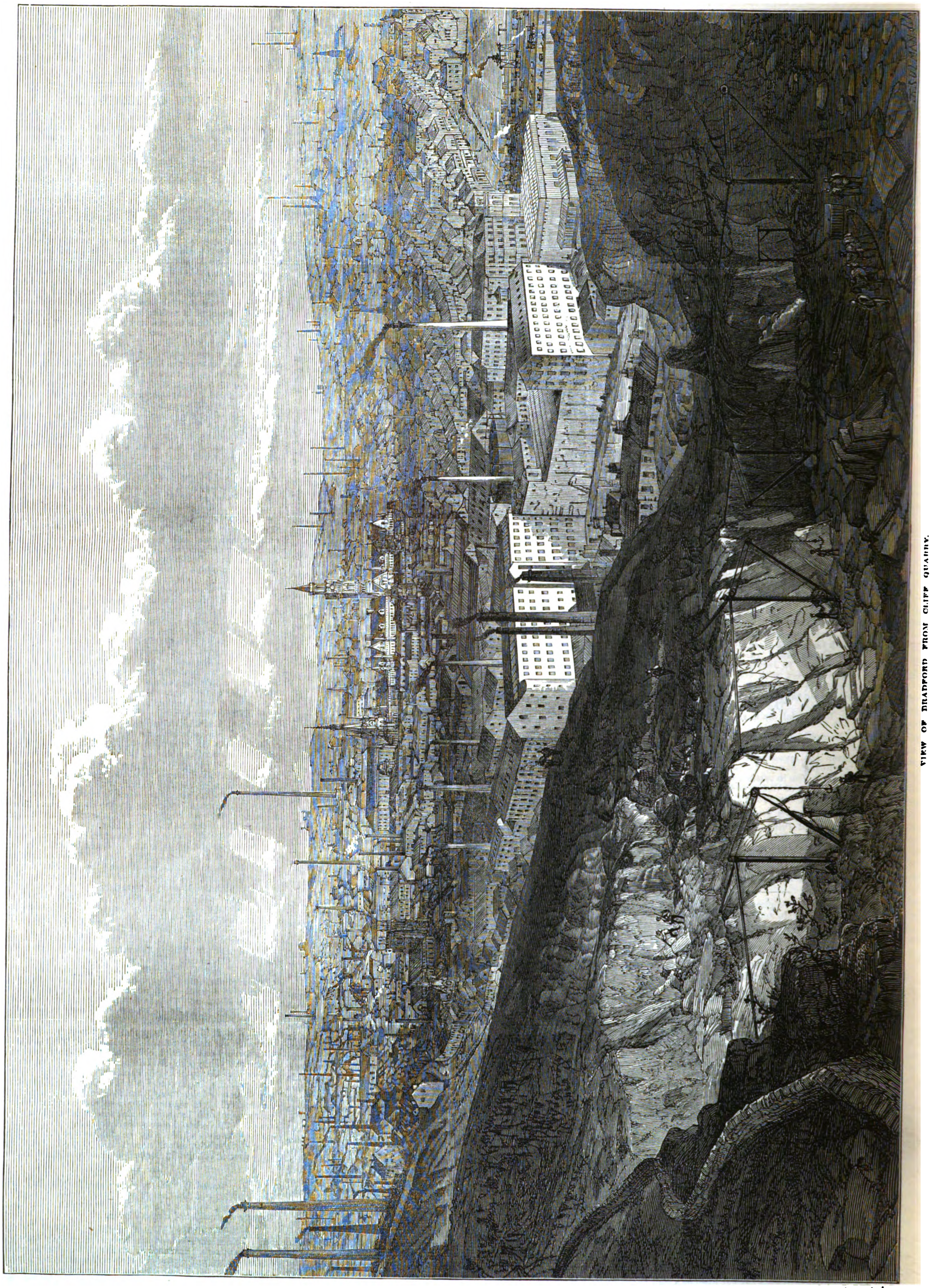
In 1847 Bradford received a charter of incorporation. It is divided into eight wards, and is governed by a Mayor, fourteen Aldermen, and forty-two Councillors. The borough returns two members to the Imperial Parliament, the Mayor being the returning officer. The bounds of the Parliamentary borough coincide with the Municipal boundaries. The borough contains a population of 145,827, according to the Census of 1871. Bradford is the seat of a poor-law union, the head of a county court district, and a polling-place for the West Riding. Quarter sessions for the Riding are held there.

Bradford is situated in the diocese of Ripon. The living is a vicarage, worth £600, in the patronage of the trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon. The church, which was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., is chiefly in the Perpendicular style, with a tower of somewhat late date, and is dedicated to St. Peter. It contains several mural monuments, among which is a fine work by Flaxman. Christ Church was founded as a chapel of ease in 1813. The living is a perpetual curacy, worth £200, in the patronage of the Vicar. The living of St. Jude's was erected in 1843: it is a perpetual curacy, worth £150, and vested in the same patron. Besides these, there are no fewer than twenty-one district churches in the parish of Bradford. There are thirty chapels belonging to the various sections of Dissenters—Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics. A free Grammar School was founded here as early as the reign of Edward VI. It subsequently received a fresh charter and endowment, and has now an income of more than £400 per annum. The school house was rebuilt in 1818. The school is one of twelve which sent candidates for Lady Elizabeth Hastings's exhibition at Queen College, Oxford. The Dissenters have several colleges in the neighbourhood of Bradford.

A boy named Wilkinson, six years old, who died last week from apoplexy of the lungs, was found, upon a post-mortem examination, to have a brain 53 oz. in weight, 5 oz. more than the average weight of a man's brain.

The report of the Select Committee on Civil Service Expenditure is less severe on the Government than were some of its predecessors. Premising that the civil departments employ 11,000 clerks, and cost about three millions sterling per annum, it concurs in the policy of the existing rules, but hopes that they may be more harmoniously carried out in future. It considers that the department are greatly over-manned, and suggests as remedies for the plethora an entire cessation of clerical appointments, and, if necessary, a scheme of compulsory superannuation.

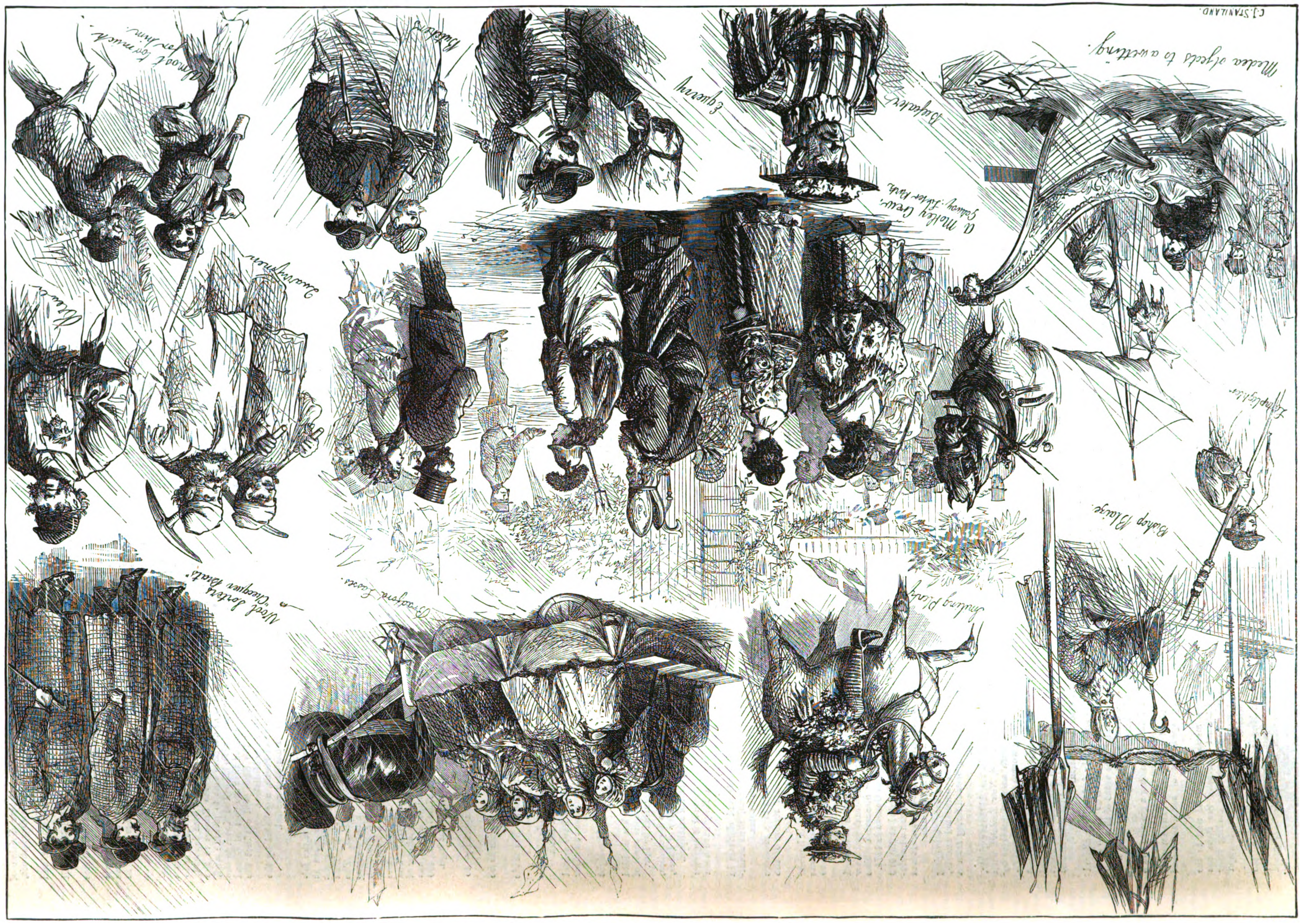
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VIEW OF BRADFORD FROM CLIFF QUARRY.

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OPENING OF THE NEW TOWNHALL AT BRADFORD: SKETCHES IN THE STREETS.



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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 18.

The past few days have seen the curtain fall upon the last scene of that eventful drama which cost France two of her richest provinces and five milliards of francs, Napoleon his throne, Paris many of its most important edifices, and the French nation much of its self-esteem. The garrisons of Verdun and Etain, the last remnants of the German army of occupation, have finally marched off to Metz. On Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, the handful of men who remained under General von Manteuffel's command assembled on the esplanade of Verdun, where they underwent their last inspection upon French territory. The staff, having ridden round the ranks, drew up in front of the men; and then, the word of command "Present arms!" having been given, General von Manteuffel rose in his saddle, swiftly drew his sword and waved it aloft, shouting, "Hoch lebe der Kaiser! Hurrah!" The cheer was caught up by the men, and, the bands bursting forth with the "Heil dir im Sieger Kranz," the troops marched down the esplanade and through the Porte de France, out of the little frontier town which braved the German cannonade so courageously less than three years ago. Scarcely had they departed than the tricolour flag was everywhere hoisted, and tricolour rosettes decorated the breasts of the women and the coats of the men. At twelve o'clock the French troops arrived, and were received at the railway station by a crowd of departmental and municipal functionaries. Their march through the town to the citadel resembled a triumphal procession, the streets being lined by an enthusiastic crowd, shouting "Vive la République!" "Vive l'Armée!" and "Vive Thiers!" and ladies and children presenting them with bouquets of flowers. The soldiers were treated ad libitum throughout the day and evening by the inhabitants, and the officers were serenaded after their dinner by the town band. Most of the flags, hoisted out of the windows and on the house-tops, bore Republican inscriptions; but it is said that one on the house of the ex-Mayor displayed the Bourbon lilies, and had crape entwined round its staff for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. It is worthy of remark that very few cries of "A bas les Prussiens!" were heard. Spite of the rain, the illuminations in the evening were extremely pretty and effective. Etain was evacuated on Monday morning by the German troops. No hostile demonstrations against them were anywhere made. The town was afterwards dressed with flags, and there were shouts, as at Verdun, of "Vive la République!" "Vive la France!" and "Vive Thiers!" The behaviour of the Germans on the march is described as admirable.

Of course, the "liberation of the territory," as this withdrawal of the Germans is styled over here, has given rise to numerous articles in the different organs of Parisian opinion; but all the newspapers, with the exception of the Radical ones, speak moderately and fairly of Germany. The latter have been running wild over some verses by Victor Hugo, entitled "La Liberation du Territoire," in which the author of the "Légende des Siècles" declares that, in his opinion, France is not delivered,

Tant que Strasbourg est prise et que Metz est captif.

The verses, beyond one or two extraordinary lines—in which, in opposition to M. de Salvandy, who declared that France was dancing on a volcano, M. Hugo announces that, like Enceladus and Typhon, she bears Etna on her breast—have nothing remarkable about them, and will lessen rather than add to the poet's reputation.

The question of prolonging Marshal M'Mahon's powers continues to preoccupy the Legitimist journals, who look upon the proposal as an abominable political heresy. The *Union* maintains that any prolongation of the provisional state of things would soon lead to the successive triumphs of Radicalism and the Empire, or, in other terms, to the ruin and enslavement of the country; while the *Gazette de France* asserts that, as it would be an act of the gravest imprudence to suffer France to remain in statu quo, and signal folly to proclaim the Republic, the National Assembly has no resource but to re-establish the traditional Monarchy. The proposal to prolong the President's powers gains ground, however, every day, and it seems certain that any attempt to proclaim Henry V. on the reassembling of the Assembly would meet with signal, not to say ludicrous, failure.

M. Thiers, in a letter addressed from Interlaken to the Mayor of Belfort, announces that, having no interest in anything save the welfare of the country, and believing that he can take a cool and impartial view of the situation, it is his intention to persist as a deputy in the policy which he was prevented from following as President of the Republic. The ex-President is continually receiving ovations in Switzerland, and during the last few days numerous congratulatory addresses apropos of the liberation of the territory have been forwarded to him. Nothing positive appears to be known as to his future movements.

The last meeting of the Permanent Committee was enlivened by a rather important debate concerning the pastoral letter recently issued by Mgr. Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris. M. Noel Parfait, speaking in the name of the Republican minority, said that amid the politico-religious manifestations freely and noisily organised in all parts of France Mgr. Guibert's letter had assumed a very grave character and had caused considerable excitement. The Archbishop had attacked the Italian Government with such violence that newspapers publishing the document were confiscated in Italy, and M. Visconti Venosta had even felt it necessary to open a diplomatic correspondence on the subject. M. Parfait concluded by calling upon the Government to repudiate any connivance in an excess of Ultramontane fervour, which placed the interests of the country in jeopardy; to which the Duc de Broglie replied that the Government was neither directly nor indirectly responsible for what the Bishops might say, and that its foreign policy was the same as that indicated in the recent Presidential message and diplomatic circular—namely, a policy of peace with all foreign Powers. After a complaint from M. de Mahy, apropos of the measures of intimidation which have been adopted in departments where elections are about to be held—such as the suppression of newspapers and closing of clubs, a complaint which elicited a somewhat ambiguous reply from M. de Broglie, to the effect that the Ministry would respect the law, but make use of it to its fullest extent—the Committee adjourned until to-day.

At a recent meeting of the Council General of the Bouches-du-Rhône at Marseilles M. Labadié, a popular Republican member, was elected to the presidency of the departmental commission which carries into effect the decisions of the Council. He declined the honour, and was proceeding to deliver an oration in praise of M. Thiers when he was interrupted by the Préfet, who reminded him that political speeches were forbidden by law. M. Labadié retorted by telling the Préfet to hold his tongue, and the latter, upon appealing to the Councillors present, was received with a storm of hisses and loud shouts of "Vive la République!" whereupon, feeling his dignity insulted, he quitted the room. The Conservative newspapers are occupied in discussing what measures the Government can take in regard to the offenders, such an incident not having been foreseen by an existing law.

SPAIN.

The Cortes has followed up the election of Senor Castelar to the Presidency of the Republic by unanimously adopting the bill which confers on him the powers of a Dictator. In Tuesday's sitting the bill re-establishing the military ordinance inflicting the punishment of death on soldiers guilty of mutiny and insubordination was adopted by 115 votes against 72.

There has been a fight with Carlists near Tolosa, both sides claiming the victory. From Madrid it is stated that "the force under General Santa Pau and the column of General Loma, in all numbering 10,000 men and fourteen guns, attacked, near Tolosa, a large body of Carlists, 14,000 strong, and with nine guns, when the latter were routed with great loss, one of their flags being captured by the troops." From the London Carlist Committee the story is that—"Lizarraga has completely defeated the Republican column commanded by Santa Pau in the montains near Tolosa. The Republicans lost ninety killed, 250 wounded, and 230 prisoners, together with two guns." Inquiries which have been made by Reuter's agent at Hendaye as to the issue of this engagement favour the conclusion that the advantage lay with the Carlists, as they succeeded in their immediate object of preventing relief being thrown into Tolosa. From Bayonne it is reported that new Carlist columns are being organised and armed. At Avila 500 volunteers have taken the field under the command of a curé. At Lakoda 200 mounted Carlists have made their appearance. Contributions are being raised in the principal towns of Segovia. Two small towns in Catalonia and Aragon have fallen to the Carlists. A telegram from Madrid on Thursday states that General Loma has defeated and completely dispersed, near St. Sebastien, the band of Lizzaraga, the latter losing eight killed, sixteen wounded, and seven prisoners, including two officers. The Republican troops had only two killed and several wounded.

The insurgents at Carthagena, taking advantage of the departure of General Campos, have attempted a sortie against the quarter of Las Herrerias. Two columns of the insurgents, commanded by Galvez, advanced and exchanged shots with the besiegers—one of these columns was 700 and the other 400 strong. They then retired, taking with them some cattle from Las Escombreras. From inside comes the strange statement that Colonel Pernos, having conferred with a Carlist agent in Carthagena, has sent a mission to the Carlist leaders in Murcia and Valencia to propose to them that they should attack the camp of General Salcedo simultaneously with the besieged making a sortie in force. The terms offered for this service are not known, but the Carlists in Carthagena are said to be treated by the authorities with marked attention. The insurgent frigates Numancia and Fernando Catolica have left the harbour of Carthagena in search of provisions, and sailed in the direction of Aquilas, where the inhabitants are making preparations to resist a "requisition." A conflict is considered imminent, and the British Admiral, who, with two vessels, is watching the movements of the insurgent frigates, is said to have intimated that he would prevent any bombardment of the town if the inhabitants resist the insurgents.

Between Vittoria and Madrid an express-train has been thrown off the rails while crossing a bridge over the Douro. Seventeen persons were killed, including a General and some other persons of distinction; and more than seventy persons were injured. It is not known whether the disaster was the result of accident or design.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel started from Turin, on Tuesday morning, in a special train for Vienna, his departure assuming the character of a state solemnity. At the station Prince Amadeus and Prince Carignan were present, with the municipal authorities, to take leave of him. Popular enthusiasm is rising in Italy with respect to the Royal journey. His Majesty was heartily cheered as he left Turin. At Milan he was welcomed by large crowds, and on approaching Venice numbers of citizens accompanied the municipal authorities to Mestre to meet him. In Rome, public sympathy was manifested by decorations, and many congratulatory telegrams were received from the municipal juntas. The King crossed the Austrian frontier on Tuesday night. At Gratz, which he passed through on Wednesday morning, an immense crowd assembled, and the Italian residents of the city greeted his Majesty with loud cheers. At Vienna, which he reached at a quarter to six in the evening, he was cordially received by the Emperor of Austria and several of the Archdukes. There was a large crowd and much cheering. The special correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna telegraphs the following account of the interview:—"Punctually at half-past five the Emperor of Austria was at the station, one minute before King Victor Emmanuel's arrival. The King wore the order of St. Stephen, and the Emperor the order of the Corona d'Italia. The Emperor was accompanied by Archdukes Louis Charles, Louis Victor, Charles Ferdinand, Albrecht, Rainer, Ernest, and Henry. The King was accompanied by six aides-de-camp, and by Ministers Minghetti and Visconti Venosta. The band played the Italian national air. There was loud cheering. The only lady present was Countess Robilant, *née* Princess Clary, an Austrian lady, the wife of the Italian Minister. The Italians have mustered very numerously in Vienna. The King was driven to the Hofburg.

HOLLAND.

The Session of the States General was opened on Monday by the King. In his speech from the throne his Majesty said that the general and financial condition of the kingdom was favourable. The works at the Port of Flushing created a new road to commerce. The King acknowledged the warm reception he had received at the hands of his people in his visit both to the north and to the south. The Indian complications caused the country more thoroughly to appreciate the evidences of sympathy and friendship of foreign countries. The blockade of Atchin would be maintained, and preparations were being made to carry on the war energetically. The condition of the Dutch West Indian colonies was favourable, and the treaty of immigration concluded between Surinam and England had had a favourable result.

The resignation of Major-General Count van Limburg-Stirum, the Minister of War, is officially announced. The Minister of Marine, M. Brocx, has been intrusted with the provisional administration of that department.

AMERICA.

General Butler's hope of election for the Governorship of Massachusetts is once more frustrated, his party having renominated Mr. Washburn.

Further accounts show that yellow fever is increasing in the south-west States. The deaths are very numerous. Twenty-three persons died within twelve hours in one of the towns in Illinois, and so virulent is the form of the disease that has been prevailing there, that death ensued fifteen minutes after the attack came on, and the bodies of the sufferers turned black immediately. At Shreveport 600 persons have been stricken, and the mortality is frightful. So terrible are the ravages that there is an interruption of telegraphic communication between Shreveport and New Orleans, most likely caused by the death or flight of the telegraph clerks. A panic has arisen among the inhabitants of Memphis, who are leaving the city.

Another fire has broken out in the western division of Chicago. It began on Wednesday afternoon in Newbury-street, extending for a mile in a north-westerly direction.

The steamer Ironsides has foundered on Lake Michigan, and seventeen lives were lost.

It is estimated that the cotton crop in the United States will be 4,000,000 bales, and the wheat crop 250,000,000 bushels.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has been holding its annual session at Portland, Maine.

An address of sympathy from the Roman Catholic priests in many of the States of America has been sent to the Roman Catholic priests of the German empire, to encourage them in their struggle with the Government.

PERSIA.

The Shah seems to be exhibiting some of the traditionary caprice ascribed to Eastern Monarchs. Telegrams from Teheran, in quick succession, state that the Grand Vizier, who accompanied the Shah in his European tour, has been deposed, owing to complaints made against him by the Princes in the Shah's travelling suite; that he has been sent to prison; and, finally, that he has been promoted from his cell at Koom to the governorship of Resht. It is asserted that the post of Grand Vizier will be abolished, and that the Shah will conduct the affairs of the State direct through the Ministers.

The treaty between Germany and Persia, negotiated by the Shah and his Vizier while in Berlin has been ratified.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following items of news:—The Moplah fanatics have risen at Puttamsy. The 43rd Queen's, from Calicut, killed eight rioters; four soldiers and a policemen were wounded. This riot originated in a blood feud, and was not political. The Nainbhoon Courts are inundated with rent suits. The relations between landlord and tenant are unsatisfactory. Mr. Forsyth, in proposing the Maharajah of Cashmere's health at a banquet, eulogised the arrangements for the Kashgar mission. The advanced party has departed by the Changchenmo Pass. The Santhal restlessness in Maunbhoom has ceased. The Ameer of Afghanistan has recovered his health. The indigo season has closed. The broker's first estimate is from 97,000 to 100,400 maunds weekly. The tea sales are large, and the prices high.

The Hungarian Ministers have resolved temporarily to abolish the duty on corn.

The King of the Belgians has given 2000f. for a prize to be run for at Spa races.

A Lisbon telegram states that the vine disease has made great havoc throughout Portugal.

Colonel Gage, Royal Horse Artillery, succeeds Major-General Huyshe as Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

A Melbourne telegram says a body of natives have seized the schooner Cavidia in the South Seas, and murdered the four men on board.

A fire has occurred at Auckland, destroying fifty-eight buildings, the loss being estimated at £60,000.

The Court of Appeal and Cassation of Berne has decided upon the removal from office of the sixty-nine Catholic curés of the Jura who have refused to take the oaths required by law.

Her Majesty's ship Daphne has captured near the Seychelles, a slave dhow with 300 slaves on board. Only fifty of these, mere skeletons, were alive, the rest having died of smallpox.

From official reports which have been published it appears that the crops of wheat, linseed, and hemp in Italy have been above the general average of those of last year.

The latest struggle between the Liberals and clericals in Antwerp has resulted in a victory for the priests, their candidate having obtained a majority of two hundred votes.

King Louis of Bavaria has given his assent to a measure submitted by his Cabinet, postponing the next session of the Diet on account of the prevalence of cholera.

At Ouchy, in Switzerland, a great demonstration in honour of M. Thiers took place on Sunday. A large depution was present from Chablais. M. Thiers recommended the crowd to be calm and confident, and was loudly cheered.

The conference at Ghent on international law has concluded its sittings. It has established a permanent International Law Institute, and laid down specific subjects for discussion. The next meeting of the conference will be held at Geneva in 1874.

The total area of British India is officially stated at 950,919 square miles. All this great region is under British administration or government, and is exclusive of native States. It has a population equal to an average of 201 per square mile.

Galignani states that Prince Charles Esterhazy, belonging to one of the first families in Hungary, has committed suicide, at the age of fifty-three. He had long been suffering from a spinal complaint, said to be incurable.

The chartered Government ship Hindostan, 880 tons register, left London yesterday week for Auckland, New Zealand, with upwards of fifty families, provided with assisted passages by the Government, and seventy young women sent by Miss Rye.

The last steamer from Rio brought a number of returned Brazilian emigrants. Their account of the hardships and privations they had to endure more than confirms the worst statements already published. They stated that 300 persons were left behind at Rio in utter destitution.

M. Charles Gavard has authoritatively declared the alleged letter of the Duc de Broglie, published in the *New York World*, to be a fabrication, and has challenged the agent of that journal to produce the original document, which, the Duke says, was neither written, inspired, nor dictated by him.

The United States gold dollar, containing a gramme and a half of fine gold, has been selected by the Coinage Conference at Vienna as the best international unit of value. The Imperial Mint is engaged in coining specimens of seven-and-a-half gramme pieces.

Following up the gracious message which he sent to the English pilgrims through Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope has addressed a brief to the pilgrimage committee lauding their conduct and requesting that prayers be offered for the triumph of the Church over all its enemies.

The death of Ferdinand Munoz, Duke of Rianzares, the husband of Queen Christina of Spain, occurred, on Saturday, at Havre. He was a simple soldier in the Royal body-guard when the Queen, then Regent during the minority of Isabella II., took him into favour and afterwards married him. Through that union he was created Duke and grandee of Spain.

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A hundred Russian emigrants, the advance guard of a colony of 40,000 who are leaving Russia to settle in Kansas, have passed through New York on their way to their new home.

The *Journal de Paris* says that a British traveller, Mr. Stones, arrived in Paris on Wednesday, bringing news from Dr. Livingstone up to the commencement of the month of July. Dr. Livingstone was in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The Iceland brings news that the steam-ship Seine, engaged in laying the telegraph between Lisbon and Madeira, arrived at Madeira on the 3rd inst., having parted the cable about 140 miles to eastward in 200 fathoms. They had succeeded in raising it half the distance, and buoyed it. She was to leave on the 4th, to complete the laying of the cable.

The British Consuls at Berlin, Munich, Salonica, and Helsingfors have given the Government notification of the existence of cholera in these towns; while the medical officer of the port of London reports that the Lower Danubian ports, Varna, Trieste, Genoa, Havre, Altona, Hamburg, Elsinore, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Stettin, Dantzic, Königsberg, Munich, and Cronstadt are either infected with or suspected of cholera. Vessels arriving at Malta from Italian and Sicilian ports are being subjected to twenty-one days' quarantine, and vessels from Marseilles and other French and Mediterranean ports to fifteen days' quarantine. A telegram from Marseilles, however, states that all vessels leaving that port have a clean bill of health. The cholera is suspected to exist at Naples, and the French mail-steamers are not to call there for the present.

The death of Baron Jean Jacques Desmaisons, Councillor of State in Russia, and attached to the person of the Emperor, is announced as having taken place at Aix-les-Bains, Savoy, at the age of sixty-seven. The deceased was distinguished for his learning, and for being able to speak all the languages of Europe. The death is also announced of Count de Béarn, Second Secretary at the French Legation in Washington, brother-in-law of the Duke de Broglie, at the age of thirty-two; and of M. de Lagarde, French Consul at St. Petersburg, from diphtheria. The death is also announced of M. Désiré, one of the most popular actors in the company of the Bouffes Parisiens, where he had appeared during the last sixteen years in the operas of M. Offenbach. A Leipsic telegram states that Professor Czermak, the celebrated physiologist, died on Tuesday. The Prussian correspondent of the *Hour* states that Dr. Strauss, the author of "The Life of Jesus," is seriously ill, and that his recovery is doubtful.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addy, A. C., to be Chaplain to the Borough Gaol, Stamford.
Bullock, J. G.; Rector of St. Nicholas's, Colchester.
Bulridge, E., Sinecure Rector of Backwell; Curate of Backwell, Somerset.
Bickerdyke, R., Curate of Alton; Vicar of Colbury, Southampton.
Brealey, Frederick; Vicar of Easingwold.
Brooke, Richard England; Canon of North Newbald in York Cathedral.
Evans, Samuel, Incumbent of Pont Bleiddyn; Rector of Llysfaen.
Ellis, Richard; Vicar of Sherburn, York.
Hemery, T., Vicar of St. Paul's, Tipton; Vicar of Crossens, Southport.
Jemison, William Henry; Vicar of Stillington.
Lambert, R. U.; Vicar of Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon.
Newton, Henry; Rector of Goxhill, Yorkshire.
Noble, W.; Vicar of Newbottle-cum-Chalton, Northamptonshire.
Owen, John Stanley; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Sheerness.
Scott, John Haigh; Vicar of Whiston.
Stott, John; Incumbent of Bransdale-cum-Farndale.
Teolis, J. D.; Rector of Worlington, Suffolk.
Watkins, Frederick; Rector of Long Marston.
Weston, William Robert; Vicar of Loversall.

It is announced that a gentleman has undertaken to erect a spire for St. Mary Magdalene's, Paddington.

Canon Harvey has been urging upon his parishioners the desirability of restoring the old parish church of Hornsey.

The chapel of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn will be reopened next Sunday, after having been closed for seven weeks.

The choir of Rochester Cathedral is being restored, and an old decorated screen has been discovered, which Sir Gilbert Scott is about to restore.

A lady residing at Ryde has given £1000 towards building the chancel of St. Michael's Church, Ryde, as a memorial of the late Bishop of Winchester.

A handsome and artistic reredos has been placed in St. Stephen's Church, Winsham, to the memory of the late Vicar, the Rev. G. Ware, M.A.

The *North Wales Chronicle* says that, since the Bishop of Bangor has inhibited the Rector of Beaumaris-cum-Llandegvan, the Rector insists on playing the harmonium and leading the singing in the choir.

The foundation-stone of a new rectory-house at Shepton Beauchamp was laid last week by a sister of the Rector, the Rev. Stuckey Coles. The parishioners presented to Miss Coles a silver trowel in token of their esteem and regard for her.

The handsome church of Bradfield-on-the-Moors, a dependency on Ecclesfield, was formally reopened on the 9th inst. by the Archbishop of York, after a thorough and judicious restoration of the interior.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Wednesday, Dec. 3, as a day of intercession in the Church of England on behalf of missions, and has invited Nonconformists to join in observing the day.

The Bishop of Chester has given his consent to a prosecution being instituted in the Ecclesiastical Courts against the Rev. C. Parnell, incumbent of St. Margaret's Prince's-road, Liverpool, for the Ritualistic practices pursued in his church.

The foundation-stone of the memorial chapel and other additions to the parish church of Stondon Massey, now in course of erection to the memory of the late Mr. Philip Herman Meyer, of Stondon House, was recently laid by Mrs. Meyer, his widow.

At a meeting of the clergy and laity of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, held at Bury St. Edmunds on Wednesday, it was agreed to present a farewell address to Dr. Harold Browne on the occasion of his leaving the diocese of Ely for that of Winchester.

The Rev. James Mortimer Sanger, Curate of St. Jude's Church, Mildmay Park, has been presented, on his resignation, with a purse containing £75, in acknowledgment of the zealous manner in which he had discharged the duties of his sacred office.

The corner-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Matthew, at Lightcliffe, near Halifax, was laid on Tuesday by Mrs. Forster. The church is being built at the expense of Major Forster, of Cliffe-hill, in an angle of the park adjoining the high road, and special gifts are made by members of Major Forster's family and neighbouring friends. As the stone was being lifted up by a jib crane for the purpose of placing the mortar, the crane gave way, and with the stone, which weighed half a ton, fell amongst the people. Eight or nine persons were injured.

The harvest festival at St. Barnabas's Church, Oxford, drew together large congregations, and the church was beautifully adorned with the choicest flowers, and an abundance of very fine fruit and vegetables was also displayed in different parts of the church. The alms collected during the day will be devoted to a fund set apart for the relief of the poor of St. Barnabas district in the coming winter.

The Chapel Royal, Savoy, will be closed until St. Luke's Day, for the repainting of the walls and the insertion of new painted windows. After a long disappearance a small brass plate, commemorating the celebrated poet and statesman Gawain Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, who died in London of the plague early in 1522, has been discovered, and is about to be restored to its place on the floor of the chancel.

The Bishop of London, on the 1st inst., consecrated a church at Dieppe for the use of the English residents and visitors. There is a five-light memorial window in the west front, presented by a family long resident in the place. Ladies of the congregation worked an altar-carpet. The carved oak pulpit is the gift of Mrs. Tipping, the wife of Mr. W. Tipping, M.P., of Brasted Park. The font came from the Rev. A. Gurney's church in Paris, and visitors have presented the altar-linen.

On Thursday week the new Church of St. Andrew, West Walcot, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. This church is to take the place of a proprietary chapel, which has hitherto served rather than sufficed for the spiritual wants of the west end of Bath. Sir Gilbert Scott is the architect of the church, which consists of three naves and a chancel, chancel aisle, organ-chamber, and vestry, with western tower, but it presents the peculiarity of the side of the western bay of the two side naves being occupied with porches, an arrangement rendered necessary by the triangular shape of the ground.

The Attorney-General has erected a memorial to his cousin, the late Bishop Patteson. It is a wayside pillar, placed at the intersection of four cross roads near Ottery St. Mary, in a spot locally known as Spence Cross, on a plot of ground placed at his disposal for this purpose by Sir John Kennaway. It performs the function of a guide-post, bearing on its four sides the names of the places to which the four roads respectively lead. On each face is inscribed a text of Scripture which has been selected on account of its containing some reference to paths or ways. A short inscription to the memory of Bishop Patteson explains the purpose of the memorial. It is a plain and unpretending structure of red brick and stone, designed by Mr. Butterfield, but having much character about it, and harmonising well with the pretty spot of ground which has been chosen for its site.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An election will be held at Merton, Oxford, on Thursday, Oct. 30, to two fellowships. An election to two fellowships in All Souls' will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 4. Two exhibitioners will be elected at St. Edmund Hall in October—1, a Bible clerk and librarian, value about £50; 2, an organist, value £24.

Regulations for the Cambridge local examinations which take place next December are issued. The list of places shows the addition of the following centres:—Darlington, Dorchester, Dover, Hastings, Islington, Jersey, Maidstone, Mauritius, Ramsgate, South Shields, Southwark, and Wolverhampton.

Mr. George Fuller, professor of civil engineering in University College, London, has been appointed professor in the same department in Queen's College, Belfast, in the room of Mr. James Thomson, LL.D., resigned.

The Countess of Loudoun has appointed the Earl of Shrewsbury one of the governors of the Grammar School, Dilhorn, Staffordshire, according to the powers given to her Ladyship by the new scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners.

The Rev. J. A. Chalmers, Head Master of Spalding Grammar School, has been appointed Head Master of King Edward's Grammar School at Stafford.

The Rev. A. L. Watherston, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (twenty-first Wrangler in 1867), has been appointed Assistant Master of Brentwood Grammar School.

It is announced that Mr. William Leonard Courtney, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, will succeed the Rev. H. Sweet Escott as Head Master of Somersetshire College, Bath.

Mr. Robert Kalley Miller, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been appointed by the Admiralty Professor of Mathematics at the Naval College, Greenwich. Mr. Miller graduated in 1867, in which year he was first Smith's prizeman.

A circular issued by the Admiralty announces the opening of the winter session of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich on Oct. 1. The entrance examinations are to commence on the 25th inst., and the list of subjects ranges from ordinary arithmetic to co-ordinate geometry. Attendance at the lectures is also to be permitted without examination.

An Act of Parliament was recently passed to amend the Public Schools Act with regard to the property of Shrewsbury and Harrow Schools. The new governing body of both schools may submit a scheme to the Special Commissioners for the dissolution of the old corporation of each, and to vest the property in the new governing bodies. One month before any scheme is submitted to the Special Commissioners it is to be laid before the old corporations. The effect of the scheme is to transfer the property without any conveyance and without the consent of any person.

A new Jewish synagogue for Manchester was consecrated on Wednesday by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler.

The foundation-stones of the new Townhall, the Assize Court, and Market Hall at Oswestry were laid, on Monday, by the Earl of Powis and Mr. Owen, Mayor of Welshpool.

On Thursday morning the Elcho shield was conveyed to the Dublin Mansion House on a gun-carriage, followed by a detachment of Hussars. The shield was conveyed from the carriage to the Mansion House on the shoulders of the eight who were victorious at Wimbledon, and presented, with an address, to the Lord Mayor, who replied in suitable terms.

The tenth annual conference of the British Pharmaceutical Association was opened on Tuesday evening, in Bradford—W. H. Brady, F.C.S., of Newcastle, president, in the chair. There was a large attendance of delegates. The president's address was of great length, and dealt mainly with the progress which pharmacy had made during the last ten years, one of the chief evidences of progress being that the three pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin had been merged into one, and that there was now one pharmacopœia for the whole of the empire. Several papers were read, among which was one by Mr. J. J. Nicholson, of Sunderland, on the composition of the air of sewers and drains, in which the writer argued against the employment of long shafts in ventilating sewers. Among the twelve papers read on Wednesday one dealt with adulterations in tea, and another gave a history of potable waters.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The forty-third annual session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was opened on Wednesday at Bradford, under the presidency of Professor A. W. Williamson, of University College, London.

At the meeting of the general committee in the afternoon, the chair was taken by Dr. Carpenter, the retiring president. The treasurer submitted a financial statement showing an income for the past year of £4053, and an expenditure of £3128. A letter was read from Dr. Joule, of Manchester, formally resigning his appointment as president, on account of ill-health. Professor Phillips, in a few well-chosen words of appreciation, moved a resolution expressive of the committee's regret and sympathy. The resolution having been passed with cordial unanimity, Dr. Gladstone then proposed, "That Professor A. W. Williamson be elected President of this meeting." He remarked that Professor Williamson had gained great eminence as a chemist, and that he took a prominent place among our philosophers. But besides that, it seemed particularly appropriate that Professor Williamson should be elected President in Bradford, because this town and the surrounding towns of Halifax and other places in the neighbourhood depended so much upon the chemical arts. He could not imagine that there was any man more fitted to inspire an interest in chemistry in this neighbourhood than Professor Williamson, and it was also well known that he paid a good deal of attention to the mechanical arts. The motion was seconded by Dr. Pengelly, and unanimously agreed to.

Professor Williamson delivered the opening address in St. George's Hall. After explaining at considerable length the principles and uses of the atomic theory in chemistry, he came to the question of what habits of mind and powers did chemical work engender and develop? It required accuracy in observation, in memory, in operation, and in reasoning, the most scrupulous fidelity and care, truthfulness and a constant and careful searching for truth. "Chemistry," Dr. Williamson continued, "presents peculiar advantages for educational purposes in the combination of breadth and accuracy in the training which it affords; and I am inclined to think that, in this respect, it is at present unequalled. There is reason to believe that it will play an important part in general education, and render valuable services to it in conjunction with other scientific and with literary studies. I trust that the facts which I have submitted to your consideration may suffice to show you how fallacious is that materialistic idea of physical science which represents it as leading away from the study of man's noblest faculties, and from a sympathy with his most elevated aspirations, towards mere inanimate matter. A science is but a body of ideas respecting the order of nature. Each idea which forms part of physical science has been derived from observation of nature, and has been tested again and again in the most various ways by reference to nature; but this very soundness of our materials enables us to raise upon the rock of truth a loftier structure of ideas than could be erected on any other foundation by the aid of uncertain materials. The first thing wanted for the work of advancing science is a supply of well-qualified workers. The second thing is to place and keep them under the conditions most favourable to their efficient activity. The most suitable men must be found while still young to be trained to the work, for which we want a system which shall give them favourable opportunities of acquiring a clear and thorough knowledge of some few truths of nature, and shall supply to each student who has the power and the will to conduct researches, all material conditions which are requisite for the purpose. Let the most intelligent and studious children from every primary school be sent, free of expense, to the most accessible secondary school for one year: let the best of these be selected and allowed to continue for a second year, and so on until the élite of them have learnt all that is to be there learnt to advantage. Let the best pupils from the secondary schools be sent to a college of their own selection, and there subjected to a similar process of annual weeding; and, finally, let those who get satisfactorily to the end of a college curriculum be supplied with an allowance sufficient for their maintenance for a year, on condition of their devoting their undivided energies to research, under the inspection of competent college authorities, while allowed such aids and facilities as the college can supply, with the addition of money grants for special purposes. Let all who do well during this first year be allowed similar advantages for a second, and even a third year. Each young investigator thus trained must exert himself to obtain some appointment which may enable him to do the most useful and creditable of which he is capable, while combining the conditions most favourable to his own improvement. Let there be in every college as many professorships and assistantships in each branch of science as are needed for the efficient conduct of the work there going on, and let every professor and assistant have such salary and such funds for apparatus, &c., as may enable him to devote all his powers to the duties of his post, under conditions favourable to the success of those duties; but let each professor receive also a proportion of the fees paid by his pupils, so that it may be his direct interest to do his work with the utmost attainable efficiency, and attract more pupils. In addition to colleges, which are and always have been the chief institutions for the advancement of learning, establishments for the observation of special phenomena are frequently needed, and will doubtless be found desirable in aid of a general system for the advancement of science. Now, if a system fulfilling the conditions which I have thus briefly sketched out were once properly established on a sufficient scale, it ought to develop and improve itself by the very process of its working. There is an urgent need of accurate scientific knowledge for the direction of manufacturing processes, and there could not be a greater mistake than to suppose that such knowledge need not go beyond the elementary truths of science."

At the close of the address a vote of thanks to Dr. Williamson was moved by Mr. W. E. Forster, seconded by Professor Tyndall, and carried by acclamation.

We have engraved Dr. Williamson's portrait, from the photograph by Mr. H. J. Whitlock, of Birmingham.

The business of the various sections into which the Association is divided began on Tuesday morning, the day concluding with a soirée.

According to a return in the *Gazette*, £2,720,550 has been applied, since April 1, to the reduction of the National Debt.

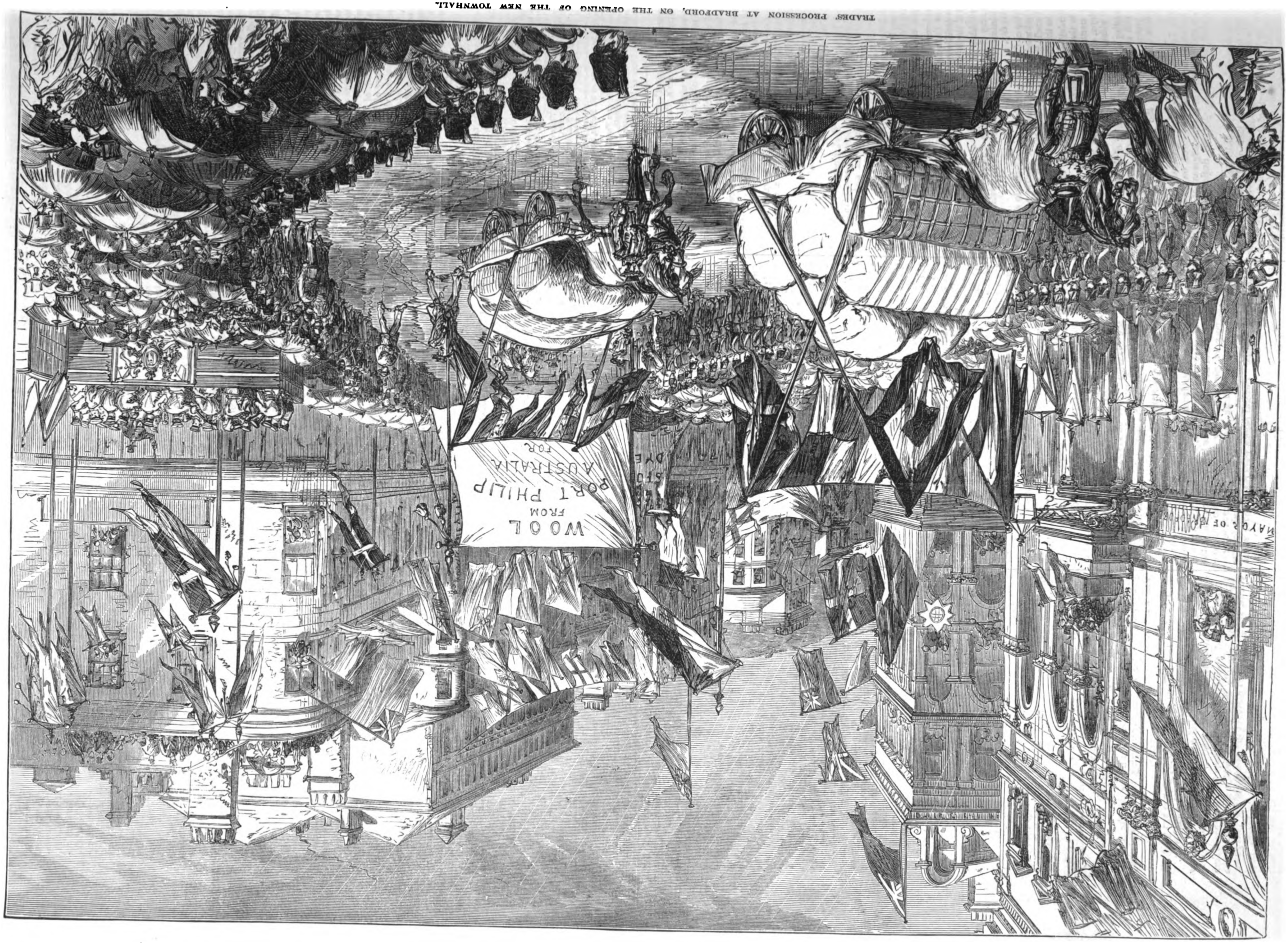
The Duke of Northumberland cut the first turf of a new colliery near Newcastle on Wednesday.

It is stated that the South-Eastern Railway has taken 14,000 hop-pickers into the district of which Maidstone is the centre, being slightly in excess of the average of previous years.

The Gorseddof, an eisteddfod to be held at Coedpoeth, next year, under the designation of "Eisteddfod Cadeiriol Dyffryn Maelor," was proclaimed, on Tuesday, with all the ancient ceremonies. The presiding bard was Clwyddfardd, and he was assisted by Iolo Trefaldwyn, and others. The eisteddfod will be held in June, when about £300 will be offered in prizes.

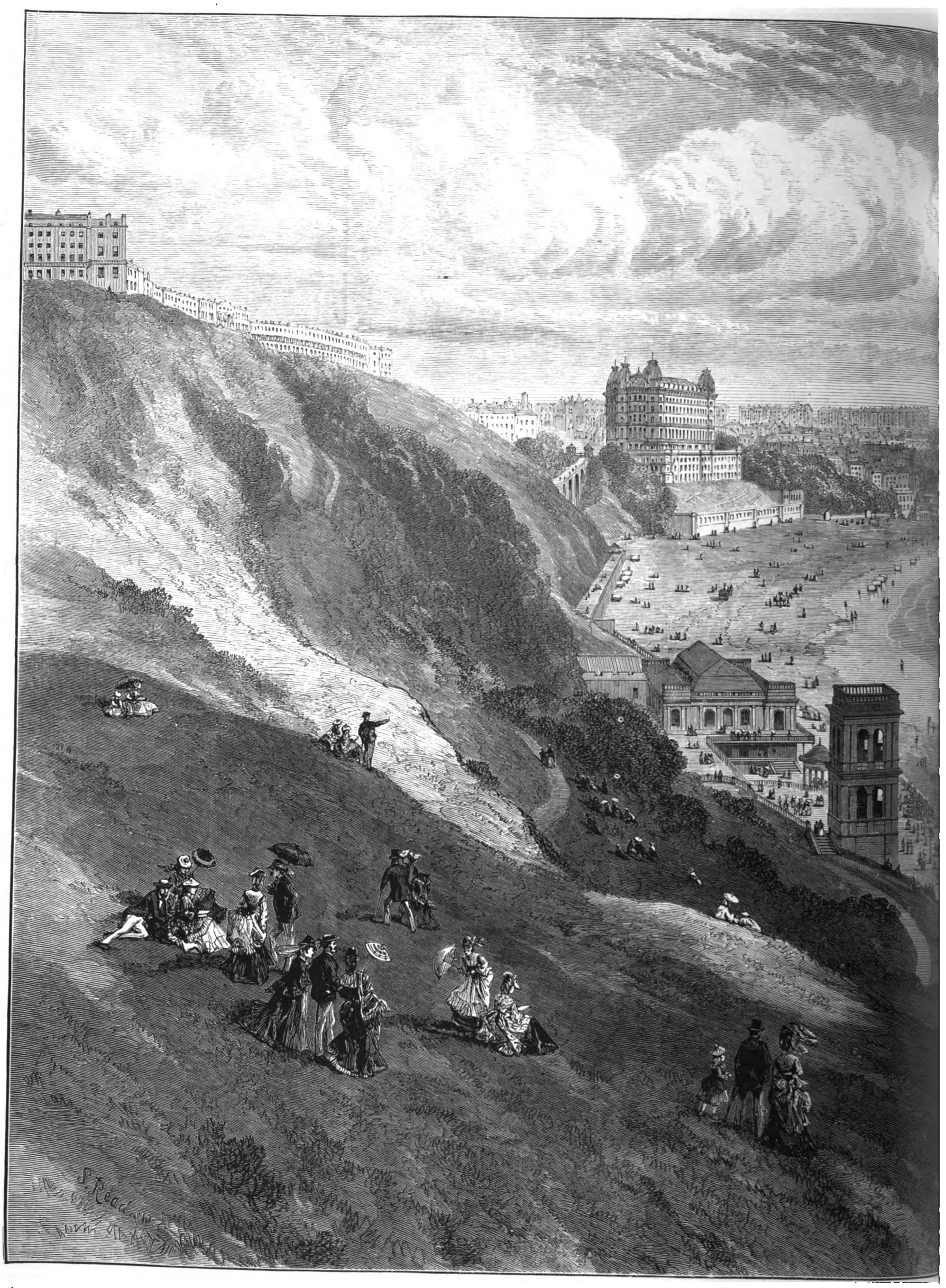
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TRADES' PROCESSION AT BRADFORD, ON THE OPENING OF THE NEW TOWNHALL.



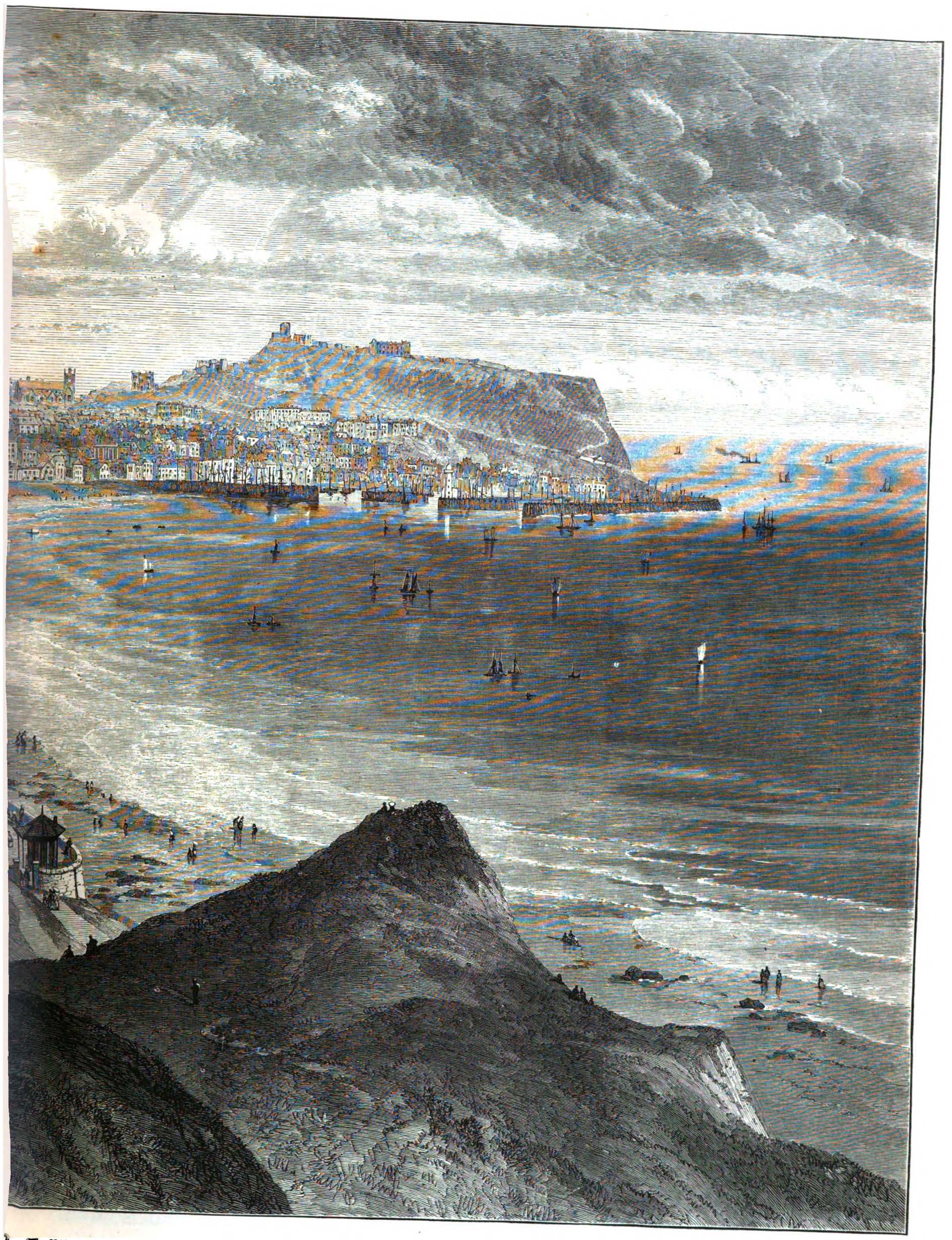
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"GOOD-BYE, GOD BLESS YOU!"

FROM THE PICTURE BY F. R. MORRIS, IN THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

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"GOOD-BY; GOD BLESS YOU!"

In the last exhibition of the Royal Academy there was nothing more poetic and beautiful in sentiment, nothing more truly and purely idyllic, than the picture, by Mr. P. R. Morris, we have engraved, and which now forms a leading attraction of the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition. The story—and it might suggest a whole three-volume novel—is told with a simplicity, reticence, and freedom from affectation which are, unhappily, too rare in English pictures of its class, but which cannot be appreciated too highly. The landscape, too, which forms no inconsiderable part of the charm of the work, is in perfect keeping with the tender pathos of the humble parting. It is the quiet, rather saddening, close of an autumnal day. The rich warm after-glow lingers in the serene sky above the low hills and behind the yellowing trees; but there are traces of the inconstant time in the tiny rain-pools lying in the ruts and hollows of the road, and which, reflecting the departing glory of the sky, shine like molten gold. The smoke from the cottages soars straight upwards into the still air, telling of the peaceful fireside rest of poor families united after the day's toil. The rooks are flying home to their roost; the sheep also, following each other and crowding together in the way that has afforded so many similes of human life, are being driven by the shepherd to their fold. The landscape is not selected for its mere picturesqueness; such little-marked scenery is very common in Lancashire (where the girl's head-dress seems to carry us). But it might also be found in many other English counties, and, though but little interesting and not at all impressive, it is of pleasantly-soothing, placid aspect. Every part of the picture, even to the deeply-ploughed ruts of the road, the old weather-worn milestone, and the kitten straying after its young mistress from their cottage home, will not be without some symbolic meaning to a sympathetic mind. And how touching is the parting of this lowly couple! The girl is going, probably, farther away and for a longer period than she has ever ventured before. Poverty, doubtless, compels her to seek work and wage in some factory or family. But how hard it is to say "Good-by!" perhaps for the last time; and, though the waggon goes steadily on with the bundle or box which contains all the poor girl's provision for the future, the pair still linger together before taking the final kiss, deaf to the loud summons of the impatient waggoner. It is indeed a cruel severance for that aged grandam in garments of mourning. She is losing, apparently, the last of her dear ones; the rest are dead, or perhaps in far-distant colonies. When her only darling is gone, the light of her poor dwelling will be extinguished: what but night, and winter, and loneliest desolation will be hers? As she takes the last look of yearning love at that fair young face she may well dread the temptations, snares, and, it may be, privations, to which her child's unfriended innocence may be exposed. The girl herself, in the confidence of her inexperience, has few such fears. It is the morning of life with her, and she looks forward to her new field of exertion with some of the buoyant hopefulness natural to youth. But she is a good girl; there is considerable reassurance in the gentle pressure of her embrace, and genuine affection in the way she fondles those emaciated old hands lying in motherly benediction on her bosom. We feel sure that her earliest savings will be sent to support and cheer the aged protector of her early life to whom she owes so much. All this and more is told or suggested, and much better told or suggested, in this admirable picture. Mr. Morris had already made his mark with subjects from Calvary, imaginatively treated; but we think that higher honours await him if he continues to work the new vein he has opened up so felicitously.

The Dundee School Board, on Monday, resolved to erect five new schools.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen laid the foundation-stone of a working-man's hall at Ashford, on Saturday last, as a memorial of the late Mr. H. Whitfield, a local philanthropist. In the course of his address he made some pointed observations on the efforts that are occasionally made by some persons to force temperance on other people, to which he strongly objected. He preferred to trust not to harsh restrictions, but to the provision of better means of employment and enjoyment.

Messrs. Pease, the owners of the Middlesborough estate, have presented a site, consisting of one acre and a half of ground, for a new high school at Middlesborough; and Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., has undertaken to erect, at a cost of £7000 or £8000, the portion of the pile which is to be used as a middle-class school. It is proposed to raise a sum of £15,000 by subscription for the completion of the institution; and Mr. Samuelson, M.P., and Mr. I. Lowthian Bell have each contributed £1000 towards the fund.

The *Irishman*, commenting upon Archbishop Manning's recent letter on the state of Ireland, designates it as "a romantic day dream," and adds:—"As a work of fiction it can hardly be excelled, but that is the most that can be said in its favour. It shows, at all events, how remarkable is the ignorance of our country's condition which prevails even amongst the most learned and distinguished of Englishmen."——A demonstration has been held at Bodenstown churchyard over the tomb of Woolf Tone, one of the heroes of '98. Five thousand persons witnessed the ceremony of laying a new marble slab on his grave, the original tombstone having been chipped away as relics.——At a Home Rule meeting near Enniskillen the principal speaker, Mr. O'Neil Daunt, discoursed at great length on the past and present policy of the Orange party.——Resolutions have been adopted by the Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy of the diocese of Cloyne in favour of Home Rule. This is the first distinct enunciation of opinion on the part of the Catholic hierarchy as a body in reference to the movement.

Lady Caroline Murray, sister of the Earl of Mansfield, died on Thursday week, at Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, aged sixty-eight years. The death, at the age of eighty, is announced of Lady Sarah Maitland, daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and widow of General Sir Peregrine Maitland. We have to record the death of General Matson, R.E., at the age of eighty-two. He had the silver war medal with three clasps for Peninsular services, and also took part in the United States campaign of 1815. Mr. W. Gibb, a Manchester merchant, who succeeded in fairly worrying Government into passing the Inland Bonding Act, some quarter of a century ago, died recently, aged seventy-three. The death of Charles J. M'Dermot, "Prince of Coolavin," is announced. He was a fellow-labourer of O'Connell, and was deeply revered by the people as a chieftain of a clan who paid him an unswerving allegiance. The *Worcester Journal*, in announcing the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, of Blackmore Park Farm, gives an account from an old file of the trial and execution for burglary of four men, against whom she gave evidence ninety years ago. Her eldest son is now seventy-nine. Of her parents' children only one failed to reach eighty years and upwards. The death is announced of Colonel the Hon. Peregrine F. Cust, son of the first Baron Brownlow. He was eighty-two years of age at the time of his death.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There can be no question that the racing at Doncaster last week, with the exception of that which took place on the first day, was decidedly below the average. No such small field has contested the St. Leger since 1852, when Stockwell had only five opponents; and though the public are greatly indebted to Mr Merry for treating them to such a rattling finish between his representatives, yet the unfortunate collapse of Gang Forward deprived the race of its chief interest—the decisive struggle between the Fyfield champion and Kaiser. The result proved that Marie Stuart is still slightly superior to Doncaster, though there was probably more between them in May, and the truth of the Derby running was strikingly confirmed, Chandos being fourth, and Andred fifth, exactly as they finished at Epsom. Kaiser was hopelessly beaten at the distance, and though he might have been a little nearer to Mr. Merry's pair had he not been eased in the last few strides, no one can now maintain that Doncaster won the "blue ribbon" by a fluke.

The Colonel secured two races on the Thursday and Friday with ridiculous ease. He is one of the grandest-looking horses in training, and, though most of his brilliant successes have been achieved over short courses, there is really no proof that he cannot stay. Mr. Houldsworth's unlucky colours at last came to the front in a ten-sovereign sweepstakes, as Farnsfield just managed to beat Rostrevor and six others, of whom George Frederick was a bad third; and he will require to make very rapid improvement if he is to rival the deeds of his own brother, Albert Victor, and win the Middle Park Plate. Mr. Merry is almost invincible just now, and Highland Fling (7 st. 8 lb.) fairly ran away with the Alexandra Plate, a new race, to which £300 was added. Drummond (8 st. 13 lb.) did not run at all in his usual form, but Oxonian (9 st. 1 lb.) managed to get second, and showed far more stamina than he has ever been credited with. Thorn won the Eglinton Stakes in such style that one well-known bookmaker remarked that "Marie Stuart would have won no Leger if Thorn had been in it," a bold statement, for which he had scarcely sufficient foundation, as Rostrevor was the best of his opponents, and the distance was only six furlongs.

The attendance on the last day was immense, and the race for the Cup made full amends for other deficiencies in the programme. Andred walked away from the wretched pair opposed to him in the Doncaster Stakes; and then Winslow, Thorn, Uhlan, Lilian, and Field Marshal, truly a notable quintet, came out for the great race. Winslow looked decidedly stale and jaded, and in very different form to when he won the Lewes Handicap. Thorn was, perhaps, the grandest animal of the party, but his breeding and antecedents did not give much promise of staying over such a long and trying course; while Uhlan, in spite of the immense amount of work he has done both in public and private, looked as fresh as possible, his condition reflecting the greatest credit on Gilbert, his trainer, who certainly has a marvellous knack of keeping his horses thoroughly wound up to concert pitch. Lilian made the running at a great pace, with Uhlan lying some four or five lengths behind her, and these tactics answered so well that half a mile from home everything was beaten except Mr. Saville's pair, and Uhlan won as he chose by half a dozen lengths. Of course, after her St. Leger victory, Marie Stuart had the Park Hill Stakes completely at her mercy, and Wild Myrtle, in receipt of 9 lb., could never make her gallop.

Never previously had so many yearlings been offered for sale at Doncaster as were put up last week, and for two out of the four days both Mr. Tattersall and Mr. Pain were fully employed. Of course, out of so large a number, a good many lots were sent back unsold; but the results, on the whole, were decidedly encouraging to breeders, as there was no difficulty in getting rid of, at remunerative prices, really good animals. The first youngster sold was Bagpipes (550 gs), by Scottish Chief—Cachuca (dam of Houlachan), who was knocked down to Mr. Walker. Mr. Everitt's four, which were all by Paul Jones, attracted a good deal of attention, and sold well, considering that their sire is quite untried; and then twenty from the Yardley Stud were knocked down at remunerative, though not very high, prices. Euston (1000 gs.), by The Miner—Fern, was the premier; and Breech-loader (600 gs.), by Macaroni—Beechy Head; Carbon (550 gs.), by The Duke—Egyptian; and Challenger (520 gs.), by The Duke—Lifeboat, also sold well. Beaufort (600 gs.), an own brother to Somerset, was no great bargain to Lord Lonsdale, as, though very compact and beautifully shaped, he is too small ever to make a racehorse of very high class. On Wednesday a half-brother to Pace, by Parmesan—Lady Trespass, was sold to Mr. Houldsworth for 1000 gs., which we consider his full value. The Waresley yearlings, most of which were by Blinkhoolie, did not sell well, though a lengthy, good-looking colt by Speculum—Fairstar, made 600 gs.; but prices, on the whole, ruled low throughout the day. St. Leger (1800 gs.), a half-brother to Doncaster, by Trumpeter—Marigold, was the sensational youngster of the week, and fell to Mr. Joseph Dawson's nod. He was bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, and is a well-grown colt with plenty of length, though we should fancy that he will always be most dangerous over short courses. With two or three exceptions, Mr. Cookson's yearlings, which have always been regarded as the fashionable lot of the week, sold badly. The Grey Palmer (1050 gs.), by The Palmer—Eller (dam of Formosa), made the highest price of the lot. He is a grey, very lengthy and racing-like; but, on the whole, we preferred Scotch Earl (1000 gs.), by The Earl—Lady Macdonald (dam of Brigantine), who showed immense bone and power. Fourteen of the Sheffield Lane team went at low prices. On the same day Mr. Pain sold an own brother to Memoria, by Speculum—Remembrance, for 530 gs., and also knocked down fourteen of the Glasgow stud yearlings, of which a colt by Lord Clifden from a Maid of Masham mare joined M. Lefevre's stud at 1200 gs., and a colt by Brother to Strafford—Makeshift (dam of Pell Mell, &c.) reached 800 gs. Mr. Merry disposed of another draught from his stable; but, as he put a reserve price of 2000 gs. on an own brother to Lady Bothwell, we may hope that he will not altogether relinquish racing.

On Saturday last a contest took place for the swimming championship of England. The distance was a mile and three quarters, and the course from Putney to Hammersmith. It is almost unnecessary to state that J. B. Johnson, who is quite invincible at present, won very easily, J. Collard and F. Cavill swimming a dead-heat about thirty yards behind him.

At a large meeting, representing all shades of religious opinion, held on Tuesday, in the Guildhall, Kidderminster, Mr. Thomas Brock, sculptor, of London, was commissioned to erect a statue in memory of Richard Baxter, at Kidderminster.

The annual gathering of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Warwickshire took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Coventry, under the presidency of Lord Leigh, the provincial Grand Master. There was full choral service at St. Michael's Church. A banquet took place in the evening at St. Mary's Hall.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Three farthings apiece has been for several weeks the standing quotation for mackerel at Billingsgate. Nevertheless, the demand is small, as mackerel are considered out of season.

The latest "mysterious disappearance" is that of Mr. William Robert Clemow, the proprietor of Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The unfortunate gentleman was under medical restraint, and whilst walking in Fleet-street he rushed away from his keeper, and has not since been heard of.

The Notting-hill and Bayswater branch of the Girls' Public Day-School Company was opened on Tuesday. The Earl of Airlie is the president of the company, which is in connection with the National Union for Improving the Education of Women, of which Princess Louise is president. The school is situated in Norland-square.

The *City Press* states that Mr. Johnson, the Sheriff Elect, has appointed Mr. Arthur T. Hewett, of Nicholas-lane, as Under-Sheriff for the ensuing year, in the room of Mr. Watney, who from unavoidable circumstances is unable to assume that office. Mr. Alderman Whetham has appointed Mr. Thomas Beard, of Basinghall-street, his Under Sheriff.

The auxiliary postmen have held a meeting to complain of being left out in the cold. According to their spokesmen, they do the same work for 18s. a week that the regular postmen do for 30s. In default of redress a large number of them have joined the union styling itself "The Post Office and Telegraph Service Benefit Society."

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 98,390, of whom 33,403 were in workhouses and 64,987 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3106, 21,103, and 29,776 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 485; of whom 332 were men, 134 women, and 19 children.

The rooms and vaults at Somerset House recently vacated by the Admiralty are going to be handed over by her Majesty's Commissioners of Works to the authorities of Doctors'-commons. The spacious vaults beneath the terrace facing the river are being converted into strong rooms, for which purpose the earth and defective lead have been removed from the crowns of the arches to admit of a foundation of contrete, on which will be laid Claridge's patent asphalte of Seyssel, to ensure the vaults being made thoroughly waterproof.

A number of representatives of the industrial classes of the metropolis connected with the various workmen's clubs visited Guildhall, last Saturday, by invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and an address was delivered to them by Dr. Sanders, on the subject of the New City Library, and the museum connected therewith, after which they were shown over the building. In the course of his address, Dr. Sanders stated that the building and its adjuncts had cost £100,000, and that the maintenance of the building and library constituted a charge of £2000 a year on the City funds.

The report of the water examiner to the Local Government Board on the water supplied by the various metropolitan water companies during the month of August states that the water supplied by the New River, the East London, and the West Middlesex Companies, was "clear, bright, and well filtered;" that supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall and the Grand Junction Companies was "clear and bright;" that supplied by the Lambeth Company was "clear, but insufficiently filtered;" and that supplied by the Chelsea Company was "clear, but too rapidly filtered."

At a general court of the Bank of England the Governor (Mr. Greene), in referring to the conviction of the Bank forgers, acknowledged the assistance that had been received from the Foreign Office, the American and Spanish Ministers, and the Captain-General of Cuba. A vote of thanks was passed to the Messrs. Freshfield for their skilful conduct of the prosecution. It was stated that a large portion of the moneys abstracted from the Bank by the recent forgeries would be recovered; but the expenses of the prosecution, which were very heavy, would have to be defrayed out of the recovered money. In a cursory allusion to Mr. Lowe's abortive Bank Charter Bill the Governor said, though they had been consulted about details, they had not expressed any opinion on the measure.

Professor Bernays has made his first quarterly report as analyst to the Camberwell vestry. One sample of mustard was so old as to be useless; one sample of milk was of "extraordinary goodness" a second of fair average quality, a third very deteriorated by the removal of cream. Of the six samples of butters one was of very inferior quality. Sixty-one samples of bread were analysed. In seven only was there any alum, in one there was not enough to weigh, and in another there was not much more. He suggests half a pound of salt being mixed with a hundred pounds of bread to preserve it, and adds, "The children of many poor people obtain all the salt they take as food either in their bread or in their butter. If, then, the salt is almost absent from bread an unhealthy condition of the body must be engendered."

Last week 2256 births and 1319 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 25, while the deaths were 90 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the five previous weeks had steadily decreased from 27 to 20 per 1000, slightly increased last week to 21. The rate was 17 per 1000 in the west, 19 in the north, 22 in the central, 23 in the east, and 22 in the south groups of districts. The 1319 deaths included 2 from smallpox, 29 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 49 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 162 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 293 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 585 to 330 in the five preceding weeks. The deaths from these seven diseases were 65 below the corrected average number returned in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diphtheria were excessive. The fatal cases of diarrhœa, which in the five previous weeks had declined from 470 to 229, further decreased last week to 162, which, however, exceeded by 22 the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. To simple cholera 13 deaths were referred, against 16, 12, and 8 in the three preceding weeks. To different forms of violence 49 deaths were referred. Forty were the result of negligence or accident, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 8 from suffocation. The death of a match-maker, aged twenty-six years, in the London Hospital, was referred to phosphorus necrosis. Six cases of suicide and two of manslaughter were registered. Five of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. From this class of accident 73 cases of injury and maiming came under the notice of the police within the London registration area.

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LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Lord Chief Justice, on taking his seat yesterday week, suggested that the reports of the case should be unaccompanied with any comments or observations conveying opinions on one side or the other as to the witnesses, though he added that there was nothing objectionable in giving or referring to the evidence on such or such a point, or in stating that such and such witnesses gave such evidence on such a head. The first witnesses were clerks from the office of Mr. Harcourt, the defendant's present attorney, called in consequence of what passed on the previous day, to show that the proofs or statements of some important witnesses had been taken regularly and properly, and not communicated to the defendant. In the course of their cross-examination it was elicited that Mr. Onslow goes to the office a good deal and takes a great interest in the case, and that he also has a clerk a good deal there. Miss Eliza Froud, of Shirley, described with great vivacity her romantic acquaintance with Roger in 1849, when he helped her to bathe her cats, "which she idolised for her dear mother's sake," talked with her about music, and annoyed a pretty girl by winking at her. She was positive the defendant was her old friend, but she begged to be excused looking at any photographs unless they were canine. The evidence of Miss Froude, and the quaint manner in which it was given, had put the Court into a merry mood. But the examination of Mr. Robert Adeane Barlow was the most comical episode which the trial has yet produced. Mr. Barlow is a grandson of Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, and a nephew of the Countess of Nelson and Duchess of Bronte. He is also an agent for the sale of some Nevada silver-mines, and has, in his lifetime, been "a great many things." While the Carabiniers were quartered at Canterbury he was staying in the old city "off and on," and met Roger Tichborne upon several occasions. He is also certain that the defendant is Roger Tichborne. And this was in effect the total of his evidence. But the cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Parry was infinitely amusing. He was not a Mormon, the witness declared emphatically; he was a Broad Churchman, and he believed in the words painted up over the synagogue at Utah—"Practise no evil, advance virtue, seek wisdom, and speak the truth." Mr. Barlow was almost beside himself with anger and excitement, and boldly avowed his belief that between the witness-box and "another place" there intervenes but a sheet of brown paper. Henry Munday, Patrick Hogan, and James Beehan, ex-Carabiniers, deposed to Roger's alleged flirtation with Miss Hales, of Canterbury. Munday also affirmed that he had repeatedly seen Roger's bare arms without observing any tattoo marks on them. It was agreed, on the application of a juryman the previous day, that on the rising of the Court it should adjourn till Tuesday.

Tuesday was occupied with the military evidence, and several men who had been in Roger's regiment very positively identified the defendant. The cross-examination was directed to elicit variances in their recollection and description of him, one describing him as "broad-chested and broad-shouldered," and another as "slight;" one that his voice was different, another the same. It was also endeavoured to elicit that when the witnesses went to see the defendant they knew they were going to see "Sir Roger," and had heard that he was grown much stouter and was a good deal changed. These witnesses also spoke to conversations with him, in which he seemed to know the names of the officers of the regiment, and incidents which occurred in it when Roger was there; but in cross-examination it appeared that they did not know that M'Cann, who had been Roger's servant, and knew of all these matters, had been living with the defendant. One witness, a bandmaster, described Roger as having shoulders "moderately broad," and not at all sloping, as other witnesses had said, and as having a chest quite in proportion to his size, and not at all narrow, as had been represented, and said that the defendant, to the best of his belief, was the same man; he also said he found defendant knew that Roger had played the French horn, and who had taught him, and the witness thought that conclusive. It appeared that Carter, who had been Roger's servant, was with the defendant. Another witness, who saw the defendant at Mr. Holmes's office, said he recognised him as soon as he saw him, and he declared his voice was "the very same," though he said that of Roger was "soft." This witness stated that he had seen Roger's arms bare on several occasions, and he was sure there were no tattoo marks upon them. The witness, in course of cross-examination, told a curious story, of which nothing had previously been heard.

The defendant has committed another "interpellation." On Tuesday Mr. Sergeant Parry, in cross-examining Henry Marks on his brother's connection with the defendant, asked if he did not get £5 every time he took the chair at a public meeting. This provoked from the defendant an audible observation, "He knows it's false," of which Mr. Serjeant Parry complained to the Court. An apology was immediately tendered, and the Lord Chief Justice observed that they would know what to do were the offence repeated. The witnesses were all old Carabiniers. They included William Davies, the witness at the last trial who made so much fun out of having assisted Roger to turn the devil out of his bed—the evil one being only a young donkey which had been deposited there by Roger's fellow-officers. Davies and all the other Carabiniers flatly denies that there had been tattoo-marks on Tichborne. Each of them described occasions on which they must have seen them had they been there. William Try, who had been servant to Captain Bickerstaffe, deposed to having frequently answered Roger's bell when he was in his bed-room dressing. He never saw any marks. The occasion on which Henry Marks had seen Roger's bare arms was when several officers ran a foot-race in flannels. He believed, but would not swear, that they had their sleeves tucked up to their elbows.

The Judges presiding at this trial have unanimously resolved to put a stop to the defendant's speechifying at public meetings. On Thursday the Lord Chief Justice, referring to certain proceedings which have recently taken place at Spennymoor, near Newcastle, said:—"It seems to us that the time has come when what I cannot designate otherwise than as a great public scandal should be put a stop to. That a man committed by a learned Judge, after a long trial, for perjury, the jury having disbelieved his evidence, and against whom the constitutional tribunal the grand jury has found a bill of indictment, should be paraded about the country preparatory to his trial, and while it is pending, as a victim and a martyr, is, in my opinion, on outrage on all public decency and propriety. . . . We give the defendant fair notice that, if he attend any other public meeting, we shall withdraw the liberty we have allowed him, no longer hold him to bail, and commit him to prison." Mr. Justice Lush said that, if he had been acting alone, he would at once have rescinded the bail; and Mr. Justice Mellor observed that the defendant, by announcing himself at public meetings as Sir Roger Tichborne, Bart., and arguing the question whether he was or was not an impostor, was prejudging questions which it was alone the province of the jury to decide. In answer to a question by Dr. Kenealy, the Lord Chief Justice said that the defendant was not to attend any pigeon-shooting matches. The hearing of evidence was then proceeded with. John Cheetham, a coachman at Macclesfield, who had formerly been in the Carabiniers, was then called, and identified the defendant as Roger Tichborne. David Cairns, another Carabinier, whose name has been frequently mentioned, formerly gatekeeper at Sandhurst, and now a warder at Norwich Castle, gave similar testimony. In a long cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Parry, the witness gave an account of the active part he had taken in assisting in procuring military witnesses from different parts of the country for the defendant at the last trial. Mary Ann Cairns, the wife of the last witness, said she recognised the defendant as Roger Tichborne by the upper part of his face and walk. Martin Burke, another Carabinier, said the defendant was Roger; he recognised him more by his answers than by anything else. John Lesmore, formerly trumpet-major of the Carabiniers, had no doubt in the world that the defendant was Roger Tichborne. Did not recognise him at first, but did after twenty minutes; he had seen Roger with both arms bare, and never noticed any tattoo marks on them.

Mr. Arthur Collins, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Poole.

The case of Thomas Gidney, the tobacconist in Somers Town who is charged with concealing a large quantity of foreign manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, was again before the Clerkenwell police magistrate on Monday. The Inland Revenue authorities sued for £729 17s. 3d., or treble the value of the goods seized. A good deal of evidence having been given, Mr. Cook imposed penalties amounting to £627 odd, and ordered that the defendant should be detained until they were paid.

From the further investigation of the Special Gaol Committee of the Court of Aldermen as to the alleged attempt of the Bank forgers to escape, it appears that the affair has been much exaggerated, and that a sum of money found on one of the warders has been satisfactorily accounted for.

Mr. Henry Piejus, trading under the name of H. Lee and Co., Northern Wharf, York-road, King's-cross, was charged at the Guildhall, yesterday week, with selling coals which he had advertised as Wallsend coal, "double-screened, and unsurpassed in size and quality," when in fact they were principally slates. According to the evidence of Mr. Friend, "the best was so bad that it would only burn to a white ash and give out very little heat, and the worst was totally unfit for burning at all." He was fined £4 and costs.

An apprentice boy named Balch was sent to gaol from the Mansion House, on Monday, in default of paying £2 for a series of extraordinary vagaries practised in the workshop of his master. This was the third occasion within two months upon which he had been brought before the Court.

Philip Meredith, a dairyman, of Old Town, Clapham, pleaded guilty, at Wandsworth, to a charge of selling milk and water as genuine milk. He was fined £10 and 2s. costs, and in default ordered to be imprisoned for two months.——At the Sheffield Townhall Charles Parkinson, a milkseller, has been fined £5 and costs for having sold a pint of milk containing 25 per cent of water.

Miss Lavinia Isaacs, dressmaker, charged with stealing two lace shawls, value £57, the property of the Belgian Lace Company, Regent-street, was again brought before Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street, yesterday week. The prosecutors recommended her to mercy; but, notwithstanding, Mr. Knox sentenced her to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Murphy, described as a tall, powerful young fellow, was charged at the Marylebone Police Court, on Wednesday, with assaulting two policemen, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment; whereupon he assaulted the gaoler and two other officers, who endeavoured to remove him to the cell, for which he was ordered to be imprisoned for another month.

Mr. Thomas Middleton, of 15, Sloane-terrace, Chelsea, has been summoned at Westminster for making an excessive distress on the goods of Emily Maria Dryx, a lodger. The evidence showed that the complainant's goods were distrained upon for £2 9s. rent. The broker's man turned her out of her own bed and slept in it. Her goods were condemned and her clothes kept. The goods had not been offered her nor her clothes. A man had told her he bought the goods, and showed her a receipt for £4. Mr. Woolrych said it was a most disgraceful proceeding, and the man who slept in the complainant's bed deserved to be thrown into a pond. He ordered the goods to be returned, or £14 value and £2 costs to be paid, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

Honoré Dufois, engineer on board the French steamer Faulconnier, has been fined, at Swansea, £100, or the alternative of six months' imprisonment, for smuggling spirits.

At Lurgan, on Monday, twenty-two Roman Catholics and eleven Protestants were sent for trial on the charge of having taken part in a riotous and illegal assemblage in Lurgan on July 23 last. Bail was accepted for their appearance.

Arthur Field, a letter-carrier attached to the Northern District Office, Islington, has been detected in possession of brooches, jewel-boxes, photographs, and a variety of valuables pilfered from letters. Before the magistrate he strove to excuse himself on the ground that the Post Office could not expect to have honest servants at 17s. a week. He was remanded.

Albert Mansfield, a butcher, of Richmond-road, Twickenham, was summoned at Brentford Petty Sessions, last Saturday, for having an unjust weighing-machine in his shop. James Greig, inspector of weights and measures, proved that he tested the machine with a 4-lb. weight, when he found that the dial registered 1 lb. against the purchaser. The Bench fined the defendant £5, or a month in default.

The Liverpool police have captured the negro valet, Mazoongoo, who escaped from Lichfield Gaol, where he was confined, charged with forging his master's name to cheques.

The jury empanneled to view the fragments of a human body which have been found drifting in the Thames have returned the only verdict open to them—namely, that the deceased woman has been murdered by some person or persons unknown. The Government has offered a reward of £200 for any information that may lead to the discovery of the person who committed the murder.——An inquest on an imbecile girl, who died in Gray's-inn-lane, has issued in a verdict of manslaughter against her father and stepmother. The evidence showed that death had been caused by neglect and want of proper food.——At the Malling Police Court Thomas Atkins was committed for trial for the murder of the policeman at Snodland. The further evidence submitted against him showed that he had voluntarily admitted having caused the man's death. Thomas Bridger, who was charged with aiding and harbouring the murderer, was also committed.——A murder peculiarly atrocious in the manner of its perpetration was committed at Darlington on Saturday night. The victim was a young woman, named Addison, the murderer, an ironworker, named Dawson, and the alleged cause jealousy. Dawson got clear from the scene of his crime; but his dog knew his haunts, and being followed it led the police to a place in which he had sought refuge.——John Muller, a young German, has been arrested at Queenstown on a charge of murder. The crime is said to have been committed at Cologne, and it was on telegraphic instructions from the public prosecutor there that the arrest was effected.——A pitman at Hetton, in Durham, was quarrelling with his wife, when several of his neighbours took her part and thrashed him. Afterwards one of them threw a stone at him through the window, when he opened it, and, taking aim with a gun, shot the man dead.

INVERLOCHY AND BEN NEVIS.

Her Majesty the Queen returned on Tuesday to Balmoral from her week's sojourn at Inverlochy Castle, near Fort William, Inverness-shire, the seat of Lord Abinger. This place is near the lower entrance of the Caledonian Canal, which traverses, with the aid of a chain of long lakes, the whole width of the North British peninsula, in the direction of south-west to north-east, from the Sea of Mull, off the Morven coast of Argyleshire, to the Moray Firth, beyond Inverness. The entire length of inland navigation is about sixty miles, thirty-seven miles through natural sheets of water, twenty-three cut as a canal, with a depth of seventeen feet. The works were begun in 1803 by Telford, and the canal was opened in 1822; but improvements were made between 1843 and 1847. Loch Linnhe, an inlet of the western sea, with its upper extremity branching off into Loch Levin and Loch Eil, leads to the mouth of the river Lochy, where stands Fort William, a military post established by General Monk, and strengthened in the reign of William III., to check the power of the Highland chieftains. A mile or two from Fort William, and under the very shadow of huge Ben Nevis, the loftiest mountain in the British Islands, are the ruins of old Inverlochy Castle. These consist of four large round towers, with connecting screens; the western and southern are nearly entire. It has been thought to have been an ancient stronghold of the Comyns, in the reign of Edward I., but this opinion is rejected by Dr. J. H. Burton and other good Scottish antiquaries. This place was the scene of a fight between Donald of the Isles and the Earls of Mar and Caithness, in the reign of James I., when the Earl of Caithness was slain; and it was here that the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, won a great victory over the Marquis of Argyll, defeating him with the loss of 1500 men, as described by Sir Walter Scott in his "Legend of Montrose." A mile and a half from the ruins of the old castle is the modern castellated mansion of Lord Abinger, formerly called Torlundie House. It was built ten years ago. The house occupies a commanding site, and, as the old Scotch style of architecture has been adopted, its towers and turrets and crow-stepped gables command the attention of the visitor on his approach. The main front of the building is to the south, and the principal entrance is on the east. A portico leads to the main door, above which are trophies of the chase, consisting of the skulls of three stags, with antlers. On the doorway are the arms of Lord Abinger, the lion rampant, with the motto, "Suis stat viribus." The entrance hall is decorated with the heads of Highland deer, and ornamented with paintings. A number of pictures by various masters are hung in the other rooms, and several busts—including one of Lord Abinger—are arranged in the different apartments. The castle contains thirty rooms, those reserved for the Queen being in the newer part of the building; her Majesty's sitting-room being over the drawing-room. Little care has been expended on the surrounding grounds, and they are almost as wild as the adjoining moor. Within a short distance of the castle, in a northerly direction, lies a quiet little sheet of water, with a miniature island in its centre, known as Lochan na Marrock. On every side the castle is hemmed in by mountains of the wildest and grandest character; but through the valley between the mountains run the waters of the Lochy, which lose themselves in the broad expanse of Loch Linnhe; the Lundy, which joins the Lochy a short distance north of Inverlochy; the Nevis, which empties itself into the loch at the north end of Fort William; and other mountain streams and rills, which pursue their turbid and sinuous courses to the loch. The country is almost destitute of trees, and there is but little ground under cultivation.

Ben Nevis, of which there is a fine view from the Lochiel Arms Hotel at Bannavie, near Fort William and Inverlochy, has been ascertained by the scientific survey to be 4406 ft. above the sea-level. Its base has a circumference of twenty-four miles, and it is separated, by deep ravines on the east and west sides, from the range of other adjoining mountains. The northern front of Ben Nevis consists of two distinct portions, one surmounting the other. On the level top of the lower terrace, at an elevation of 1700 ft., is a tarn or small lake. Up to this height the steep sides of the mountain are clothed with a short grassy sward, and the rocks are granitic. But rising abruptly from the lower platform is another mountain of black porphyritic rock, without any vegetation upon it, and having a terribly bleak and forbidding aspect, with a precipice on one side 1500 ft. in depth. The summit is eight miles from Bannavie, and may be reached by a good climber in three hours. The Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial went to the top of Ben Nevis in August of last year. It commands a wonderful view of the lakes and mountains, both of Inverness and Argyleshire, and of the sea with its many islands.

The Launceston Local Board of Health, in consequence of an advance in the price of gas, has resolved to light the town with petroleum oil.

A spacious new dock, built by Mr. Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, at a cost of about £10,000, was opened, on Tuesday, at West Wemyss, a port in Fifeshire.

A vacancy for Cambridgeshire is caused by the death of the Earl of Hardwicke and the elevation of Viscount Royston to the Peerage.

The Devastation has at last met with heavy weather, and has had her seagoing qualities fairly tested. The result is said to be highly satisfactory. She rode easily over heavy seas, and rolled less than the Agincourt, which accompanied her.

The Great Eastern steam-ship returned to Sheerness on Wednesday afternoon, after laying the new cable for the French Atlantic Telegraph Company. Upon the return voyage efforts were made to grapple and repair the 1865 cable, which was broken a few months ago.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Derbyshire Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held in the Cattle Market, Derby, on Wednesday. The entries included 150 head of cattle, 114 horses, and 280 sheep. In the afternoon the annual dinner of the society was held in the Corn Exchange, the chair being occupied by Lord George Cavendish, M.P.

A correspondent at Wolverhampton says it has been agreed among the ironmasters of Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and the north of England to give notice to their men of a reduction of wages, to take effect from Oct. 4. A meeting of the arbitration board has been summoned for the 29th inst., to consider the subject.

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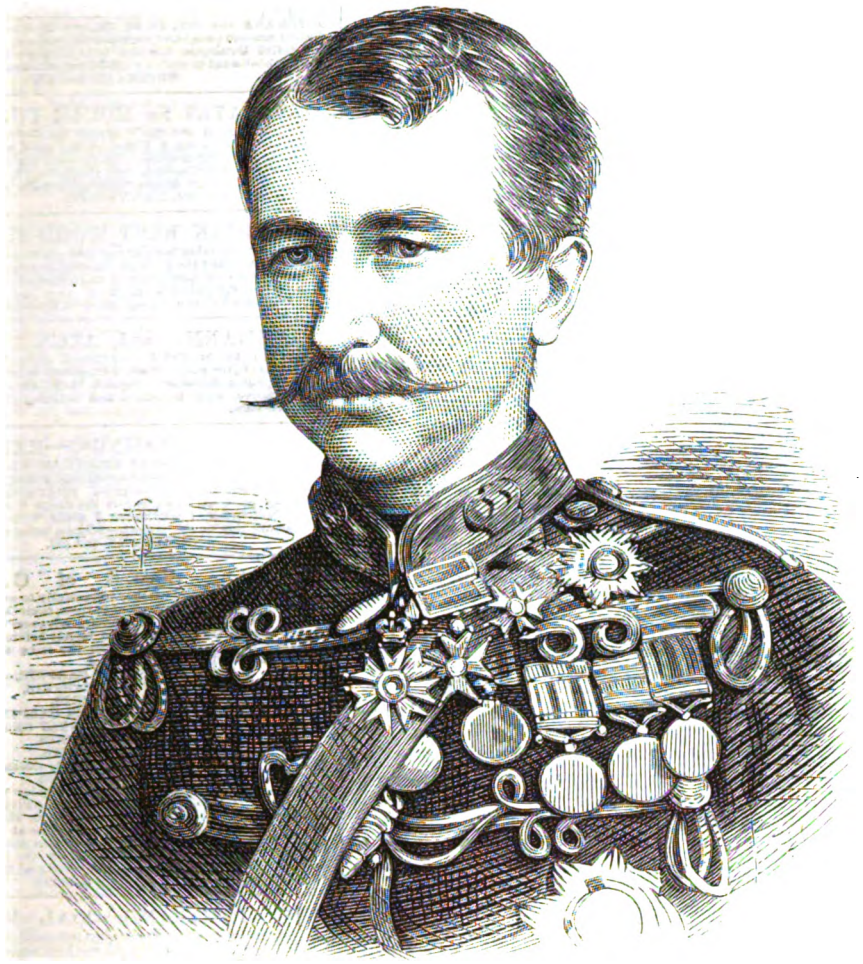


BEN NEVIS.



THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS: RUINS OF OLD INVERLOCHY CASTLE.

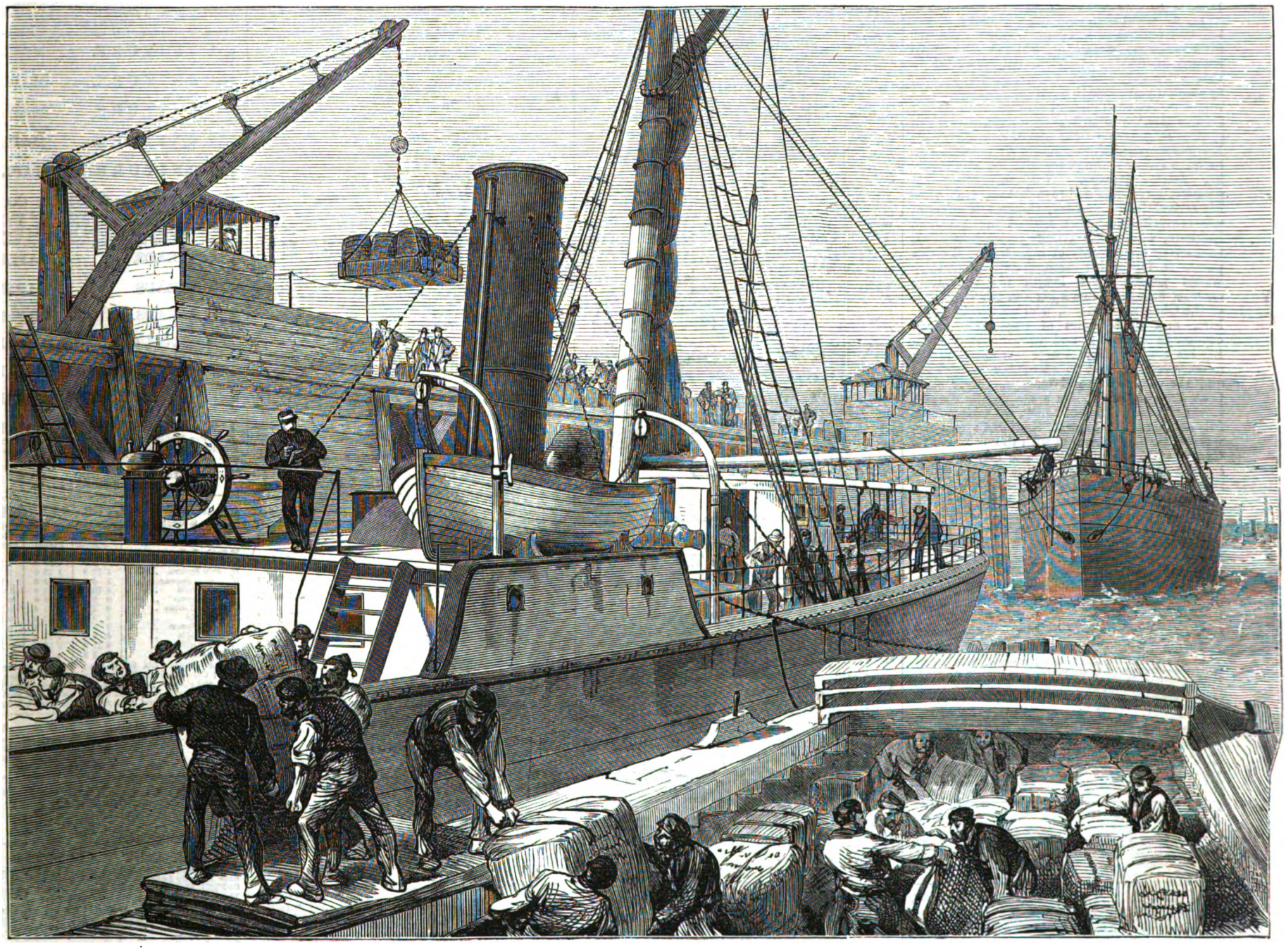
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SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, K.C.B.,
COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION FOR THE ASHANTEE WAR.



GENERAL KAUFMANN,
COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO KHIVA.



LOADING THE WARREE, AT WOOLWICH, WITH STORES FOR THE ASHANTEE WAR.

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SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

This distinguished officer, who left England at the end of last week to take command of the military expedition against the Ashantees on the Gold Coast of West Africa, has of late years been regarded as one of the ablest conductors of such an enterprise that could be chosen from those in the prime of life already noted for past services in different fields of action. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley entered the Army as Ensign of the 80th Regiment in March, 1852; he became Lieutenant in 1853, Captain in January, 1855, and Major in March 1858, then belonging to the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, from which he retired on half pay, after serving in the Burmese and the Crimean Wars; but obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with an Indian appointment, in April, 1859, and that of Colonel in 1865. He was at the siege of Lucknow and defence of the Alumbagh, in the war of the Indian mutiny, when the despatches mentioned him with praise, and his conduct was rewarded with a step of brevet rank. He served in 1860 on the staff of the Quartermaster-General, through the war in China, for which, as for his previous services in three other wars, he received medals and other tokens of distinction. In October, 1867, he was appointed Quartermaster-General in Canada, and held that office several years. He commanded the Red River expedition of 1870, in which his skilful management was justly applauded; and he has since his return to England shown much ability in command of a division of the troops engaged in the autumn campaigns of the last two or three years. Sir Garnet Wolseley is a K.C.B. and a Knight of St. Michael and St. George; he wears also the French order of the Legion of Honour, and the Turkish order of the Medjidieh. He departed for his new command yesterday week, on board the African Steam-ship Company's vessel Ambriz, from Liverpool, with a staff and a suite of forty-two persons. Captain Henry Brackenbury goes as Military Secretary to the commander of the expedition.

The portrait of Sir Garnet Wolseley is from a photograph by Mr. F. R. Window, of Baker-street.

GENERAL KAUFMANN.

Lieutenant-General von Kaufmann, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian expedition to Khiva, was educated in the school of engineers. He first displayed his military talents at the siege of Kars, where he bore the rank of Colonel in the Russian service. For his brilliant conduct on this occasion he received the highest military reward in Russia—the order of St. George. Subsequently, while occupying the post of private secretary to the Minister of War, he assisted in carrying out many of the military reforms of the present reign. He was afterwards appointed to succeed the well-known Mouravieff at Wilna, but remained in this office only a short time. In 1867 he was appointed Governor-General of Turkestan, and was invested with plenary powers such as are seldom granted to anyone in Russia, where the system of government is one of centralisation. He was empowered to conduct all negotiations, to wage war or make peace with the neighbouring Asiatic Powers. Notwithstanding his peaceful intentions and manifestoes, soon after his arrival in the country, General Kaufmann was compelled to march against the Ameer of Bokhara, who, while avoiding open hostilities, took every opportunity of injuring the Russian power as far as his strength and opportunity would permit. At length his vacillating conduct brought down upon him the vengeance of the Governor-General, who marched against him, and in a series of engagements succeeded in defeating and in completely routing his armies. The Ameer was forced to pay a contribution, and to surrender Samarkand and the valley of the Zarafshan. Ever since that time he has shown a desire of living on terms of peace, if not of amity, with his powerful neighbour. General Kaufmann was rewarded for this campaign with the order of St. George of the third class. The last campaign against Khiva is of too recent occurrence to require any further allusion here. It was conducted with great bravery, prudence, and foresight. It proved most successful, and General von Kaufmann, who commanded the united detachments which took part in this campaign, has received a flattering letter from his Majesty, with the order of St. George of the second class.

The portrait of this Russian General is from a photograph by M. Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY.—The next Term begins on MONDAY, OCT. 20; and Madame Sainton-Dolby will receive Candidates for Admission at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, on Saturday, Oct. 18, from Ten to One o'Clock. Prospectuses can be had on application at Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

BRAGG'S CELEBRATED CHARCOAL BISCUITS are recommended by the highest medical men of the day. They speedily remove worms, and keep the stomach and bowels in a pure and healthy condition. No family should be without them. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s., 2s., 4s., and 8s. each, and by J. L. BRAGG, Sole Manufacturer, 14, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

DISEASES of WOMEN Specially Treated at the SURGICAL HOME, BOLTON HOUSE, Clapham-road, Surrey, conducted as a Private Hospital, and ensuring to Patients Medical Supervision and Appliances such as cannot be secured at their own residences. Physician, David Jones, M.D. Consultations Daily at town residence, 15, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, from eleven till one, or by letter inclosing fee.

A LADY, HAVING A RECIPE of a most simple nature, that will at once safely remove SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS, preventing their reappearance, will have pleasure in forwarding it upon application to MRS. BLACKNELL Verwood Villa, Thornton-heath, Surrey

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English Moiré Antiques of the best manufacture	at about half price.
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USEFUL NOVELTY FOR LADIES' DRESSES,
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This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours, including Ciel d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert Oxide, Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argent, Ardoise Foncé, &c., is 28 in. wide, 28s. 6d. to 2½ gs. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from
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NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES of SILK and WOOLLEN FABRICS. The Latest Fashions from Paris. Rich Black and Coloured Silk Costumes, 5 gs. to 20 gs.
New Costumes in various kinds of Woollen Fabrics, 29s. to 4 gs.
A very large choice of all kinds to select from.
Costume Silk and Satin Skirts, 21s.
Patterns of all goods free.
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FRENCH MILLINERY.—All the leading novelties of the season now ready for inspection. Elegant Velvet Polonaises and Mantles, richly trimmed. Waterproofs, Opera Cloaks, Sealskins, trimmed, Beaver, and Otter, with Furs of all kinds, much below present market prices.
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All the new shades in Silks and Satins, at lowest prices, from 3s. 6d. to 10s. per yard.
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A LARGE STOCK OF THE
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Considerably less than Winter Prices.
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H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,
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LADIES' MILLINERY,
Mantles,
Made-up Costumes,
in Black, Lavender, White, Mauve, and all the Neutral Tints.
Messrs. Jay therefore request the honour of a visit from Ladies to inspect their confections, as well as many other Novelties in Fashion and in Fabric which Paris and the first manufactories supply.

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A good, serviceable Black Silk, Gros Grain, or Glacé, 14 yards for £2 1s. 5d., or 2s. 11½d. a yard.
Gros Grains of superior quality.
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Ladies are invited to send for patterns to compare.
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25 in. wide, 1s. 4½d. a yard, in rare and beautiful tints.
Fine French Merinos,
42 in. wide, 1s. 11½d. a yard.
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tastefully, elegantly, and well made, carefully packed, and sent to any part upon receipt of P.O. order for 29s. 6d.
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The largest variety
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THE LITTLE WANZER SEWING-MACHINE,
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Elastic or Button, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.
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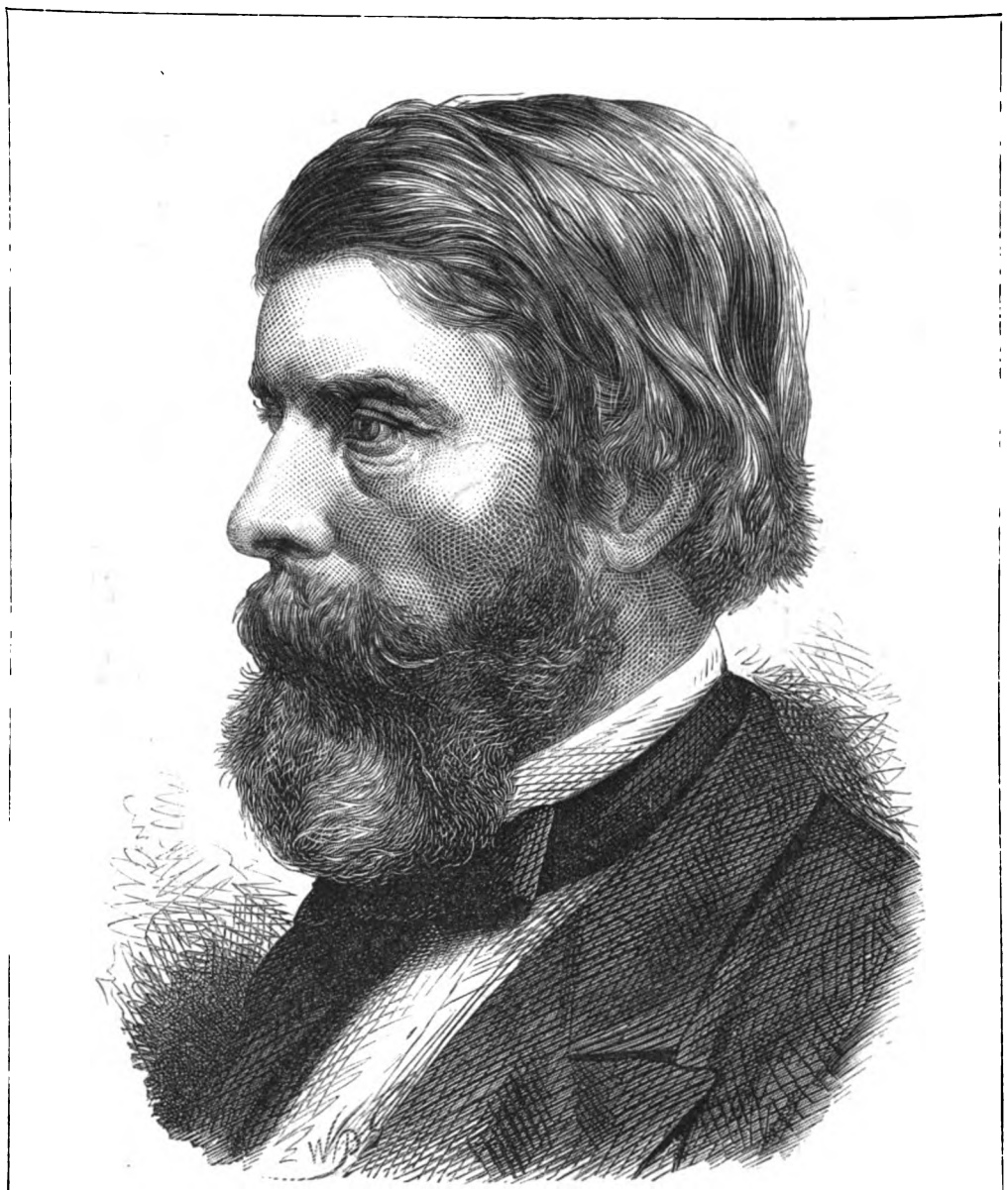
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RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR GUILDFORD.

Last week's news mentioned the frightful accident, between two and three o'clock on the Tuesday afternoon, to the express up train on the South-Western Railway from Portsmouth to London. It ran against a bullock, which had strayed from the neighbouring high road and had got on the line at Peasmarsh, between Godalming and Guildford. All the carriages were thrown off the rails. Some were overturned down an embankment and were crushed to pieces. Three persons—one a baby in its mother's arms—were killed instantly, and many others were injured. The engine and tender, breaking the chains by which they were coupled to the train, sprang over the body of the animal; and the engine, remaining on the rails, was enabled to run on to Guildford and to convey news of the disaster. The station-master at Guildford, Mr. Dashper, acting with great promptitude, immediately sent a special train to render assistance. There were ten carriages in the overturned train; they rolled down the embankment, a height of eight or nine feet, into two adjacent fields. The destruction was terribly complete in two of the carriages—a first-class smoking-carriage, about the middle of the train, and a second-class carriage, the third from the engine. The wrecks of these two carriages, as they lay not long after the accident, are shown in our Illustrations, from photographs taken by the Surrey Photographic Company, of Guildford. It was in the second-class carriage that the effects were most fatal; as there Mrs. Henry Bridger, of Godalming, with her child, nine months old, and Miss Martin, daughter of the station-master at Milford, near Godalming, were killed. A man who sat next to these women escaped unhurt. The husband of Mrs. Bridger and the father of Miss Martin had parted from them but a few minutes before, when they got into the train, the former at Godalming, the latter at Milford. Thirteen of the sufferers were taken to the Surrey County Hospital, at Guildford, where they were attended by Dr. La Fargue, of Godalming, Messrs. Sells and Butler, and the house surgeon, Mr. Warner. Dr. Kirby, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, being a passenger in the train, and unhurt, was able to give assistance. Among the passengers were two of the inmates of the Convalescent Lunatics' Home at Witley, beyond Godalming, a branch establishment of Bethlem Hospital. They were, of course, accompanied by two attendants, William Lee and Thomas Minty. Lee was severely shaken, but the other attendant and the two patients were not at all hurt; and one of the patients, a young man who was a medical student before his affliction of mental disease, exerted himself with great zeal and intelligence to relieve the less fortunate passengers. He was enabled at once to do something for Lee, the attendant sent in charge of him. Lee was entangled in the fragments of the second-class carriage; this patient first cleverly got him out and then looked to his wounds. As soon as the news reached London, the medical superintendent of Bethlem Hospital, Dr. W. R. Williams, with Mr. G. H. Haydon, the steward, hastened from town to the scene of the accident. They found, however, on arriving at Guildford, that the station master there had already, at a quarter to four o'clock, sent up a special train to London, conveying most of the wounded passengers, and the two lunatics with their attendants. The following are the names of some of the sufferers:—Mr. Ernest W. Hall, of Brixton, medical student; Rev. R. Griffiths, of Sutton; Mrs. Evans, of Liss; Mr. S. M'Carthy, of Guildford; Mrs. M'Carthy and a nurse named Dyer; Mrs. Heynemann's child, aged four years. The arm of Mrs. Evans has been amputated. They are all likely to recover.

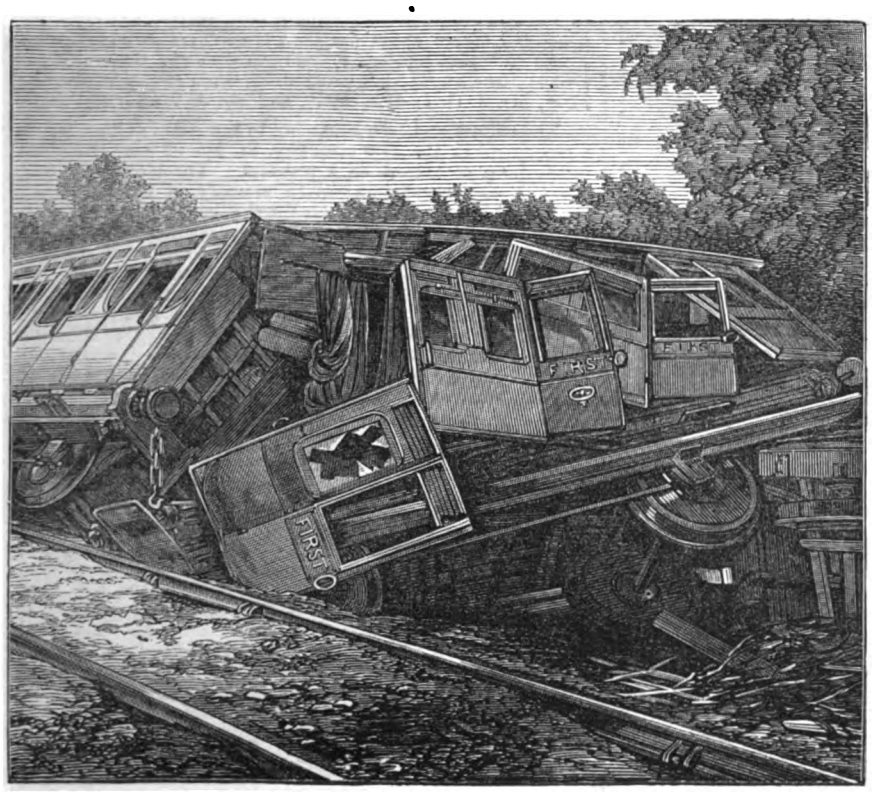
An inquest on the dead was opened next day by Mr. G. H. Hull, Coroner for West Surrey, at Guildford; and on Wednesday last the jury gave a verdict of accidental death, with a recommendation that there should be a communication between the first and rear van, and continuous breaks.



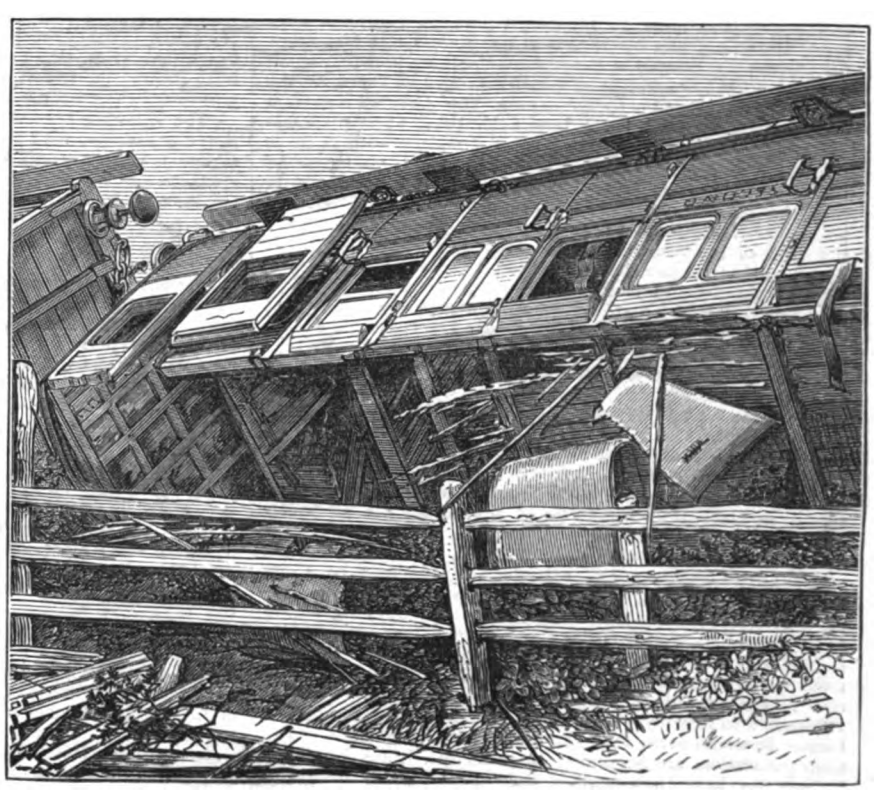
PROFESSOR WILLIAMSON, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE.

THE NEW DOCKS AT FLUSHING.

His Majesty King William III. of the Netherlands, more commonly styled King of Holland, performed last week the ceremony of opening the new docks at Flushing, or Vliessengen, on the Walcheren Island, between the two mouths of the Scheldt. These docks are situated at an equal distance from Antwerp and Rotterdam, but on the seacoast, and promise to be useful as an adjunct to those commercial ports. Flushing has long ceased to be a place of military or naval importance; but the history of our great French war relates how it came to pass in 1805 that Napoleon, to take advantage of the menacing position of Flushing with regard to England, gave orders that it should be fortified. A continuous enceinte with five forts—either pentagonal or irregular redoubts—in a semicircle, and at from three quarters of a mile to one mile and a quarter from the town, made Flushing a formidable place. The works had not, however, been completed more than two or three years when Lord Chatham, at the head of an overwhelming force, bombarded and captured the place. The enemy, however, had their revenge, for 7000 English soldiers found their graves on the Island of Walcheren, and many more carried away with them a fever of which they could not get rid for years. Some were next employed in the Peninsular War; and months after they had quitted Holland whole regiments were from time to time laid up in Spain by the recurrence of the Walcheren fever, as it was called. Flushing has, perhaps, from that circumstance, acquired the reputation of being unhealthy; but it is probable that the mortality in Lord Chatham's army was caused by the troops being obliged to bivouac in the marshy fields. In 1867 the King of Holland ordered the fortress to be dismantled, and the works are now either destroyed or allowed gradually to waste away. Flushing has lately been the object of much care on the part of the Dutch Government, and a career of commercial prosperity seems about to commence. The first step to ensure that has been taken by the construction of the state railway from Middleburg to Flushing, and the new wet docks or harbours, which were opened by the King on the 8th inst., are to be used, we believe, in connection with the steam-boat service of the English Great Eastern Railway Company, whose chairman, the Marquis of Salisbury, with several other directors, visited Flushing last week. The proceedings on the day when the King opened the docks are the subjects of two sketches engraved for this Number of our Journal—one showing the Royal yacht at its entrance into the docks; while in the other his Majesty appears standing on the deck and waving his hat at the moment of declaring the new docks to be opened. The King was afterwards conducted by a procession through the town, and was also entertained with a state dinner, having first reviewed a detachment of troops before their embarkation for the Dutch war against the Sultan of Atchin, in Sumatra. There was a ball in the evening, besides a display of fireworks, after which the King left for Middleburg.



THE RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR GUILDFORD: WRECK OF A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE.



WRECK OF A SECOND-CLASS CARRIAGE.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker of the House of Commons never speaks to that Assembly except to deliver decisions, and so to utter words of weight. The existing ruler of the House from the very outset showed himself a master of its forms and orders, and he exhibited a readiness, a promptness, in the cause of order which was remarkable; and though his decisions were stern, and it was meant to be understood that they were immutable, they were delivered with a combination of suavity and dignity. In such a hotch-potch House as the present, of course there are some persons whose ideas of liberty and equality extend to the notion that they have a right to dispute the dicta of the Speaker, and now and again such exquisite legislators have attempted to question his rulings, but the right hon. gentleman has been always equal to the occasion, even if the large majority of the House had not been true to its traditions and resolutely put down these mannikin rebels against its sense of decorum. An herculean task has been essayed by the present Speaker—namely, that of stopping, or, to use a coarse phrase, shutting up, Mr. Whalley. The undertaking was difficult, and some time elapsed before it was completed, and the result was achieved only by a threat to report the contumacious member to the House. What would have been the issue of such a proceeding no one can say exactly; but there must have carried with it an instinctive terror, as it was quite effectual. A reference to a recent meeting between the Speaker and his tenantry shows that he is in private life and home affairs as sagacious as he is when "in the chair." As a general rule, and when he is enacting, with all the skill and effect of a finished actor, the part of representative of the colonial department in the Lower House of Legislature, it may be said of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's speaking that it is the very sugar-candy of rhetoric. The style is akin to that of those fairy tales of which he is a masterly producer, and optimism takes its highest vantage-ground with him. Lately he has proved that he can, when necessary, infuse a slightly acid flavour into his sentiments and phraseology. When speaking at the inauguration of a working man's hall at Ashford, he fell upon those whom he evidently believes to be teetotal fanatics, and smote at them as trespassers on the liberty of the subject when they sought by hard and fast vows to deprive the poor man of his beer; and doubtless the men of Kent, who were listening to him and who were, very likely, just then redolent of hops, were appreciative and sympathetic, which they might well have been in regard to other parts of his speech also.

What is the office of which The O'Donoghue has the reversion, so that he is obliged to go canvassing the electors of Tralee, preparatory to a re-election? It cannot be an under-secretaryship, for acceptance of such an office would not vacate his seat, though a Lordship of the Treasury, which is generally the political go-cart of infant officials, would. Some say the Secretaryship for Ireland, if Lord Hartington should resume his former function of Postmaster-General; but perhaps those who know the qualities and the largeness of social idea of this chieftain may think that nothing would suit him so well as the Lord-Lieutenancy of his native country, and about his enacting the part of Viceroy with grandeur and splendour there can be no manner of doubt. What is certain is that he has displayed great moral courage in the course he has adopted in regard to the political and legislative dealing with Ireland, and endless physical bravery in throwing himself into the midst of the mob of Tralee. While alluding to the Green Isle, it may be in place to say a word of the representative of Lisburn, who has just been addressing his constituents. Before he came into the House Sir Richard Wallace was invested with a prestige and an interest which were calculated to enable him, if he were ambitious, to take a position in that assembly which few Parliamentary neophytes can achieve. On his entry, soon after his election in the spring of this year, it was observable that he was in appearance eminently personable, and in manner quiet and almost dignified—at any rate, easy. His proceeding since he took his seat has been consonant with the idea which his demeanour suggested of him; for he has not thrust himself forward, as he might have done with impunity, and has set an example to new members which any who are to come would do well to follow, instead of adopting the course too common in these degenerate Parliamentary days, amongst that class, of doing early their best possible to quench the impatience to hear them under which they assume the House to be suffering. Amongst those members, principally sitting on the Conservative side, who are familiarly known as the "Colonels," distinctive and distinguished as very grievous at the Army reform which is going on, and which is sneeringly disignated as Cardwelling, are Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and Colonel Charles Lindsay. The former has skirmished a good deal during the carrying out of the recent military changes, but the latter has more than once brought to bear batteries of heavy siege-gun speechmaking, and discharged his ordnance, with untiring persistency, until there was scarcely a man or a member left to be pounded, while a few were apparently lying prostrate under the weight of the fire. There was, a few days since, a gathering in Berkshire, something probably about a Conservative working-man's association, and there, as the public was led to suppose, both the Colonel Lindsays appeared, and into Colonel Loyd's mouth was put some language which was not characteristic of him, inasmuch as he is mild and undemonstrative as a speaker, and his language, though fairly pointed, is not scolding, and he is not excitedly broad in his assertions. On the contrary, Colonel Charles is no mincer of phrases, and blurts out his thoughts under the influence of indignation, without reserve or rounding off. It turns out that at the meeting in question Colonel Loyd-Lindsay was not present, and therefore did not give out the utterances attributed to him; and the solution of the mistake is that Colonel Charles Lindsay must have made two speeches, which, being more than his share, were divided equally by the chroniclers between the two Colonels, notwithstanding the absence of one.

However bold it may seem, the statement must be made that, whatever the position which Mr. Plimsoll has acquired out of doors as a philanthropist in the matter of unseaworthy ships, he does not appear to be a high favourite with the House. It is not necessary to enter into the exact reason why, and it may suffice to state that his mode of advocating his particular mission is not in consonance with the tone which is traditional in that assembly, and which, happily, has not yet been much diminished, far less extinguished. It may be a distinction to be made the subject of a motion on breach of privilege, for being too free with the character of certain members of the House, and though in a case of this sort, of which Mr Plimsoll was the origin, the proceeding was nothing tremendous, and had no serious issue, still it does not add to the prestige of a member to be arraigned before the House and to have to cry "peccavi," even in the most diluted form. It would seem that the shipowners, who are acute in their generation, are beginning to assail Mr. Plimsoll by wily flattery, for have not some of them named a ship after him, and called him to Aberdeen to pronounce a benediction on the vessel, and to make much of him?

THE BRADFORD TOWN FESTIVAL.

The municipal and popular festivities at Bradford, on Tuesday week, upon the occasion of the opening of the new Townhall, were partly described in our last. The whole affair had a local and domestic character, which makes it rather the more interesting; and we therefore give two more pages of Engravings to the illustration of this subject, after presenting, last week, a view of the new building. No person of exalted rank or wide renown, unconnected with this place, was able to take a share in the proceedings; but the Mayor of the borough, Mr. M. W. Thompson, fitly performed the leading part.

The townsfolk all made holiday, business was entirely suspended, and everybody either joined in or became a spectator of the great trades procession, which was deemed a fit ceremony with which to open the town's chief building. The procession was marshalled at Lister Park, between two and three miles out. It was a perfect moving exhibition of all the elements which go to make up the business life of the town, special prominence being, of course, given to everything connected with the worsted and woollen manufactures. The procession was headed by mounted police, artillery volunteers, rifle volunteers, and professional gentlemen — including clergymen, ministers, lawyers, doctors, and teachers. The lead of this body was assigned to Bishop Ryan, Rector of the parish, who wore his robes. Then came the representatives of forty-five trades—some on horseback, some on foot, some in carriages and other vehicles, and some in lorries and waggons. All carried flags, banners, streamers, and mottoes. Several trades were headed by their own bands, of which there were seventeen in the procession.

The distinguishing feature of the procession was the trophy of each trade. In the getting up of these no patience and labour had been spared. They were instructive and suggestive, and some of them amusing. The number of these industrial trophies was between seventy and eighty. Fifty of the wool-staplers wore the long grey or blue smocks in which they work. Their first trophy was a large canopied effigy of Bishop Blaize, their patron saint, the founder of their trade. This magnificent trophy was drawn by six horses. Then followed four cars drawn by three horses, and five drawn by two horses, which bore pyramids of the wool of every country from which Bradford imports it. Some of the horses were led by men in uniform, reminding one of the Beefeaters of the Tower. A pyramid of dyed yarns followed, and the grooms were in Robin Hood costumes. The trophy of the Associated Weavers was a pyramid of manufactured pieces. Several lorry-loads of the women and girls employed in the weaving, with shawls over their heads, were heartily cheered. One of the most stupendous trophies was a figure of Britannia, with a very large globe at her feet, and her defenders, with battle-axe in hand, leaning over the edge of the car, and fighting their supposed enemies. Another great trophy was a model of a ship, the name of which was supposed to be the Enterprise, and which had for its figure-head the Boar's Head, which is the crest of the town. Last, but not least, came an imposing group of Jason and Medea carrying off the Golden Fleece. On succeeding waggons were men winding up pieces with the aid of the machines used for that purpose; others making up patterns; and, in fact, there was no operation connected with the staple trade which was not represented by the men and the women and the machinery employed, all making believe to work or actually working in their canopied waggons.

All the important trades of the town were represented. None made a better show than the linen and woollen drapers, hosiers, and hatters. A beautiful white and pink silk banner, carried on a chariot, preceded their combined representatives, who rode, some in ten carriages and pair, with smaller banners, some on horseback, with 200 assistants on foot; the horsemen in the front and rear bore pennons; all the horses were decorated with pink and white rosettes, and every person in the procession wore a favour of the same fair colours. The procession included many characteristic shows of other trades. The engravers, lithographers, and printers manipulated types and presses and exhibited specimens of their art, including a coloured portrait of "Lord Dundreary." The butcher boys, in their blue smocks, riding on ponies, made a good figure. Their trophies included fat oxen and sheep, and two fine Spanish bulls. Their motto, of course, was "The roast beef of old England." A well-known local gardener followed them on horseback, decked with the produce of the kitchen garden. In the moving van of a poulterer birds were being plucked as vigorously as they would be in the shop. Ice appropriately followed the poultry and fish, and then came the brewers, in red caps, who were cheered because many of them are employed in the Mayor's brewery. Their trophies were loads of hops, and malt and barrels. The drama was well presented in a trophy of several scenes taken from the "Forty Thieves," "Red Riding Hood," and "Little Bo Peep," and several dramatic characters, in stage costume, were personated by actors who rode outside the scenes. This trophy was drawn by eight horses, led by a man in stage armour. A little blackened chimneysweep, with his brush, raised a laugh, and two stonecutters, who kept chipping a large stone with picks, were cheered for the vigour and earnestness with which they prosecuted their work.

The following is a list of the trades which were represented in the procession, with the strength of the contingent in some of the more numerous bodies:—Woolstaplers, 50; combers, spinners, and manufacturers, 1500; sizers; dyers, 100; merchants, 1000; linen and woollen drapers, hosiers, and hatters, 100; packing-case makers, 150; lithographers, 200; letterpress printers and stationers, 100; butchers, 200; fish and game dealers; brewers, 200; licensed victuallers, 150; billposters, skep and basket makers, coachbuilders, soapmakers, carters, dramatic performers, ironfounders, 50; boilermakers, 100; amalgamated engineers, 400; gas-meter inspectors, chimneysweepers, brickmakers, 120; quarryowners, quarrymen, 400; masons, 450; bricklayers; timber merchants, 350; joiners, slaters, plasterers; plumbers, 250; painters, marble masons and carvers; technical school teachers and pupils, 100; rope and twine spinners, sewing-machine makers, saddlers, and harness-makers, lamplighters, planemakers, tanners and leather dealers, tinners and tinplate workers. The rear of the procession was brought up by the following officials:—Architects of the Townhall, contractors, Corporation officers, ex-Mayors, Consuls, the Mayor's guests, Town Councillors and Aldermen in their robes, macebearer, Mayor and Town Clerk, Fire Brigade, police.

The weather, so promising in the early noon, changed when the procession was well on its way, and it was exposed to a drenching rain, which lasted, with a short interval, until the front of the Townhall was passed by the whole procession. A gallery for ladies was erected along the entire length; but it presented a dark mass of upturned umbrellas. Every window of the surrounding houses was occupied. In the open space is a site set apart for a statue of Sir Titus Salt. Here was placed a stand for the band of the 101st Fusiliers, which played a selection of music, but was at one time compelled to seek shelter. The new Townhall needed no decoration beyond a few trophies in the doors and windows. There was, however, a platform for the ceremony of the day, the front of which was edged with artificial flowers. A few Venetian masts were planted, and pennons streamed from them; flags, mottoes, streamers, and drapery were fluttering or drooping in all the streets which converge to this centre.

It was twenty minutes to one when the procession began to reach the Townhall. Owing, perhaps, to the rain, it came in detachments. All went past the front of the Townhall, the holders of flags and banners returned to a reserved space in front, and all the seventeen bands, in coming up, joined that of the Fusiliers, and played very well. The Mayor was accompanied by Lord F. Cavendish, Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. Miall, M.P., and Mr. Powell, M.P. His Worship was preceded by a mace, the gift of the Mayor to the Corporation. The ceremony was opened by Bishop Ryan offering a suitable prayer. Then Mr. M'Gowen, the Town Clerk, read an address of the Council to the Mayor requesting him to open the hall. The Mayor did as he was requested, opened the gate, and declared the Townhall opened, which was followed by loud cheering. The Mayor made a few remarks, and the National Anthem was then sung by the multitude, with the aid of the bands. The members of the Town Council repaired to the Council Chamber and held a formal council meeting, and this concluded the ceremonies of the day; but in the evening the Mayor gave a dinner at the Victoria Hotel, the streets were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks in Peel Park.

WORK AND WAGES.

Mr. Brand, the Speaker of the House of Commons, met his labourers on the occasion of the harvest home at Glynde, near Lewes, and reminded them of the offer he made them twelve months ago—that if they would invest their savings in the farm he would pay them 2½ per cent interest and share with them the profit on the farm. He regretted that the proposal had not been accepted, and renewed his offer, convinced that the time will come when the labourer will be recompensed, in part at least, according to the profits of capital.

A meeting of the ironmasters and coalowners of South Wales took place, last Saturday, at Cardiff, to consider a code of rules for the government of the association, in which they have united themselves for mutual protection against the demands of the men and their union.

The North Staffordshire ironworkers, at a meeting held on Monday afternoon, instructed their delegates at the approaching national conference of their class, to support a proposal for an increase of wages. Simultaneously with this announcement there is another bearing on the same subject—100 tons of American bar iron, warranted equal to Staffordshire, were sold, on Monday, to a Liverpool firm at less price than the quotation for English iron.

In consequence of the high price of coal it has been resolved to stop the Great Works Mine, near Breage, West Cornwall.

The Leeds cloth-dressers, after being on strike for an advance of wages for eight weeks, have agreed to resume work, and to leave the matter in dispute in the hands of the Mayor.

There are now nearly 1000 lacemakers on strike at Nottingham owing to the masters having refused to reconsider the price that shall be paid for day work when patterns are being changed. As many girls and boys are employed in the finishing of lace, several thousand persons are now out of employment.

The strike of weavers at the Great Western Cotton Works, Bristol, is virtually at an end. About 600 of them turned out for an advance of ten per cent on the rate of wages then paid, and this step on their part brought the works nearly to a standstill, and necessitated the idleness of between 1000 and 1400 workpeople. As a compromise the weavers were offered an advance of five per cent, but this they declined. On Monday, however, a meeting was held to consider the question, and although a strong disposition was manifested to remain out until the whole of their demand had been conceded, a few of those who had to depend upon their own earnings for their livelihood recommended a return to work at the five per cent advance. The meeting refused to indorse this course, and the workpeople separated apparently with a determination to continue the struggle; but in the course of the day some of them evidently changed their minds, for by three o'clock between 100 and 300 had returned to work, and it was expected the others would speedily follow.

A return printed in the *Gazette* shows that the number of diseased animals imported into Great Britain during the month of August was 413, all of which were sheep; that 410 of them came from Antwerp and three from Bremerhafen, and that they were all slaughtered at the place of landing.

Yesterday week Dr. Carpenter presided at the opening of a free library, museum, and picture gallery at Brighton, forming part of the edifice on the Marine-parade, erected by George IV., which has been adapted for the purpose at a cost of £10,000. About 4000 persons were present; and among those who took part in the inauguration proceedings were Professor Fawcett, M.P., Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P., and Mr. J. White, M.P.

The officers and men belonging to the Ariadne have erected a monument in the new cemetery, St. Mary's-road, Kingston, in the form of a cross on a pedestal. The monument bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Sub-Lieutenant William A. Jukes, Sub-Lieutenant William J. Talbot, Richard Bailey, coxswain of cutter; ordinary seamen, John Renoaf, John S. Squires, James C. Hewson, Frederick Holland, William Heaney, Felix Richardson, Samuel Blackburne, and Richard H. Thomas, ordinary second-class, late of her Majesty's steamer Ariadne, who on March 8, 1872, off the coast of Portugal when the ship was proceeding to Gibraltar, were capsized in the second cutter and drowned, whilst manfully attempting, in a heavy sea, to rescue an unfortunate shipmate who had fallen overboard."

The annual autumn exhibition of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Horticultural Society took place last week. The show was large and successful.——The annual meeting of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society was held in Hinchinbrook Park, yesterday week. The entries were larger than usual, and the animals of a superior character. Lady Pigot took the 20-guinea cup for the best cow with Rose of Wytham, and the 20-guinea cup for bulls with Victor Rex. Mr. Staple, of Peterborough, took the 25-guinea cup for the best mare. Over £300 was given in prizes. At the dinner in the Corn Exchange Mr. Heathcote presided.——Politics were not wholly excluded from the annual meeting of the Woodstock Agricultural and Horticultural Association, at which Lord Randolph Churchill presided. Mr. Barnet, M.P., Mr. Henley, M.P., and the Duke of Marlborough were among the speakers.——Mr. Disraeli was not present at the annual dinner of the Bucks Agricultural Association on Tuesday. One of his colleagues, Mr. Dupré, announced his intention shortly to retire from the representation of the constituency, for which he has sat about thirty years.

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MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We this week terminate our festival notices with a record of the closing performances at Hereford on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Thursday morning brought forward the only specialty of the festival—a new oratorio, entitled "Hagar," composed by the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart. The text, chiefly selected from the Holy Scriptures by the Rev. J. R. Gleig Taylor, embodies the well-known episode of biblical history. The subject is not one of the fittest for musical treatment, nor is the literary adaptation made in the happiest manner for the purpose of the composer. The characters supposed to be represented are Abraham; Sarah, his wife; Hagar, her bondmaid; and Ishmael, son of the bondwoman. The music assigned to them was, in the Hereford performance, sang respectively by Mr. Santley, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mdlle. Titiens, and Miss Edith Wynne, the latter of whom also sang some passages belonging to the Angel, the incidental narrative portions having been rendered by Mr. Cummings. The composer has been far happier in the choruses than in the solo music. In the former there is much masterly writing, especially in those forms of fugue and counterpoint with which Sir Frederick Ouseley is thoroughly familiar, both as a deeply-read theorist and as a practical musician. His tendency, however, even in these best portions of his work, is rather towards the formal and conventional style of cathedral music than to that varied expression of the text by which the great masters of the oratorio school give colour and sentiment, even in combination with their use of the most scientific forms. Viewed merely as specimens of contrapuntal skill, several of the choruses of "Hagar" are worthy of high praise. From among various examples may be particularly mentioned "His seed shall endure," "The Angel of the Lord," "Praise the Lord, O my soul!" "He turneth the wilderness," and "Oh, sing praises unto the Lord." Another special instance of Sir Frederick Ouseley's command over the resources of musical science is to be found in the trio for three equal voices, "He maketh," which is written in canon—not with absolute strictness throughout, but with more adherence to rule than that which usually characterises the more modern form called a "round." This piece was sung by the narrator (Mr. Cummings), aided by two additional tenors—Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Montem Smith—called into requisition specially for this piece. The harp obbligato (cleverly played by Miss Trust) gave an agreeable relief to the vocal sostenuto.

As already said, the solos are generally inferior to the choral pieces, having still less variety of character; and betraying inexperience in the art of writing for single voices, otherwise than in the dry and formal style of the cathedral anthem. One or two exceptions, however, may be made from this assertion. By far the best of the several airs is "O God, Thou art my God," in which a very graceful and expressive melody is supported by an accompaniment that is written with far more command of orchestral effect and variety than is shown elsewhere throughout the oratorio. This air was sung with much refinement by Miss Wynne. The solo, "O that Ishmael," is a smooth piece of melodious cantabile that lies well for the voice of Mr. Santley, who gave it with great effect. The bravura air of display, "The Lord hath not cast out my prayer," is forced and strained, and it owed whatever impression it made to the fine singing of Mdlle. Titiens.

The oratorio is preceded by an overture of some length; but in this, as in the shorter introduction which commences the second part, subjects and treatment are weak and wanting in requisite elevation of style, and the instrumentation is also feeble. Although the musical merits of "Hagar" are scarcely sufficient to justify its length and pretension, there is yet so much of musicianly skill displayed in it that we may hope before long to hear a work by the same composer that shall be more worthy of acceptance. This was the wish expressed by Sir F. Ouseley himself at the miscellaneous concert on the Thursday evening, in reply to the public eulogium pronounced by the president, Lord Bateman. The remaining performances in the cathedral on Thursday week consisted of a portion of Spohr's symphony, "The Consecration of Sound;" the same composer's sacred cantata, "The Christian's Prayer" ("Vater unser"), solos by Misses E. Wynne and Enriquez, Mr. M. Smith and Signor Agnesi; and Handel's Chandos anthem, "O, praise the Lord with one consent," solos by Misses E. Wynne and Enriquez, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Agnesi.

On the Thursday evening a second miscellaneous concert took place in the Shirehall, in which the principal solo singers were heard.

On the Friday morning "The Messiah" was given in the cathedral, the solo music divided between Mdlle. Titiens, Miss E. Wynne, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Cummings, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Agnesi. This was, as usual, the real climax of the festival; the chamber concert, given in the grand-jury-room in the evening, and the ball which followed in the Shirehall, having been supplemental proceedings.

Mr. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral, was indefatigable in the execution of his office as conductor, as also in his labours as honorary secretary. Mr. Done, of Worcester, was an efficient coadjutor at the organ in the cathedral performances, with the exception of that of the Wednesday evening ("St. Paul"), when the instrument was in the hands of Dr. Wesley of Gloucester, who likewise presided as organist at the early services, and also acted as accompanist at the pianoforte at the miscellaneous evening concerts.

The collections and donations, to the present time, amount to nearly £1000.

The triennially recurring music meetings of Birmingham and Hereford will this year be followed by two extra festivals—one at Bristol, commencing Oct. 21; and one at Glasgow, beginning on Nov. 4.

The Tonic Sol-Fa Association held its annual concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when 3500 certificated singers exemplified the proficiency which they have attained under this popular system by the performance of various pieces, in some of which their powers of singing at sight were manifested. Mr. Proudman and Mr. W. C. M'Naught were the conductors.

The eighteenth series of the Crystal Palace autumn and winter concerts will commence on Oct. 4. During the series various novelties will be produced, among others a portion of Schumann's music to "Faust;" two movements from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony; Felicien David's ode symphony "Le Desert;" Brahms's "Schicksalslied," for chorus and orchestra; a MS. symphony by Mr. E. Prout; a MS. overture to "A Winter's Tale," by Mr. J. F. Barnett; and some vocal pieces, with orchestra, specially composed for these concerts by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Among the artists already engaged are Madame Lemmens, Madame Alvsleben, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, Madame Schumann, Herr Joachim, Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr Pauer, Herr von Bülow, and Signor Piatti.

Mrs. Roney (Miss Helen Hogarth), whose merits as a teacher of singing we have frequently noticed, has been appointed one of the professors of singing at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham. The tributes borne to the excellence of Mrs. Roney's teaching comprise (besides hearty testimonials from her many pupils and their parents) letters full of the highest appreciation of her talents from the greatest musical authorities in the kingdom, including Mdlle. Titiens (who gracefully acknowledges Mrs. Roney's instruction of her nieces), Sir Julius Benedict, Sir William Sterndale Bennett, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Brinley Richards, and Mr. John Thomas, her Majesty's harpist. This college has also secured the services of an accomplished pianiste, Miss Scates.

THEATRES.

GLOBE.

It is with much satisfaction that we meet again with Mr. Richard Lee as a dramatic author. Our readers will recollect his drama, "Ordeal by Touch," produced at the Queen's last season, and how nigh it was in approaching an entire success. Unfortunately, the writer was induced by injudicious friends to modify its arrangement, and thus impaired the impression which the first representation had made on the public. We trust that he will not yield to such mistaken counsel on the present occasion. Mr. Lee's second piece is entitled "Chivalry," an original play in four acts. The new drama does not exhibit such various powers as its predecessor, and is deficient in the comic element. The action is laid in the time of James II., and is connected with the infamous career of Colonel Kirke, an ungracious character bravely sustained by Mr. G. Vincent, and very ably impersonated. The true artist, in such a character, aims at an historial portrait, and Mr. Vincent succeeded in his aim. The story illustrates chivalry, not where it might be expected to be found, in high rank, but in humbler station—One Sydney Bayard, a Puritan gentleman, very finely rendered by Mr. S. Emery. Bayard thinks that he is loved by a yeoman's daughter, named Lillian Avenant (Miss Rose Massey), but soon finds that he has been anticipated by Philip, Lord Western, son of the Earl of Zoyland, and ultimately the new Earl of the same name. A quarrel takes place between the rivals, and Bayard threatens the young nobleman with "a day of reckoning." That day comes, but in a nobler form than the speaker had intended. Lord Western, after the defeat of Monmouth, is reduced, as a fugitive, to the necessity of appealing to Bayard for protection, which, at the instance of Lillian, the latter generously affords to his unfortunate rival. The latter had not deserved this grace, for he had acted faithlessly to both Lillian and her honest lover. The circumstances are these. Charles Hautayne, the Earl of Zoyland (Mr. Charles Harcourt), had deemed it his duty to interfere with his son's amours, and had nefariously brought about an illegal marriage between his son and Lillian. Philip had been no party to the fraud; but, his father having subsequently boasted of it and bantered him about it, his mind yields to the suggestion, and dallies with dishonour. To induce Bayard to give him refuge he offers him a portrait of his wife, which he had pledged himself not to part with, except in death, as a gift from Lillian, on condition of his saving the man whom she thereby surrendered; and, as an evidence of this arrangement, Bayard receives the token. On Bayard producing it afterwards to Lillian she sees in it only the proof of her husband's death, and refuses to be comforted, loading Bayard besides with her unjust reproaches. And now, before the requisite explanations can take place, the Earl of Zoyland suddenly enters, like his son, a fugitive, and would make the house of Bayard his place of refuge. But Bayard has heard of the Earl's contrivance for the false marriage, ascertained that the clerk who celebrated it was not "unfrocked" at the time, and therefore knew that the marriage was valid. In return for giving the Earl his refuge, he requires that the latter should sign a document certifying its validity. The Earl is forced to consent; but when Bayard turns his back he treacherously stabs him and, when prostrate, robs him of his certificate. Kirke's "lambs" now enter and take the Earl captive, who is hanged in due course; and Bayard, recovering from his wound, has to purchase the stolen paper from Kirke. He also provides for the support of Lillian, carefully concealing from her the name of her benefactor. Four years elapse, and then opens the fourth and final act. The scene is Zoyland Castle, and the time a little previously to the return of the new Earl to the ancestral halls. The husband and wife again meet, and through the medium of their child are reconciled. The last act is not so well constructed as it might have been. The diction is throughout modestly poetical, and the dialogue not without point, though not of that epigrammatical quality which gave such animation to Mr. Lee's earlier production. The audience were in general warm in their acknowledgments, though we were told that there were dissentients; but some have a finer ear for sibilation than ourselves. The characters were throughout well supported, and the performers frequently applauded. On the whole, we think, the piece was fairly and deservedly successful.

PRINCESS'S.

Mr. Albery has been called on to write a second fairy spectacle, and has not shrunk from the task; nor has Mr. Guiver been afraid to submit "the extravagant and erring" venture to the judgment of a discerning public. The tragic poem of "Manfred" is now followed by the comic poem of "The Will of Wise King Kino." The author has added to the play-bill a premonition for the spectator, concerning the locale of the play, and such of its residents as are engaged in its action. He tells us that the country in which his scene is laid is Clencantia—a country "not bounded in any way, and, though it is on every map, there is no map of it." The king of it, also, is sufficiently enigmatical, for why he "was called 'the Wise' no one has been able to say, but having once received the title it was not his business to show his wisdom; but others delight to discover it, so that his will is not necessarily a wise will, but the will of a man supposed to be wise." Beginning with this style of banter, even before the curtain rises, we are prepared for the continuance of the same until its descent. The poet, however, would not willingly appear as a mere trifler; he seeks to impress us with a sense of his profundity. He sees, moreover, his interest in it, for "if," he says, "we can once gain a character for profundity, we shall always keep it, if we are only sufficiently obscure." There is "chaff" enough of this kind in the play, but we are not inclined to "thrash" it in the interest of the author. If the reader or spectator of it can understand it, we shall be sorry; if the author pretends to do so, we pity him. There are five scenes in this farrago of badinage, with plenty of dialogue and the smallest amount of story. We start with a room in the palace, and meet with certain ladies, with puff and mirror in hand, powdering themselves, singing all the while. The song need not detain us, for it is not very good; but the ladies are, for they are Miss Everard and Miss Cowper, called respectively Baume and Bibi. We are, however, not called upon to weigh the merits of these Court dames, but to count them. The number of the former is 906, of the latter 1124. This requires explanation. The people of Clencantia have abolished names and titles, and are known only by their numbers:—

> "We are all numbered—Princes, Dukes and Lords,
> Tinkers and ploughmen, milkmaids, Duchesses,
> Parsons, and fiddlers."
> "And what is that for?"
> "Government was quite hard up for Liberal measures;
> And, as last year the crops were very bad,
> They laid it all to inequality,
> And said if all distinctions were removed
> The weather would improve, the earth be fruitful,
> The people would work harder, and be happy.
> And so they did away with names and titles,
> And every one is numbered, like a cab.
> Our sweet Princess is Number One, the Regent
> Is Number Two, and had you had your number
> You'd be about—Three Millions, I should think."

This unnumbered gentleman is Trottoir, the lover of the Princess, and is brought on to the boards in a box, by a humorous negro, called Faussaire 11,234,618, who serves to "moralise" the incidents as they arise. This idea of numbering the characters certainly took with the audience, who for the most part willingly surrendered themselves to the magic of the modern Aristophanes, who—if we may write in Mr. Albery's vein—is no Aristophanes at all, though he arrogates his number. There cannot, in fact, in the nature of things, be two Aristophanes; nor, out of Greece, do we think there can be any, least of all in Clencantia. At any rate, the plan of numbering failed to *answer* in that land of *Geese*, as we are afraid it would in any or all of the islands of Greece, even in the modern Athens itself, which is not in Greece but in Scotland. For note the result:—

> I think it 's even worse
> The tens of thousands wont mix with the hundreds,
> The hundreds with the millions will not mix,
> And in our sphere if one is Forty-six,
> His great desire is to be Forty-five;
> And then he'll plot and lie, and scheme and cheat,
> To get his number changed to Forty-four.
> Those who would introduce us do not tell
> What worth or beauty we possess, but what
> Our number is, &c.

Thus far we have ventured in the author's style, which is very humorous. But we must pass on to the hero of the box. To him enter the Princess Volant, Number One, who is exceedingly jealous of her numerical position, and gives her quondam lover the slenderest recognition; but we can see that she loves him none the less. She ought, for he sings her a decidedly good song, accompanied with a chorus. From this point, indeed, the author goes in for poetry; and some of Volant's speeches are decidedly pretty; but we have no space for quotations. The poor Princess, however, needs must banish her lover again to his box. But now what of King Kino's will? It imposes a grave condition on Volant. "Until she can raise and move our great state clock, that 's always wrong, our brother Thomas, Number Two," is to be regent. Failing to perform this condition, Volant is condemned to wed a barbarian emperor, one Bad-ki-Bad (Mr. Alfred Honey); but previous to the ceremony she falls asleep, and sees certain automatic images, with a clock, on the table convert themselves into the characters of the drama. Trottoir appears like Prometheus, chained on the clock. Here a fairy intervenes, performing various menial offices; and finally, in her dream, Volant's wedding with the uncivilised despot is, though in a queer manner, solemnised. And then, during Bad-ki-Bad's temporary absence, Trottoir is released from the clock; and a very improper scene of reconciliation takes place, which is very properly interrupted by the returning emperor, and ends in a general confusion. Volant wakes from her dream to reality, and goes through certain trials which tend to prove her wisdom and her lover's constancy; and thus at once her happiness and her crown are secured, but not until a second will of the deceased King is discovered, which improves upon the first. This document is found under a stone, called Her Grace's Muff, which Volant lifts with her lever; her power to perform that feat being deferred, that so

> She never should be Queen until
> She went among the poor,

who inhabited that district. To unravel such mysteries as these, to explain such recondite allusions, and to decide whether such a complex riddle will interest the public in its solution, exceeds our power. But there can be no doubt that the whole affair composes a glittering masque, with much to please the ear as well as the eye, and deserves to become popular.

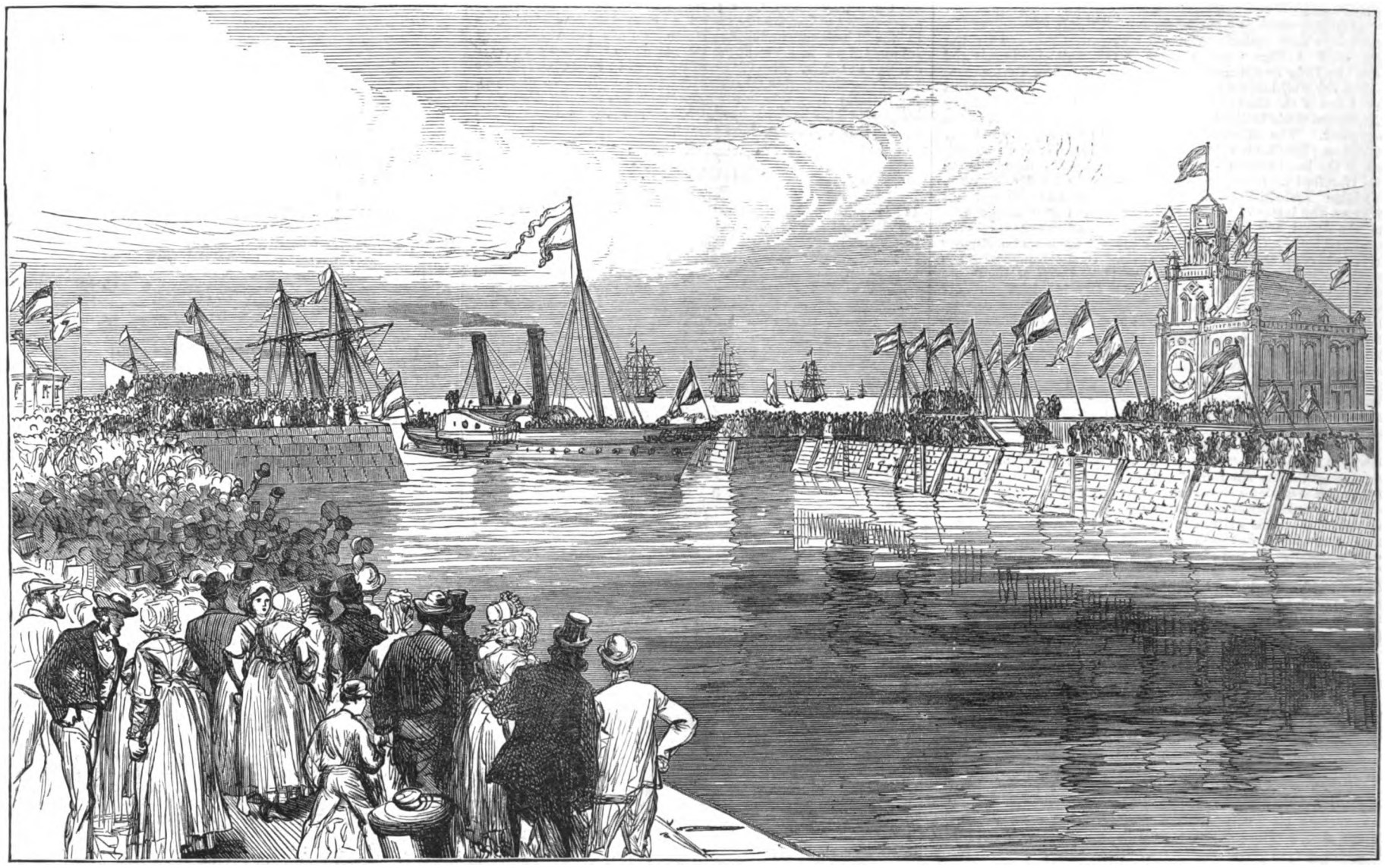
A memorial window to Sir William Wallace has been placed in Paisley Abbey.

It is intended to have a second training-ship in the Thames for boys, the Chichester being already so full that no more can for the present be received.

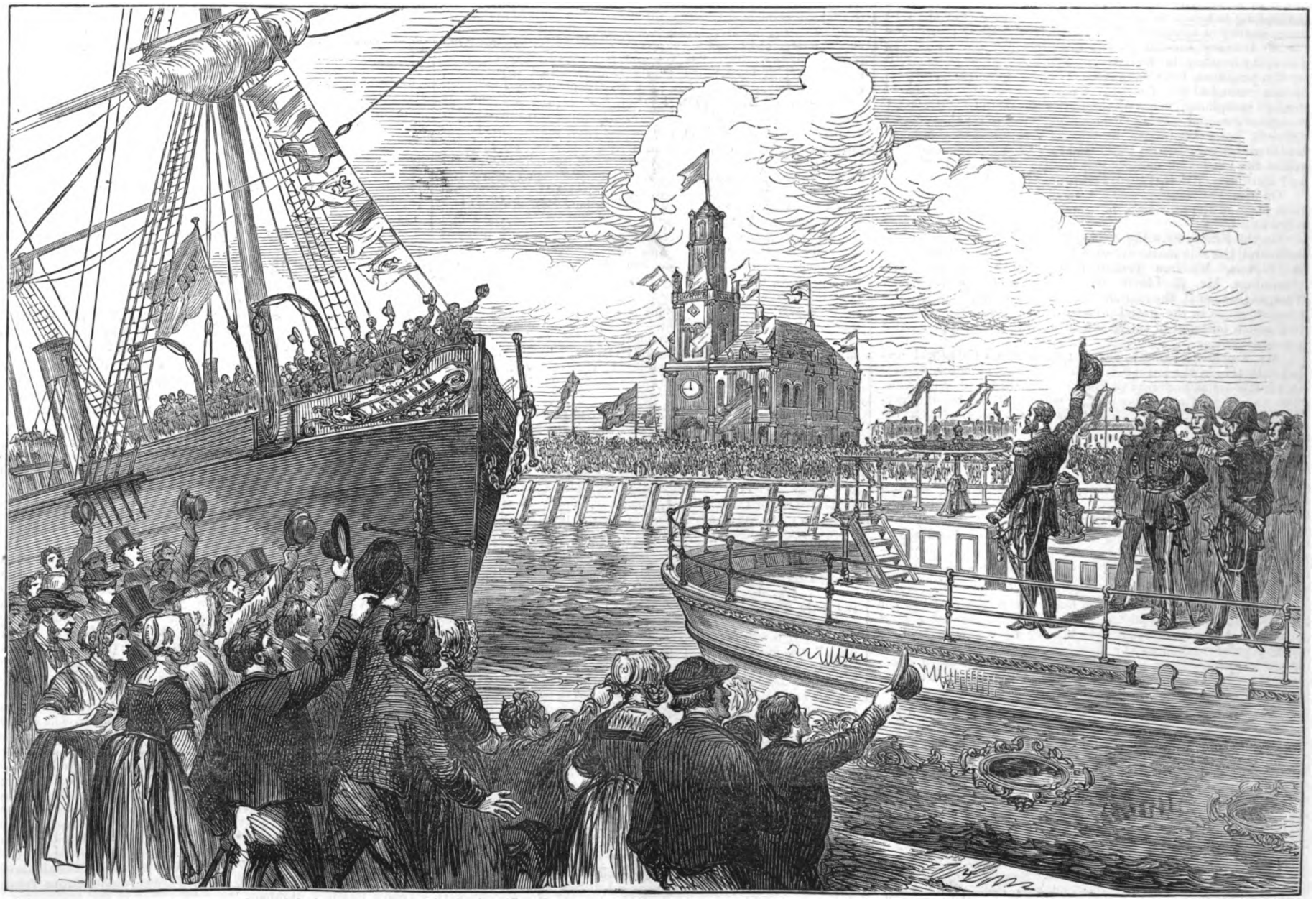
Prince Roland Bonaparte, grand-nephew of Napoleon I. and second cousin of the late Emperor of the French, has been entered as a pupil at the Royal Naval School, New-cross.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates in the recent open competition for first appointments to cavalry and infantry. The names are placed in the order of merit:—Henry Manley Briscoe, Robert Story, Geoffrey Francis Pinkney, Finlay Cochrane Beatson, James Ramsay Campbell, William Henry Burn, Nathaniel Newnham-Davis, Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, Charles Johnstone Stutfield, Edward Cyril Newcome, Eugene Ayshford Sandford, Francis Richard Pennefather Kane, Norman Aiton Bray, Henry Arthur Fletcher, George Pycroft, Joseph Watkins William Darley, Quintin Hamilton Thompson, Edward Morris Poynton, Laurence Carrington Grubbe, Robert Mercer Barry, Edward William Dun, Francis James Walker, S. S. Parkyn, William Lambert, St. John William Forbes, John Gustavus Clifford Robotham, Chessborough Gordon Mackenzie Kennedy, Arthur Francis Macmillan Scott, John George Viscount Lambton, Guy St. Maur Palmes, Charles Edwin le Quesne, William John Fortescue Morgan, James Harry Schwabe, Harry Leonard Dawson, Hon. Thomas Lister, Lancelot W. Lake, Alexander Wade Mitchell, Michael Arthur Burke, Henry Arthur Littledale, Edward Lindesay, Lord Alexander Kennedy, Alfred Ambrose Lane, William Gordon Yate, Richard Travers Barter, Morey Quayle Jones, Morgan Jones, George Arthur Mills, Ralph Henry Hayes Sadler, Home J. Fergusson, Charles A. B. Knyvett Leighton.—The following Lieutenants of Militia have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the Army:—Thomas Francis Conyngham Armstrong, Hon. Charles Claude Bertie, Napoleon Joseph Rudolph Blake, Carteret Walter Carey, John Herbert Carteret Carey, Osmond de Beauvoir Carey, Hugh Cecil Cholmondeley, Hugh John Hector Dive, John Emeris, Houston French, Andrew Charles Parker Haggard, Thomas Richard Francis Brabazon Hallowes, Beresford Robert Hamilton, Harry Stewart Bruce Hodgkinson, Herbert Edward Hudson, Somerset E. O'B. Kevill-Davies, Cecil B. D. Michel, James Mitchell-Innes, James Charles Oughterson, Richard Owen, James Grove White, Lionel Bootle Wilbraham.

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THE ROYAL YACHT, WITH THE KING OF HOLLAND, ENTERING THE NEW DOCKS AT FLUSHING.



THE KING OF HOLLAND DECLARING THE DOCKS OPEN.

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THE VIENNA EXHIBITION: THE CHINESE AND PERSIAN COURTS.



POLISH JEWS IN THE GHETTO AT VIENNA.

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THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 15.

No country has a more striking display at the Vienna Exhibition than France. The chief manufacturers have flocked in large numbers to the Vienna Exhibition, as though desirous of showing to the entire world that their country, if beaten on the battle-field, still retains all its old supremacy in the arts of peace. France has reason to feel satisfied with the results of their efforts, for her display at Vienna is a surprise even to those acquainted with the energy of her people and the resources of the country.

Entering the French Court by its southern transverse gallery, one finds oneself in the section reserved to the leading publishing firms. The large and tastefully-arranged stalls of Messrs. Marne and Hachette, standing face to face, strike one at once. The former firm are "hors concours" on account of their splendid Bible illustrated by Gustave Doré, and their equally magnificent "Touraine," with its wonderful landscape drawings by Karl Girardet; and the latter are in a similar position on account of their superb "Saints Evangiles"—two large folio volumes, with illustrations by Bida, and splendid illuminated ornamental capitals and borders designed by Ch. Rossigneux, which have taken Messrs. Hachette nearly twelve years to produce, and have cost them close upon £40,000. Grouped round these two stalls one finds the cases and stands of all the leading Parisian printers, papermakers, bookbinders, and publishers. Many of the specimens of bookbinding are indeed superb, especially those displayed by MM. Chambolle-Durn and David.

Close at hand one finds the section reserved for photographic exhibits, where Nadar and Numa Blanc, Disderi and Reutlinger, Baldus and Ferrier appear to great advantage. The stereoscopic photographs of the latter and the marine photographs of M. Alph. Bernoux, rank among the finest of the kind to be found in the exhibition. A series of interesting designs for paperhangings, shawls, dresses, and ribbons, executed for manufacturers of Lyons, St. Etienne, and Paris, follows, and then one reaches the stalls where Giroux, Marchal, and Rémond exhibit their wonderful dolls and toys, and Bontemps displays his marvellous artificial nightingales, which imitate admirably the song of the real bird. Lefraucheux, Faure, and Le Page are here with every description of rifle, carbine, and fowling-piece, and St. Etienne is creditably represented in this branch of its manufactures.

The tourist will find much to interest him in the adjoining stall of the Parisian Bazar du Voyage, where trunks and portmanteaus, hatboxes and bags, railway rugs and every possible article of which the traveller may stand in need are displayed. A comparatively small show of clocks and watches follows, in which the only two exhibitors who are worthy of notice are MM. Bréguet and Desfontaines Leroy. Next come the fans of Duvelleroy, the king of Parisian fanmakers, and many wonderful little gems of art signed Anastasi and Ch. Rossigneux are to be found in his modest and unassuming stall.

A minute later we are in the midst of the jewellery. Here are to be seen the splendid diamonds of Messrs. Mellerio, with the elegant gold chains and bracelets of M. Fontenay, followed by the cameos of Barri and Fornet, the coral ornaments of Fouquet, Guedet, and Giobertini, the ancient jewellery of Le Blanc Granger, the steel jewellery of Huet, the precious stones of Block, and the imitation brilliants and gems of Regad, as splendid to the uninitiated as the real stones that lie beside them. Passing by all these marvels, round which bevies of Viennese beauties are continually gathered, one reaches the western nave. Right in front rises a peculiar structure composed of an estrade adorned with four lofty black-and-gold Venetian masts, supporting a dark green black and sombre purple velvet drapery, upon which one reads in letters of gold the name of the well-known Parisian silversmith Cristofle. Upon this estrade a superb collection of *orfèvrerie Cristofle* is displayed. Dinner services innumerable and of every possible design, from the Renaissance to that in vogue at the present time, together with specimens of every kind of electro-silver-work will be found here. The chef-d'œuvre of the display is a kind of cabinet or jewel safe, the front and sides of which are adorned with a series of designs, representing the triumph of Love, and executed *en repoussé*, by Charles Rossigneux.

Turning to the left of the Cristofle trophy, one descends the nave in the direction of the British section—separated from the French department by a lofty woodwork gateway, hung with magnificent curtains from the Gobelins, on which our Gallic neighbours have inscribed, in letters of gold, "Porte d'Angleterre." On one's right hand stands a curious little pavilion, constructed entirely of ornamental tiles; and close to this are the stalls of the leading exhibitors of ceramic wares. Here is Barbizet, whose manufactures date from the times of Palissy; Callinot, with his architectural faiences; Briançon, famous for his delicate tints; succeeded by Hache and Pepin Lehalleur, with their elegant porcelain dinner and tea services. Next come the exhibitors of glass. Didron, with his chandeliers; Luma and Lefebvre, with their engraved crystal glasses and goblets; Besnard and Lorin, with their stained-glass windows; and Alexandre, with his Venetian glass. Turning back again towards the Cristofle trophy one notices that the walls of the nave are hung with tapestry from the Gobelins and Aubusson, and hangings and carpets manufactured by Salandrouze de Lamornais, Braquenié and Flaissier. In the stalls by the side of which one passes, vases and candelabra, busts and statuettes, in bronze, porcelain, onyx, and marble, enriched with gold, abound. Denière, Pantrot, Vallon, Thiébaut, Susse, Schlossmacher, all the rivals of Barbedienne, are here, and the celebrated manufacturer of bronzes has himself a gorgeous trophy at the end of the French court.

Proceeding down the northern tranverse gallery facing M. Cristofle's display one finds oneself in the domain of la mode. Costumes such as no other gallery in the whole Exhibition contains are to be found here, together with bottines which rival the most elegant displayed by Vienna bootmakers, and gloves, bonnets, ribbons, and stays, which lady visitors to the Exhibition are never tired of inspecting. The glass case where the leading Parisian manufacturers of artifical flowers exhibit their goods ranks, after the Cristofle and Barbedienne trophies, as the third marvel of the French court. The roses, azaleas, rhododendrons, pansies, violets, and other plants and flowers with which it is filled, are admirably imitated, and are far superior to those displayed by any other country.

Our Illustration this week presents a view of the Chinese and Persian departments of the Exhibition, which have been described with their various contents. There is another Sketch from Vienna, taken in the Jewish quarter of that city. It represents a group of Polish Jews, remakable not only for their decided physiognomical type, but also for their long "talars," often greasy and always dirty. The two curls, on each side of the head, and always worn before the ear, are called "pejes," and are, in a certain way, a symbol of Jewish orthodoxy. These are the gentlemen, whose unceasing cry of "Old Clo!" or as they say here "Handeln," sung with a fierce nasal twang, is a terror and a nuisance to all those who want quiet. They start in the world with a small stock of ready money, but with all the more shrewdness; and by opening an old curiosity shop, or clothes shop, they manage, through strenuously acting upon the principle of the largest possible profits and the quickest returns, to gain such wealth as must excite the envy of the less energetic and less cunning, if not more scrupulous, Christian brethren. The poorer sort of Jews, indeed, live in a quarter of the city which may well be called a "Ghetto," in so far as that term applies to the squalor and filth of the Jewish districts in the towns of the Middle Ages. But the newly-created barons of the Hebrew race are sure to remove from the quarter of their early infancy, and to build palaces on the King's Strasse, where they patronise art with a view of being thought connoisseurs, and revenge themselves by an ostentatious display of riches for the many humiliations they endured in the days of their wandering youth.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

By order of the War Office the London Artillery Brigade and the 1st Middlesex Artillery will form the 1st Middlesex Administrative Brigade. It is understood that Lieutenant-Colonel Walmisley will have the command. The field guns of the metropolitan artillery are being replaced by improved ordnance for garrison artillery.

The annual prize meeting of the City of London Brigade was resumed on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, at Rainham. The skirmishing prizes were divided into two series. In the first series there were three prizes—a cup, value £21, presented by the Bread-street Ward, £5 given by the brigade, and the entrance-fees. Sergeant Moodie, Corporal Tayton, and Private Bullimore scored 36 points each, and Privates Merry and Latham 32 each. In the second series the Ironmongers' Company presented a prize of 10 gs., which was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuckey; Private Bullimore took the second prize, presented by Mr. Kemp, late armourer; and Colour-Sergeant Fraser the third, composed of the entrance-fees. In the small-bore contest a prize presented by Major Haywood was won by Private Watts; Private Saw taking the second prize, given by Captain and Adjutant Ewens; and Private Lacey the third prize. The Cripplegate Ward challenge trophy, a handsome piece of plate value 100 gs., representing the "Cripple Gate" of Old London, with a prize for the first man of 10 gs., subscribed by the ward, was won by Private Laverack; Private Hammerton took the second prize, and Lieutenant Payne the third. In the 200-yards competition Captain Merdell, Private Munn, Private Bullimore, and Sergeant Fraser were the winners. In the 500-yards competition Captain Hay won the cup, Private Marsh the officers' prize, and Sergeant Rogers the third prize. In the 600-yards competition Lieutenant Payne took a challenge cup, with 5 gs. added, presented by the Grocers' Company; Private Hayward took the second, and Lieutenant Brand the third prize. For the rapid-firing contest Private F. Page, of G company, was declared the winner of the first prize; Private Haines took the second prize, while the third fell to Corporal Wrightson. In the volley-firing competition, for the second time the prize was won by O company; K company took the second prize. In the contest for the challenge cup presented by the late Private Bartleet Captain Sir Hector M. Hay stood first, Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuckey second for the officers' prize of 5 gs., and for the third and fourth prizes Corporal Atto, Private Marsh, Private Child, and Sergeant Bell tied.

Upwards of 200 of the West Middlesex competed, last Saturday, at the Government ranges, Wormwood-scrubbs, for a long series of prizes of the value of between £200 and £300, including several handsome challenge cups, two of which, value £50 each, were presented by Mr. Harvey Lewis and Sir Thomas Chambers. The borough members' new challenge cup was won by Colour-Sergeant Pooley, and Private Little took the second prize. The borough members' old challenge cup, with £5 added by the council, was won by Private Spurr, Private Angel taking the second prize. Corporal Moyniham took a silver cup, value £5, presented by Mr. J. H. Foster; and another silver cup, presented by the same gentleman, was taken by Private G. Bruton. In the latter contest a tankard, added as a second prize by the Quartermaster, was won by Private Deacon. Six guineas given by the Bank of England Rifle Association, and divided into three prizes, fell to Sergeant Cowles and Lieuts. Edwards and Collier; and £20 presented by Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove was divided into two contests—the first for officers and non-commissioned officers, and the second for privates. In the first contest Private Coulthurst took the prize of £10, while Private Angel, for the privates, took £10. A sum of £30, given by the council from the funds of the regiment, was also competed for. A silver parcel-gilt tankard, value £20, presented by Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons, with £10 added by Colonel Somerset, and divided into four prizes, was restricted to marksmen in the regiment or any who had fired in the "battalion twenty" in a match with other corps. After a keen contest, it was won by Lieutenant Garner. Corporal Moyniham was second, and took a prize of £4; and the other prizes were awarded to Lieutenant Edwards, Private Cormack, and Corporal Coulthurst. Colonel Barber's prizes were won by Privates G. A. Coulthurst, Collins, Bell, Whitfield, and Wreford. The extra prizes were presented by Sir Thomas Rowley, Mr. E. A. Turner, Mr. W. Crick, Mr. R. Cooke, Mr. F. Darke, Mr. W. Cormack, Mr. W. Bath (of the Rifle Pavilion), Lieutenant Millard, and Sergeant Cowles. The following are the names of the winners:—Private Cuthbertson, Corporal May, Private Cormack, Private Angel, Corporal Edmonds, Sergeant Madden, Corporal Munn, Private Barker, Corporal Coulthurst, Private Madden, Private Collins, Sergeant Grimoldby, Private Petit, Colour-Sergeant Pooley, and Lieutenants Edwards, Towerzey, and Garner.

The third competition for regimental prizes offered to be shot for by the efficient members of the 1st Manchester took place, last Saturday, on their shooting-ground at Astley. The prizes, fifteen in number, were presented by honorary members and officers of the regiment. The following is a list of the winners:—Corporal Hepplestone, Private Rennie, Corporal Maclese, Captain Harrap, Colour-Sergeant Mellor, Sergeant Porter, Colour-Sergeant Wallace, Sergeant Ferguson, Private Heseltine, Sergeant Mottershead, Privates Hough, Robinson, and Goodear, and Corporals Hulme and Hodgson.

The Reading volunteers have held their annual prize competition. The first prize, value £50, was given by the senior member for the borough, Sir Francis Goldsmid, to be divided among the three highest scorers. Privates Warwick, Turner, and Moore were the winners.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P. for Hastings, has passed the examination of the local marine board of the port of London, and obtained his certificate of proficiency as a master in the mercantile marine. It is only granted upon the candidate exhibiting a thorough knowledge of practical navigation.

DISASTERS.

Seven persons have lost their lives at Plymouth, through the falling of a wall which had been injured by fire.

Three men were drowned in the Clyde off Dunglass Castle, last Saturday, by the upsetting of a boat during a squall.

Considerable damage to property has been caused by lightning in the neighbourhood of York and Manchester.

There were great floods on Sunday on the north-east coast of Scotland. Many of the railway bridges near Forfar were injured, and the Caledonian Railway traffic was interrupted.

The Amazon, a Swedish schooner, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on Monday night. The crew were saved by the Ramsgate life-boat.

The smack Hero, of Maryport, which left Douglas on Saturday afternoon, encountered a terrible gale off Maughold Head, and had to put back disabled. In endeavouring to make the harbour the vessel grounded, and three persons lost their lives. The smack became a total wreck.

A melancholy case of puerperal mania has happened at Walgrave, in Berkshire. A carpenter's wife, who had been confined about six weeks, was in the house alone, when she threw her baby out of the window, and was found hacking her throat with a penknife. She died shortly after, and it is feared that the baby is fatally injured.

At Whitby, on Saturday night, a tiger in Manders's Menagerie seized a boy named Langley through the bars of its cage. His screams produced a panic, it being believed that an animal had broken loose, and in the struggle to reach the door many persons were injured. The tiger was at last forced to relax its hold, the boy's arm being terribly lacerated. One of the keepers has had his ribs broken by being struck by an elephant.

A fire broke out, last Saturday, in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, by which the occupier, Mrs. Mary Ann Cartwright, who was a lodging-house keeper, lost her life. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Death from burns," but how the fire occurred there was not sufficient evidence to show.——A large flax-mill at Montrose, leased by Messrs. J. and G. Paton, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, the damage being estimated at £35,000.

Mr. Wm. Worboys, surgeon, of the New-cut, Blackfriars-road, died suddenly, on Tuesday, from heart disease. He had only recently been married.——An inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon on Mr. John Moore, aged sixty-eight, a gentleman residing at Blackheath. On Monday last deceased, with his wife and brother-in-law, was at the St. Pancras terminus of the Midland Railway, intending to travel into Cheshire. His wife had got into the carriage, and deceased was about to step in, when he fell back on to the platform dead. He had for some years been suffering from heart disease, and medical examination showed that he died from syncope.

The gentleman who committed suicide by jumping in front of a train at Battersea has been identified as Mr. E. L. Beake, of the firm of Beake and Co., hat and cap manufacturers, Bond-street. A verdict of temporary insanity has been returned.——Mr. Charles Burstow, residing at Penge, who had been in great anxiety consequent upon domestic differences, has committed suicide. The Coroner's jury found that he committed the fatal act while in a state of unsound mind——Robert Grimwood, twenty-nine, who managed the Duke of York Tavern, Henry-street, Holborn, for his father, has committed suicide by cutting his throat. He left a written statement that he had been robbing his parents ever since he was a boy. The jury returned a verdict of "Death whilst of unsound mind, brought on by intemperance."——Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, thirty-five years of age, having independent property bequeathed to her a few months since by her father, has been found dead on the beach at Whitsands, four miles from Stoke Devonport, where she resided. She was divested of her usual jewellery, her pockets were empty, and, as blood was oozing from a wound in her head, it was at first believed she had been robbed and murdered. The post, however, conveyed a letter to her friends, written by deceased, stating when it was received she would be lying drowned on Whitsands. No motive is assigned.——Hannah Lewis, whose husband is believed to have gone to America about eleven weeks ago, after unsuccessfully attempting to drown herself, went on the North Eastern Railway at Eaton Sands, on Monday, and threw herself in front of a passing engine, which cut her almost in two.

The inquest on the three persons killed in the railway accident at Hartlepool was resumed and concluded on Thursday week. Evidence was given that the tyre of the wheel of the engine had been packed with sheet iron, which rendered it less safe than a solid wheel. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a recommendation that no engine should be used for passenger-trains having so serious a defect, and that the speed should be diminished of all trains descending the incline at the Hartlepool station.——Colonel Rich has reported that the collision which occurred at the Cretown station on the Caledonian Railway, by which ten passengers and an inspector were injured, was caused by the engine-driver, fireman, and guard of the goods-train being in an unfit state to do their duty.——Through the breaking of an axle a collision took place between two goods-trains near Bury on Saturday night. An engine-driver and two guards were injured. Great damage was done to the rolling stock, and considerable delay was occasioned by the blocking of the line.——A passenger-train from Lesmahagow to Glasgow has run into a mineral-train standing on the line. One woman is dangerously ill from the shock, and a dozen other persons suffered severely.——Another collision took place on Monday near Perth between two goods-trains. A Caledonian train was leaving the goods station when, in consequence of some misunderstanding regarding the signals, she was run into broadside by a North British train. The North British engine was smashed and thrown off the rails, and there was considerable destruction of plant. The guard of the Caledonian train sustained serious injury.——The railway slaughter of 1872 has been officially reported upon by the Board of Trade. It gives a total number of deaths of 1145, and of persons injured 3038. More than half the number of killed (633) were railway servants, but that class furnished less than half the injured—namely, 1395.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have purchased the Manchester Workhouse Hospital for £95,000, the site being required for the extension of the Victoria station.

The Suez Canal Conference has been postponed till Oct. 1, when it will meet at Constantinople. It is said that the English and Italian Governments have agreed on a common policy regarding the points to be discussed.

The *Daily Telegraph* has published two columns and a half of reports from the principal coal-producing districts of the country in regard to the present state of the coal trade. All the reports declare that there certainly will be no decrease in the price of coal during this winter, and most of them speak of an increase being near at hand.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DOWAGER DUCHESS OF GRAFTON.

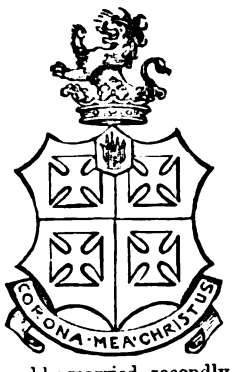
Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Grafton, who died at Euston Hall, Thetford, on the 10th inst., was Mary Caroline, third daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, G.C.B., by his wife, Emily Charlotte, daughter of Lord George Lennox; and was granddaughter of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley, K.T. The Duchess was born in 1795, and was married, June 20, 1812, to Henry, fifth Duke of Grafton (who died March 26, 1863), by whom she had, with two daughters, three sons, the eldest of whom is the present Duke of Grafton.

LADY BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

The Right Hon. Hamilton Lady Belhaven and Stenton, who died at Wishaw House, Lanarkshire, on the 8th inst., aged eighty, was widow of Robert Montgomery, eighth Lord Belhaven and Stenton, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Lord Hamilton of Wishaw (which peerage he acquired Sept. 10, 1836) in that of the United Kingdom, K.T., to whom she was married in 1815. Lord Belhaven died without issue Dec. 22, 1868, when the peerage honours became extinct. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield.

SIR J. N. L. CHETWODE, BART.

Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, fifth Baronet, of Chetwode, Buckinghamshire, and of Oakley, in the county of Stafford, died, at his seat at the latter place, on the 8th inst. He was born, Nov. 12, 1788, the eldest son of Sir John Chetwode, Bart., by Lady Henrietta Grey, his wife, eldest daughter of George Harry, fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The Baronet whose decease we record assumed, by Royal licence, in 1826, the additional and prefix surnames of Newdigate and Ludford, in consequence of his marriage, Oct. 16, 1821, with Elizabeth Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Newdigate Ludford, Esq., of Ansley Hall, in the county of Warwick (which lady died June 17, 1859); and he married, secondly, Jan. 17, 1861, Arabella Phillis, widow of the late James Reade, Esq., of Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square. In 1852 Sir John was High Sheriff for Warwickshire, of which county as well as of Staffordshire he was a Deputy Lieutenant. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, Dec. 17, 1845; and, as he had no issue, the title devolves on his nephew (son of his eldest brother, the Rev. George Chetwode, of Chilton House, Bucks), now Sir George Chetwode, sixth Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel late 8th Hussars, of Byrkley Lodge, Burton-on-Trent, who was born July 20, 1823, and married, Oct. 21, 1868, Alice Jane, second daughter of M. T. Bass, Esq., M.P., of Rangemore, in the county of Stafford, and has issue.



MR. J. H. WILSON,

James Holbert Wilson, Esq., of 19, Onslow-square, South Kensington, J.P. and D.L., and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, who died suddenly at Eastbourne on the 6th inst., aged sixty-four, was a well-known and much-esteemed magistrate for Middlesex, as well as a governor of the Brompton Hospital. Mr. Wilson was a collector of great taste and industry, and accumulated a magnificent series of prints relating to the annals of London. He was the author of a popular "History of Temple Bar."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Alfred Atkinson Pollock, late of Heathfield, Hampstead-heath, and of No. 63, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor, who was drowned while bathing, on the 10th ult., at Totland Bay, Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, was proved, on the 10th inst., by Mrs. Caroline Dorothea Hay Pollock, the relict, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths all his personal estate and devises all his real estate to his wife absolutely for her own sole use and benefit; and requests her, soon after his decease, to make a will, so that the real property may not, unless she so desires, descend in case of her death intestate as real property instead of personalty.

The will of the Rev. William Watson-Smyth, late of Wadhurst Castle, near Hawkhurst, Kent, was proved, on the 9th inst., by Robert Watson-Smyth (the brother), the sole executor, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his said brother.

The will of Thomas Hailes Lacy, formerly of No. 89, Strand, and late of Benhill-street, Sutton, was proved, on the 30th ult., by Samuel Kydd, the acting executor—the personalty being sworn under £4000. The testator bequeaths to Mr. Kydd, £250; to Frederick Latreille, £100, and such manuscripts as may be desirable to enable him to complete the proposed publication of the annals of the London theatres and a dictionary of the works of our dramatic authors; to the Home for Dogs, Battersea, £100; and there are a few other pecuniary legacies and annuities to his assistant and housekeeper. The residue of his property testator gives to the trustees of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, of which he was a director; the capital and total sum of which is to be preserved intact, under the name of the "Lacy Bequest," but the interest, profits, and rentals are to be the property of the said fund for use and disposal, according to the rules, for its benefit and continuance. Testator gives a list of his property which will become subject to such bequest, and, besides some freeholds and leaseholds, it includes the acting rights of Mr. John Cumberland's list of plays, and the copyright and acting rights of the late Mr. Leicester Stanhope Buckingham's and three of Mr. Theyre Smith's.

The will and codicil of William Brownfield, of Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire, were proved, on the 5th inst., by Edward Etches, Mrs. Ellen Brownfield, the relict, and William Etches Brownfield, the son, the executors; the personalty being sworn under £100 000. With the exception of a legacy to his brother-in-law and an annuity to his sister, the bequests of the will are limited to testator's widow and children.

The will of Charles Kennerley, formerly of No. 7, Savile-row, St. James's, and of Pond-street, Hampstead, but late of Sussex House, Hammersmith, was proved, on the 5th inst., by John Charles Kennerley, the son, the surviving executor; the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to several of his nieces £500 each; to his widow, his furniture, £3000, and an annuity of £1000; and the rest of his property to his son.

The wills of the following persons have just been proved, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Chardin Philip Johnson, under £20,000; and Joseph Shepherd Wyon, of No. 287, Regent-street, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, £3000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. REICHHELM.—The August number of your *Chess Record* has not reached us. Perhaps you will be so obliging as to send it with the number for September.

J. T. N. and G. N., of Calicut, Malabar Coast.—Yes; quite right. See our Notices to Correspondents in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 28.

Q.—We shall have much pleasure in giving you our opinion of the games.

A LEARNER.—No. Your proposed solution is a mistake altogether. Look attentively at the position, and you will soon find your error.

J. P. H. may rest assured that the system of notation he proposes will never find favour with chess-players for ordinary games. Something very like it is adopted in playing games by telegraph, and has been for many years.

R. M. D.—Problem No. 1541 is perfectly correct.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1539 has been received, since the publication of last week's list, from Darby and Joan—D. C.—Templestowe—Larry O'Gaff—Felix—Colonel Newcomb—Victrix—N. S. J., Blackpool—Annie Molyneux—Harkness—Fleet-street—Banshee—Presis—Tilly-vally—Q. E. D.—J. Corry—Omega.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1540 has been received from Henry and Emile Frau of Lyons—J. Allaire—M.P.—Sigismund—Camilla—Civis—Twins—Bonbon—Taffy—B. N. E.—R. T. O.—W. Damant—F. N. of Mona—W. Airey—T. W. Morris—T. W.—Canterbury—T. E. K.—W. Furnival—M. D.—Pip—S. T. H., Faversham—J. C. K.—W. V. G. D.—J. C. Moore—A. W.—R. D. T.—L. L.—Medicus—Fireaway.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1541 has been received from E. Bennett—S. F. H.—Faversham—M. P.—Ravenna—Piercy—L. M. K.—F. B. E.—H. Frau of Lyons—H. P. and B.—Ben.—K. Mark—L. L.—Joseph Janion—J. Bale of Otley—A. Demonchy—L. W. Stapleton—W. Sharpe—Trial—J. Allaire—Notca—R. W. D.—M. D.—W. Lewis Wood—V. Vossler—J. N. K.—W. . Carlyon—Dr. Fanglosa—Ebony—Box and Cox—L. S. D.—1873—F. R. S.—A. A.—Memphis—Charley—Try-again—Fergus—Manfred and Man Friday—Florence—E. of Bayonne—M. Rhodes, Dewsbury—W. V. G. D.—T. W. of Canterbury—R. B. Seale—H. Rae—A. Wood—W. Furnivall—St. Clair—J. Sowden—C. M. D.—Race Field—R. B. B.—W. S. P.

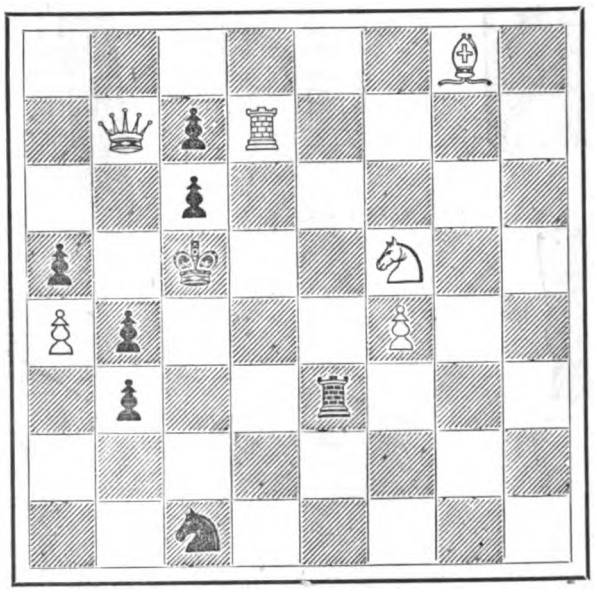
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1542.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3rd	Any move.	2. Gives mate with Q, Kt or B, according to Black's play.	

PROBLEM No. 1543.

By Mr. R. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.

Upon the termination of the rounds in this Contest, Messrs. BLACKBURNE and STEINITZ, it will be remembered, having made equal scores, were appointed to play a rubber of three games, the winner to have the first prize and the loser to take the second. The following are the Games of this, the final, duello in the Tournament.

GAME I.

(Ruy Lopez Kt's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne).	BLACK (Mr. Steinitz).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Q to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
6. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd
7. P to Q 3rd	B to Q B 4th
8. P to Q B 3rd	Castles
9. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
10. B to K R 4th	B to K 2nd
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq
12. Q Kt to K B sq	

He would have done much better by castling either on the King's or Queen's side. The move in the text was an indication of the fact—painfully evident as the match proceeded—that Mr. Blackburne was incapable of putting forth all his strength in this last battle.

12.	P to Q R 4th
13. P to Q R 4th	

P to Q R 3rd is in every respect superior to this advance.

13.	P takes P
14. B takes Q R P	P to Q 4th
15. Q to B 2nd	

He could have gained a Pawn by taking the Q Kt with the Bishop; and Black would have obtained no equivalent in position.

15.	P takes P
16. P takes P	Kt to Q 2nd
17. B to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th
18. R to Q sq	Q to K sq
19. Kt to K 3rd	

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne).	BLACK (Mr. Steinitz).

If he had taken the K's Pawn with his Kt, Black's best reply, we conceive, would have been Kt to Q Kt 5th, not Kt takes B, which would have given him no advantage. But the former move does not appear to have entered the calculation of either player.

19.	B to Q R 3rd
20. Kt to Q 5th	

Here, also, if he had taken the K's Pawn with his Kt, Black's best move, *possibly*, was Kt to Q Kt 5th.

20.	B to Q 3rd
21. Kt to K R 4th	R to Q Kt sq
22. Kt to K B 6th	

This is an ingenious move, and, against an ordinary player, would probably have proved a successful one.

22.	Q to K 3rd

Had he captured the Knight, Mr. Blackburne would have played his Queen to Q B's square (not Q's 2nd, because of the Kt's check at Q 6th), saving, if not winning, the game. For example:—

22.	P takes Kt
23. Q to Q B sq	Kt to K 3rd
24. Q takes K R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
25. Kt to K B 5th	R takes Q Kt P
26. R takes B	P takes R
27. B takes Kt	Q to Q sq
28. B to K R 4th, &c.	
23. B takes Kt	Q takes Kt
24. P to K B 3rd	R to Q Kt 3rd
25. B to Q 5th	K R to Q Kt sq
26. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt P
27. Kt to B 5th	Kt to B 4th
28. P to Q B 4th	R to Q Kt 7th, and White resigned.

GAME II.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to Q R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
3. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
4. P takes P	Q to Q B 2nd
5. B to Q 3rd	Q takes P
6. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. B to K 3rd	Q to Q R 4th (ch)
8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
9. Castles	B to Q 2nd
10. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q sq
11. R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
12. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
13. Kt takes Kt (ch)	B takes Kt
14. B to K R 6th	

Mr. Blackburne has again permitted his subtle opponent to prevent his castling, and again the consequences are disastrous to him.

14.	Kt to K 4th
15. P to K R 3rd	R to K Kt sq
16. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
17. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd
18. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q sq

What a contrast between the freedom of one game and the restriction of the other! The Austrian has all his forces in the field, the Englishman's are all, or nearly all, at home.

19. K R to Q B sq	Kt to K 3rd
20. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Kt 2nd
21. Kt to Q 5th	B to K R sq
22. K to R sq	R to Q B sq
23. Q to K B 2nd	B to Q B 3rd
24. Q to K R 4th	Kt to Q 5th
25. B to K Kt 5th	B takes Kt
26. B P takes B	K to Q 2nd
27. B takes P	R takes R (ch)
28. R takes R	R to Q B sq
29. R to Q sq	R to Q B 6th
30. B to K B 6th	Q to Q B sq
31. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	Resigns.

THE REV. HORATIO BOLTON.

The magnates who may be looked upon as connecting links between the old school of Chess and the new are rapidly disappearing. Within a short space we have seen Lewis, St. Amant, Evans, Chamouillet, and Jaenisch depart, and we have now the regretful task to announce the death of our old and respected contributor, the Rev. Horatio Bolton.

To thousands among the present generation of chessplayers Mr. Bolton's name is unknown. He had so long withdrawn himself from the exercise of his favourite pastime that none but players in the sere and yellow leaf can be aware that in losing him we have lost one of the finest composers of chess problems this country has produced. Thirty years ago the problems of Horatio Bolton were considered second to none, and wherever chess was on the *tapis* his name was not far off. Even now, indeed, when the construction of these subtleties has been wonderfully developed, the problems contributed to this paper by Mr. Bolton rank among the most ingenious we have published; and with the veterans of the game his name is still worthily remembered everywhere.

Mr. Bolton was born in Norfolk, and, with the exception of the time spent at Cambridge for his education, was never absent from his native county for more than a few weeks during a period of eighty years.

He was a godson and a connection of the great Lord Nelson, and was highly esteemed by everyone to whom he was known. Though so advanced in years, he enjoyed good health to within a fortnight of the end, and when that came passed away with the same serenity and gentleness which he had exhibited through his long life.

It is noticeable as an indication that the practice of chess is not unconducive to longevity, that of the players mentioned, Chamouillet lived to ninety years of age, Lewis to eighty-three, Evans to eighty, and Mr. Bolton died in his eighty-first year.

TOBACCO AND PIPES.

In the present year's International Exhibition at South Kensington tobacco is classified under the heading of substances used as food. In connection with this is exhibited a large collection of curious implements, such as pipes, snuff-boxes, and the like, contributed almost entirely by Mr. W. Bragge, F.S.A., F.R.G.S. It is the most valuable collection of the sort ever brought together, extending to nearly every period, country, style, and material, from the earliest ages down to our own day. It will not be necessary to do more than refer to the specimens in our page of Illustrations, as each article bears the distinctive character of the locality it came from; but a few notes on the history of tobacco will doubtless be interesting.

To those of our readers who have not seen a tobacco plant it may be briefly described as an annual, having much the appearance of a sunflower during its early growth, rising to the height of 6 ft. or 7 ft., the largest leaves, at their base, about 20 in. long. Its handsome flowers grow in clusters at the top. Their colour is yellowish white outside and delicate red within.

When Christopher Columbus, in the year 1492, discovered the New World, he found in the island now known as Cuba many persons of both sexes who had in their mouths a roll of leaves of which they were inhaling the smoke. These were from the tobacco plant, which grew wild on the heights of that island, but which at the time does not appear to have been the object of care or cultivation. Not only at Cuba was smoking prevalent, but among the North American Indians as far north as Canada; and with these it partook of a religious character, as the calumet, or pipe of peace, was and is still indispensable to the ratification of a treaty. "In the belief of the ancient worshippers the Great Spirit smelt a sweet savour as the smoke of the sacred plant ascended to the heavens, and the homely implement of modern luxury was in their hands a sacred censer." This remark is from Wilson's "Prehistoric Man."

The use of this narcotic in Europe dates from its introduction, from the province of Tobaca, in St. Domingo, in 1559, by Hernandez de Toledo. Part of the small quantity first brought by him to Spain and Portugal found its way (by means of the French Ambassador at Lisbon, Jean Nicot) to Paris, and was used as a powder by Catherine de Medici. Snuff was for a long time the shape in which it was first employed. Both in France and the Papal States it was received with general enthusiasm. Camden, in his "Elizabeth," states that Sir Francis Drake and his companions, on their return from Virginia in 1585, were "the first, as far as he knew, who introduced the Indian plant called Tabacca or Nicotia into England, having been taught by the Indians to use it as a remedy against indigestion." At first its price ran very high, and was the original cause of small pipe-bowls. A glance at Nos. 3 and 4 of our Illustrations will show this. Their date is of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The bowls of the Japanese pipes are not larger than a thimble.

Smoking is a habit at once artificial and very widely spread. It is difficult to imagine a Turk without his pipe, yet we do not hear of its being used at Constantinople before the year 1610. There is no mention whatever of tobacco-smoking in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." To India the seeds of the plant were first carried by the Portuguese in 1559, and thence it got to China. In this latter country girls from the age of eight or nine wear as an appendage to their dress a small silken pocket, to hold tobacco and pipe. In England different substances have sometimes been smoked medicinally, as colts-foot, yarrow, mouse-ear, lettuce, and other plants; but there is no reliable evidence of pipes being in use before the introduction of tobacco.

We all know of the running fire of opposition "the weed" has encountered from soon after the time it first presented itself to the Old World to the present generation, and how it has successively encountered the indignation of popes, priests, princes, physicians, and Eastern potentates. Spenser, in his "Faerie Queene," and probably in compliment to his patron, Sir Walter Raleigh, calls it "divine tobacco." It ceased to be divine when James became King. About the time when a Turkish Vizier was thrusting pipes through the noses of smokers, and a Shah of Persia was cropping their ears, the British Solomon was fulminating his wrath against the unhappy lovers of tobacco. His famous "Counterblaste" has been so often quoted that it is needless to dwell upon it here. In Russia, at first, the nose was to be cut off as the penalty of smoking. In Switzerland, in 1661, its prohibition was placed immediately under that against adultery in the Decalogue. We will, however, conclude this notice by the following allusion to the practice, contained in some lines from the "Marrow of Compliment," written in 1664:—

Much meat doth Gluttony procure
To feed men fat as swine;
But he's a frugal man indeed
That on a *leaf* can dine!

He needs no napkin for his hands,
His fingers' ends to wipe,
That hath his kitchen in a box,
His roast meat in a Pipe!

New Assembly Rooms for the district of Glasgow south of the Clyde were opened, yesterday week, by a concert.

From the abstract of the agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1873, issued on Tuesday night by the Board of Trade, it appears that, with the exception of barley and hops, there is a decrease in the number of acres at present under cultivation as compared with the year 1871. The number of acres under wheat are 3,490,392, which is a decrease of three per cent from 1872; under oats the acreage is returned at 2,676,234, showing a decrease of 1·1 per cent from last year; while potatoes, which claim only an acreage of 514,693, exhibit a decrease of 8·8 per cent. There are 2,336,020 acres under barley, which is an increase of 0·9 per cent on last year; while the hop acreage is 63,283, being an increase of 2·2 per cent. There has been an increase of 6 per cent in the number of cattle reared in 1873 as compared with the previous year, and of 11·7 per cent as compared with 1871; while the sheep have increased by 5·4 per cent as compared with 1872, and by 8·3 per cent as compared with 1871. The exceedingly high price of butcher's meat has undoubtedly contributed to this result, although the increasing demand for that article will probably prevent the increased production from having its natural effect in lowering the price.

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1, 2. Japanese tobacco-pipes (metal).
3, 4. Old English clay.
5. A native's pipe, Africa.
6. Black stone from the Upper Nile.
7. Dark red clay, inlaid with lead, Vancouver Island.
8. Fragment of one of the earliest known pipes, from Indian grave-mounds, North America; represents the hinder part of a bird.
9. Pipe-bowl, old German.
10. Modern French clay; man's head in boot.
11. Bronze tobacco-stopper, old German.
12. Chinese water-pipe.
13. Central African pipe, of wood.
14. Flint and steel, old German.
15. American Indian tobacco-pouch.
16. Mexican stone pipe.
17. Sheisha, when smoked is filled with new milk, from Djebba-Sobat (Africa).
18. Porcelain pipe bowl, old German.
19. Cigar-case, India.
20. Horn pipe, from Java.
21. Dutch snuff-grater.
22. Dutch snuff mill.
23. Japanese opium pipe.
24. Greenland pipe, bone.
25. Silver tobacco-stopper, old German.
26. Chinese snuff-bottle, ivory.
27. Turkish tobacco-pouch.
28. Indian stone pipe, Vancouver Island.
29. } Bone snuff-spoons made by the Amakosa
30. } Kaffirs, South Africa.

ANCIENT AND CURIOUS TOBACCO-PIPES, FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1778.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: DON CARLOS AND HIS STAFF.

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BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire, the wife of B. St. John Ackers, Esq., of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Ulverstone, the wife of Myles Kennedy, of a son.

On the 24th inst., Mrs. H. S. Cleive, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at 51, Finborough-road, West Brompton, the wife of Algernon Graves, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at Craig Park, Ratho, N.B., the wife of Keith Norman Macdonald, M.D., of a daughter, who survived but a short time.

On the 21st inst., at Powderham Castle, Lady Agnes Wood, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Holme Priory, in the Isle of Purbeck, Lady Selina Bond, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at The Gerwyn, near Wrexham, Lady Georgiana Peel, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Joshua Greaves, Vicar of Great Missenden, Bucks, assisted by the Rev. Canon Harvey, Rector of Hornsey, Joseph Henry Warner, barrister-at-law, to Mary Wilelmina, eldest daughter of the late James Carson, Esq., of Spinfield, near Marlow, in the county of Buckingham, and also of Albion, Constant Spring, &c., in the Island of Jamaica.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church of West Raynham, Norfolk, the Hon. Greville Theophilus Howard, second son of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, to Lady Audrey Townshend, youngest daughter of the late Marquis Townshend.

On the 18th inst., at Christ Church, Teddington, by the Rev. A. Sugden, Harry Stuart, Esq., eldest son of Henry Stuart, Esq., of Twickenham, to Mary, eldest daughter of Jervis J. M. Mason, Esq., of 38, Princes-square, Bayswater, W.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at The Weaste, Manchester, after a short illness, Edward Tootal, J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for the county Palatine of Lancaster, in his 74th year.

On the 12th inst., at 11, Northumberland-square, North Shields, Ada Ann, wife of Thomas Nelson, aged 25.

On the 21st inst., in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Mary Arnold.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Amiel, Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. F. C. Nevin, American Chaplain at Rome.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley (in the morning on behalf of the Westminster Abbey Pension Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation).
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Stopford Brooke.
Whitehall, closed.
Savoy, closed.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bonverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

St. Michael and All Angels.
Michaelmas Day.
Moon's first quarter, 2.56 p.m.
Streatham Races: September meeting.
Election of a Lord Mayor, preceded by service at St. Lawrence, Jewry: the Rev. Wm. Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate.
Crystal Palace: Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, at 3 p.m.; billiard match.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

Bedford Races.
Crystal Palace: Mr. and Mrs. German Reed; Romah's last performance.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

National Gallery closes.
Pheasant-shooting begins.
Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
Royal Horticultural Society, exhibition of fungi, grapes, &c.
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Opening of the Annual Meeting of the National Social Science Association at Norwich: sermon by the Bishop in the cathedral, address by Lord Houghton, the president, in St. Andrew's Hall.
Medical Schools of the Royal Hospitals reopen: introductory addresses by the Professors.
King's College: commencement of session. Addresses by the Professors.
Royal School of Mines: commencement of the session.
Crystal Palace: miscellaneous.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2.

Leicester Races.
National Canine Society, Dog Show at Nottingham (four days).
University College, opening of the session: Lecture by Professor Henrici, 3 p.m.; by Professor Poynter, 4.30 p.m.
Royal Veterinary College, commencement of session (introductory address by Professor Cobbold), 1 p.m.
Farnworth (near Warrington) Agricultural Society, Show.
Bath Archers, target.
Crystal Palace: Mr. and Mrs. German Reed; fireworks.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3.

National Social Science Association at Norwich (Mr. Joseph Brown, Q.C., on Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law).
Crystal Palace: miscellaneous.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4.

Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.
Crystal Palace: commencement of Saturday Concerts.
National Social Science Association at Norwich (Professor Hodgson on Education).
London Athletic Club at Lillie Bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
September 17	29·609	57·5	54·4	·90	6	47·5	68·4	SSW. WSW.	352	·000
18	29·902	54·0	43·3	·69	4	48·1	62·5	WSW. W.	260	·000
19	30·193	53·8	46·1	·77	9	48·6	63·3	WSW. SW. SSW.	274	·000
20	30·090	60·2	53·9	·81	6	54·6	67·7	SW. SSW.	270	·000
21	30·297	57·0	46·6	·70	..	55·5	61·9	SW. NNW.	179	·000
22	30·490	49·7	40·0	·71	4	41·0	59·6	NNE. NE. E.	74	·000
23	30·369	51·3	41·4	·71	2	41·1	62·9	ESE. NNE.	60	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·609	29·904	30·126	30·090	30·256	30·518	30·419
Temperature of Air	59·7°	57·2°	54·3°	62·3°	59·9°	53·7°	53·1°
Temperature of Evaporation	57·7°	50·0°	49·9°	58·6°	53·7°	47·3°	48·9°
Direction of Wind	ssw.	wsw.	wsw	sw.	nnw.	ne.	sse.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
5 10	5 50	6 10	6 35	7 5	7 39	8 23	9 13	10 3	10 50	11 30	—	0 4	0 35

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

TWO COURSES of LECTURES on GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, London, by Prof. TENNANT, to which the public are admitted on paying the college fees. One course is given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'Clock, commencing WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, and terminating at Easter, 1874. The other course is given on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine, commencing OCT. 19. The lectures are illustrated by a very extensive collection of specimens.
Practical Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology is given by Prof. Tennant, F.G.S., at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Fifth Week and triumphant success of the Legitimate Drama. Mr. Creswick, the eminent Tragedian, with his son, Mr. Charles E. Creswick and Mrs. Charles Viner (of the Olympic Theatre) Every Evening in a Legitimate Play, supported by a selected Dramatic Company.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Triumphant success of "Antony and Cleopatra," unanimously pronounced by the public press to be the grandest and most gorgeous spectacle ever witnessed on the stage.—On MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 29, and during the Week, will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Ryder, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. A. Glover, Mr. Rignold, Mr. Dolman, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. Byron, Mr. Ford, Mr. Lickfold, Mr. Milton, Mr Sargent, Mr. H. Clifford, and Mr. H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Miss Bourke, Miss E. Stuart, Miss Melville, Mdlle. Adelina Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. Characters by Messrs. Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, Fred Evans and his Ballet Troupe; Miss Harriet Coveney, and Miss Hudspeth. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, entitled THE STRAIGHT TIP. Characters by Messrs. Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, A. M. Denison, F. Barsby, Miss Charlotte Saunders, Miss Clara Jecks, and Miss Maud Howard. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce the commencement of the third season of this establishment under his direction. SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, and Every Evening, at Eight, Lord Lytton's Play, entitled RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Louis XIII., Mr. Henry Clayton; Gaston, Mr. Beaumont; Baradas, Mr. Henry Forrester; De Mauprat, Mr. J. B. Howard; De Beringhen, Mr. F. Charles; Joseph, Mr. Carter; Huguet, Mr. E. F. Edgar; François, Mr. Conway; Marion de Lorme, Miss Le Thiere; and Julie de Mortemar, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Costumes designed by Alfred Thomson. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Performances commence at Seven, with WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—Messrs. E. F. Edgar, F. Charles, Miss G. Pauncefort, Miss Seymour, &c. Concludes with HE'S A LUNATIC—Mr. John Clayton, Mrs. Carter, Miss Le Thiere, and Miss Seymour. Box-Office open daily from Ten to Five.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME, having been received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approval from the vast audiences that have crowded their Hall since its production, will be repeated, until further notice, every Night at Eight and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Also
ENTIRELY NEW REPERTOIRE OF SONGS, BALLADS, AND CHORUSES
in the First Part. In the Second Part the unrivalled Choir connected with Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS'S COMPANY will sing the IMMENSELY POPULAR and CHARMING CHORUS from Charles Lecocq's New Comic Opera "La Fille de Madame Angot." The success of this Chorus in Paris and Brussels has been really marvellous, having received three and four encores every night since its production, last December, down to the present time.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND APROPOS COMIC SONG will also be introduced, entitled THE TALE OF A SHAH, written expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by Henry S. Leigh, Esq., the music from the legend of "Madame Angot," taken from Charles Lecocq's new and charming Comic Opera of that name, special license having been granted to Messrs. Moore and Burgess for the performance of the music of this Opera in England.
A NEW AND INTERESTING FEATURE will be introduced into the Second Part of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels' Entertainment by a performance of a series of the MOST BEAUTIFUL GLEES, MADRIGALS, and PART SONGS of the old English Composers, sung by the Magnificent and Unrivalled Choir connected with this Company, under the direction of Mr. A. Nish, the Musical Conductor. The glee for the present week will be STRIKE THE LYRE, arranged for twelve male voices.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD,
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL,
an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR LOUNGES IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
COLSTON HALL,
OCT. 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1873.

Madame LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON,	Madame PATEY,	Mr. VERNON RIGBY,
Madame OTTO ALVSLEBEN,	Miss ENRIQUEZ,	Mr LEWIS THOMAS,
Miss JULIA WIGAN,	Mr. SIMS REEVES,	Mr. SANTLEY,
	Mr. EDWARD LLOYD.	

Organist—Mr. GEO. RISELEY.
Band and Chorus, upwards of 400 Performers.
Chorus Master—Mr. A. STONE.
Conductor—Mr. CHARLES HALLE.
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, at One o'Clock, Haydn's CREATION.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, at One o'Clock, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH.
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, at One o'Clock, Macfarren's ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (First Time of Performance), and Mendelssohn's LOBGESANG.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, at One o'Clock, Handel's MESSIAH.
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'Clock, a Miscellaneous Selection.
On THURSDAY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, a Miscellaneous Selection and Rossini's STABAT MATER.
The Selections include:—Overtures to Weber's "Der Freyschütz" and "Euryanthe," Wagner's "Tannhäuser," Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," Auber's "Masaniello," Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Beethoven's "Leonora;" Mozart's Symphony in E flat, and Beethoven's Symphony in C minor. The whole performed by Mr. Charles Hallé's Complete Orchestra.

PRICES.	Secured Seats.	Unsecured.
Morning Performances	£1 1 0	£0 7 0
Four Tickets for any one Concert, except "Messiah," if purchased before Oct. 14..	3 3 0	1 1 0
Evening Performances	0 15 0	0 7 0
Four Tickets for any one Concert, if purchased before Oct. 14 ..	2 2 0	1 1 0

Secured Seat for all Seven Performances, £4 14s. 6d.
Unreserved Seat for all Seven Performances, £2 2s.
Applications for Tickets (which should in all cases be accompanied by a remittance) may be made to Mr. CHARLES PRICE, Hon. Sec., Colston Hall, Bristol.
Cheques and post-office orders to be made payable to the Treasurer, Mr. G. W. EDWARDS.

PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED by a PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, in London. He must be prepared for hard work, active, and intelligent. A knowledge of shorthand and some experience in the Law very desirable, although not essentials.—Address, stating age and previous engagement, if any, to L., Post-Office, 178, Strand.

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steamships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie.. ..	Oct. 30.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	——	Nov 30.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	——	——
Duke of Lancaster	3015	——	——
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward ..	Sailed.

The Duke of Argyll is intended to leave the Victoria Dock about Oct. 30. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers only, 40gs., 50gs., and 55gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

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Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped	12 12 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	18 18 0

Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
List of Prices, with Remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY. The next Term begins on MONDAY, OCT. 20; and Madame Sainton-Dolby will receive Candidates for Admission at her residence, 7, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, on Saturday, Oct. 18, from Ten to One o'Clock. Prospectuses can be had on application at Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

The annual gathering of the British Association has just been held at Bradford, Yorkshire, and, on the whole, may be described as successful. It is true that the attendance of newly-made Associates at the different sections has not been so numerous as could have been wished. In a busy manufacturing town like "the metropolis of the worsted trade" it is difficult for those who are engaged in it to find or make a week's succession of holidays for the purpose of listening to the elucidation or discussion of scientific questions. But Bradford has entertained the Association with its customary heartiness; and we have no doubt that it will receive, and to some extent appreciate, its reward in the increase of information and interest in regard to the progress of science which the presence and labours of so many professors, philosophers, savants, and scientific investigators can hardly have failed to effect in the district.

The space at our disposal precludes all idea of giving even the briefest summary of what has been said and done in the several departments of scientific investigation during the past week. The public is now pretty familiarly acquainted with the wide tract of ground over which the survey of the Association extends. It may be said to embrace nearly the entire area of the knowable. It climbs upwards to the starry firmament; it descends to the depths of the ocean; it busies itself with the strata of the earth, and tries to read in them the physical history of our globe; it pries into the laws which regulate the constitution and the forces of matter; it searches for such a statistical knowledge of facts as may throw light upon the nature and conditions of human life—it even ventures to take cognisance of the primary rules which lie at the foundation of political government; in short, it deals—or, at any rate, attempts to deal—with the entire circle of things to be known in contradistinction to that of things belonging to the sphere of speculation. And all its processes presuppose the conscientious use of intelligent inquiry, of care in conducting it, of modesty in forming conclusions, of accuracy in stating them, and of that unbiassed deference to the teaching of facts indispensably requisite in all serious efforts to construct a solid and abiding edifice of truth.

It is not easy to over-estimate the beneficial influences which society feels from the concentration into one luminous focus of the scientific forces which, during the rest of the year, patiently occupy themselves in prosecuting each its own proper object. Of course, the locality selected for the annual meetings of the Association comes in for the largest share of the advantages it is able to confer. The intellectual stimulus ministered by the intercourse of scientific men with men of practical pursuits is enjoyed in its greatest intensity by the intelligent residents in the neighbourhood visited by the Association. Personal converse with the apostles and elders of the commonwealth of science tends to excite, in the knowledge they are able to communicate, a livelier interest than could be otherwise kindled. The leaven begins to work first and most powerfully in the midst of the local communities with which it is put in contact. But, happily, it is not restricted to these somewhat narrow limits. The conferences and discussions of the various sections of the Association are fairly reported by the press to the whole reading world. The light which beams forth from this centre penetrates into every nook, and touches every distant quarter of cultivated humanity. The problems discussed and the facts ascertained stimulate or guide the inquiries of not a few independent investigators of Nature scattered over the surface of the globe. It thus happens that in different parts of the world, and by separate minds, each taking course of its own, the same questions present themselves for study almost simultaneously, and the great facts of the physical world are watched, and noted, and described in all that variety of aspect in which they ordinarily present themselves to human contemplation.

We are not sure that the meetings of the Association at Bradford this year have been characterised by the same amount of what we venture to call scientific sensationalism as some of those which have preceded them. The absence of two or three of the foremost chiefs of the organisation somewhat diminished the interest attaching to the proceedings. Some disappointment was felt, especially by lately received Associates, in consequence of the inability of Sir Samuel Baker to leave Egypt in time to attend the geographical section, and to give an oral account of his adventures and discoveries during the last two years. To be sure, there was some alleviation of the disappointment to be gained from the reading of his letter, and a sort of set-off to it ministered by the totally unexpected arrival of Captain Markham, who brought with him authentic tidings of the Arctic expedition sent out in the ship Polaris. But the year that has just gone by does not seem to have added so much to our stores of scientific knowledge as has sometimes been the case. It has been an average period of labour rewarded by not more than average results. No

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doubt the circle of facts ascertained by research has become widened; but among those facts there are none of a very striking order—none, at least, which absorb the attention and dominate the expectations of the scientific world.

Perhaps it might be well for the members of the Association to consider whether they are not in some danger of mistaking the true methods of advancing their object, and of leaning too dependently—or, at any rate, longing to lean—upon the aid of Government. There are cases, unquestionably, in which such aid may be legitimately sought, but they are but few; and even with regard to them the kind of help given is not always productive of the anticipated results. Would it not be far better to interest society in seeking to achieve many of those objects which our philosophers and savants are anxious to intrust to the agency of the State? We believe that a vast annual fund might be placed at the disposal of science by the spontaneous liberality of the public, were but the proper means and organisation devised for the guardianship and appropriation of it. A little contrivance might go farther towards obtaining assistance than abundant complaints. Science need not undervalue its own claims upon the community, nor its own power of getting them recognised. Let it have faith in itself! Let it appeal in proper fashion to the world, and we believe that whatever reasonable support it may need for the prosecution of its inquiries will be furnished with hearty zeal and liberality from the superabounding wealth of the country.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. Prince Leopold returned to the castle on Saturday last, from a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire. Earl Granville is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. Sir William Jenner, M.D., has succeeded Dr. Fox in attendance at the castle. Sir Howard Elphinstone and the Rev. Donald M'Leod, D.D., arrived at Balmoral on Saturday last. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie church. Dr. Donald M'Leod officiated. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, has made frequent excursions on Deeside, and has walked and driven daily within the Royal demesne. The Queen has entertained at dinner Earl Granville, Sir Howard Elphinstone, and the Rev. Donald M'Leod, D.D. Colonel Gardiner has succeeded the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West in attendance upon her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their youthful family, continue to sojourn at Abergeldie Castle. The Princess pays frequent visits to the Queen at Balmoral, and also often receives visits from her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. The Prince has good sport in both shooting and deer-stalking.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Constantinople on Monday on board her Majesty's ship Helicon. On the following day his Royal Highness visited the Sultan. The Duke also visited the Turkish flagship. At noon the Sultan returned the Duke's visit at the English Embassy. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the mosques and bazaars of the city. The Duke dined at the English Embassy. His Royal Highness left Constantinople on Wednesday en route for the Crimea.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Dover yesterday (Friday) week from the Continent. His Royal Highness crossed the Channel on board the Maid of Kent, and travelled to London.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at Broxmouth Park from Paris.

The Marquis of Hartington has arrived in Dublin.

Earl and Countess Spencer left Dublin, on Monday, for Shelton Abbey, on a visit to the Earl of Wicklow.

Earl and Countess Delawarr and Viscount Cantelupe arrived, last week, at Bourn Hall, Cambridgeshire, and were received by the tenantry with great rejoicings. It is the first visit of the noble Earl to his paternal family estate since succeeding to the title.

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle and Lady Augusta Keppel have left Thomas's Hotel for Quidenham Hall.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at Bessborough House, Kilkenny.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived at Brocklesby Park from visiting the Earl and Countess of Listowel at Convamore, Mallow, Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have left Brown's Hotel for Middleton Park.

The Earl of Harrowby, accompanied by Viscount Sandon, M.P., and Lady Mary Sandon, has left Sandon House, Staffordshire, for Norton, his Lordship's seat in Gloucestershire.

Viscount and Viscountess Dupplin have arrived at Brighton.

Lord and Lady Arthur Russell have left town for Brighton.

Lord and Lady Penrhyn have arrived at Penrhyn Castle.

Lord Carington left town on Saturday last, on a visit to Colonel Campbell, M.P., at Blythswood, Renfrewshire.

The Right Hon. Sir George and the Hon. Lady Hamilton Seymour have left their residence in Grosvenor-crescent for Brighton.

Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., has returned to town from visiting his Irish estates.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli has arrived at Brighton from Hughendon Manor.

The infant daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour was christened, on Saturday last, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, represented by Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, were sponsors. The child was named Helena Christina Florence. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Colonel Charles Pasley, R.E., has been appointed Director of Engineering and Architectural Works under the Admiralty, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Sir A. Clarke.

On Tuesday evening the prizes gained by the members of the Maidstone working-men's science classes were presented in the Corn Exchange by Sir John Lubbock, M.P., who delivered a brief address.

DON CARLOS AND HIS STAFF.

The civil war in the northern provinces of Spain has occupied much attention; and our Engraving which shows the Carlist Pretender, accompanied by his staff of officers, will be regarded with some interest. The Prince who claims to be King of Spain is seated in the centre of this group; Palacio is at his left hand; Polo, the brother-in-law of Don Carlos, is on his right hand; Marichalar stands in the middle. The *Union*, a French Legitimist organ, gives the following biography of the Prince now at the head of the insurrection in Spain:—

"Don Carlos de Bourbon and d'Este was born at Laybach, Austria, on March 30, 1848. His father, the Infante Don Juan de Bourbon and Braganza, second son of Charles V., and his mother, Princess Donna Maria Beatrix, daughter of Francis IV., Grand Duke of Tuscany, and consequently sister to the Countess de Chambord, were passing through Laybach to gain Vienna and rejoin their family. She was there confined, and the descendant of Henry IV. first saw the light in an hotel in that town. He has consequently entered on his twenty-sixth year. Let us mention that Charles IV. had three sons—Don Fernando, Don Carlos, and Don Francisco. At the death of the first, his next brother, heir to the throne according to the Salic law, struggled for seven years, under the name of Charles V., against Christina, wife of Ferdinand VII., who obtained from the latter, on his deathbed, a will illegally constituting his daughter Isabella heiress to the throne. The quadruple alliance and the treason of Maroto forced the Pretender to seek refuge at Bourges. He also had three sons—Don Carlos, Don Juan, and Don Fernando. At Bourges he abdicated in favour of the first, who took the title of Charles VI. and that of Count de Montemolin. All the family removed to Trieste. Charles VI. died there. His brother Don Juan became heir to the crown, succeeded him, and abdicated in his turn in October, 1868, in favour of his eldest son, who then bore the title of the Duke of Madrid. The Prince, Charles VII., who is known by the name of Don Carlos, is a tall young man of athletic build, with manners so affable and princely that seeing him in a drawing-room you would involuntarily exclaim, 'Long live the King!' His glance is at the same time mild and energetic, and his conversation proves the correctness of his judgment. He knows the Latin classics thoroughly, and has followed the usual courses of philosophy and mathematics. He speaks fluently Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, and German, and is tolerably well acquainted with English. He is an excellent horseman, and excels in all bodily exercises. He married, on Feb. 4, 1867, Princess Donna Margarita de Bourbon, daughter of the late Duchess of Parma. Her intellect and courage are remarkable. This union, a thoroughly happy one, was not contracted under the pressure of State affairs, but from the irresistible affection of the two young people. In 1864 the late Duchess of Parma arrived at Venice—where her brother, the Count de Chambord, had long resided—with her daughter, Margarita, and her son, Duke Robert. Don Carlos saw the young lady, and on Feb. 4, 1867, they received the nuptial benediction in the chapel of Frohsdorf, and left with their mother, the Grand Duchess Beatrix, to pass their honeymoon at the castle of Ebauzweyer, an estate belonging to the Count de Chambord. From this marriage have been born Princess Donna Blanca (October, 1868); Don Jaime, Prince of the Asturias (June, 1870); Princess Donna Elvira (November, 1872)."

"SUNRISE ON THE WATZMANN, BERCHTESGADEN, BAVARIAN ALPS."

In the midst of the Austrian Tyrol, or Salzkammergut, towers above all the neighbouring mountains the giant Watzmann, which, tinctured with golden and roseate hues by the rising sun, and as seen from the Berchtesgaden territory, forms the focus of interest in the effective drawing by Mr. Collingwood Smith, which we have engraved from the last exhibition of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. The Watzman is fitly called the "Mont Blanc" of this magnificently picturesque district; for when the snows of winter are decreased by the intense heat of summer the deep clefts of the crater-like summit of the double-horned head still glisten with virgin snow; whilst the porphyritic walls and buttresses beneath are so blanched by sun and storm that they present a lustrous aspect which would distinguish this from the surrounding heights, even if it did not command the pre-eminence by its superior altitude of 8250 ft. The strip of territory of which this mountain and the far-famed Königs-See form a part, is called the "Bavarian Alps," and was reserved to the King of Bavaria at the Congress of Vienna. It is used chiefly as a hunting-ground for the Bavarian Princes. From the lake adjacent, at St. Bartolomeo, the chamois are more easily reached than from any other part of the mountain. Here the Royal hunting-box is situated, and a corps of hunters is established. From the solemn waters of the Königssee, the Watzmann, rising almost perpendicularly from its margin, is best seen; and when its summit, effulgent with the rays of sunrise, is reflected in the still waters of the lake, it is an object hardly exceeded in magnificence or beauty elsewhere, even by mountains of much greater altitude. Its sides near the lake are concealed by vegetation down to the water's edge; but all above is naked rock, terminating, as we have said, in a two-horned summit of crater-like formation. The view here represented is from near the Bavarian Palace at Berchtesgaden.

CONVALESCENTS AT CROQUET.

The Convalescent Home in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, established by the munificent aid of Sir Sydney Waterlow at Cromwell House, Highgate, has a garden with a spacious lawn, convenient for the game of croquet. That favourite pastime of ladies is not unsuitable for the open-air recreation of men who have lost strength by long confinement to a sick-bed. The scene represented in our Engraving shows a party of the convalescent patients, with two or three officers of the institution, playing on the green with a quiet enjoyment of their social sport which is pleasant to see. There is, indeed, a slight resemblance of shape to cripples' crutches in the ordinary mallets used for croquet, which has the effect of suggesting less agreeable considerations. But we may be allowed to hope that none of these poor fellows, though one or two have been compelled to bring their crutches into the garden, will be permanently deprived of the use of their limbs. If the ablest surgical treatment and skill at the hospital, followed by the kindest care for their returning health at Highgate, can obtain for their cases a complete cure, it is possible that next summer may find them restored to the full measure of natural activity. They may yet be capable of joining in a game of cricket, which is ever so much better for young men than a game of croquet, except when the players are really invalids.

In consequence of the Portuguese Government declaring the port of Hull infected with cholera, the medical officer of health, Mr. Fearne Holden, has published a certificate that the port is entirely free from cholera.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A hospital is to be opened in Gower-street for the non-alcoholic treatment of disease—Sir Walter Trevelyan president.

The Bank rate was advanced on Thursday from 3 per cent, to which it was reduced on Aug. 21, to 4 per cent.

There is a proposal to spend another two millions on metropolitan drainage—this time for the benefit of the south and western suburbs. The towns to be included in the scheme stretch from Brentford and Ealing to Chiselhurst and Bromley.

The Revision Court for the City opened on Tuesday morning, when the Livery lists were first proceeded with. The Conservatives made 1255 objections, against 1216 on the Liberal side; 476 householder claims, against 168 Liberal; and 83 lodger claims, against 555 Liberal.

Preparatory to taking possession of their new quarters, which have cost the parish about £70,000, the Lambeth paupers have had a day's enjoyment in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. About five o'clock on Monday afternoon they marched in procession to their magnificent workhouse, said to be one of the largest and most complete structures of its kind.

The fifth national cat show, comprising all known varieties of the domestic cat and examples of several of the wild species, has been held at the Crystal Palace. The judges were Mr. Harrison Weir, Mr. J. Jenner Weir, and Mr. P. H. Jones; and the general arrangements of the show were under the direction of Mr. F. W. Wilson.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs paid their annual state visit to Christ Church on Monday (instead of on St. Matthew's Day, which fell on a Sunday this year). Nearly the whole of the boys of Christ's Hospital (about 800 in number) attended the service. The Rev. D. Jacob, a former master, read the litany, and the Rev. A. F. Waugh, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Brighton, an old "Blue," preached.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, on Tuesday, Dr. Letheby reported that he had received information of the arrival in this country of about 350 chests of putrid tea, and that ninety of those chests had been sold in the City. He had examined a sample, which was composed entirely of decayed and putrid leaves. A resolution was passed that, in case the remainder be offered for sale, the solicitor take the necessary proceedings against the dealer.

It appears from the weekly return of metropolitan pauperism that the total number of paupers last week was 98,241, of whom 33,462 were in workhouses and 64,779 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 2773, 19,400, and 30,175 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 453, of whom 311 were men, 123 women, and 19 children under sixteen.

The London School Board, at its first meeting after the recess, on Wednesday, transacted a large amount of general business. On the suggestion of the Education Department, Nov. 27 was fixed for the election of a new board. It was also resolved that a report should be prepared by the clerk, showing the work that had been accomplished by the present board during its three years' term of existence. A statement submitted at the meeting placed the liabilities incurred on account of schools and sites at between £700,000 and £800,000.

At a public meeting held on Monday, for the purpose of considering the report of the Coal Committee, and whether steps could be taken to prevent "a second coal famine" this winter, Sir Antonio Brady, who occupied the chair, stated that he had lately visited America, and had there found a coal-field larger than all the coal measures of England put together. A quantity of the coal from this field, which can be put on board boats in the river at 4s. per ton, has, he said, already arrived in England, and 3000 or 4000 tons are on their way thither. Beyond appointing a committee to consider the question and report to a subsequent meeting, no resolution was arrived at.

A motion has been brought forward at a meeting of the Court of Common Council in favour of constructing a fruit and vegetable market on the site of the present Farringdon Market. To this an amendment was moved that a new market should be constructed on a plot of ground adjoining the Metropolitan Meat Market. This was lost, and the original motion was carried.——It was announced at the same Court that the late Sir David Salomons, M.P., has bequeathed to the Corporation of London the plate presented to him by the Jewish community for his services on behalf of civil and religious liberty; and, further, that he had left £1000, to be expended in some memorial of himself, to be placed in the Guildhall Library.

The number of deaths registered in London last week was 1233, which was 126 below the average. The fatal cases of diarrhœa, which in the six previous weeks had declined from 470 to 162, further decreased to 127 last week; the average number is 109. The annual death-rate from diarrhœa was equal to 2·0 per 1000 in London, while in the seventeen other large English towns it averaged 4·5 per 1000. To simple cholera only two deaths were referred last week, against 8 and 13 in the two previous weeks; both were infantile cases, certified as choleraic diarrhœa. The deaths from fever were 34, while in the three previous weeks they had been 38, 27, and 26; 5 were certified as typhus, 22 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever. The death of a child, aged six years, from typhoid fever is attributed to drinking impure water in Little Cromer-street, Brunswick-square. There was 1 death from smallpox, 24 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, and 25 from whooping-cough. The death of the widow of a labourer was registered in the city of London workhouse at Bromley, whose age was stated to be 100 years. The mean temperature was 55·0, or 1·7 below the average.

The *City Press* states that the customary banquet in honour of the Lord Mayor-Elect will be given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress on Monday, the 29th inst.; and on the following evening a banquet will be given to the managers of the London Sick Asylum District. The Lady Mayoress's receptions will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 7, and continue on the following Tuesdays in that month, between the hours of three and five o'clock. Apropos of the civic visit to York next week, on which a question of precedence has cropped up in the newspapers, the *City Press* makes the following remarks:—"It is stated that when the late Prince Consort attended a banquet in the Guildhall at York, in October, 1850 (in connection with the then coming Great Exhibition), the chief magistrate of London 'was preceded by his Sword and Mace, the former being reversed; while *the more ancient Sword of York*—taken from his own side and given to the northern metropolis by King Richard II.—was borne upright.' Those who read history properly will recollect that Edward III. preceded Richard II., and in a charter of Edward to the city of London (which we have seen this week) it is expressly laid down that even on 'foreign service'—that is, out of the City—the Mace shall be carried in the same way as the Sergeant-at-Arms of the King carries his mace—of course point upwards—a point worth noting."

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"SUNRISE ON THE WATZMANN, BERCHTESGADEN, BAVARIAN ALPS," BY COLLINGWOOD SMITH.
FROM THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

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at Kaud by the Princes and Ministers who had remained at Teheran during his absence. He explained to them that one of the objects of his visit to Europe had been to study its institutions, with a view to the introduction of a better system of government into Persia. Those Ministers who had signed the petition for the dismissal of the Grand Vizier received a severe reprimand. The Shah gave audience, on Wednesday, to the representatives of foreign Powers, and expressed to them the gratification he had derived from his tour in Europe.

Explanations of the peculiar crisis in the Shah's Government have been telegraphed from Resht. They indicate that the fall of the Grand Vizier was caused by a powerful conspiracy among the princes, priests, and courtiers, which is suspected to have found countenance in the harem. The Shah for a long while resisted the demands of the conspirators, but was prevailed on by the Grand Vizier to accept his resignation and to send him to Koom. His enemies having given out that he went to Koom as a prisoner, the Shah apprehended treachery and transferred him to the government of Resht. There is some hope entertained of his being reinstated.

RUSSIA.

The Czar left Livadia on Tuesday for a brief visit to Sebastopol. Intelligence from Khiva announces that General Kaufmann has permitted the Turcomans to settle in the districts previously occupied by them. He imposed upon them a contribution of 31,000 roubles, but as they had only paid one third of that amount at the appointed time he prolonged the term of payment, at the same time detaining twenty-six leading Turkomans as hostages. As the Turkomans had since preserved a peaceful attitude, General Kaufmann determined that orders for the return home of the Orenburg and Mangyschlak detachments might be issued.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet on Oct. 23. At a sitting of the Royal Commission at Ottawa, appointed to inquire into the Pacific Railway scandal, Mr. Longevin, the Minister of Public Works, admitted that he had received 32,000 dols. from Sir Hugh Allen, at the request of Sir George Cartier, during the late elections, but declared that the amount was given subject to no conditions. At another meeting Sir Hugh Allen admitted that he had paid 180,000 dols. to the Ministers and their supporters for election purposes, but asserted that his only object was to promote the policy of the Government. Elections for the Dominion Parliament have been completed in Prince Edward Island. The new members are pretty equally divided between the Government and the Opposition.

INDIA.

The *Times* publishes the following items of news from its correspondent at Calcutta:—"The head-quarters of the Kashgar mission leaves Ladak soon, crossing the Karakorum mountains by the summer route. Three hundred mules carry thirteen tons. The advanced party are in Changchenmo Pass. Eighty mules carry six tons. The Bengal Government have ordered a reform in marine surveys. Some coolie ships have returned unseaworthy. The Indus, with 418 coolies, has been lost. Since January last year 17,178 coolies have departed for the colonies and Mauritius. An enthusiastic meeting has been held of the Bengalees in town, who have established a society for suppressing public obscenity. The Kashgar Envoy is elated at the success of the Constantinople mission, which he declares is greatly due to the British Minister. Two other men have been killed by the idol car in Madura. The Bengal Government have finally ordered the magistrates to prevent danger to life from the cars of Juggernauth, but not themselves to undertake mechanical arrangements for safe dragging. The Roorkee camp of exercise has 6000 men and six guns under General Bright. A bill has been introduced suspending suits by the Nawab Nizam's creditors. It treats the Nawab as a minor, and vests his property in the Government, who pay the debts incurred solely for personal pleasures. The Sirdar of Sanjoo and some Yarkund officers have arrived at Shidoola with a firman from the Atalik, ordering an honourable reception to Mr. Forsyth's mission."

AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian Budget has been submitted to the Legislative Assembly, and is considered satisfactory. It is estimated that there will be a sum of £50,000 available for promoting immigration during 1874.

Vessels from French ports for Sicily are required to undergo five days' quarantine on reaching their destination.

A fire is reported in the European quarter at Smyrna, the damage done by which is estimated at £60,000.

A telegram from the steamer Seine states that the Brazilian cable has been picked up and spliced. The paying out will be resumed to Madeira.

It is notified in the *Gazette* of last night that the Queen has appointed Mr. George Hutchinson to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Settlement of Lagos.

The *Moniteur Universel* says that Prince Mohammed Houmayoun Shah, grandson of Tippoo Sahib, has been condemned in the Indian courts to imprisonment for perjury.

The reigning Prince of Montenegro, Nicholas I., Petrovich Nyegosh, has arrived in Paris. His Highness is thirty-two years of age, and speaks French perfectly.

The famous onyx vase, called the Vase of Mantole, has at last been found in the treasure-chest of the late Duke of Brunswick. It was inclosed in another vase of gilt metal.

A telegram from Montevideo announces that an attempt has been made to assassinate Colonel Sarmiento, the President of the Argentine Confederation, who, however, escaped unhurt.

An Admiralty circular has been issued forbidding the solemnisation of marriages on board ships on foreign stations by the commanding officer, such marriages being invalid.

The Servian Government, being dissatisfied with the tenders it has received for railway construction, contemplates executing the work under its own supervision. A loan will be the preliminary step.

The property destroyed in the fire which broke out in Havannah on the 6th inst. is estimated at from three to eight million dollars; and 2500 people were temporarily deprived of shelter by the disaster. Subscriptions have been started for the relief of the sufferers.

In exploring the great Brazilian coal-fields in the neighbourhood of San Jeronymo two more splendid seams have been discovered. The Imperial Brazilian Collieries Company, which holds the concession, has opened a railway from its present pits to the coast.

The American papers mention that a Jeddo publisher has brought out a "Life of Washington" in forty-four volumes, printed in Japanese characters, and profusely illustrated. The Father of his country is represented in the clothes of the present day, wears a moustache, carries a cane, and is accompanied by a Skye terrier.

The King and Queen of Belgium have proceeded with their family to Biarritz. They intend to make a stay of three weeks.

A Berlin telegram states that the Emperor William has recognised Dr. Reinkens as a Catholic Bishop.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has notified to the district governors that the elections for the new Diet will take place in the latter half of October.

The International Congress of Agriculturists and Forest Cultivators was opened at Vienna yesterday week. About 300 persons were present. The Congress was opened by the Minister of Agriculture, Chevalier de Chlumetcky.

The Governor of Cologne, General von Bothmer, died on the 23rd inst. Signor Guerrazzi, the Italian politician and littérateur, is dead. Professor Donati, Director of the Observatory at Florence, died recently at Vienna of cholera.

Prince Frederick, the late Elector of Hesse, has recognised the annexation of that duchy to Prussia, and renounced all his rights and personal property, in consideration of an annual payment by the Prussian Government of 200,000 thalers.

It seems that the projected balloon voyage from New York to Europe is not now likely to take place. An attempt was made to inflate the balloon on the 10th, but it failed, owing to a high wind. The attempt was renewed on the 12th, but a rent appeared, and the operation was abandoned.

Wednesday's mail from the Cape announces a continuance of commercial and financial prosperity. Telegraphic enterprise is particularly active. Negotiations are proceeding for extending the land line from Colesberg to the diamond-fields, and a contract has been signed for a cable from Natal to Aden.

It is reported by a telegram from Singapore, received at the Admiralty, that the boats of her Majesty's ship Midge have been attacked by pirates near Penang, two of her sublieutenants being dangerously wounded. The Thalia left Singapore for Penang, in the hope of coming up with the pirates. She has captured one of the pirates' strongholds.

Several of the French journals are complaining about the immense exportation of fruits and vegetables to England, and declare that not only does this raise the price of garden produce at home, but that the English take the best of everything. It is calculated that nearly a hundred million pounds weight of fruit has been sent to England this year as against fourteen million pounds weight exported in 1860.

A pilgrimage to Jerusalem is being organised under the auspices of the Archbishop of Paris. The pilgrims will leave Marseilles, about the middle of October, on one of the steamers of the Messageries, and, after stopping a few days at Alexandria, will visit the works at the Isthmus of Suez, and then proceed to Jerusalem. Excursions will afterwards be made to Bethlehem, Jericho, Jordan, the Dead Sea, Mount Carmel, Saint Jean-d'Acre, Beyrout, and other places. The return journey will be effected by Smyrna, Athens, Sicily, and Marseilles. The duration will be two months and a half.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Armstrong, John Hopkins, to be Vicar of Staines.
Barnwell, Charles Edward Benedict; Curate of Calne, Wilts.
Clayforth, Henry; Vicar of Feliskirk, York.
Darby, John Clerc Scott; Rector of Machen, Monmouthshire.
Darbyshire, John; Perpetual Curate of Dyer's Hill, Sheffield.
David, E. M.; Curate of Barwell.
Davies, J. H.; Rector of St. Mary's, Huntingdon.
Druitt, Charles; Curate of Holy Trinity, Weymouth, Dorset.
Ellis, John; Curate of Heytesbury, Wilts.
Evans, Charles; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Gott, J., Incumbent of Bramley, Leeds; Vicar of Great Yarmouth.
Hart, P. H.; Vicar of Salesbury, Lancashire.
Haslam, George; Perpetual Curate of Broomfleet.
Henley, A.; Rector of Cotgrave, Notts.
Hughes, William Lloyd; District Chapelry of St. Mary, Sculcoates, Hull.
Hunter, H.; Vicar of Griston, Norfolk.
Little, T. G.; Rector of Hutton Bushell, Yorkshire.
Ross, W. M.; Curate of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
Sandilands, J. P.; Vicar of Brigstock-cum-Stanion, Northamptonshire.
Shepherd, R.; Incumbent of Heaton Moor, Lancashire.
Trower, J.; Senior Curate of the parish church of Doncaster.
Urquhart, E. W.; Vicar of King's Sutton, Northants.
Wall, W. A.; Curate of Cirencester.
Wright, C. E.; Perpetual Curate of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-st.
Wyatt, F. J.; Rector of St. George's Cathedral, Demerara.

Professor Sullivan has been appointed President of the Queen's College, Cork.

Mrs. Rowley Conway has laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Dyserth.

Mr. W. Laslett, M.P., has given £500 towards the expense of a rectory at Hinton, near Evesham.

The Oxford diocesan conference will begin its sittings in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on Oct. 1.

Occasion was taken of a harvest thanksgiving at Preston St. Mary, Suffolk, to open a new organ given by the Rector.

An ordination for Worcester diocese was held in the Church of St. Michael, Coventry, on Sunday, the Bishop preaching in the evening.

The Bishop of Exeter passed three days at the Scilly Islands last week on a confirmation tour, the Admiralty yacht being placed at his disposal.

Preparations for the forthcoming congress of the Established Church are progressing. It will be held at Bath, and extend from Oct. 7 to Oct. 10.

Sir Hedworth Williamson laid, last week, the foundation-stone of a church, to be dedicated to St. Mark, at South Shields, with full Masonic honours.

Last week the parish church of Lund was reopened after restoration, and on Sunday the sermon was preached by the twin-brother of the Rector, the Rev. E. Moore, who is in his eighty-third year.

Two new statues, the gifts of private munificence, have been fixed in the west front of Salisbury Cathedral. One of these bears the name of St. Remigius, Bishop of Rheims in the sixth century, who baptized Clovis.

The annual gathering of the charity children of London at St. Paul's Cathedral is appointed to take place on Thursday, Oct. 9. There will be a full choral service, and the sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Rochester.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has consecrated a church, dedicated to St. Andrew, at West Walcot. Sir Gilbert Scott was the architect. The cost already has been £14,000, and £2000 more is required for further embellishment.

On Sunday the parish church of Croydon was densely crowded during the ordination service, celebrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were eighteen candidates—all of them University men save two, who go abroad as missionaries.

The foundation-stone of the new Church of England College about to be erected at Knutsford, and of a chapel in connection with that college, were laid on Wednesday, by Lord de Tabley and the Bishop of Chester respectively, in the presence of a large assembly. A luncheon, attended by 400 ladies and gentlemen, was spread in a large tent on the grounds, and at its conclusion speeches were delivered by the Bishop of Chester, Lord de Tabley, Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart., Colonel Egerton Leigh, M.P., and the Rev. W. M. Hatch, the Principal of the college.

On Thursday a fine east window by Wailes, in the Ahoghill parish church, as a memorial of the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Lee, formerly Incumbent of the parish, and now secretary of the Church Defence Association, was uncovered in the presence of a large congregation.——A handsome east window, by Hardman, costing £200, intended as a memorial of the Rev. Warren B. Hastings, M.A., the late Rector of the parish, has been placed in the church at Ludford, Lincolnshire. The central subject of the window is the Crucifixion.——At a cost of £1000 or £1500 a very fine "Jesse" window has been placed at the west end of Doncaster parish church, by Sir Isaac Morley, of Beechfield, to the memory of his deceased wife.

FINE ARTS.

We understand that Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Shadow of Death," upon which the artist has been engaged during the last four years, three of which were spent in Jerusalem, is to be exhibited towards the end of next month at the New British Institution Gallery, 39B, Old Bond-street. Report speaks of the work as the largest and by far the most remarkable which the distinguished artist has hitherto produced. An engraving of the picture is to be published by Messrs. Agnew.

The famous convent of S. Francesco, at Assisi, which contains quite a museum of early Italian mural painting, is about to be carefully restored, under the direction of Signor Cavalcaselle. All the altars and other woodwork, which conceal many portions of the important frescoes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, will be removed. We hear also, but with some alarm—for the danger of such an operation is always great, and the wisdom of attempting it very questionable—that the frescoes themselves are to be restored and "refreshed." The work could, however, not possibly be placed under direction more trustworthy than that of Signor Cavalcaselle.

To the list of lately-deceased foreign artists recently given we have to add the names of two distinguished sculptors—J. P. Molin, of Sweden, and Rinaldo Rinaldi, of Italy. The "Wrestlers" of the former, representing two men bound together at the waist, and each armed with knives, struggling together in a duel to the death, after the old Scandinavian fashion, formed a leading attraction of the International Exhibition of 1862, and is, indeed, one of the most remarkable sculptures of modern times. Signor Rinaldi was a close follower of Canova, and some of his works enjoy considerable popularity.

Mr. Stephen Thompson is preparing for publication a series of photographs of the more important works of art comprised in the Castellani Collection, acquired by the British Museum.

Lieutenant Conder has forwarded to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund a report presenting the exact state of the ruins of Baalbec, and indicating by exact measurements and other particulars the imminent peril in which some of the finest sculptured portions now are.

Two years back the Comtesse de Caen bequeathed to the Institut de France a number of objets d'art, for the most part of great value, and, as a whole, forming an important collection. The Institut has decided to appropriate the western pavilion of the Palais Mazarin to the reception of this collection, and the new museum will shortly be opened.

A monument to Michael Angelo is to be erected at Florence. It will consist of a group in bronze cast from works by the master himself. In the centre will be placed the David, and at the four angles the Crépuscule, Aurora, Day, and Night, from the sacristy of S. Lorenzo. The four last statues are already cast.

A religious contemporary says:—"Surely there is something very like impiety in the erection of a window to the memory of William Wallace at Paisley, in which he is represented as Samson after his conflict with the Philistines, uttering thanks to the God of Battles—'Thou hast given this great deliverance into the hand of Thy servant.' We do not remember to have seen many examples of this kind of histrionic monument out of Scotland. In Glasgow Cathedral Edward Irving's window represents him as St. John the Baptist. In Westminster Abbey, by a kind of reverse process, Gideon, David, Joshua, and other Israelites are represented as mediæval knights, and a brass on the floor of the north aisle puts a half-pay colonel and his widow into plate armour and a wimple."

AUDIENCE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

We published the other day an Engraving of the Portrait, by a Chinese artist, of the young Emperor of China, seated in full attire of state, as he is supposed to appear when giving audience to those privileged with access to his presence. We then gave some account of the difficulties that so long hindered his Majesty from receiving the Foreign Envoys resident at Pekin, and of the manner in which this question has been practically settled. We are now favoured by the Foreign Office with permission to engrave a drawing by Mr. Malet, Secretary to the British Legation at Pekin, which shows the actual reception of the foreign representatives by the Emperor, on June 29, at nine o'clock in the morning. The moment represented in this sketch is when the Prince of Kung announced to the Emperor that letters from the Sovereigns of different States had been laid before him. These letters were placed on the long table in front of the Ministers. The Emperor wore no ornament of any description; his dress was of lilac gauze. The Princes had gold dragons worked on the round tabards they wore on their backs, chests, and shoulders. The civil mandarins had storks embroidered on the square tabards, and the military mandarins had leopards; the mandarins, both to the right and left, wore their swords at their sides. The central figure of the five diplomatic representatives, whose backs only are shown in this drawing, is Mr. Wade, C.B., the Envoy of her Majesty Queen Victoria. On his right hand are Governor Low, the United States Minister, and General Vlangaly, the Russian Ambassador, behind whom stands Herr Bismark, Interpreter to the Prussian or German Legation. On the left hand of Mr. Wade are the French Minister, M. de Geoffroy, and Mr. Ferguson, the representative of Holland. The Chinese official personage who stands a little in advance of this group to their left is their Grand Secretary of State; the kneeling figure near the Emperor, on the raised floor, is the Prince of Kung; and four other Princes stand behind the Imperial throne.

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RECEPTION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND CONSULS BY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA AT PEKIN.

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"IMOGEN," BY MISS LOUISA STARR.

FROM THE LATE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

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"IMOGEN."

The innovation made in recent years at the schools of the Royal Academy, whereby female students were admitted and allowed to compete, has already borne good fruit. More than one female student has carried off the first prize in the biennial, as well as minor prizes in the ordinary annual competitions; and it is constantly seen that a number of young ladies are becoming fully qualified to support themselves by the professional practice of art. The career of these female artists, especially that of Miss Louisa Starr, who greatly distinguished herself by the picture with which she won the gold medal four or five years ago, has been and will be regarded with interest. The works she has since exhibited, comprising various subject-pictures and portraits, have been marked by conspicuous ability, and her two contributions to the exhibition at Burlington House, lately closed, evince steady and very promising progress. One of these—a large, finely-conceived and excellently-painted picture—illustrates De La Motte Fouque's story of "Sintram": his visit to his mother in the convent. The other we now engrave. "Imogen" is naturally one of Shakspeare's heroines most likely to attract a female pencil; not the less, perhaps, when she is disguised as a boy, and particularly when she draws her sword with an assumption of courage before venturing into the cave. The situation represented will be familiar to every reader of "Cymbeline." The famished wanderer in search of her banished husband is taking the food she finds within the cave. The sword which she drew on entering, with the womanly reflection—

If mine enemy!
But fear the sword like me, he 'll scarcely look on 't,

is placed before her. While she is so making herself at home Belisarius comes to the mouth of the cave, and, descrying this new occupant of their refuge, exclaims to Guiderius and Arviragus, the King's stolen sons and her own brothers (as she afterwards discovers):—

Stay; come not in:
But that it eats our victuals, I should think
Here were a fairy.
. . . By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon! Behold divineness
No elder than a boy!

MUSIC.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre are running a successful career, large audiences being nightly attracted by the constant succession of variety offered by the programmes. The capital orchestra of a hundred performers over which M. Rivière presides gives overtures, symphonies, and operatic selections with great effect; and vocal and instrumental solos are contributed by artists of eminence. Classical and popular nights, ranging from oratorios to ballads, are alternated in a way to satisfy all tastes. On Monday Mdlle. Marini (a sister of Madame Sinico) made a successful début, having been encored in Meyerbeer's "Roberto, O tu che adoro," for which the singer substituted the Page's song, "Saper vorreste," from "Un Ballo in Maschera." The piquant dance-music of Herr Gung'l, directed by himself, still forms an attractive feature of the programmes; another specialty being the cornet-playing of Mr. Levy. The arrangements for this week included miscellaneous selections on Monday and to-night (Saturday), a second Wagner night on Tuesday, a Mendelssohn night on Wednesday, English ballads on Thursday, and Handel's "Samson" on Friday. The classical selections are conducted by Mr. Barnby, and the oratorios by Mr. W. Carter. On Saturday next Mdlle. Carlotta Patti (sister of Madame Adelina Patti) is to make her first appearance. M. Rivière's concerts are pleasantly filling up the interval between the cessation of the summer season and the inauguration of winter music in London.

The afternoon orchestral concerts in association with the International Exhibition, at the Royal Albert Hall, are maintained with unabated spirit. Classical symphonies and overtures and instrumental and vocal solos are given, under the direction of Mr. Barnby. These performances will, as originally announced, cease next month, with the close of the Exhibition.

The annual autumn concert of the Metropolitan Schools Choral Society took place at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, when Mr. John Hullah conducted, and Mr. E. J. Hopkins presided at the organ.

The Royal Academy of Music (in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square) opened on Monday for the Michaelmas term. On the same day the competition for the Welsh Choral Union scholarship took place. There were five competitors, and the successful candidate was Miss Mary Davies, daughter of Mr. William Davies, the Welsh sculptor.

The eighteenth series of the autumn and winter concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin on Saturday next.

The Monday Popular Concerts will enter on their sixteenth season on Nov. 10, and will continue until March 16. Besides the evening concerts, sixteen Saturday morning performances will be given, commencing on Nov. 15. Most of the eminent instrumentalists who have been long identified with these concerts will be heard again, including Herr Joachim, Madame Norman-Néruda, M. Sainton, Herr Straus, Signor Piatti, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, Madame Schumann, and Mr. Charles Hallé. Dr. Hans von Bülow, whose first visit took place last spring, will also reappear, and other well-known pianists are engaged. The list of vocalists includes the names of Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley.

The detailed programme of the approaching Bristol Festival has just been issued. The performances will take place in the Colston Hall, commencing at one o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 21, with "The Creation," the oratorio announced for the following day being "Elijah," that for Thursday being Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new work, "St. John the Baptist," to be given for the first time; "The Messiah" being reserved for Friday, as the usual festival climax. Miscellaneous evening concerts will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The orchestra will consist of about eighty performers, almost entirely members of Mr. Hallé's band. That eminent pianist will conduct, and will also play solos at the evening concerts. The solo vocalists will be Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Otto Alvsleben, and Patey, Misses Julia Wigan and Enriquez; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The choruses will be sung by the members of the Bristol Festival choir. The proceeds of the performances are to be appropriated to the aid of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, the Bristol General Hospital, and other local charities. A long list of vice-presidents is headed with the name of the Duke of Beaufort as president, and a list of guarantors nearly as long ensures the carrying out of the financial part of the scheme, the success of which will doubtless result in the periodical recurrence of the Bristol Festival.

Since the close of the Festival of the Three Choirs, held recently at Hereford, further donations towards the fund for the relief of clergymen's widows and orphans have been received, including £20 from the Earl of Powis, and £24 9s., the dividend accruing from the Gloucester invested surplus, making a total of £1007 9s. 6d. This sum goes without deduction to the charity, and is not liable to the expenses of the festival. It is anticipated that there will be a surplus on the receipts for tickets, which will add something further to the sum already realised for the charity.

THEATRES.

The present is a week of theatrical revivals, each of more or less importance, and all successful. We give the first place to the national theatre, Drury Lane, which opened on Saturday with Mr. Halliday's rifacimento of Shakspeare's marvellous tragedy, "Antony and Cleopatra." Mr. Chatterton's manifesto had for some weeks formed a striking portion of our mural literature previous to the projected performance, and doubtless had been well considered by habitual playgoers; at any rate, the house was well filled on the occasion. The interior of the theatre has been refreshed and in part re-embellished, and altogether sets forth a brilliant appearance, the credit of which is due to Mr. Marsh Nelson and Madame Jullien. Mr. Halliday has rearranged and reduced the text of the drama, but, it is understood, has refrained from adding to it, and has done his work judiciously and well. He has divided the play according to the places in which the action occurs. The first, third, and fourth acts are devoted to Egypt, the second to Rome, and this disposition of the scenes has a manifest convenience for the modern playgoer, and at any rate facilitates the spectacular representation of the dramatic history. The episode of Pompey is entirely eliminated, and thus an historical portrait is omitted from the gallery. The latest performances of this magnificent tragedy, as given by Mr. Phelps and Miss Glyn, were free from this inconvenience, and we cannot but suffer with regret the mutilation of a classic and colossal work. Whether the popularity of the work will be increased by the wrong so far done to it we cannot pretend to say; but the critic, to whom every line of the poet is dear, will decidedly object to every alteration.

The play now opens with the entrance of Cleopatra, the scene being a chamber of that great queen's palace in Alexandria, where, too, an Egyptian dance is introduced with characteristic effect. The scene is of so striking a nature that Mr. Beverly was enthusiastically called for by the audience, an honour also repeated in his favour at the conclusion of the act, which closed with the exhibition of her Majesty's state barge afterwards described by Enobarbus, in which Antony and Cleopatra depart together for the coast. There the stage-architect and poet are brought into competition, and the rivalry of the cognate arts gives birth to a picture worthy of the Shakspearean text. We may here state that the part of Antony is energetically sustained by Mr. Anderson, and that of Enobarbus by Mr. Ryder, whose delivery of the famous description extorted plaudits from the house. Of the merit of their impersonations no doubt will be entertained. Both of them were rugged and manly assumptions, and highly characteristic withal. The part of Cleopatra was intrusted to a young actress, Miss Wallis, who made her mark not long ago at the Queen's, but who is yet scarcely robust enough or old enough for a rôle so weighty and various as that of the Egyptian Queen. Her performance, however, was highly meritorious, though not so smooth and easy as it might have been, had her physique been more powerful. There was in parts a strain upon her powers and an effort which showed too much that the young artist was acting, and not trusting to natural impulse. We missed, too, many of the points to which we have been accustomed; but for this the new arrangement of the scenes is partly responsible, and, owing to the same cause, we were treated to new effects, suggested by the adaptation. It may seem a slight thing whether a scene commences with a discovery or an entrance, but frequently it is a matter of great importance, in an artistic point of view. The former gives occasion for a quiet beginning, and a gradually working up of a climax, a process which commends itself to the judicious auditor by a graduated sense of beauty, which is inconsistent with the treatment insisted on by the latter. There was, accordingly, a want of repose in the general style of Miss Wallis's performance, which it will be well for her to cultivate. We have mentioned the spectacle at the close of the first act; the second concludes with another scarcely so legitimate. The scene is in Rome, and a festival is supposed to take place in honour of the wedding of Antony and Octavia, in which we are treated with four processions, and a new song, the music composed by Mr. W. C. Levey, words from Shakespeare, sung by Miss Banks and a choir of thirty boys, which was honoured with an encore, and followed by a ballet, called the path of flowers, the principal dancer being Mdlle. A. Gedda. We venture to hope that in these days of spiritualism the shade of the Bard of Avon was not present to witness these proceedings, that pay so little respect to the gorgeous poetry which they interrupt and show a disposition to substitute. The third act concludes with the naval battle between the Romans and the Egyptians, in which the latter were defeated. The third act gives us the deaths of Antony and Cleopatra—the first very touchingly rendered; the second spoiled by theatrical affectations necessitated by new stage arrangements. We have stated incidentally our opinion of the acting; but we must not omit notice of Mr. Henry Sinclair's Octavius Cæsar, which, brief as the part is, becomes, owing to its excellent sustainment, quite a feature of the performance. Mr. Howard Russell's Eros, too, merits especial commendation. The small parts of Charmian and Iris were decidely well supported by Miss Edith Stuart and Miss Melville. Altogether, the performance and its appointments were worthy of the stage of the national theatre. The scenery, by Mr. Beverly, is as magnificent as it is new; nor can there be a doubt the whole is deserving of public patronage.

The tragedy was preceded by a new farce, entitled "Nobody in London," the action of which is indescribable. Nobody is a personage, represented by Mr. Fred Evans, with vivacity and pantomimic trickeries. Mr. Brittain Wright, also, as Sam Skid, a waiter out for a holiday, and assuming the parts of a swell and a dustman alternately, was very amusing. Then there were Miss Harriet Coveney and Miss Hudspeth, who did duty for a young milliner, an old lady, a servant-of-all-work, and a boy in buttons. This eccentric piece is the composition of Mr. E. L. Blanchard, and exhibits much of the various talents by which he is distinguished. Another farce succeeded the Shakspearean drama, called "The Straight Tip," in which Mr. Brittain Wright and Miss Charlotte Saunders are called into requisition. Both ventures were attended with complete success.

The next theatrical revival was at the Charing-Cross Theatre, and consisted of Garrick's "Irish Belle" and Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough." In the latter Mr. W. H. Stephens appeared as Lord Foppington, Mr. J. H. Allen as Young Fashion, and Mr. Arthur Wood as Lory, the "tiger" and confidant of the noble spendthrift. At the Prince of Wales's Theatre, the drama of "School," by the late Mr. T. W. Robertson, was likewise revived on Saturday, and, being excellently cast, met with entire success. At the Marylebone the famous "Tom and Jerry" of the late Mr. Moncrieff has also been revived.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

At the opening of the case yesterday week, Mr. Hawkins brought under the notice of the Court an article commenting upon the case which had appeared in the *Cheltenham Chronicle*. The Lord Chief Justice declared the article to be a gross contempt of Court, and ordered the publisher, a Mr. Cochrane, to appear in the court on Monday. Trumpet-Major Leesware was cross-examined as to Roger's appearance, the questions put to him constituting a course of physiognomy. Benjamin Broadhurst deposed that he recognised in the defendant Roger's features and his walk, which convinced him independently of conversation. Mrs. Leesware swore that defendant had Roger's mouth exactly, and his hair, but a little more curly. Joseph Brittlebank, who had occasionally drilled with Roger, was convinced by defendant's voice, though he could not detect the original French accent. During the discussion about the admissibility of letters and telegrams respecting Lady Doughty's cross-examination, by which Dr. Kenealy wish to prove mala fides against the prosecution, the learned counsel was very pointedly accused by the Lord Chief Justice of having more than once treated him with marked disrespect.

On Monday the proceedings were diversified by the appearance, in obedience to the order of the Court, of Mr. Henry James Cochrane, the proprietor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, to answer for contempt of Court in an article in that paper commenting on the trial. He was fined £150; and the Lord Chief Justice said in all future cases imprisonment would be added. Dr. Kenealy complained of the style in which the *Times* reported the proceedings. But the Lord Chief Justice said he had seen a marked improvement in the reporting since he made some remarks on the subject some days ago, and it was rather late to bring the matter up now. The first witness was Mr. Anthony Biddulph, a cousin of Roger, who had spent a fortnight at Bath with him, and who identified the defendant from his remembering how they used to amuse themselves at Bath. Two or three other ex-Carabiniers swore to defendant being Roger, and to having waited for him outside Hales's house, once for fifteen minutes. William Bilby asserted that he had seen Miss Hales and Roger at the top of the avenue shaking hands.

Miss Braine was under examination all Tuesday morning. She described her first interview with the defendant at Croydon, the test questions she had put to him, and the personal peculiarities which reminded her of Roger. Mr. Hawkins cross-examined her as to whether she had altered her opinion of the defendant since she heard him in court state how he had acted towards his cousin and confess to having written a fictitious will. She answered, after much parleying, that of course she thought worse of him. In the afternoon William Bird, ex-Carabinier, now timekeeper in a Glasgow warehouse, deposed to having, on a particular occasion, seen Roger bare-armed in his bed-room; there were, he said, no tattoo-marks on either arm.

Many witnesses, all of whom had been in the Carabiniers, and the wife of one of them, were examined on Wednesday and Thursday on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine has obtained at Guildhall a summons for libel against Mr. Fiske, the proprietor of the *Hornet*, the aggrieved party being Mr. Clement Scott, dramatic critic of the *Observer* and *Daily Telegraph*. In one of the libellous articles it was alleged that Mr. Scott, in criticising "Les Cent Vierges" for the *Observer*, had called it "popular," while in the *Telegraph* next day he treated it as "discreditable."

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. E. H. Caliot and Johnston, commission agents, a firm of about three years' standing, "owing to unexpected losses and the prospect of further losses." The liabilities are reported to be about £24,000.——Exorbitant money-lending was exposed at Newport, Isle of Wight, in the matter of the bankruptcy of the Rev. Cornelius Wilson, Rector of Colbourne, whose liabilities were estimated at £30,000. The bankrupt had, it was said, recently borrowed £1200 in London, for which he paid interest at the rate of 60 per cent per annum.

The Central Criminal Court opened on Monday, with a calendar of sixty-three prisoners—fifty-four males and nine females. In the Diprose money-lending case an application to further postpone the trial was granted, in spite of a strong opposition raised for the defence.——Henry Williams, described as a tailor, was convicted of dealing in counterfeit half-crowns, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.——Arthur Field, the young letter-carrier who, on being charged with stealing a letter, urged in extenuation of his conduct that the Post Office could not expect to have honest servants at 17s. a week, was put on his trial on Tuesday, and, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.——Thomas Davis, a wireworker, aged twenty-three, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, of the manslaughter of his wife, at his lodgings, at Cross-street, Soho, by striking her on the head with a poker, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The Gaol Committee of Aldermen have determined to discharge the two warders of Newgate prison who were suspended on suspicion of having been concerned in a project for procuring the release of the four Americans convicted of the great forgeries on the Bank of England.

Mr. Joseph George Eley, a clerk in the Probate and Divorce Court, was convicted at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, of stealing money and stamps of the value of £27, the property of the Queen, and sentenced to four months' hard labour.——A summons against a cabman named William Edward Adolphus, who had refused to carry a passenger from the Cannon-street railway station unless he was paid about twice the legal fare, was dismissed, on the ground that a railway station is not a public place within the meaning of the Hackney Carriage Act.——A negro, who conceived it to be his mission to preach in Ludgate-circus, was ordered to Newgate that his mental condition might be inquired into.

William Daniel Moore, a young man in the employ of Messrs. Vyse and Son, warehousemen, of Wood-street, Cheapside, was brought up at Guildhall, last Saturday, on the charge of embezzlement. On seeing the officer who had come to take him into custody, he swallowed a quantity of prussic acid, but an emetic was administered, with a successful result.

Ten persons, members of the Anti-Vaccination League, including Mr. John Proudman, the secretary, have been charged at Marylebone, at the instance of the Paddington board of guardians, with refusing to have their children vaccinated, and a penalty of 20s. and 2s. costs was imposed in each case.——Several publicans in the Marylebone police district have been summoned for allowing betting to be carried on in their houses. The charge was established against one of them, and a fine of 50s. was inflicted.——A rough-looking fellow, named William Caplin, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour, on Tuesday, for three separate assaults on policemen during a disturbance in Devonshire-street, Lisson-grove.

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James East, charged at Westminster, on Tuesday, with picking the pocket of a lady who was one of the crowd waiting to see the Claimant in Old Palace-yard, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.——Seven of the Claimant's admirers, who give so much trouble to the police at Palace-yard, were charged, on Wednesday, with being riotous. As they were the first offenders who had been called to account, they were only required to enter into recognisances to keep the peace for six months; but Michael Flynn, who was convicted of assaulting the police, had to go to gaol for a month.

Thomas Goddard, dairyman, owner of ten cows, at 34, Lovegrove-street, Old Kent-road, has been fined £20 at Southwark, on Tuesday, for selling half a pint of milk and water to one of the sanitary officers of Camberwell as genuine milk. Mr. Partridge told the defendant that if the milk had been adulterated with anything injurious to health he should have fined him in the full penalty of £50.——Alfred Harmer, a cab-driver, has been fined 40s. and costs for not wearing his badge, and for refusing to take a gentleman at Waterloo station because he had no luggage.

At Lambeth, on Saturday last, James Colling and Thomas Jackson, dairymen in Camberwell, were each fined £15, and George Windle was fined £12 and costs, for selling milk adulterated with water. The summonses were taken out by the St. Giles's Vestry, Camberwell, who found fourteen samples of milk adulterated out of twenty-two, one of them being one third water. Five summonses were adjourned.——Elijah Steel, a painter, was charged, on Wednesday, with cruelly beating his own son, a cripple, and sentenced to a month's hard labour.

William Smith, a dairyman in the Wandsworth-road, was fined £5, and George Samuel Hornsby, dairyman, of Northcote-road, Battersea-rise, was fined £1, at Wandsworth, on Wednesday, for selling milk adulterated with water.

We have a long and heavy Black List this week. John Ernsting, a tailor in Newport Market, was discovered by a policeman in the act of hammering his wife with flat-irons. He had already bitten off the point of her nose and given her a severe cut on the left leg. A medical witness deposed that her head was bitten all over, and that her arms and legs were a mass of bruises. The husband, who pleaded in excuse that he "had a tremendous lot of drink in him," was remanded.——Two Spaniards, Morelli and Sandoni, are in custody for the murder of a Frenchman named Ravelli in the Dock-road. At the inquest, on Tuesday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Morelli, who was caught knife in hand.——A woman named Elizabeth Powell, residing in Warner-place, Hackney-road, was charged at Worship-street, on Monday, with stabbing her husband in the shoulder and in the hand, and was committed for trial.——On Sunday morning last, Sarah Gorman, the wife of a pensioner from the Royal Marines, was found at Mereworth, between Maidstone and Tunbridge, Kent, with several of her ribs broken. Her husband, who was beside her, was taken into custody, his clothes being stained with blood. A broken bottle was found near the spot. The woman was taken to a neighbouring house, where she died at two o'clock on Sunday. The deceased and her husband had been hop-picking, and on Sunday night, after drinking at a public-house, they were heard quarrelling on the road. A verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned against the husband.——Thomas Nicholls, a shoemaker, who had been drinking all Monday morning, at Olney, near Northampton, had a quarrel with his wife on returning home, and cut her throat. He is in custody, charged with murder.——The keeper of a public-house, named William Massey, was convicted before the Macclesfield magistrates, on Monday, of a peculiarly brutal assault on his wife, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.——At South Shields an agricultural labourer, named John Brown, was charged before the county magistrates with having made an equally savage attack on his wife last Saturday night; but, as the woman had not recovered consciousness, and was consequently unable to attend, the prisoner was remanded.——Two men are in custody at Oldbury for having caused the death of a fellow-workman by thrusting him into a brewer's vat and turning on the steam.——The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the seven men and boys who were killed by the fall of a wall at Stonehouse, on the 15th inst., was concluded on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Snawdon, the owner of the premises, and Blight, the contractor, who engaged the men and sent them into the building to work before examining it.——A blacksmith named Reardon has been arrested charged with the murder of a girl named Byrne, whose body was found, on Wednesday, in the water near Dublin Quay.

Tuesday was observed as a holiday by the Jewish people. Their new year began on Monday, and the Day of Atonement is on Wednesday next, Oct. 1. The year A.M. 5634 has been entered upon.

Continental Bourses have suffered considerably through the American panic. At Frankfort the New York telegrams "caused a very bad feeling to prevail." At Hamburg there was great excitement, but it was partially allayed by private advices that there was no fear of the panic extending to mercantile houses. At Vienna there was a general fall in securities.

A handsome block of schools, built at Preston on ground given by the present Earl of Derby, was opened on Thursday week. The schools are intended as a memorial to the late Earl of Derby. One of the speakers, the Rev. G. Alker, said, without entering into the political part of Lord Derby's career, they had erected those schools as a memorial to the late Lord Derby, as a great and good man, of whom Lancashire above all other places was proud. Mr. Hermon, M.P., and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

The crew of the American ship Polaris, who were supposed to be drowned, are all safe and well, and arrived at Dundee yesterday week. They were picked up by a Dundee whaler, the Ravenscraig, on July 20, twenty miles south of Cape York. When found they were proceeding southwards in boats made of the bulwarks of the Polaris, which had been constructed by the chief officer, Mr. Chester. By that time the fast-sailing ships had all passed through Melbourne Bay. The Ravenscraig came across the Arctic a few days afterwards, and half the crew of the Polaris were transferred on board that vessel, as she had then twenty whales and good prospects of returning home early on Aug. 20. Having fished her complement, the Arctic went in search of the Ravenscraig, and, finding her at Cape Rater, took the other portion of the Polaris's crew on board and bore up for Dundee. The crew sailed from Liverpool for New York on Tuesday, in the Inman steamer City of Antwerp. Their names are—Captain G. C. Budington, Mr. H. C. Chester, chief officer; Dr. Emil Bergels, Mr. E. Schumann, Mr. A. Odell, William Martin, W. F. Campbell, Henry Hobby, Noah Pughes, H. Simons, and Mr. J. Coffin. The company granted free cabin passages to all the men.

The Extra Supplement.

AN APPLE ORCHARD.

The artist has put before us a very lively scene; with the boys on the ladders or among the branches of the trees; and with the girls and little children below catching the ripe fruit as fast as they can tumble it down; not to speak of the geese, which are crowding this way to hold a cackling inquest on the unwonted business of the hour; and the brisk little dog, whose bark shrewdly tells them to begone and to mind their own affairs. The kindly mother, who sits by the open baskets, which are quickly being filled, seems to enjoy this pleasant bustle; and she is very often called on to admire the size and blooming colour of an apple finer than the common run of them, which one or other of the young people brings in triumph to lay in her lap. All this we should think is very good fun, and quite as well worthy of a picture as the vintage scene in the south of France, which another artist has chosen for his subject, and which is seasonably published in the present Number of our Journal.

THE NAVAL HOSPITAL, HONG-KONG.

The Naval Hospital at Hong-Kong, of which we give an Engraving, was formerly the private residence of those merchant princes Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. It is situated in the eastern and most salubrious suburb of Victoria. It has been purchased by the Admiralty at a cost of 35,000 dols. The hospital consists of four oblong buildings, with their inner angles approaching but not touching each other, forming an inner oblong square, with verandahs on all sides protecting the wards from the sun's heat, and affording ample space for recreation in all kinds of weather. The rooms are lofty and well ventilated. The hospital is well lighted with gas, and there is an ample supply of the purest water. The hospital commands a beautiful view of the harbour. In front is to be seen Kellett's Island, named after the Admiral who surveyed all the neighbouring coasts and waters; and in the distance is seen a faint outline of the mainland of China. The promontory stretching out toward's Kellett's Island is named Kowloon, which has been ceded to the English, and here the military resort for ball practice. The Engraving is taken from a picture drawn by a Chinese artist, whose name is Afong. The Admiralty have done wisely in securing so pleasant and comfortable a retreat for the officers and men of the fleet stationed in China who may happen to be sick or wounded. The hospital is now under the skilful management of Deputy-Inspector Loney, R.N.

DISASTERS.

Mr. T. B. Cross, a son of Mr. Cross, M.P., fell out of a fishing-coble, at Bridlington, on Monday, and was drowned.

The barque Sisters, belonging to Dundee, has been wrecked on her return voyage from Jutland, and four of the crew lost.

Gunner Innis, R.A., had his leg taken off by a diverging 16-pounder shot during battery practice at Aldershott.

During the past week eight more deaths from typhoid have been reported at Wolverhampton. Some of the worst cases have happened in houses where no defect can be found in the drainage. The epidemic is on the decline.

Mr. T. Wilson, parish clerk of Rawmarsh, near Rotherham, was assisting two men in putting the church clock machinery in order, when the weights gave way, killing him and breaking the arm of one of his companions.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the collision between the steamers Llama and Skerryvore, in Belfast Lough, on July 21, concluded in Glasgow on Thursday week. The Court adjudged the certificate of the master of the Skerryvore to be suspended for nine months, and severely censured the master of the Llama.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson has reported to the Board of Trade that the collision between two passenger trains which took place on Aug. 1 at St. Hilda's junction, near South Shields, was primarily due to the want of caution displayed by the driver of the Newcastle train.

An inquest was held in the Middlesex Hospital on Henry Wilson, a coachman, who, on descending from a hayloft late at night, had his hand jammed by the falling trap-door, and, notwithstanding his cries for help, was suspended by his crushed hand for eight hours before he was relieved. He lingered a fortnight before he died.

The Black Lion public-house at Exeter was destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning, and three persons were burned to death.——Last Saturday two extensive fires broke out in Aberdeen and its vicinity. In one case several large engineering shops and their contents were completely destroyed, and in the other three large buildings connected with paperwork were thoroughly gutted.—A great portion of the library of the Manchester Athenæum, which consisted of about 20,000 volumes, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning.

An explosion occurred, on Thursday week, on board the new steam-ship William Batters, in Cardiff roadstead. The fore part of the ship was wrecked and two of the crew were greatly injured.——Information has been received of an explosion on board the screw-steamer Broomhough, of Newcastle, by which four of the crew were killed and five seriously injured.——By the explosion of a boiler at the works of Messrs. Millward and Son, gun-barrel grinders, Aston, Birmingham, four persons were seriously injured.——On Sunday morning the Albert coalpit, between Haughton and Denton, was discovered to be on fire; and, although every effort has been since made to extinguish the flames, they continued to spread. It has been resolved to close the shafts and all other openings of the pit.——By the ignition of a powder-flask in a mine at Johnstone, near Glasgow, last Saturday, five miners were severely injured.

A Midland and a Great Western train came into collision at the Bristol station last Saturday morning, causing great destruction of rolling stock, but no loss of life occurred.——Mr. Peters, a tradesman in the Pimlico-road, who was standing at the edge of the platform at the Sloane-square station of the Underground Railway, on Monday morning, was struck by the engine, and, falling on the line, was killed.——Two accidents to railway trains occurred on Monday. On the Midland Railway, near Kettering, a train ran off the line, and the metals were torn up, but no one was injured. Shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon, as the train from Chester was descending the tunnel under Birkenhead to the Monksferry station, the engine ran off the metals and dashed against the wall of the tunnel. The carriages, however, did not leave the metals, and the passengers were not seriously hurt. They walked to the top of the tunnel, whence they were conveyed in cabs to the ferry-boat awaiting their arrival at the slip.——Three fatal accidents on railways are also reported. On Sunday night, at Hangershill Bridge, near Acton, on the Great Western Railway, there was found the body of a man who had evidently been run over by one of the down trains. It was subsequently ascertained that the deceased was Stephen Coppard, formerly a draper in the village, but of late the manager of the Bell Inn, Uxbridge-road, Ealing. An inquest was held at Tempsford, on Monday, on the body of George Kefford, aged eleven. He was left in a field, close to the Great Northern Railway, on Friday week, to mind some sheep. About half-past eight o'clock in the morning he went with another boy to a level crossing near the Tempsford station. While they were looking at a luggage-train a passenger-train from St. Neot's came along at a great speed, and the deceased was caught by the buffer of the engine and killed. While some coal-waggons were being shunted, on Monday, near the coke dépôt of the North-Eastern Railway, near the Hartlepool station, John Wilson, a guard, was caught between the buffers of the moving coal-waggons and those of some others standing in the siding. He died four hours afterwards.——An express train from Berwick for the north, on Wednesday, rubbed shoulders with a waggon projecting on to the main line from a siding at Reston station. It was going at full speed when the collision occurred, and one side of the carriages was stripped from end to end of panels and footboards. Beyond the alarm no one was injured.

An inquest was held at Cambridge, on Monday evening, before Mr. Gotobed, the Coroner for the borough, on the body of Mr. Horace Moseley Moule, a Master of Arts of Queen's College and assistant poor-law inspector for the district, who died on Sunday night from a self-inflicted wound in the throat. His brother, Mr. C. W. Moule, M.A., stated that the deceased had been ill, and had suffered for some time past from depression of mind. Years ago he had been in the habit of talking about suicide, but not of late. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity. The depression of the deceased is believed to have had its commencement in connection with his University career. He was reputed one of the best classics of his time in the University, and was expected to head the classical tripos; but he failed in his mathematical examination, and, according to the usage of the University at that period, was prevented from competing in classics, and this preyed upon his mind ever afterwards.——Another distressing occurrence took place at Cambridge on Saturday night. Mr. George Hemington Harris, an elderly gentleman, living lately at Torquay, arrived in Cambridge in the evening on a visit to his brother, Mr. Henry Hemington Harris, who is a magistrate for the borough, and who was ill. Mr. George Harris had hardly been in the house ten minutes when he fell down and died. He had been known to have been suffering from disease of the heart for some time.——An inquest was held on Monday night on the body of Benjamin Cartledge, a retired tradesman of independent means, who, on the 16th inst., while sitting on one of the seats in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital, was seen to cut his throat with a razor. The medical witness was of opinion that his mind was affected through loss of rest, consequent on the pain from throat disease, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.——A mysterious discovery has been made near Brighton, the body of an elderly gentleman having been found partly embedded in the sands, with a mark on the temple such as would have ensued on a severe blow, and traces of blood on both hands. Death had evidently been recent; but there was nothing to show how it had been caused.——The dead body of Mr. Wm. Robert Clemow, late one of the proprietors of Anderton's Hotel, in Fleet-street, was on Monday found in the Thames, close to Blackwall Pier. The deceased had been missing from home for a week. He had for some time been under medical treatment. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind."——A young man named Pearse, a die-sinker, who had been missing since Saturday, was found dead, on Tuesday, on the floor in his room in Rahere-street, Goswell-road, St. Luke's. He is supposed to have taken poison by mistake.——Last Saturday the body of Mrs. Mary Smith, a widow, 3, Haywood-place, Old Kent-road, was found floating in the Grand Surrey Canal, at Peckham.——William Peate, a tailor at Royston, fifty-seven years of age, has been found dead in his bed. There was no food in the house, and, according to the medical evidence, death was caused by starvation. Not less than £40 was, however, found in the man's possession.

A sham fight took place at Aldershott on Wednesday, at which the Duke of Cambridge was present.

Mr. Knight, the Presbyterian minister of Dundee, has at length been acquitted of the charge of heresy which was brought against him on account of his essay on "Prayer." A minority of the Presbytery, however, threaten to carry the matter to a higher court.

Mr. Buckmaster delivered the opening lecture of the session, last Saturday, at the St. Thomas Charterhouse School of Science. These classes, which are specially intended for teachers, have now more than 200 in attendance, and the tutorial appliances are being greatly increased.

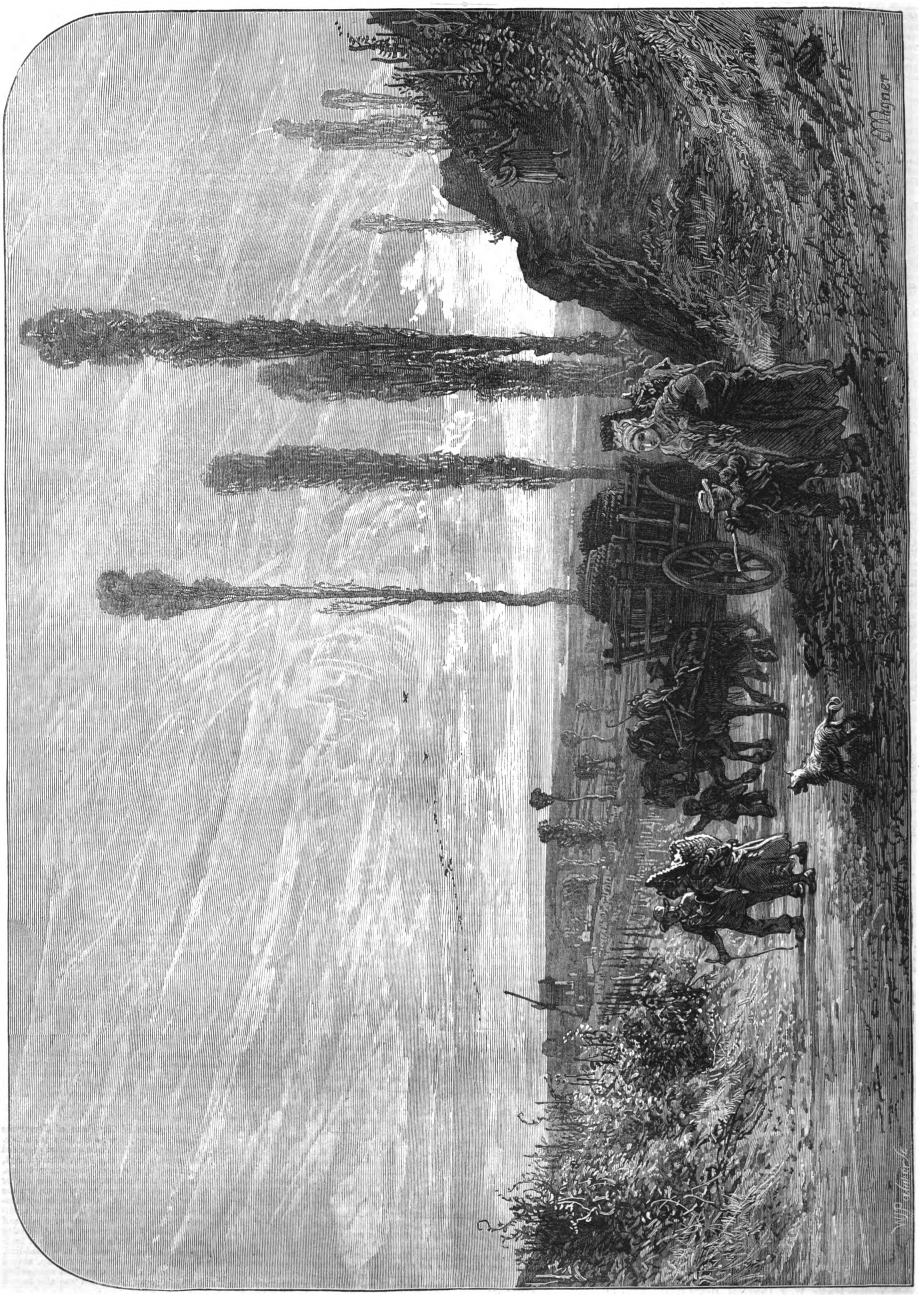
The annual prize distribution at the West Buckland County School, North Devon, took place on Tuesday. At the dinner which followed there were present Earl Fortescue, who presided, the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Exeter, the Hon. T. C. Agar-Robartes, and the Rev. Prebendary Brereton.

A meeting was held, on Thursday week, at Canterbury, under the presidency of Mr. E. L. Pemberton, M.P., to promote a scheme for the construction of a railway from Canterbury to Herne Bay. It was stated that of £45,000 required for the works, three-fourths would be found by the contractors; and, on the motion of Mr. G. W. Miles, M.P., a resolution was unanimously adopted in support of the project.

The Duke of Marlborough has sent £120 to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, being money paid by visitors for viewing Blenheim Palace and grounds. During this week the Countess of Wilton and other distinguished guests have been entertained at Blenheim. The fête for the benefit of the Great Western Widows' and Orphans' Fund, held in Blenheim Park in July last, has yielded a profit to the charity of £1810.

The conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened at Cardiff, on Tuesday, by an address from Mr. Sampson Lloyd, the president. Discussions ensued on proposed amendments in the bankruptcy laws, the Bank Charter Act, international penny postage, and one or two other topics. After the meeting the members were entertained by the Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff, and in the evening they visited the docks and other places of local interest. On Wednesday resolutions were adopted with respect to bills of lading, the modification of the wine duties so as to place those of Spain and Portugal on equal terms with French wines, the Admiralty jurisdiction of the county courts, and the best principle of load-line calculation. A resolution was passed that a load-line, dependent on the ascertained buoyancy of each ship, should be conspicuously marked upon her side, so that overloading may be rendered a misdemeanour. A motion was also carried in favour of replies, not exceeding ten words, to telegrams being charged sixpence.

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THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE: GRAPE GATHERERS RETURNING.

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THE LATE DR. NELATON.

The eminent French surgeon, Auguste Nélaton, died, on Sunday, in Paris; he had been some time dangerously ill, and his death was announced by mistake a few weeks ago. He was born in 1807, was a pupil of Dupuytren, attained the degree of Doctor in 1836, and was created successively Surgeon of the Hospitals and Fellow of the Faculty of Medicine. In April, 1851, he became Professor of Clinical Surgery, and in 1867 received the title of Honorary Professor. Dr. Nélaton was appointed surgeon to the Emperor in 1866, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1867, and Senator in 1868. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences. It will be remembered how he detected the position of the bullet in the wound of Garibaldi's foot after the skirmish at Aspromonte in 1862. The late Mr. Richard Partridge, who also attended the case, thought no bullet was there; but Nélaton was right. The portrait is from a photograph by M. Reutlinger, of Paris.



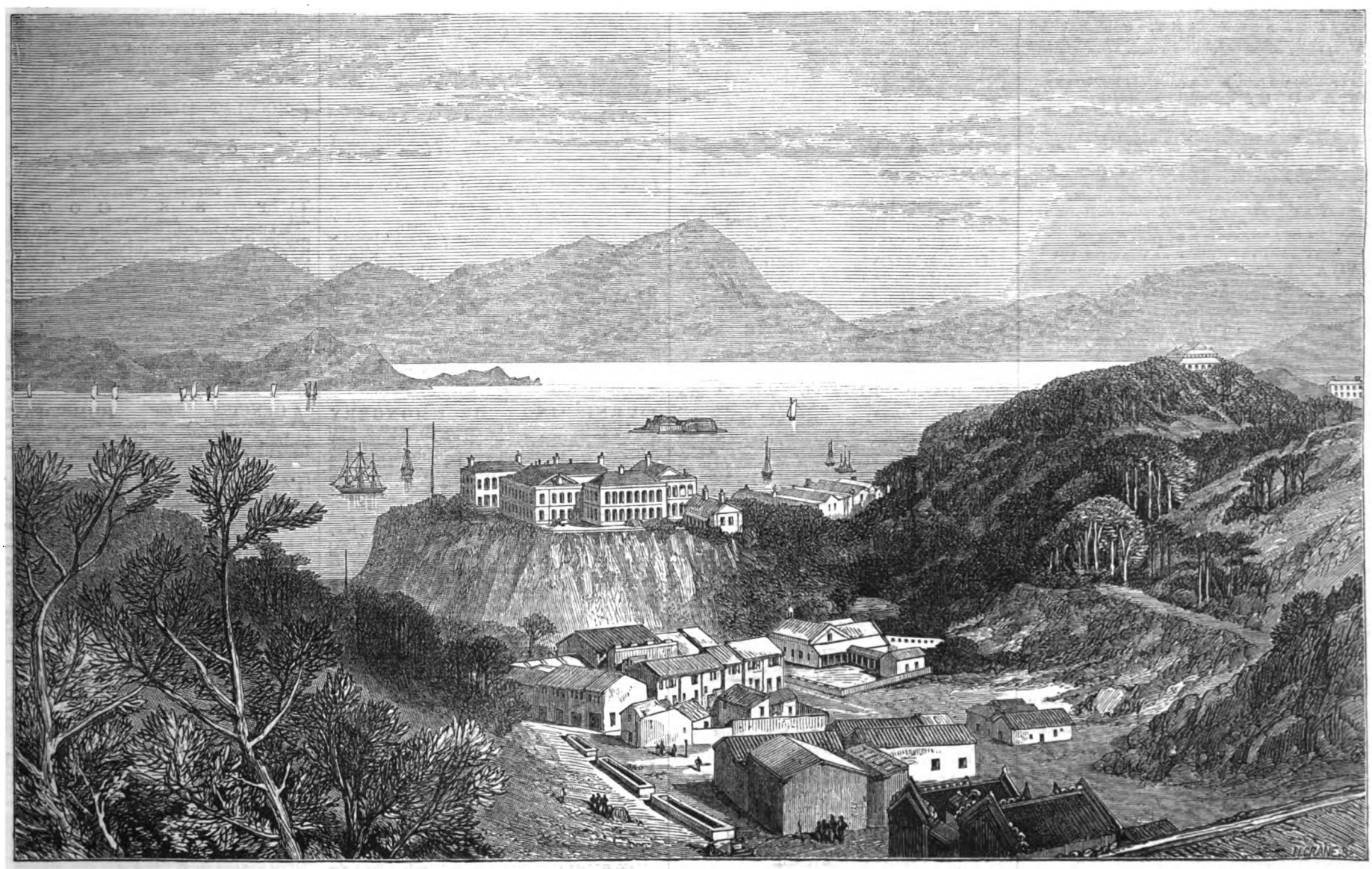
THE LATE DR. NELATON, FRENCH SURGEON.

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

There is always a pleasant fragrance of sentimental and sensuous delight hanging over the pictorial idea of a vineyard in the south of Europe, or on the green hills of the Rhine or Danube. The reality is quite as prosaic as that of the English "Apple Orchard," which is the subject of the large Engraving for our Extra Supplement. But there are many poetical and artistic traditions which have ever associated the classic culture of the vine with visions of a free and happy social life, combining rural simplicity of manners with refinement and grace, and with joyful effusions of gratitude for the bounty of Nature in due season. The vine, too, along with the olive, has been cherished as a symbol of peace as well as of plenty, but more especially as a token and instrument of harmless household mirth. If the view which we present this week of "Les Vendanges," in the sunny plains of Burgundy, or on the shores of the Gironde and the banks of the Garonne, should prove at all suggestive of these genial affections, which are perhaps more valuable to humanity than the actual use of fermented grape-juice as a cordial beverage, we do not think the most resolute teetotaller will have any fault to find with its effect. In a botanical and horticultural point of view, the habits of this beautiful plant, and the methods of assisting and directing its profitable growth, afford a very interesting study. The traveller on the Continent is often pleased to observe the different ways of training and supporting the vines in several parts of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain or Portugal. In Tuscany, for instance, they form elegant festoons between the boughs of standing fruit-trees in a row, while in Piedmont they are led to spread themselves over a trellis or hurdles placed in a horizontal position on the top of low stone pilasters, far up the steep sides of a mountain with a southern aspect; but in France they are tied to short stakes inserted in the ground near the roots of the plants, as is done with the English beans or peas; or the shoots are laid across, in the form of an arch, from one root to another, a little raised above the ground. The vine thrives best in a rocky or stony soil, with crevices into which its roots can thrust themselves as deep as possible in search of moisture and nutriment. For this purpose it is necessary to loosen the earth beneath with a pronged mattock or fork. But little manure is required, except the leaves and tendrils of the plant itself, which is a dainty creature, and a despiser of gross living. The vine is a vegetable of very lady-like habits and tastes; indeed, she is glorified by Barry Cornwall as a queen:—

> Sing! who sings
> To her who weareth a hundred rings?
> The Vine, boys, the Vine!

She is certainly a thing of beauty and of joy; and good sound wine, in moderate cups, has a right to make glad the heart of a sober man. But we could find something to be said in praise of our English native drink and the plants from which it is obtained. A Kentish hop-garden is quite as beautiful to look upon as the vineyards of Southern Europe. We should be inclined, for that matter, to say as much for a broad field of the bearded barley ripe unto the harvest; and the ordinary cheap produce of most Continental wine districts is less to our liking than "a drop of good beer."



NEW ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, HONG-KONG.

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PLACES NEAR BRADFORD VISITED BY THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE.

The opening of the yearly Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Bradford, on Wednesday week, and the inaugural address of the president, Professor A. W. Williamson, of University College, London, were reported in our last publication. The actual business of scientific discussion began, on Thursday week, with the delivery of the presidents' opening addresses in the different sections.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

In the Section of Mathematical and Physical Science Professor H. Smith, F.R.S., the president, gave an address, in the course of which he said the British Association should try to improve and extend scientific education. It had already appointed a committee to aid in the improvement of geometrical teaching in this country, and they had shown sound judgment in their work. Public opinion should be raised in favour of one definite text-book for schools, improving upon the old method of teaching geometry, and the British Association should give the whole weight of its influence to the proposed change. A good school course of education should include part or parts of physics, chemistry, and biology; a committee of the British Association to report on the teaching of natural science in schools. Science was not only practically useful, but was a good training for the mental faculties. It expanded the mind of the young and made them feel something of the greatness of the sublime regularity and the impenetrable mystery of the world in which they are placed. Thus it trained the growing faculties and aids in the education of the senses. He spoke of the aid given by the Government to museums and to zoology, and the very little aid it gave to physical science, adding that the Government should establish institutions to teach the latter. He hoped that pure mathematics would also come in for a modest share of State aid. The unphilosophical mind was seldom aware of the value of "original research"—that is to say, search after new truths for their own sake, without any reference to their commercial value or immediate usefulness. Euclid and Apollonius, he said, studied the nature of the curves formed when a cone was cut in various directions by a plain surface, the said curves being known as "conic sections." Had they been asked, "What was the use of these curves?" they could scarcely have given an answer, as conic sections had then no tendency to solve any scientific problem, and for 2000 years were of little value; yet they afterwards gave splendid results in solving scientific problems which beset Kepler. Without conic sections there would have been no Kepler; without Kepler no Newton; and without Newton no modern science.

CHEMISTRY: DYES.

In the Section of Chemical Science, Professor W. J. Russell read his address, which dealt with the history of the vegetable colouring matter found in madder. It had been in use from time immemorial, and was still one of the commonest and most important of dyes. It was obtained from a plant largely cultivated in many parts of the world for the sake of the colour it yields, and the special interest which now attached to it was that the chemist had lately shown how this natural colouring matter could be made in the laboratory as well as in the field—how, by using a by-product, which formerly was without value, thousands of acres could be liberated for the cultivation of other crops, and colouring matter which they formerly produced be cheaper and better prepared in the laboratory or in the manufactory. The colouring matter was first obtained by a chemist named Watt, in 1790. It appeared that there existed in the root two substances, which, when the plant dies, slowly act on each other, and develop the colouring matter. These were known as alizarin and porpurin. The president then traced the history of the researches which had resulted in the artificial production of alizarin. Last year artificial alizarin, equal in value to one fourth of the madder imported into England, was manufactured in this country; and this year the amount would be much larger. Thus was growing up a great industry which, far and wide, must exercise most important effects. Old and cumbrous processes must give place to newer ones; and, lastly, thousands of acres of land in many parts of the world will be relieved from the necessity of growing madder and be ready to receive a new crop. In this sense the theoretical chemist may be said to have increased the boundaries of the globe.

GEOLOGY: COAL.

In the Geological Section Professor Phillips dwelt upon the important results of the application of geological science to the coal and iron districts in the course of the past forty years; and, referring particularly to the coal question, he observed that to determine the extent of the British coal-fields, and the probable duration of the treasures which they yield, and to discover, if possible, other fields quite undreamed of by practical colliers, were problems which geology had been invited to solve, and that much progress had been made in these important inquiries by private research, and by the aid of a public commission. The questions most interesting to the community—the extent to which known coal-fields reached beneath superior strata, and the situation of other fields having no outcrop to the surface—could often be answered on purely geological grounds within not very wide limits of probability. But the experiment of testing it practically would be too costly for individual enterprise, while, if successful, it would benefit more than a county; and not only must a large outlay be provided for it, but arrangements made for persevering through several years in the face of many difficulties, and perhaps eventual disappointment. Still, sooner or later, he contended that the trial must be made, and that geology must direct the operation. He then passed in review the discoveries by which a knowledge of the earth's structure had been enlarged in the same period, and insisted upon the truth of the history revealed by geology as to the age of the world, measured not by the rotation or revolutions of planets, but a series of ages, slowly succeeding one another through an immensity of time. In concluding an interesting address the president pointed out that the one duty of geologists was to collect more and more accurate information, the fault to be avoided being the supposition that their work was in any department complete. Nothing, indeed, had yet been completed, except the extinction of a crowd of errors and the discovery of right methods of proceeding towards the acquisition of truth.

BIOLOGY: EVOLUTION.

The Biological Section was opened in the Church Institute by an address from Professor Allman, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., the president; and the business of the section was afterwards conducted in three departments—the department of zoology and botany, under the presidency of Dr. Allman; that of anatomy and physiology and the anthropological department, with the sectional vice-presidents, Dr. Rutherford and Dr. Beddoe, as chairmen. The address of Dr. Allman related to the present aspects of biology and the means of biological study. The importance of the study of development to the biologist as affording, rather than anatomy, the true key to the classification of animals, was referred to in the address; and the doctrine of evolution, which had given a new direction to biological study and must powerfully influence future researches, was the subject of his disquisition. He observed that the hypothesis of evolution might not yet be established on so sure a basis as to command instantaneous acceptance, and for a generalisation of such vast significance no one could be blamed in demanding for it a broad and indisputable foundation of facts. Whether, however, we did or did not accept it as fairly established, it was certain that it embraced a greater number of phenomena, and suggested a more satisfactory explanation of them, than any other hypothesis which had yet been proposed. With all the admiration of scientific men for the doctrine of evolution as one of the most fertile and comprehensive of philosophical hypotheses, they could not shut their eyes to the difficulties which lie in the way of accepting it to the full extent which had sometimes been claimed for it. It must be borne in mind that, though among some of the higher vertebrata they could trace back for some distance in geological time a continuous series of forms which might safely be regarded as derived from one another by gradual modification, as had been done so successfully by Professor Huxley in the case of the horse, yet the instances were very few in which such a sequence had been actually established, while the first appearance in the earth's crust of the various classes presented itself in forms which by no means belonged to the lowest or most generalised of their living representatives. Again, they must not lose sight of the hypothetical nature of those primordial forms in which the branches of their genealogical tree were regarded as taking their origin; and, while the doctrine of the recapitulation of ancestral forms had much probability, and harmonised with the other aspects of the evolution doctrine into a beautifully symmetrical system, it was one for which a sufficient number of actually observed facts had not yet been adduced to remove it altogether from the region of hypothesis. One of the chief difficulties in the way of the evolution doctrine, when carried to the extreme length for which some of its advocates contended, was the unbroken continuity of inherited life which it necessarily required through a period of time of such vastness that the mind of man was utterly incapable of comprehending it. They had no reason to suppose that the reproductive faculty in organised beings was endowed with unlimited power of extension; and yet, to go no further back than the Silurian period, the hypothesis required that in the same period the ancestors of the present living forms must have existed, and that their life had continued through all the ramifications of a single genealogical tree down to our own time. Was the faculty of reproduction so tenacious as all this? Had the strongest which had survived in the struggle for existence necessarily handed down to the strongest which should follow them the power of continuing as a perpetual heirloom the life which they had themselves inherited? Or had there been many total extinctions and many renewals of life? Or, finally, was the doctrine of evolution only a working hypothesis which, like certain algebraic fictions, might yet be of inestimable value as an instrument of research, furnishing the biologist with a key to the order and hidden forces of the world of life? What Leibnitz and Newton and Hamilton had been to the physicist had not Darwin been to the biologist? But, even accepting as a truth the doctrine of evolution, they must not attribute to it more than it could justly claim. No valid evidence had been adduced to lead to the belief that inorganic matter had been transformed into living, otherwise than as through the agency of a pre-existing organism, and there remained a residual phenomena still entirely unaccounted for. No physical hypothesis founded on any indisputable fact had yet explained the origin of the primordial protoplasm, and, above all, of its marvellous properties which render evolution possible. Natural selection, the struggle for existence, the survival of the fittest, would explain much, but not all. The properties with which the primordial protoplasm was endowed, its heredity, and its adaptivity for these properties, were their cause and not their effect. For because of this cause they had sought in vain among the physical forces surrounding them, until they were at last compelled to rest upon an independent volition, a far-seeing intelligent design.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

In this department the address of Professor Rutherford was of much practical interest. He said that he anticipated great additional results from the application of microscopical anatomy, and he contended that the time had arrived when all aims at hap-hazard discoveries must be abandoned. As to physiology, that and anatomy had until lately been taught by the same professors in our public schools. This practice had given to physiology a bias and an aspect eminently anatomical. That continued in many quarters even now, though it had been conclusively proved that the two subjects ought to be separated; and he trusted the day was not far distant when, in our medical schools, mathematics and physics would be insisted upon as absolutely essential elements in the preliminary education of the students. Until this was done, physiology would not advance in this country so rapidly as was desirable. Its progress would always greatly depend upon the education of medical men; for only those who were conversant with physics and chemistry, and acquainted with the phenomena of disease, or abnormal physical conditions, could handle physiology in all its branches. Referring to cerebral convolutions in the part of the brain which was believed to minister to intellecual manifestations, Dr. Rutherford enunciated the opinion that the recent researches of Professor Ferrier and others would make phrenology a deeply interesting study in future, and probably evolve a phrenological system, though one based upon different principles from those of the Galls and the Spurzheims. The present, he went on to say, was the Renaissance period of English physiology; but its researches were expensive as well as laborious and unremunerative. He suggested, therefore, to those who possessed wealth and were inclined to apply it for the benefit of society that, in view of the unselfish and philanthropic character of physiological labours, they could not do better than endow a physiological laboratory in connection with Owens College, Manchester. It was a most desirable thing that the possessor of the human body should know something respecting it, not only because it suggested material for thought, but because he might greatly profit from a knowledge of the conditions of health. The thorough adoption of hygienic measures, or measures to preserve individuals in the highest state of health, could not be mooted until a knowledge of fundamental physiological principles had found its way into every family. England had taken the lead in the attempt to diffuse sound knowledge on the subject, and we might anticipate that this would contribute to enabling our country to maintain her rank among the nations; for every step calculated to improve the physiological state of the individual must inevitably contribute to make the nation successful.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The opening address of Dr. Beddoe was on the anthropology of Yorkshire, and threw much light on the subject of local ethnology. He enunciated the opinion that the long-headed remains found in barrows belonged to the Brigantes, and rejected the existence in Yorkshire of any descendants of Romans; and he gave very interesting details of the apportionment in the existing population of Anglian and Scandinavian elements, with a comparison of ancient skulls and living men.

GEOGRAPHY: ASIA.

In the Geographical Section an address was delivered by the president, Sir Rutherford Alcock, who, after some introductory remarks, said—We may congratulate ourselves that each year many geographical explorations sensibly diminish the extent of unknown territory, and by so much not only facilitate the development of a constantly increasing commerce, but largely contribute to the diminution of causes of national contention in the application of treaties and the determination of boundaries. We have had several very striking examples of this within the past year. It has been well said that the surveyor is likely to do more in future than soldiers to prevent war; and the more frequently the scientific geographer precedes negotiations the less ground there will be for doubt or disputes about boundaries—a most fertile subject of quarrel in all ages. Is it not quite certain, for instance, that if accurate and complete surveys had been made of the straits between Vancouver Island and the American coast, and appended to the Treaty of 1846, which was intended to settle the Oregon boundary, with a line drawn exactly where it was intended the delimitation should take place by the negotiators, no dispute could have arisen? The result of Sir Frederick Goldsmid's geographical labours in the east of Persia during the past year has added another example of the inestimable political value of accurate geographical surveys. In Asia, more than any other country perhaps, is this necessity felt. The latest news from Constantinople brings the gratifying intelligence that the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia have mutually agreed to refer their contentions about the boundaries between the two States to a mixed commission of this kind. The delimitation fixed by the British Government on the Upper Oxus by similar action is a pledge of peace with Russia. These are so many triumphs of an enlightened policy, by which disputed boundaries are settled not by the sword, but by geographical observations, the accuracy of which cannot be contested. In this case it is rendered the more difficult and all the more important, politically, because, as Colonel Yule has recently demonstrated, the whole geography of the region of the Upper Oxus and surrounding country has been falsified by Klaproth. In all the pseudo travels that he invented he had imposed alike upon the British and the Russian Governments; and the consequence of such falsification might have been most fatal, for it vitiated the maps of the Russian Government, and with it their diplomacy. Fortunately, our own information of the geography of the trans-Himalayan regions had so much improved since Klaproth exercised his ingenuity, that it became possible not only to show where the falsification existed, but how one great source of error had arisen. There is no nation, perhaps, which has so much reason to value geographical science and the art of map-making at a high rate as the Russian. In these mysterious and hitherto inaccessible regions of Inner or Central Asia geographical knowledge is almost a necessary qualification for any Power which seeks further intercourse and access. To Russia, of course, it is matter of primary importance, situated as she is in direct contact, along all her southern border, with the nomad races which occupy the vast region stretching across the continent between her and all the southern ports and seas; but scarcely more so, perhaps, than to Great Britain, as another great Asiatic Power, the only one of equal pretensions, strength, and influence in the East, by its command of Western resources and Asiatic territory. A knowledge of the geography of the regions lying between the Caspian and the Amoor is, indeed, power of the most valuable kind. Thus, whether for conquest or for commerce, geography is the best ally and a necessary pioneer. The latest advance in this direction of Russia is fixed at present at Kulja, where she has established an important trading centre. This has been obviously dictated by a knowledge of geographical features giving her access to Eastern Turkestan. Geography, it is clear, therefore, in these regions, is the right hand of rulers and of generals, and determines alike the march of armies and advance of merchants. Nothing can be done by either without its aid. It is impossible, however, not to admire the energy and indomitable spirit with which Russia, claiming and freely using all the assistance scientific geography can give, utilises the knowledge thus secured. Persia at the present day offers striking illustration of the influence of physical causes over the progress of civilisation and the destinies of nations. Whatever may be the designs of Russia in her advances on Central Asia, it must be clear by this time that it is with her, and not with the nominal rulers of the States her armies have overrun, that we must count in any steps we may meditate for the peaceful prosecution of commerce. One of the great questions of the hour is how best and most expeditiously to open up practicable roads from the plains of India to Central Asia, on the west to Turkestan, and eastwards to the borders of Thibet, or by British Burmah across the Shan to the western provinces of China. But access to the markets of Central Asia is by far the most urgent and important; for the southern route through Burmah, were all difficulties overcome (and they are neither few nor slight), promises little in comparison with a more direct outlet for the Assam teas and an interchange of goods and produce with the populations of Thibet, Turkestan, and Central Asia generally. Across the Himalayan barrier it appears there is a choice of more than one or two practicable passes; and through Sikkim to the vicinity of Thibet offers the fewer difficulties, and in every respect promises the most speedy results with a moderate outlay. Other routes to the west, leading to Badakshan, and one by Ladak to Turkestan (where we have already an energetic and enterprising British representative in Mr. Shaw), and through the valley and passes of the Chitral, are beset by many difficulties, physical and political, but not more than a powerful Government like India may surmount. There seems every hope that within a few months something effective may be done to open a trade-route through Sikkim and make the passes practicable. All that seems to be required is a branch railroad from the other side of the Kooshteen, where the Eastern Bengal Railway touches the Ganges, on through fertile Rungpore to the foot of the hills, and a road through the pass to the border, where a fair could be established and a trading station. Any direct access beyond the Thibetan border can only, in the present condition of affairs, be obtained by diplomatic action at Pekin. As for Asia, in general, Sir Rutherford Alcock observed that no doubt the battle of trade between England and Russia must be mainly fought through Persia and Central Asia, and the country which could most influence the making of new roads, and of railways along those courses, would be the most successful. As far as Russia was concerned, no doubt she would exercise her protective policy. England did not care so much about protection so long as she could hold her own. He hoped that she would endeavour to forward her various interests by means of a communication across the Himalaya into Central Asia.

POLITICAL ECONOMY: POOR LAW—LABOUR QUESTION.

The president for the Section of Economic Science and Statistics was the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., Vice-President of the Council for Education. His opening address

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was delivered, on Saturday, in St. George's Hall. After some remarks on the connection between statesmanship, or political science, and the facts and principles of social economy, he proceeded to review what should be the deliberations in that section. He thought they should aim to promote the economic well-being of the community. With regard to sanitary improvement, he said—Much remains to be done in that direction; but we may take comfort from the fact that our aim is higher than it used to be; for we are aiming now, not merely at preventing death, but at making life of better worth by making it more healthy. It is not the victims of disease that we are to consider, but those who are living sufferers from its ravages. The prevalence of preventible disease throughout the country is terrible to think of. It is most desirable that all the projects for sanitary improvements proposed by political thinkers or by practical politicians should at once be tested by scientific laws, and by men who are accustomed to work out scientific experiments. There was another subject he wished to allude to. Mr. Morris and Professor Levi had argued that, considering the progress of the well-being of the community, we ought to expect more diminution in pauperism than we have yet seen. There was already a diminution, and he was hopeful that it would be shown to a greater extent within a short period; "but," added Mr. Forster, "I am rather anxious—I may be thought heretical when I say I am rather anxious that, in our objection to the evils which accompany the poor law, we shall not go to the extent of thinking that we could do without a poor law. The objections to the poor law are evident, for they lie upon the surface. I fear it is quite true that the poor law does encourage want of thrift, and that, to some extent, it tends to deaden, weaken, or render less likely the proper performance of domestic duties. These are strong objections, and require that the reason for a poor law should not be weak. But I think there is a strong reason for a poor law. I do not believe, in the present state of civilisation, that it is safe or right for any country to exist without the acknowledgment of the principle of a family—without the acknowledgment that a man shall have a right to live, and that absolute destitution should be prevented. Few of us are really aware what an advantage the acknowledgment of that principle has been to this country. On comparing the social struggles and political convulsions in other countries with those of our own, I believe we shall find that one great reason why we have got through those struggles, or why we have had reform in place of revolution, has been that the large body of the people have known that that right was acknowledged—the right to live." Proceeding to deal with disputes between capital and labour, he noticed that it had been proposed to have a league of capitalists against labourers. "That," said Mr. Forster, "is a remedy which I should much regret to see applied. A league of labourers against capitalists has been talked about at meetings and in newspapers, but I do not believe in its possibility. But if anything would make it possible it would be a league of capitalists against labourers, and such opposing leagues would be one of the greatest calamities which could befall this country. I believe if such a contest were to take place it would be conducted with equal recklessness on both sides. The very possibility of such an occurrence as that makes me take some additional comfort from one political measure with which I have had to do. If there were anything like opposition throughout the country there would be an endeavour made by each party to clutch the power of the law—to aim at legislative measures. Something, however, has been done towards lessening the power of legislation on either side by giving the rank and file of each the protection of the ballot. Undoubtedly there ought to be perfect freedom in selling labour. That implies that there should be perfect freedom in combination. I believe there was no greater mistake ever committed than the attempt to prevent a man agreeing with his fellow-workmen as to the conditions upon which they would like to sell their labour. But there ought also to be perfect freedom to refuse to buy. In our efforts to secure that freedom there is a danger to be guarded against. We must not try to get the law to do what it cannot rightly, or cannot, in fact, effectually do. We can make use of law to protect the Queen's subjects against bodily harm, against physical violence; but it is no use attempting to protect men against persuasion or even against moral intimidation. They can only protect themselves, and if the law strives to do that which they should do for themselves it will surely fail, and probably create among those over whom it attempts to exercise its power a feeling of interference with their reasonable liberty. Nor must we look for a remedy in exceptional legislation." The right hon. gentleman commented on the conferences at Geneva, noticing that hardly any Englishman took part in them, and afterwards alluded to the subject of co-operation, instancing the success of building societies He continued—"I cannot leave this labour question without some allusion to the movement among the rural population. It must be acknowledged by any person, however opposed to the movement, that it shows the progress that has been made even in Mr. Arch's meetings and speeches, and in the statement which has been circulated, setting forth views which I regret to see. Still, there has been progress compared with the state of things forty years ago, when there were rick-burnings in the western and southern counties. I confess I am not sorry that there is a movement among the agricultural population. I do not think their employers are to blame. They have acted as other employers would have done, and in some cases better, because they have been brought into closer contact with their people. I think sympathy ought to be shown to both parties. If the labourer deserves it, so does the farmer, because his condition is not such that he can make a large increase in money payment. It is a favourable feature in the movement that the landlords are in a position which enables them to act as moderators between the two sides; and it has occurred to me that an interesting subject of inquiry would be, how far the rent paid for the land affects the wages of the agricultural labourer." The right hon. gentleman concluded with a reference to the loss which economic science had sustained in the death of Mr. Mill.

MECHANICS: STEEL.

In the Mechanical Science Section the opening address was delivered by Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S. It was occupied with the nature, properties, and application of modern steel, and embraced the details of the committee appointed some years ago by the Institute of Civil Engineers, of which Mr. Barlow was a member. The president referred to the utility of steel for shipbuilding, boiler-making, guns, crank-axles, and bridges in replacing cast and wrought iron. There was a good attendance of engineers, many of whom were distinguished men, and some of whom spoke on the restrictions placed on the use of steel by the Board of Trade, which, it was hoped, would soon be relaxed. A hope was also expressed that the British Association would use its influence in calling attention to the subject. The papers on the sand-blast process for cutting hard substances excited considerable interest. Specimens were handed round for distribution, and a discussion ensued on the extent to which the blast could be used for mining and other purposes.

The sections above mentioned were occupied, day by day, with the reading of essays and reports contributed by individual members, and with debates upon them. Some of the most important were these:—By Captain Markham, R.N., on Arctic voyages and researches, and the wreck of the Polaris and wonderful rescue of the crew; by Professor Ferrier, on the localisation of the different functions of thought in the brain; by Mr. Delmar Morgan, on Russian accounts of Khiva and Turcomania; by Sir F. Goldsmid, on recent journeys in Persia, by Mr. W. T. Blandford, on the deserts of Persia, and by Major St. John, on trade routes in Persia; by Mr. Norman Lockyer, on the elements of the sun; by a chemical committee on the treatment of sewage; by Signor Guido Cora, on the equatorial lakes of Africa, with a letter from Sir Samuel Baker, and a report of Lieutenant Cameron's African East Coast Aid Expedition on the track of Dr. Livingstone; by Commander Davis, on the voyage of the Challenger, and deep sea soundings; and by Mr. W. Firth, on coal-cutting by machinery. There were also lectures delivered on Friday and Monday evenings in St. George's Hall; by Professor Williamson, on fossil coal plants and the formation of coal; by Dr. Siemens, on the nature of fuel, and economy in its use; and by Prosessor Maxwell, on molecules. There was a ball on Tuesday, and a concert on Wednesday evening. The Archbishop of York preached before the Association on Sunday.

The meetings of the general committee of the Association for its business were held in the mornings. It was resolved that the Congress of next year should be held at Belfast, and Professor Tyndall was elected president. The Congress of 1875 is to take place at Bristol.

A page of Engravings in this Supplement shows several places at no great distance from Bradford which were available for excursions. The Bowling Ironworks are situated close to the town, but are not so extensive as the Low Moor Ironworks, referred to in our notice of Bradford last week, in which four thousand men are employed. Saltaire, a village or town built in connection with a great factory, established by Sir Titus Salt, is at Shipley, in Airedale, on the railway between Leeds and Bradford, and on the banks of the Aire. The factory building is handsome, of Italian architecture, and of immense size, 550ft. long and six stories in height. It is entirely fireproof, being of stone, with iron supporting pillars, with a cast-iron roof, and covers a space of twelve acres. About 3000 hands are employed here, chiefly in the manufacture of alpaca goods, but partly in that of woollen stuffs. The town, built on purpose for the accommodation of the factory workpeople, is a model of convenience and substantial comfort, with a Congregational church, a Mechanics' Institute, and excellent schools.

The other scenes represented in our Engravings belong to the North Riding of Yorkshire. Skipton, in the wild Craven district, towards the borders of Lancashire, between the sources of the Ribble and the Wharfe, has the remains of an old feudal castle, that of the powerful Cliffords, sometime Earls of Cumberland, and great persons in the reigns of our Plantagenet Kings. A portion of the castle, built in the reign of Henry VIII., is still fit for habitation; the older part is of the time of Edward II. Ripon, a small town of 6000 people, is situated twelve miles north of Harrogate, and twice that distance north of Leeds. It was once a residence of the Archbishop of York, and is now a Bishop's see. Its cathedral, begun in the twelfth and nearly completed in the thirteenth century, was partly rebuilt between 1454 and 1604; a restoration was effected by Sir Gilbert Scott ten years ago. It is a fine example of English ecclesiastical architecture. The beautiful ruins of Fountains Abbey, within the demesne of Studley Royal, the seat of the Marquis of Ripon, are two miles from this town. The Abbey was founded in 1334, by the Cistercians or Reformed Benedictine monks, under the advice and sanction of St. Bernard; it became one of the wealthiest and proudest of monastic establishments, but was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII., and its Abbot was shortly afterwards hanged at Tyburn for heading a rebellion. Barden Tower and Bolton Abbey should have been mentioned as near Skipton, in Wharfedale; here also is the violent little river Strid, with its steep rocky banks, which are the subject of a sketch. There is a story of the death of a boy, the only son and heir of William Fitz Duncan, from being dragged back by a greyhound he held in a leash while attempting to leap the Strid, and this legend of "the boy of Egremond" is connected by tradition with the founding of Bolton Priory, in 1153, for a convent of Augustinian monks. The ruins of Bolton Abbey Church are associated with Wordsworth's romantic narrative poem, "The White Doe of Rylstone." Barden Tower was a stronghold of the Cliffords already named; it was the residence of "the Shepherd Lord" who chose a recluse life, in the time of Henry VII. and his successor. At the sources of the river Aire, seven miles from Settle, are Malham Caves and Gordale Scar, the picturesque scenery of which is beheld with astonishment by the tourist. The limestone cliffs of Gordale are 300 ft. high, and overhang their base as much as 30 ft.; the stream forms a series of waterfalls, cutting its way deep through opposing ledges of rock. The town of Settle is a good place from which to explore the natural and antiquarian curiosities of the Craven district of West Yorkshire.

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD AT DUBLIN.

It will be remembered that at the Wimbledon-common meeting of the National Rifle Association this year the challenge shield given by Lord Elcho for a yearly international competition between the chosen eight marksmen of England, Ireland, and Scotland, was won by the Irish Eight. This victory has been the cause of just feelings of national exultation in Ireland; and the reception of the challenge shield at Dublin on Thursday week, when it had arrived from London, having been previously brought from the Vienna Exhibition, was an occasion of some interest. The shield was that day removed from the London and North-Western Railway Company's stores to the Mansion House. A procession was formed at the North Wall, the shield being placed on a gun-carriage drawn by eight horses, and preceded by detachments of the 14th Hussars and the 34th Regiment, with the band of the latter, and followed by detachments of the same regiments. The procession passed through the principal thoroughfares of the north city, including the North Circular-road, Mountjoy-square, Rutland-square, and Sackville-street, over Carlisle Bridge, up Westmoreland-street, Grafton-street, and St. Stephen's-green, to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation were in waiting on the steps to receive it. The procession was loudly cheered at intervals along the route, especially at Nelson's Pillar, in Sackville-street. There was a distinguished company at the Mansion House—including Mr. Parsons, adjutant of the English Eight; Captain Knox, captain of the Irish Twenty; Captain Field, captain of the English Twenty; and Mr. Braddell, secretary of the Ulster Rifle Association. Mr. Justice Barry, Major-General Cunningham, the Mayors of Limerick and Waterford, and Major Arthur B. Leech were also present. When the shield had been carried into the Mansion House on the shoulders of the Irish team—the band meanwhile playing "St. Patrick's Day"—Major Leech read an address to the Lord Mayor expressing the pleasure felt by the council of the Irish Rifle Association in placing the shield in his Lordship's custody. His Lordship having replied, Mr. Rigby, one of the Irish Eight, presented a beautiful miniature in gold of the shield to Major Leech, as an acknowledgment of his great services to the Irish Eight. Major Leech replied, and the proceedings terminated. A banquet was given, in the evening, at the Mansion House, at which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was present.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with seven codicils, of her Majesty, Caroline Auguste, Empress Dowager of Austria, born Princess of Bavaria, who died at Vienna on Feb. 9 last, was proved in London, on the 15th inst., by Count Philipp Cavriani, the sole executor named in the fourth codicil, the personalty subject to the jurisdiction of the English Court being sworn under £8000. The will and codicils contain very numerous specific and pecuniary legacies, as well to her many descendants as to the ladies and gentlemen attached to the Court and in attendance on her, and to most of her dependants; there are also a great many charitable bequests. The testatrix names as her universal heir her grandson the Archduke Carl Ludwig; and among the legatees may be mentioned her grandson the Emperor of Austria, the Empress Elisabeth, her great-grandson the Crown Prince Rudolph, her great-granddaughter the Archduchess Gisela, her grandson the Emperor of Brazil, her grand-daughter-in-law the Empress Charlotte, and the Dowager Queen of Sweden. To the Imperial Exchequer at Vienna she bequeaths the consecrated rose received by her from Pope Pius VII. at Rome, in 1819, and to the Exchequer at Munich the trowel sent to her by Leo XII. in 1827, after it had served him at the closing of the Holy Porte. In connection with a bequest to the Caroline Institution for Soldiers' Daughters, she directs that nationalities must in no case be considered, as for her there is only one Austrian army, the army which her husband thanked when on his dying bed. There is a direction that 5000 holy masses should be read for her, and 5000 florins are set apart for this purpose. The deceased Empress expresses a wish that, if possible, on the occasion of her corpse lying in state, her face may be covered with a veil; and the Archduke Carl Ludwig is requested to choose a keepsake for each of his children, "though the eldest will be too young to remember her long; but they will be told that their father was the favourite of the old great-grandmama, that she loved him dearly as well. May he and his brothers, in spite of reproach and derision, confess to their Saviour, live more for duty than ambition, advantages, or pleasure, and always give pleasure to their parents!"

The will, with three codicils, of Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., of Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor-gardens, was proved, on the 12th inst., by Colonel James Keith Fraser, the Hon. Albert Henry Petre, and Charles Gatliff, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the representative Church body of the Church of Ireland for six large parishes in the west of Ireland to be named by Mr. Alfred M'Dermott, of Dublin; all his plate and plated articles, Elkington ware, and linen of the Howard family with the coronet to his cousin, the present Earl of Wicklow; and there are many other legacies. All his freehold and personal property in Ireland he gives to the Hon. Mrs. Howard for life, and at her death to her second son, Cecil Howard, the brother of the Earl of Wicklow. The residue of his property testator leaves to his stepson, Colonel Fraser.

The will of Sir John William Hamilton Anson, Bart., late of Birch Hall, Lancashire, and of Portland-place, who was killed in the railway accident at Wigan, on Aug. 2, was proved, on the 19th inst., by the Ven. George Henry Grenville Anson, Archdeacon of Manchester, Denis William Packe Beresford, and Sir William Reynell Anson (the son), the acting executors, the personal estate (including leaseholds) being sworn under £30,000. The testator has devised the Birch Hall estate to his eldest son, William Reynell, for life, and immediately after his decease to his first and every other son according to seniority in tail male; the residue of his property, subject to various legacies and directions, he gives to his wife for life, and at her death among such of their children as she shall appoint, other than the eldest son.

The will of Mr. Henry Wheeler, late of Bolingbroke House, Wandsworth-common, was proved on the 18th inst. by Mrs. Portia Wheeler, the relict, Thomas Edward Scudamore, and Augustus Wheeler, the son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, a pecuniary legacy of £500 and an annuity of £1500; to each of his daughters £10,000; to his sons Edward and Francis, £18,000 each; to each of his other sons £15,000, and the residue of his property to his children equally.

The will of William French, formerly of Stamford, Lincolnshire, and late of Tulse-hill, was proved on the 6th inst. by John Fraser and George Richards, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each free of duty to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the building fund of the Stamford, Rutland, and General Infirmary.

The will and two codicils of Joshua John Peele, banker, of Shrewsbury, were proved at the district registry, Shrewsbury, on the 13th ult., by Cecil Peele, George de Courcy Peele, and Edmund Cresswell Peele, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his widow, Cecilia Peele, certain furniture, an immediate legacy, and an annuity of £600; to his sons Ernest Moultrie and Arthur John £4000 each; to each of his grandchildren, £500; and the residue to his three sons, Cecil, George de Courcy, and Edmund Creswell.

The *Gazette* contains an order from the Secretary of State abolishing Tonbridge fair, which has heretofore been annually held on Oct. 11.

Mr. Scudamore denies that there is any truth in the rumour that the Post-Office authorities are making inquiries with a view to the purchase of the Atlantic cables.

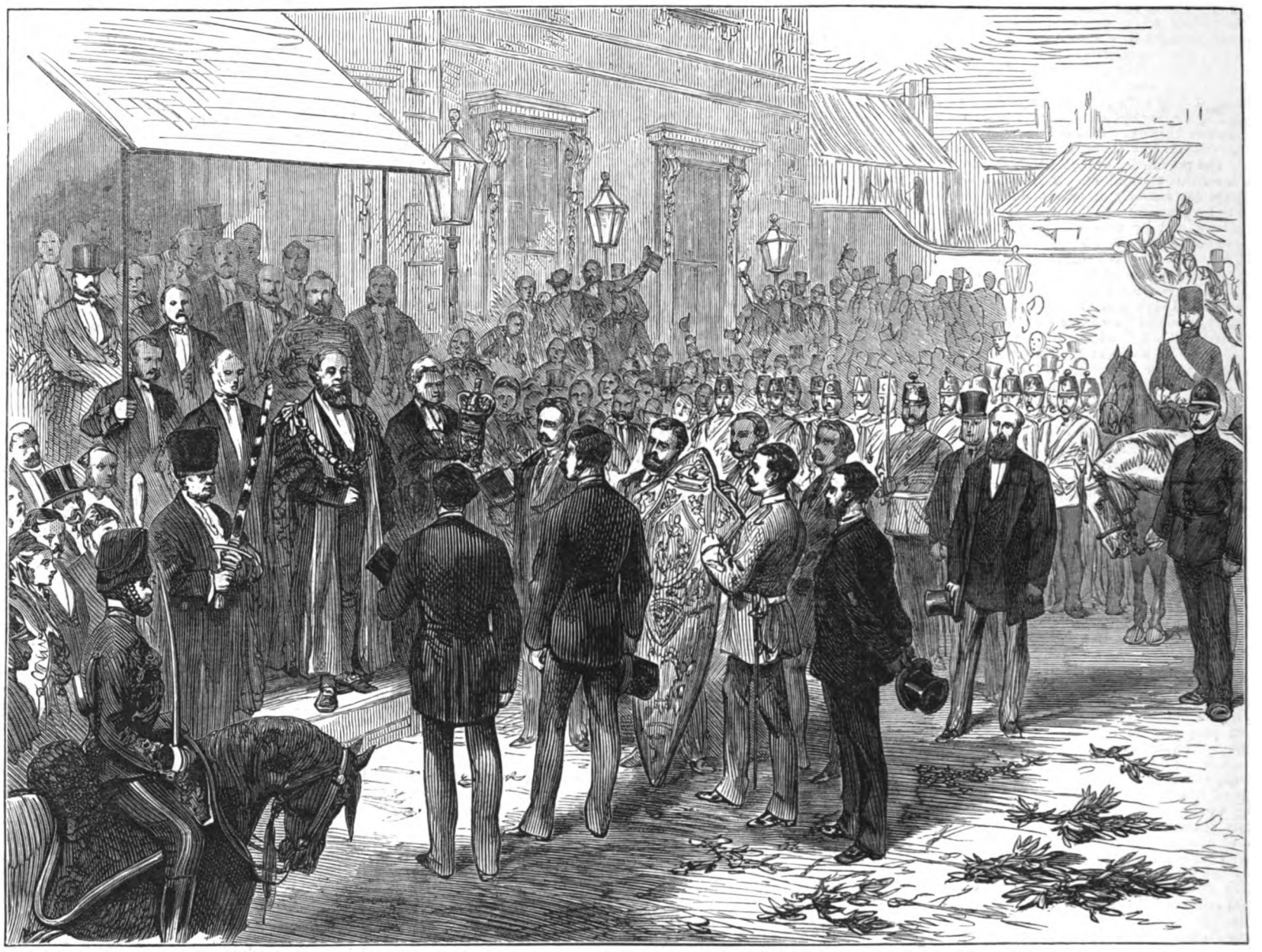
At a meeting of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company it has been decided to purchase the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, which originally cost £600,000, for £6000.

Archdeacon Hill has given to the Chesterfield Hospital the rent of coal at Barlborough, for the term of twenty years, at £1000 per acre, with a reserved minimum rent of £100 per year.

At Gibraltar the Board of Health has decided that all vessels from Marseilles, Toulon, Cette, and other southern ports of France shall be subjected to five days' quarantine.

There was an admirable exhibition of cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, dogs, poultry, and roots, yesterday week, at the Oswestry District Agricultural show. The silver cups and other prizes were awarded by the Earl of Bradford.

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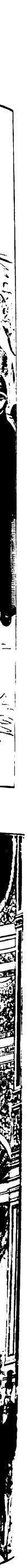


RECEPTION OF THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD BY THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.



THE VIENNA EXHIBITION: THE ENGLISH COURT.

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AN APPLE

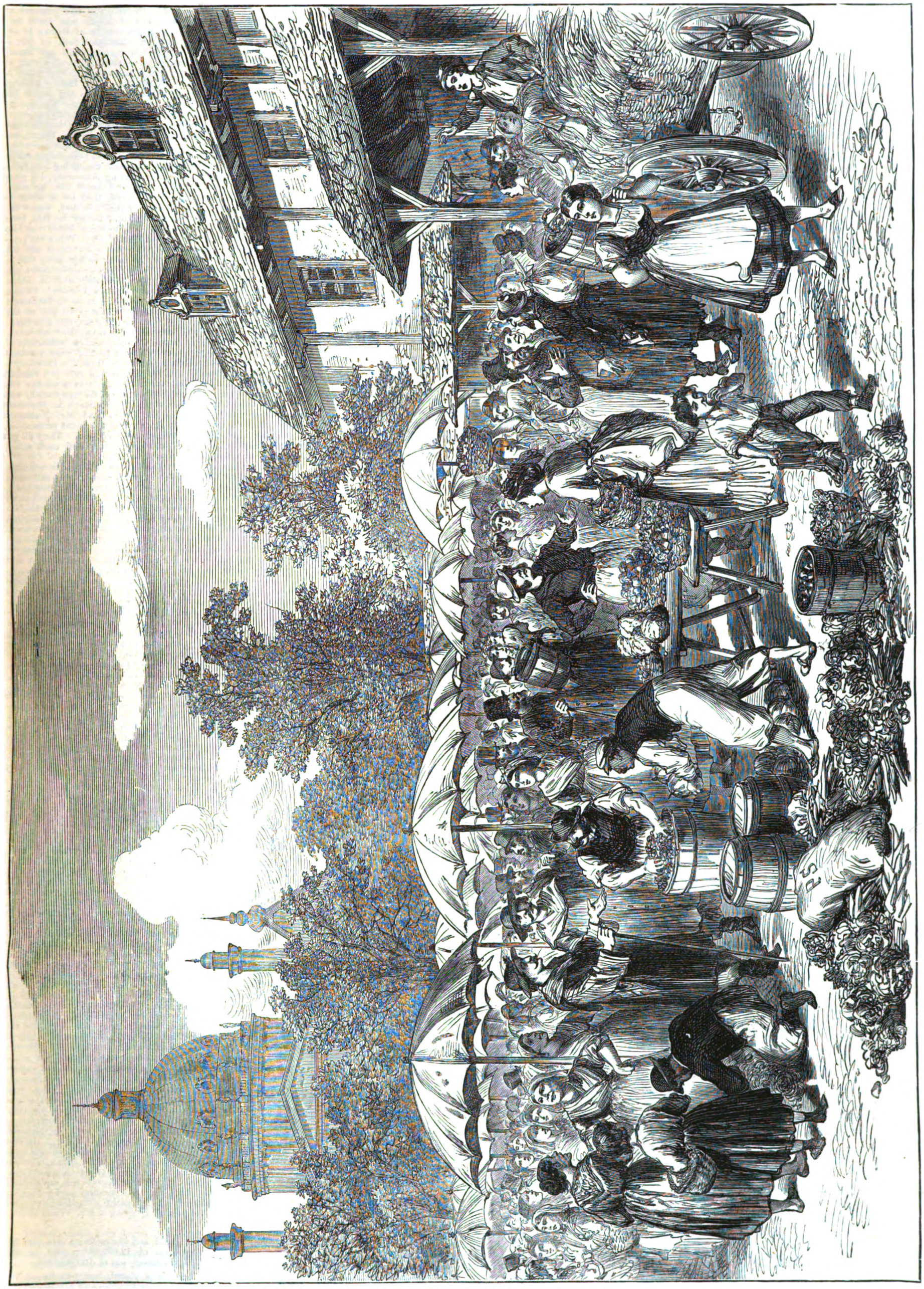
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ORCHARD.

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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET, VIENNA.

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THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 22.

In the same manner as some of our first London and provincial firms have contributed their choice fabrics, furniture, and decorative work to the adornment of the British Commission House, the leading French exhibitors have furnished and decorated at their own private cost the pavilion of their Commissioner, which occupies one of the open courts on the south-west side of the Industrial Palace. The court in question, which has been transformed into a tastefully-arranged garden with a monumental fountain, and pieces of statuary grouped here and there, is entered through a remarkably elegant wrought-iron gateway in the Renaissance style. The pavilion, a compound of iron and brick work, is not handsome from an architectural point of view, but once inside one can but admit the pre-eminence of French decorative art. The grand salon de reception is especially gorgeous with its Boucher panels and ceiling, its elegant Louis XV. furniture and hangings en suite, contributed by Sallandrouze de Lamornais, Braquenie, and Flaissier, the former of whom rivals the State establishment of the Gobelins in the splendour of his manufactures. The salle à manger, adorned à la Rénaissance, has its buffet decorated with goblets and vases of ruby glass by Pelletier, and faiences by Barbinet and Collinot. The little Oriental salon, which is fitted up with excellent taste, is moreover replete with imitation Chinese and Japanese lacquer and metal work, while in the commissioner's cabinet de travail furnished with carved oak, we find a handsome bronze inkstand and numerous artistic bronze paper-weights, contributed by Denière.

The finest bronzes to be found in the French pavilion are certainly those of Denière and Barbedienne. The stall of the latter inside the industrial palace is, as I mentioned last week, one of the marvels of the French court. It consists of a dais-like structure, supported by Venetian masts, encased in purple velvet and mounted on an estrade carpeted with green, and surrounded by stands covered with green velvet. Phidias, Michael Angelo, Ghiberti, and Pradier are represented here by reproductions of their most famous works. At one corner rises the lifesize statue of the Emperor Augustus gathering his toga around him; and at another the well-known figure of the melancholy Italian youth listlessly carrying his mandolin, whom the sculptor has fitly named "Il Pensieroso." Between the two rise the Ghiberti doorways of the Florentine baptistery, two wonderful specimens of artistic workmanship in bronze, and perhaps the gems of M. Barbedienne's collection. Around them is a legion of busts, statues, and statuettes of gods, heroes, and graceful nymphs, with a number of elegant chandeliers, candelabra, and lamps. Some of the finest works are in tinted bronze, and one of the most successful examples of this class is a bust of the celebrated Bianca Capello. The modelling of the flesh is thoroughly artistic, while the decorative character of the costume, which is arranged and rendered with great skill, gives ample scope for variation of tint, and silver, gold, and black bronze are alike employed to advantage. Many of M. Barbedienne's bronze castings are works of art of the highest class; and it is noticeable that in many cases the amount of metal has been reduced by skilful management to a minimum, being often not much thicker than cardboard. Among the chandeliers of different coloured bronze, one of the finest, intended for a hall or lobby, has its central lamp surmounted by a cone of opal glass, which serves at once as a shade and a reflector; the lamp itself, which is of an amphora shape, being embellished with ormoulu and silver. At the corners are four smaller lamps of similar design with opal glass globes, and the entire chandelier is crowned by an elegant corona, connected with the central glass cone by links of silvered bronze.

Midway between the two stalls of Christofle and Barbedienne, which give such a marked character to the French portion of the nave, a small door on the north leads into a covered court, where the French carriage-builders have their display, and beyond which the Municipality of the city of Paris exhibits plans, photographs, paintings, and drawings of many of the principal edifices of the French capital. Among the vehicles the most noteworthy is, perhaps, the grand state carriage built by Binder Frères for the Emperor Francis Joseph, all the appointments of which are truly magnificent. The large salle where the Parisian municipality has its exhibition is preceded by a somewhat smaller salle, where the French Ministry of Public Works has collected together a series of plans and drawings of the great engineering works which have been undertaken in France since the Exhibition of 1867. The display, which is most interesting, includes several sheets of the grand geological chart of France, the completion of which was announced not long ago to the Academy of Sciences by the Minister of Public Works. This gigantic work, which has been accomplished under the direction of M. Elie de Beaumont, assisted by several eminent mining engineers and officials of the School of Mines, is naturally of great value, it being, indeed, impossible to exaggerate its importance to the mining, metallurgical, and agricultural interests of the country.

The city of Paris exhibits both largely and effectively. Plans, elevations, and photographs of the churches, the mairies, the theatres, the markets, the schools, the fountains, and the bridges that have been erected or restored of late years will be found here in large numbers, together with the six principal designs for the rebuilding of the Hôtel de Ville. There is also a large and admirably-executed plan in relief of the city of Paris itself, including not merely the woods of Boulogne and Vincennes, but extending, on the one hand, beyond Mont Valérien, and on the other to the banks of the Marne. The Vendôme column, the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, and other buildings destroyed by the Commune, are shown intact on their old sites. The height of a six-story house on this model is upwards of an inch and a half, and the average breadth of the streets about one inch. The fine-art section of this exhibition includes innumerable copies of stained-glass windows and paintings for wall and ceiling decoration, with models of statuettes, brackets, and the like, and is, perhaps, the most interesting collection of all.

To the left of the salle one finds a smaller apartment, containing the laces and muslins of Tarare, followed by the gallery in which the silks of Lyons are displayed. The latter, a mere temporary construction, was completely inundated by the storm of June 20, which irremediably spoiled two thirds of the fabrics exhibited. The lower part of the adjoining transverse gallery is filled with woollen fabrics sent by Elbeuf, Sedan, Vienne, and Roubaix; also velvet from Amiens, and carpets and stuffs for upholstery manufactured at Nimes and Turcoing. The upper end is set aside for the "articles de Paris" described in my last week's letter

On the other side of the salle devoted to the exhibition of the Parisian municipality the French Ministry of Public Instruction makes its display, composed of the class-books used in the Government schools, models of educational establishments, and specimens of the work performed by the scholars. Appropriately enough, one finds close by the gymnastic apparatus and appliances sent by the Parisian Professor Eugène Paz, the counterparts of those used in all the French Lycées. The gallery of chemical products is naturally but a succession of stalls in which perfumery, acids, salts, soap, stearine, petroleum, starch, gums, resin, and substances used in dyeing are displayed. Several of the perfumers have prettily-arranged cases; but the gallery contains little of importance save some wonderful varnishes which an Englishman, Mr. Hadfield, of Sevres, exhibits, and which have been pronounced to be the finest in the Exhibition. Passing rapidly through the gallery one finds on the opposite side another large covered court, the lower end of which is filled with harps, organs, pianos, and brass musical instruments of every description, the upper part being set aside for furniture and decorative designs. Here again the excellent taste of French upholsterers and designers becomes evident. Designs and furniture alike are often wonderfully simple and yet wonderfully gorgeous—the great effect being obtained by a pure harmony or judicious contrast of colours. France, M. du Sommerard declares, has carried off one fourth of all the recompenses—diplomas and medals of honour, progress, and merit—distributed by the international jury; and an attentive examination of the splendid examples of her handiwork sent to this exhibition cannot fail to convince an impartial observer that her exhibitors have well merited the honours that have been awarded them.

Our Illustration engraved for this week's publication shows part of the interior of that section of the Exhibition Palace which is occupied by the productions of English manufacturers. The stalls or stands of several eminent London goldsmiths and silversmiths are in this place—a most attractive portion of the great collection of *chefs-d'œuvre* of industry and art. But their merits have been commended with a more particular description in our Correspondent's former letters. Another Engraving presents a view of the Obst-Markt, or Nasch-Markt, the market for fruit and vegetables at Vienna. This market is situated in the suburb of Wieden, on the south bank of the little river Wien, and nearly opposite the Elizabeth Bridge. The large church dome, flanked by two pillars, which is seen at the back of the view, looking north, is that of the Carlskirche, built from 1716 to 1737, in performance of a vow taken by the Emperor Charles VI. when the plague was raging in Vienna. To the right is the Polytechnic Institution, a Government college of applied science and the useful arts. The large house fronting the market is the so-called Frei-Haus, which was formerly a nobleman's mansion, and is still privileged with exemption from taxes, though now partitioned and let for hire in 200 petty lodgings. In the courtyard of this mansion stood Schickaneder's Theatre, where Mozart's opera of the "Zauberflöte" was first performed; and he composed that opera in the garden pavilion here.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

On the morning of the 18th the MOON rises at 2h. 55m. a.m., Jupiter at 3h. 15m. a.m., and Venus at 3h. 32m. a.m.; and these bodies are near together in the morning hours, Venus being to the extreme left. The Moon is near Mercury on the 22nd, and Mars on the 26th and 27th. She is near Saturn on the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	6th	at 31 minutes after	5h.	in the	morning.
Last Quarter ,,	13th	,, 25 ,,	6	,,	morning.
New Moon ,,	21st	,, 55 ,,	10	,,	morning.
First Quarter ,,	29th	,, 10 ,,	0	,,	morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 5th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 17th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 3rd at 5h. 45m. p.m., on the 18th at 5h. 21m., and on the 28th at 5h. 9m. At the commencement of the month the planet sets at about 10m. after the Sun, and this interval gradually increases to about 30m. at the end. He is not well situated for observation. He is in aphelion on the 18th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 22nd.

VENUS is a morning star, rising at 2h. 44m., or 3h 17m. before the Sun, on the 1st; on the 22nd she rises at 3h. 43m., or 2h. 53m. before the Sun; and on the 27th at 3h. 58m., or 2h. 48m. before the Sun. She is in conjunction with Jupiter on the morning of the 14th, in perihelion on the 18th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the afternoon of the 18th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h. 21m. p.m., and a little earlier day by day, till, on the 19th, he sets at 8h. 6m. p.m., and from the 24th at 8h. 3m. every day to the end of this month. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 29m. p.m.

JUPITER rises on the 2nd at 4h. a.m., or 2h. 3m. before sunrise, which interval increases to 2h. 48m. by the 12th. On the 22nd he rises at 3h. 4m. a.m., or 3h. 32m. before the Sun; on the 27th at 2h. 49m. a m, or 3h. 57m. before the Sun, and is a morning star. He passes the meridian, or is due south, at 9h 52m. a.m. on the 15th, and at 9h. a.m. on the 31st. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th.

SATURN is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 11h. 17m. p.m., on the 10th at 10h. 42m. p.m., on the 20th at 10h. 4m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 24m. p.m., or 4h. 50m. after sunset; passing the meridian, or is due south, at 6h. 16m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 5h. 16m. p.m. on the last day. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 19th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 28th.

Archbishop Manning laid the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic seminary in connection with Salford Cathedral on Monday last.

The election at Dover, on Monday, resulted in the return of Mr. Barnett, the Conservative candidate, who obtained 1415 votes against 1085 recorded for Mr. Forbes.

The Dyers' Company has given ten guineas to enable the London School Board to send school-children to inspect the manufacturing processes at the International Exhibition.

The fat stock at Claremont belonging to the Queen, consisting of six Herefords and thirty-two Devons, was sold by auction, by Mr. Robert Cowles, at Claremont Park, Esher, on Tuesday afternoon. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to £1261 10s., giving an average of £33 4s. per head.

A monument erected to the memory of the late Lord Dunkellin by the people of Galway was unveiled, on Monday, at Galway. The memorial consists of a bronze statue, about eight feet and a half high, and is the work of Mr. Foley. It bears the inscription, "Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Dunkellin, M.P. of the County Galway, born 1827, died 1867. This statue is erected by the inhabitants of the town and county of Galway as a tribute of affection and respect to his memory."

We learn from the *Scotsman* that the Educational Institute of Scotland, at its annual meeting on Saturday, adopted a series of amended rules intended to widen the basis of the association and bring within its borders the whole body of Scottish teachers. Following up a memorial from the Northern Counties Association in reference to the training of teachers, a committee was appointed to consider what steps can be taken to promote the establishment of chairs of education in the national Universities.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The town of Aylesbury may be called the Delphi of the Conservative party, for there are generally delivered the oraclular sayings of their half-mystic chief. On a late occasion, for obvious reasons, Mr. Disraeli was not present at a gathering of members, the object of which was such as to enable all the representatives in the county of Bucks to meet in quite a millennium-like manner. The good folk of the district had an advantage which few persons who are familiar with the House of Commons enjoy—namely, that of seeing and hearing Mr. Dupré, who for much more than thirty years has represented Buckinghamshire, but who, it is firmly believed, has never in that time opened his mouth to say more than "Ay" or "No," and perhaps not even that. Certainly a more remarkable instance of Parliamentary obscurity, of course voluntary, has never occurred. Often has Mr. Disraeli stated publicly that he had an excellent colleague in Mr. Dupré, and therefore the outside world in company with the electors of Bucks must believe that all this while he has been doing Parliamentary good by stealth, which may some day bring him fame. However, after the lapse of the existing Assembly, his place in the House, wherever that was, will know him no more, for he has signified to his constituents that he is about to retire—we were going to say from public life, but, under the circumstances of his secretiveness, it may better be said, from the representation of Bucks. At this meeting there was also another singular M P.—to wit, Mr. Lambert. When the principle of the representation of minorities was thrust into his reform bill, Mr. Disraeli gave out an order to his party that in all "unicorn"—that is, three-membered—constituencies the third seat should be allowed to a Liberal, and in Bucks Mr. Lambert achieved that rather negative honour. Though he has been very quiet of late, during the present Parliament he has shown that he has a mission, which is to pay off the National Debt without the operation costing anyone a farthing. This idea he has, we will not say expounded, but set forth, with quaint rhetoric, eccentric manner, and a wilderness of figures; unfortunately, however, always to the very scantiest of audiences, and with little or no notice from the chroniclers, so that it is to be feared that his scheme has not yet reached the heart and mind of the nation. There, too, were the two members for Aylesbury itself—Mr. Samuel George Smith, who is, to the general observation of the House, much in the same position of no-knowledge as Mr. Dupré and Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild, who is well known as one of the most personable, though not at all the most talkative of members. They all got on extremely well with their electoral friends and each other, though, of course, no oracles were delivered.

No better member of Parliament can be than Lord George Cavendish, who is eminently practical in general affairs, is intimately acquainted with the ways of the House, and has a dry humour, which he uses sparingly, and therefore enhances it. He did a great feat last Session. Time out of mind it has been a Parliamentary mode of speaking to say that a subject has been treated with as much indifference as if it were a Turnpike Bill. Well, Lord George contrived, when the annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was brought in as usual, to produce an amendment which raised some of the sharpest and latest debates of the year, and went near to put the Government into a minority, under circumstances which would have been serious. Again and again, at intervals, the discussion was resumed, and every sort of device was employed to postpone the dreaded division, and still Lord George held on with bull-dog tenacity. However, some process of sapping must have been employed upon him, for at length, in the penultimate week of the Session, he gave way, and the Turnpikes Bill fell again into its conventional and proverbial insignificance. The noble Lord in question has just been talking, in his terse, easy, and bantering way, to his constituents in North Derbyshire, and, doubtless, giving them all possible satisfaction.

The appearance of Sir Stafford Northcote at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Exeter, where he talked practically and sensibly on affairs in general, especially on the income tax and the liquor traffic, suggests that of late he has come out as a representative Englishman, in a manner that no one who did not know him well would have suspected of him When the High Commissioners on the Alabama question were at Washington some American gentlemen who, it seems, keep packs of hounds, invited them to hunt, and, of course, expected that they all of them would "witch the world with noble horsemanship." It turned out however, that Lord Ripon—who is a Yorkshireman, and therefore, supposably, nearly a centaur—is by no means Nimrodic; that Sir Edward Thornton does not combine equitation with diplomacy; and that Mr. Montague Bernard is a college don, and therefore, presumably, if he does take a constitutional ride now and then, he does so on an easy-going pad. So it was left to Sir Stafford Northcote to vindicate the character of England in one of her prime sports, and it is said that he did so in a manner to entitle him to any of those titular or decorative rewards which were offered to and declined by him on his return from his mission, apart from considerations of the diplomatic services which he rendered.

While referring to hunting and hunting-men, a transition to Lord Henley, who is great across country, is natural and appropriate, and therefore it is set down that he has headed an aggregation of Northamptonshire members recently, at one of those meetings which, having agriculture for their inspiration, and where politics are excluded and invariably talked, are common grounds for Conservatives and Liberals to exchange ideas and to be social. Certainly Lord Henley, in his position as chairman of the gathering, did his best possible to conciliate the Opposition members who were present, for he praised the speeches and the conduct and the good feeling of the men of their party in the House without stint; and almost gave one a notion that he believed that it was owing to the generosity and forbearance of the Conservative leaders rather than to its own inherent strength, that the Government is at this moment in power. There, in great force, was Mr. Ward Hunt discoursing of Army and Navy and affairs of all kinds in that critical, dogmatic way which specially belongs to him, his hard hits and his sharp comments being perhaps more telling owing to his easy, good-natured, pleasant mode of delivery and the mellow tone of his voice. He has become decidedly potential in the House, and imagination expands when one thinks how large a space he must fill on a platform in Northamptonshire, the people of which county are, it is whispered, apt to take things that they do not understand for wonderful. At the same time, the meanest understanding must be capable of entering into sympathy with the downright good sense and clear and pointed speaking of Mr. Ward Hunt.

In the counties of England and Wales there are 800,769 electors, out of a population of 12,059,843; and in the boroughs there are 1,356,526 electors, out of 10,645,086.

The Marquis of Lorne, it is stated, has purchased the Dornden mansion and estate, on the Langton and Groombridge-road, near Tunbridge Wells. The Lucknam estate, near Bath, was sold by auction to Mr. Malmsley, of Frome, for £62,600.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE.

The Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke, fourth Earl of Hardwicke, P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., Admiral on the reserved list, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cambridgeshire, died, on the 17th inst., at Sydney Lodge, Southampton. He was born April 2, 1799, the eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., M.P., who was third son of the Hon. Charles Yorke (second son of Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke), who was appointed Lord High Chancellor in 1770, and died suddenly a few days after, before his patent as Baron Morden had passed the great seal. The family of Yorke has for generations been associated with the profession of the law. The founder of its Peerage honours, a great lawyer (the son of an eminent solicitor of Dover), was Philip Yorke, who was made Chief Justice of England and created Baron Hardwicke in 1733, and constituted Lord Chancellor and advanced to an earldom in 1754. That nobleman acted as one of the Lords Justices in the absence of King George II., and presided as Lord High Steward at the trial of Lovat and the other Jacobite Lords. The Earl whose death we record was educated at Harrow, and at the Royal Naval College. Entering the Navy in 1815, he served in 1816 on board the Queen Charlotte, Lord Exmouth's flagship at the bombardment of Algiers, and, after passing through the various grades, was employed, as Captain in command of the Alligator, from 1828 to 1831, in the naval operations connected with the struggle between Turkey and Greece. He attained flag rank in 1858, and accepted the retirement in 1870. He sat in Parliament for some years, first as member for Reigate, and afterwards for the county of Cambridge, and succeeded to the Peerage at the death of his uncle, Philip, third Earl, K.G., Nov. 18, 1834. In 1841 he was appointed one of the Lords in Waiting, and in 1852 held the office of Postmaster-General, with a seat in the Cabinet in Lord Derby's first Administration. He married, Oct. 14, 1833, Susan, sixth daughter of Thomas Henry, first Lord Ravensworth, and leaves four surviving sons and three daughters. The youngest son, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was married, last February, to a daughter of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.; the eldest son, Charles Philip, Viscount Royston, now fifth Earl of Hardwicke, late Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, and M.P. for Cambridgeshire, born in 1836, is married to Lady Sophie Georgiana Wellesley, and has issue.

SIR RICHARD FREDERICK, BART.

Sir Richard Frederick, sixth Baronet, of Burwood House, Surrey, formerly a Captain in the Army, died on the 20th inst., in his ninety-third year, having been born Dec. 30, 1780. He was second son of Sir John Frederick, fifth Baronet, M.P., by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Richard Garth, Esq., of Morden, Surrey, and succeeded to the title at the *decease of* his father, Jan. 16, 1825. His elder brother, John *Frederick*, Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, died of a *wound* received at Aboukir Bay. The baronetcy, as Sir Richard has died unmarried, passes to his cousin and heir male, now Sir Charles Edward Frederick, seventh Baronet, an officer in the 10th Hussars.

THE HON. P. F. CUST.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Francis Cust, who died on the 15th inst., was the fifth son of Brownlow, first Baron Brownlow, by Jocosa Catherina, his wife, youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Drury, Bart., of Overstone, Northamptonshire, and was thus brother to John, first Earl Brownlow. He was born Aug. 13, 1791; and, entering the Army, served with the 3rd Dragoon Guards in most of the Peninsular campaign, including Talavera and Busaco. He received the war medal with three clasps, and retired in 1846. Colonel Cust was three times married—first, in 1823, to Lady Isabella Scott (who died in 1829), third daughter of William, fourth Duke of Buccleuch; secondly, in 1833, to the Hon. Sophia Townshend (who died in 1852), daughter of John, second Viscount Sydney; and thirdly, in 1860, to Frances, widow of Augustus Frederick, fifth Earl of Albemarle. His eldest son is Colonel John Francis Cust, late Grenadier Guards; his youngest son, Captain Horace Cust, was killed at the battle of the Alma.

DR. DALRYMPLE, M.P.

Donald Dalrymple, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.D., M.P. for Bath, whose death took place on the 19th inst., was born in 1814, the fourth son of the late William Dalrymple, Esq., by Marianne, his wife, daughter of the late Benjamin Bertram, Esq. He was educated at the Grammar School, Norwich, and, having adopted the medical profession, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and a member of the Royal College of Physicians. He practised formerly for some years at Norwich, served as Sheriff of that city, 1860-1, and was J.P. and D.L. of the county of Norfolk, as well as a director of the Norwich Union and chairman of the governors of Edward VI.'s Schools. He was first elected for Bath in 1868, and has always acted with the Liberal party. He married, 1841, Sarah, daughter of the late Thomas Osborne Springfield, Esq., of Norwich.

MR. GARNETT, OF QUERNMORE PARK.

William James Garnett, Esq., of Quernmore Park, and Bleasdale Tower, Lancashire, M.A., J.P. and D.L., barrister-at-law, and M.P. for Lancaster from 1857 to 1864, died on the 15th inst. He was born July 10, 1818, the only son of the late William Garnett, Esq., of Quernmore and Bleasdale, High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1842, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Alexander Carson, Esq., of Liverpool. His only sister, Eliza, is widow of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, whose lamented death we recorded not long since. Mr. Garnett, who was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, was author of "A Report on Lancashire Farming," for which he received the Royal Agricultural Society's prize of £50. He married, June 26, 1846, Frances Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Hale, of King's Walden, Herts, and leaves issue.

Experiments have begun at Woolwich on a new invention for steering torpedoes from the shore. Electricity is the agent employed, and the inventor claims for it the capability of moving a torpedo in any direction towards an enemy's ship.

Dr. Eliza Walker has resigned her office of house surgeon to the Bristol Hospital for Women and Children. The reason assigned in her letter of resignation is the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of honorary medical officers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. W. of Sunbury.—No. 1 requires some modification, for White can certainly give mate by moving 1. *Q to K R 2nd*, as well as by 1. Q to K 3rd. The game has been safely received, and we return you thanks for it.

J. CLELIA and Others.—See notice regarding Problem 1543, below.

TOM BROOKS; M. E., Herts.—Problem No. 154 cannot possibly be solved by 1. *K to B 7th* or by 1 Kt to Q 6th (ch). Examine it more attentively.

J. DE S., Exeter.—1. They shall have early attention. 2. We have heard nothing of the promised distribution of the "Clifton Games."

C. W. M. DALE, J. P., W. C.—Received, with thanks.

RINGWOOD, San Francisco.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. XVI. is syllabically correct.

ZOE.—Your problem is under examination, and shall be speedily reported on.

COLESBERG, South Africa.—Quite right. You will have seen, since the departure of your letter, that the second solution is mentioned in our Number for June 28.

ROWDEN.—They are both defective; the first in admitting of more than one solution, the second in being insoluble in the stipulated number of moves.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN STEINITZ AND BIRD.—A match is said to have been arranged between these players, to begin next month. The winner of eight games to be victor. The "time limit" to be twenty moves an hour.

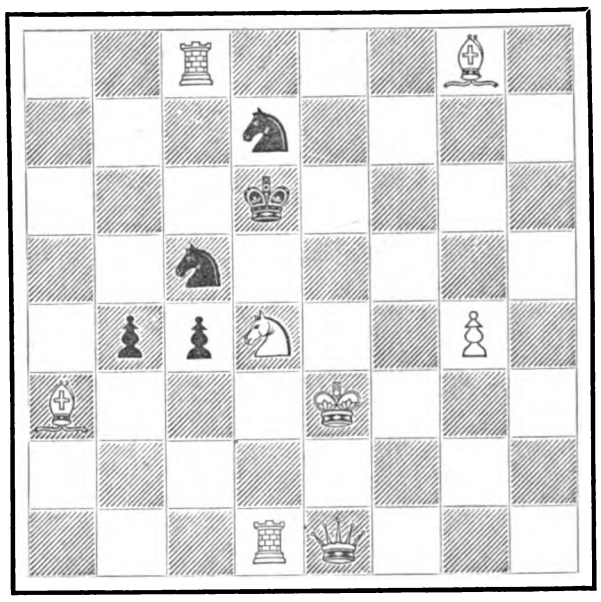
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1542 has been received from Keith and Kate—W. Furnival—M. P.—Ravenna—E. B. C.—Kempe—Laura—Sigma—D. C. L.—F. R. S.—G. of Turin Chamois—L. F.—P. G. C.—V. Vossler—W. Lewis Wood—W. Goodliffe—Charley—F. Rosenouer—H. B. S.—Dido—F. H.—Johnny Raw—Ebenezer—Longshanks—Kate and Robin—R. W. D.—Inagh—Rev. M. Clare—W.—A. A.—Nworb, Bellevue—F. H. of Mona—B. A.—L. S.—J. Bale of Otley—D. B.—Joseph Janion—F. A. S.—Bertram—Sindbad—W. V. G. D.—E. Frau of Lyons—Anglo-Indian—Omega—Notca—Isle of Wight—Carol—T. W. of Canterbury—Fidele—M. D. K.—Lionel—J. B. and W. B.—F. N.—Lucy and Mary—Cold Harbour—Try-again—F. A.—Ernest—Combination—Locrine—R. D. K.—Pip—Amelia—H. Ree—J. Alla—Pire—Ben—All-Babe—Bee—George—H. P. d B.—J. N. K.—E. D.—S. T. H. of Faversham—T. Wilson Morris—Emma and Geraldine—Holzhausen and Groux—A. Wood—Barrow Hedges—Li Calsi—Merry Thought—Fianchetto—W. Airey—Allanand—Louth—Race Field—Durham.

ERRATUM.—In the diagram of Problem No. 1543 the White *Queen* should be a White *King*. We shall reserve the solution until next week.

PROBLEM No. 1544.

By Mr. E. A. SCHMITT of Delfshaven, Holland.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNEY.

Game in the Rubber played by Messrs. BLACKBURNE and ROSENTHAL, in the final round.—(*Queen's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	This looks promising; but he would have done better, we believe, by playing his Kt to K R 4th.	
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	26.	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	27. P to K 5th	Q to K B 4th
4. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	Mr. Rosenthal plays this difficult end-game with remarkable ability.	
5. B takes P	B to K 2nd	28. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K 5th
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	A capital reply. Black has now fairly turned the tables, and obtained a telling advantage.	
7. Castles	Q Kt to Q 2nd	29. Kt to K R 4th	Q to Kt 5th (ch)
8. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	30. K to B sq	R takes P
9. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	31. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to R 6th (ch)
10. Kt to K 2nd	P takes P	32. K to Kt sq	Kt takes K B P
11. Q Kt takes P	B to Q 3rd	This is decisive.	
12. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	33. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq
13. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	34. Kt takes R	Kt takes Q
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	35. R takes Kt	P to K B 6th
15. K R to Q sq	Q to K 2nd	36. Kt takes P	B takes P (ch)
16. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	37. Kt takes B	Q takes R
17. Q R to Q B sq	B to K Kt 5th	38. R to K B sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
18. B to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	39. K to R sq	R to Q 7th
19. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	40. B to K Kt 6th	R takes Kt (ch), and White abandoned the game.
20. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K 3rd		
21. B takes Kt	Kt takes B		
22. B to Q B 4th	Q R to Q sq		
23. Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt		
24. P takes B	Q to Q 2nd		
25. Kt to Kt 6th	K R to K sq		
26. P to K B 4th			

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.

Our contemporary the *Manchester Weekly Times*, which throughout this tourney supplied the earliest reports of the proceedings, has drawn up the following interesting resumé of the play. By aid of this table we can ascertain how many *games* as well as matches each combatant won, lost, and drew, and with whom; and see, also, the grand total of games played:—

	Matches Won.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Games Drawn.
1. BLACKBURNE beat Paulsen, Steinitz, Schwarz, Gelbfuhs, Bird, Heral, Pitschel, Anderssen, Fleissig, and Meitner	10	20	7	3
2. STEINITZ beat Pitschel, Fleissig, Meitner, Rosenthal, Paulsen, Anderssen, Schwarz, and Gelbfuhs, Bird, and Heral	10	18	2	5
3. ANDERSSEN beat Meitner, Bird, Rosenthal, Heral, Paulsen, Pitschel, Schwarz, and Gelbfuhs; and drew with Fleissig	8½	17	9	4
4. ROSENTHAL beat Fleissig, Meitner, Schwarz, Gelbfuhs, Heral, Pitschel, and Blackburne; and drew with Paulsen	7½	16	9	2
5. BIRD beat Gelbfuhs, Pitschel, Fleissig, Meitner, Rosenthal, and Schwarz; and drew with Heral	6½	14	9	1
6. PAULSEN beat Fleissig, Meitner, Gelbfuhs, Bird, Pitschel; and drew with Rosenthal, Schwarz, and Heral	6½	14	9	3
7. MEITNER beat Schwarz, Gelbfuhs, and Pitschel; and drew with Heral	3½	7	13	8
8. FLEISSIG beat Pitschel and Meitner; and drew with Anderssen, Heral, and Schwarz	3½	9	15	5
9. GELBFUHS beat Pitschel and Fleissig; and drew with Heral and Schwarz	3	6	15	8
10. SCHWARZ beat Pitschel; and drew with Heral, Fleissig, Paulsen, and Gelbfuhs	3	6	15	9
11. HERAL drew with Bird, Fleissig, Gelbfuhs, Meitner, Paulsen, and Schwarz	3	9	16	6
12. PITSCHEL beat Heral	1	3	20	4
Total	66	139	139	58

The above table shows 139 games won and lost, and 58 drawn games; or, as drawn games counted to each competitor, 29 drawn games: 168 in all.

Deduct as forfeited by Pitschel to Meitner, Paulsen, and Rosenthal: 6

162

And add two played in the match between Steinitz and Blackburne: 2

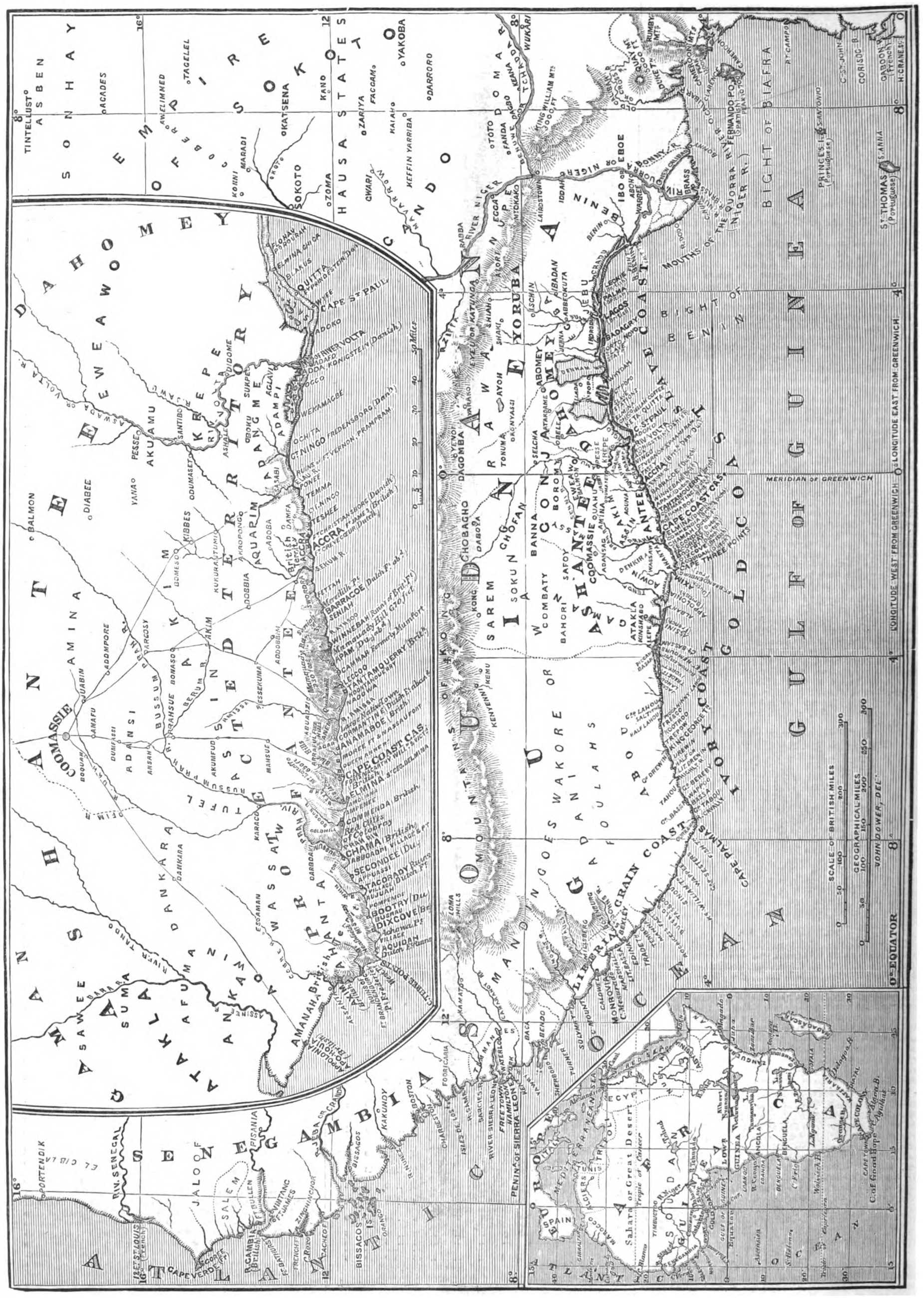
The grand total is: 164

THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE COUNTRY.

The Maps presented to our readers this week have been designed expressly to assist their comprehension of the localities to be mentioned with reference to the Ashantee war. It may be convenient on this occasion to recall some few matters of geographical knowledge which are seldom brought to mind unless when there is stirring news from that part of the world. The name of Guinea is applied to the whole of that vast angle of the western coast of Africa formed by the general shape of the entire continent, which recedes eastward very abruptly, to the extent of nearly 30 deg. of longitude, from the tenth or twelfth degree of latitude north of the equator. Upper Guinea is the general name bestowed on the northern portion or line of shores composing this huge bend of the African continent, which is nearly a right angle, as it appears in the smallest of our three maps. Our second map includes the several countries of Upper Guinea, besides the region of Senegambia, so called from the two rivers Senegal and Gambia, situated in the projecting part of West Africa, north of Guinea. It is usually considered that Upper Guinea begins at Sierra Leone and extends to the Gaboon River, which is almost under the Equator. It thus comprises the inner part of the great angle formed by the West African coast; this part is the Bight of Biafra, marked by the island of Fernando Po, opposite the Cameroon river and mountains of the mainland. The Upper Guinea Coast, between Sierra Leone and the Cameroons, stretching from west to east, but including the Bight of Benin, must be nearly two thousand miles in length. It is divided, popularly speaking, into the Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, and the Slave Coast, to which might be added the Palm-Oil Coast, these names indicating the chief commodities of merchandise for which those shores were resorted to by early navigators. The Portuguese, succeeded by the Dutch, were the first commercial colonists on the coast of Guinea; their place is now taken mainly by the British, established in several detached forts and factories at the most convenient seaports—at Sierra Leone, at the mouth of the Gambia, at Cape Coast Castle, and at Lagos, with other points of less importance. But some places along the seaboard are still retained by the Dutch and the Danish Governments, for the sake of protecting their subjects' trade. A territory named Liberia, on the Grain Coast, is occupied by the republic of freed negroes from America, under the patronage of the United States. The native populations of Upper Guinea consist of five different groups or generic races—the Mandingo, the Grebo or Mandoo, the Kwakwa, the Fantee, and the Warree. These have very little in common with each other, and still less with those of Lower Guinea and South Africa. Their aggregate numbers are reckoned at nearly ten millions, inhabiting countries which altogether must be five times the size of our own. The Fantees are the people of the Gold Coast; and to this race belong the two powerful nations of Ashantee and Dahomey, who dwell in the interior, but at no great distance from the European settlements by the seaside. Our third map, to which reference is made henceforth, shows the position of Ashantee with regard to Cape Coast Castle and its dependencies, Elmina, Annamaboe, Dixcove and Axim, Chama and Accra, with the country of the Fantee tribes under the British protectorate, intervening between the seacoast and the Ashantee frontier.

We now invite the reader's attention to a few remarks upon this Ashantee war, referring to our third map, the one drawn on a scale of 30 miles to the inch, which shows the British Gold Coast settlements and the Ashantee kingdom, with the "protected territory," situated between the river Assinee and the river Volta. Although Coomassie, the capital city of King Kofi Kankali, the monarch of the Ashantee empire, is but 120 miles from Cape Coast Castle, the intervening country is a dense forest without a road, the climate very unhealthy for Europeans, and more than one attempt to march that way with British troops has disastrously failed. At the present moment, the invading Ashantee army, commanded by a skilful and experienced General named Assah Moquantah, has conquered all the Fantee tribes under our "protectorate" throughout a country as large as England; and the British forces can actually do no more than hold the forts along the seacoast. Elmina, seven miles from Cape Coast Castle, was either captured by the Ashantees or had revolted in their favour, till its destruction by our bombardment, about midsummer; and Chama, at the mouth of the Bussum Prah, was the scene of the disaster that befel Commodore Commerell and his party of sailors, on Aug. 11, in a boat expedition to survey that river. The news received this week is of serious import, as it shows that the Ashantees have spread their power and influence westward along the coast, and that the native tribes about Secondee and Tacorady, and even at Dixcove, Axim, and Appolonia, are excited or compelled to rise against the British authority. At Tacorady on the 18th ult., a party of seamen from the Argus and Barracouta, under Lieutenant Young, who was in command of the Argus, having landed to destroy some native canoes, after bombarding the revolted village, were attacked by a large force of the natives and were forced to retreat to their boats; Lieutenant Young and eleven others were wounded, but none were killed. The village of Secondee was likewise in revolt, but was subdued by a bombardment from the fort. Axim was menaced by a strong force of Ashantees, and had to demand reinforcements. Colonel Festing, at present holding the chief military command, had moved inland upon Simeo and Abbah, but found that the Ashantee army was removed further west. It is thought probable that Sir Garnet Wolseley, when he gets his forces together, will attempt to gain an entrance into the Ashantee kingdom from its eastern side, by ascending the river Volta, which is navigable for steam-boats. A light railway, thirty-five miles in length, is sent out from England in the ship King Bonny. But the success of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition will in great measure depend upon his obtaining the services of 10,000 native auxiliary or stipendiary troops. The men of the Haussa tribes, in the interior beyond the river Niger, are considered the best that can be got for this service; they were employed by Major H. A. Leveson at Lagos, with great advantage, about ten years ago. The neutrality or friendly disposition of the King of Dahomey is much relied upon. There is also a country west of the Prah (or rather of that supposed branch of it called the river Ofim) which once held the King of Ashantee as its vassal, receiving tribute from him. The name of this territory is Dankara, its people are more warlike than the Fantees, and may be expected to furnish a reliable force to encounter the warriors of Ashantee. South of Dankera is Wassaw, whence also may be drawn better men than the Fantees. It is probable that Dankara and Wassaw will be able to furnish 2000 men each. Then there are the Jollofs, who inhabit a country at the mouth and along the banks of the Gambia. They are of a warlike faith—that of Mohammed, and can contribute 3000 or 4000 soldiers. The Haussa force is now being organised by Captain Glover. Altogether, it is reckoned that a body of auxiliaries not much short of 10,000 in number can be assembled.

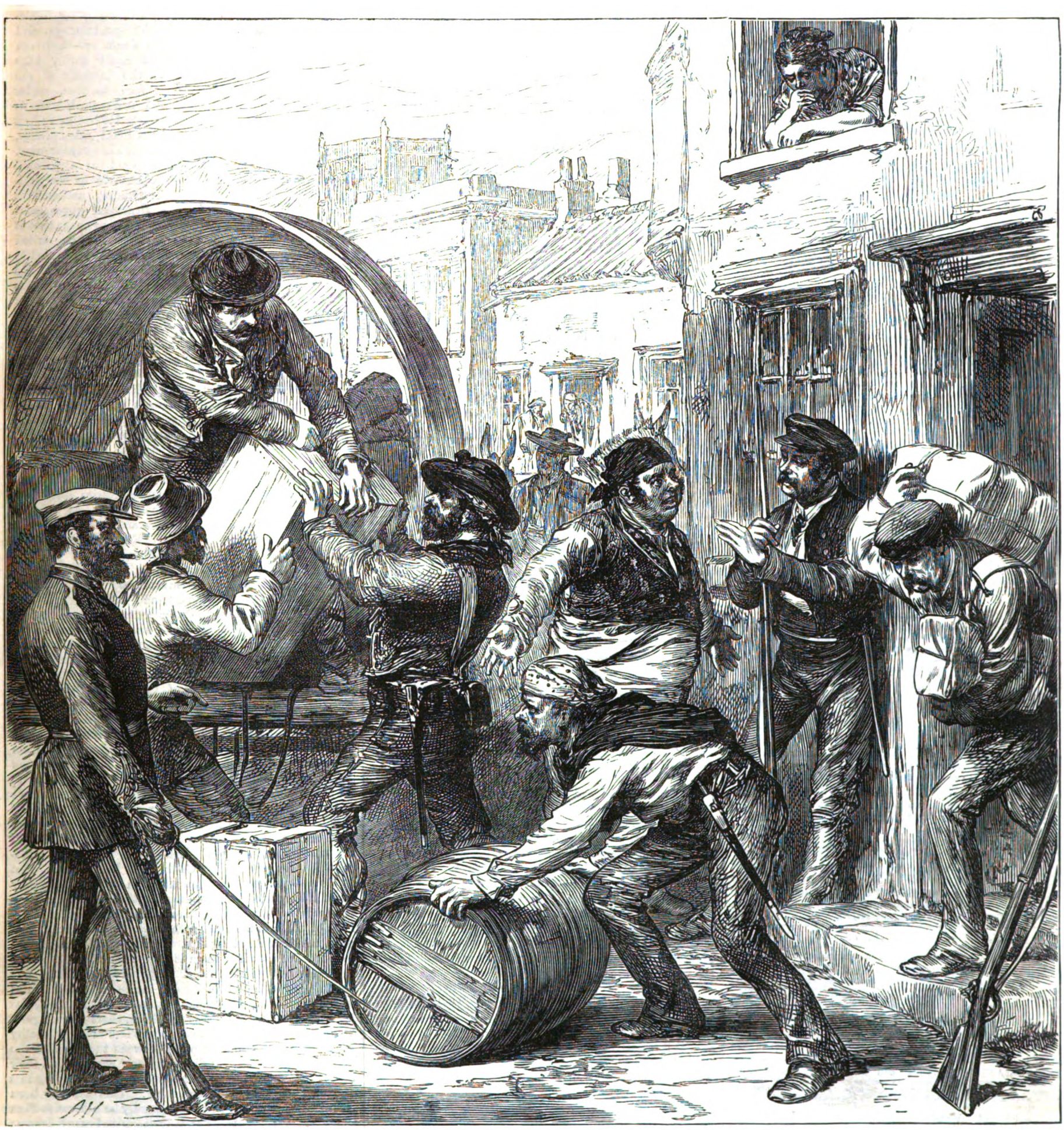
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DAHOMEY
EWE
TERRITORY
ASHANTEE
GOLD COAST
COMMANDA
WASSAW
AKWAMU
AKUAMU
DENKYIRA
ADANSI
BUSSUM
AKIM
ABOMEY
YORUBA
BENIN
IBO
QUORRA
NIGER
BIGHT OF BIAFRA
CAMEROONS
FERNANDO PO
PRINCES I.
ST THOMAS
GABOON
CORISCO
HAUSA STATES
SOKOTO
KANO
YAKOBA
DARROKO
KATSENA
ZARIYA
FACCAM
KAIAM
KEFFIN YARRIBA
KWARI
ZOMA
ZOKOTO
MARADI
KONNI
TINTELLUST
ASBEN
SONHAY
AGADES
AWELIMMED
TAGELEL
TOTO DOMAR
FANDA
DAGBO
KEANA
TCHEDDY
WUKARI
BENUE R.
KING WILLIAM Mts
ROUMBY Mts
DUKE OF YORK I.
MOUNTS OF THE QUORRA RIVER (NIGER R.)
BONNY R.
BRASS R.
CAMEROONS Mts
PT CAMPO
C. ST JOHN
S. ANNA
H. CRANE
MERIDIAN of GREENWICH
LONGITUDE WEST FROM GREENWICH
LONGITUDE EAST FROM GREENWICH
COOMASSIE
BONTUKU
MOUNTAINS OF KONG
KONG
SAREM
ISOKUNDOGHOFAN
COMBATY
BAHORI
SAFOY
BANNA
CONJOMOPA
SELCHA
ATAKORAMES
ABELLEH
AWUNA
AYOH
TONUMA
OKONYASI
DAGOMBA
CHOBAGHO
DABOYA
YENDI
ATAKLA
KINSHABO
ALEPE
ATTAKRAMES
ABBEOKUTA
IBADAN
OSCHIN
SHAKI
SHIAH
KATUNGA
EYEUR
RZIFFA
RABBA
RIVER NIGER
EGGA
NUPE
MITOKAKO
LAIRDSTOWN
IDAH
BENIN
ABOR
WARREE
ABOH
CAPE COAST CAS.
ELMINA
COMMENDA
ACCRA
CHRISTIANSBORG
CREVECOEUR
TEMMA
TESHEE
OCHTA
CT NINGO
FREDENSBORG
PONEY
RUINS of CT VERNON
PRAMPRAM
ADDA
KONIGSTEIN
WEKAMAGBE
ADAMPI
AGLAVI
SUKPEE
ODUMASE
ODOMASE
OBOKU
ADDAFO
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 1779.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: INSURGENTS FROM CARTHAGENA FORAGING AT TORREVIEJA.

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BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., Mrs. H. S. Clive, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Garryhinch, King's County, Ireland, the wife of Richard Warburton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at 75, Conway-street, Birkenhead, the wife of William Barton Long, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th ult., at Gortgowan, the wife of the Hon. E. Cochrane, of a son.

On the 30th ult., the wife of William Robinson, Esq., Reedley Bank, near Burnley, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Idridgehay, Derbyshire, the wife of J. B. E. Blackwell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, London, by the Rev. Alfred White, assisted by the Rev. W. Smith, Florence Daniel, eldest son of the late Daniel M'Carthy, of Glen Curragh, in the county of Cork, to Leonie Mary, only surviving daughter of M'Carthy Downing, M.P., D.L., county Cork.

On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. H. W. Adams, Rector of Great Parndon, in the county of Essex, Alexander Edward Bartlet, surgeon, Royal Artillery, to Alice Harriet, only child of the late Thomas Rose, of Madeley, in the county of Salop, and step-daughter of Borlase Hill Adams, Esq., of 55, Torrington-square.

On July 31, at Harewood Church, in the parish of S. Thomas in the Vale, Jamaica, by the Rev. C. R. Chandler, Charles Goldie, Esq., H.M. Customs, Kingston, to Alice, eldest daughter of G. Jennatt Evelyn, Esq., of Rio Magno, in the same parish.

On the 17th ult., at the parish church of Torre, Torquay, by the Rev. Sheldon Bryett, M.A., Alfred, only son of the late Edward Ledger, Esq., of Glenthorne St. Mary Church, Devon, to Minnie, eldest daughter of Henry Kingsmill, Esq., of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, Ireland.

On the 30th ult., at Christ Church, Sefton Park, Liverpool, by the Rev. Alexr. Whishaw, M.A., Edward William Rayner, Esq., of Abercrombie-square, to Ann Edith, eldest daughter of J. W. S. May, Esq., of Liverpool, and granddaughter of the late Admiral May, of the Royal Dutch Navy.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at 65, St. George's-square, Lady Anna Maria Tollemache, third daughter of the late Duke of Somerset, K.G.

On the 26th ult., at her residence, 52, Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mary Ann, widow of the late Richard Davies, Esq., of The Vigia, Madeira, and Jerez de la Frontera, aged 59.

On the 28th ult., somewhat suddenly, after a long illness, Richard Coenen, 28, Loudown-road, St. John's-wood, formerly of 5, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park.

On the 25th ult., at 4, Alwyne-road, Canonbury, Priscilla, the beloved wife of Frederick Brabham, and youngest daughter of the late R. W. Leage, Esq.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5.
Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Irons, Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Gregory Smith, Vicar of Malvern.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Dr. C. B. Scott, Head Master of Westminster School; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.
Savoy, closed till the 19th inst.
Temple Church reopened; probably, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6.
Full moon, 5.31 a.m.
National Canine Society at Nottingham, close of the Dog Show.
Newmarket Races, Second October Meeting.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m.
National Social Science Association at Norwich (Captain Douglas Galton on Public Health).
King's College, 4 p.m., Professor Robert Kerr on the Arts of Construction; 8 p.m., the Rev. Thomas Wiltshire on Geology and Palæontology (commencement of courses).

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7.
Opening of the Church Congress at Bath (four days).
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
South Kensington Museum: Commencement of Dr. G. G. Zerffi's course of forty lectures on the Historical Development of Ornamental Art (on Tuesdays), 3 p.m.
University College, 4 p.m. (Professor Hayter Lewis on Architecture: commencement of course).
National Social Science Association at Norwich (Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., on Economy and Trade).
Royal Toxophilite Society: Extra Target.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8.
Annual Meeting of the National Social Science Association at Norwich closes.
Liverpool Golf Club: Autumn meeting (two days).
Working Men's College, Blackfriars: General meeting of the students.
King's College: Professor Tennant on Geological Mineralogy, 9 a.m. (commencement of the course).

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9.
Anniversary meeting of the charity children at St. Paul's (sermon by the Bishop of Rochester), doors open at 10 a.m. and close at noon.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10.
Oxford Term begins.
Church Congress at Bath closes.
Tunbridge-Wells Agricultural Show.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11.
Old Michaelmas Day.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.
Thames Sailing Club, Surbiton match.
Peckham Amateur Athletic Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY	Daily means of: Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Wind: General Direction	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In
September 24	30·267	51·2	47·2	·87	5	39·6	61·9	NNE. E.	206	·00
25	30·194	57·5	49·0	·75	0	50·9	68·7	SE. ESE.	134	·000
26	30·127	56·1	52·4	·88	0	45·1	70·3	ESE. S.	70	·000
27	29·915	54·5	49·1	·83	0	41·0	71·2	ESE. S.	87	·00
28	29·988	52·9	49·2	·88	..	42·3	65·8	S. W. N.	175	·000
29	30·145	50·4	43·5	·79	7	42·3	59·1	NNE. E.	123	·00
30	30·036	54·3	51·8	·92	8	44·9	64·4	ESE. SSE.	74	·00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·334	30·232	30·173	29·983	29·948	30·192	30·075
Temperature of Air	50·8°	60·2°	52·6°	56·6°	55·5°	51·8°	57·6°
Temperature of Evaporation	48·9°	54·9°	51·7°	55·2°	54·3°	48·0°	54·1°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NNE.	ESE	E.	WSW.	NNE.	E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 0 58	A h m 1 22	M h m 1 42	A h m 2 2	M h m 2 23	A h m 2 43	M h m 3 3	A h m 3 25	M h m 3 45	A h m 4 5	M h m 4 25	A h m 4 43	M h m 5 5	A h m 5 5

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS. — DANIELS BROS.' 40s. CASE contains 60 Hyacinths, choice named and mixed; 400 Crocus, in four colours; 48 Tulips, double and single; 96 Anemones, choice double and single; 48 Ranunculi, 16 Jonquils, 16 double white sweet Narcissus, 200 Snowdrops, 24 Iris, 24 Polyanthus Narcissus, 16 Scillas, 16 Ixias. Half the above quantity, 21s.; quarter ditto, 11s. 6d., with full cultural directions. Case and package included, and carriage-free on receipt of P.O.O. Daniels Bros., Seed and Bulb Merchants, Exchange-street, Norwich.

MARIE STUART and DONCASTER, 10s. each, with Jockey, beautifully coloured, 26 by 24. The First Issue will be ready Oct. 10. Also, a Portrait of the Derby Winners.—GEO. REES, 41, Russell-street, Covent-garden.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBRONI'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus, from £2. Book of Instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-street, London.

DISEASES of WOMEN Specially Treated at the SURGICAL HOME, BOLTON HOUSE, Clapham-road, Surrey, conducted as a Private Hospital, and ensuring to Patients Medical Supervision and Appliances such as cannot be secured at their own residences. Physician, David Jones, M.D. Consultations daily at town residence, 15, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, from eleven till one, or by letter including fee.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME,
having been received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approval from the vast audiences that have crowded their Hall since its production, will be repeated, until further notice, every Night at Eight and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Also
ENTIRELY NEW REPERTOIRE OF SONGS, BALLADS, AND CHORUSES
in the First Part. In the Second Part the unrivalled Choir connected with Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS'S COMPANY will sing the IMMENSELY POPULAR and CHARMING CHORUS from Charles Lecocq's New Comic Opera "La Fille de Madame Angot." The success of this Chorus in Paris and Brussels has been really marvellous, having received three and four encores every night since its production, last December, down to the present time.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND APROPOS COMIC SONG will also be introduced, entitled THE TALE OF A SHAH, written expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by Henry S. Leigh, Esq., the music from the legend of "Madame Angot," taken from Charles Lecocq's new and charming Comic Opera of that name, special license having been granted to Messrs. Moore and Burgess for the performance of the music of this Opera in England.
A NEW AND INTERESTING FEATURE will be introduced into the Second Part of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels' Entertainment by a performance of a series of the MOST BEAUTIFUL GLEES, MADRIGALS, and PART SONGS of the old English Composers, sung by the Magnificent and Unrivalled Choir connected with this Company, under the direction of Mr. A. Nish, the Musical Conductor. The glee for the present week will be STRIKE THE LYRE, arranged for twelve male voices.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight
ALL THE YEAR ROUND,
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olliviers, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Triumphant success of "Antony and Cleopatra," unanimously pronounced by the public press to be the grandest and most gorgeous spectacle ever witnessed on the stage.—On MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 6, and during the Week, will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Ryder, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. A. Glover, Mr. Rignold, Mr. Dolman, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. Byron, Mr. Ford, Mr. Lackland, Mr. Milton, Mr Sargent, Mr. H. Clifford, and Mr. H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Miss Banks, Miss E. Stuart, Miss Melville, Mdlle. Adelina Gelda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. Characters by Messrs. Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, Fred Evans and his Ballet Troupe; Miss Harriet Coveney, and Miss Hudspeth. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, entitled THE STRAIGHT TIP. Characters by Messrs. Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, A. M. Denison, F. Barsby, Miss Charlotte Saunders, Miss Clara Jecks, and Miss Maud Howard. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Every Evening, at Eight, Lord Lytton's Play, entitled RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Louis XIII., Mr. Henry Clayton; Gaston, Mr. Beaumont; Baradas, Mr. Henry Forrester; De Mauprat, Mr. J. B. Howard; De Beringhen, Mr. F. Charles; Joseph, Mr. Carter; Huguet, Mr. E. F. Edgar; François, Mr. Conway; Marion de Lorme, Miss Le Thière; and Julie de Mortemar, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Performances commence at Seven, with WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—Messrs. E. F. Edgar, F. Charles, Miss Le Thière, Miss Seymour, &c. Conclude with HE'S A LUNATIC—Mr. John Clayton, Mrs. Carter, Miss Le Thière, and Miss Seymour.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Sixth Week and triumphant success of the Legitimate Drama. Mr. Creswick, the eminent Tragedian, with his son, Mr. Charles E. Creswick and Mrs. Charles Viner (of the Olympic Theatre) Every Evening in a Legitimate Play, supported by a selected Dramatic Company.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY. The next Term begins on MONDAY, OCT. 20; and Madame Sainton-Dolby will receive Candidates for Admission at her residence, 7, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, on Saturday, Oct. 18, from Ten to One o'Clock. Prospectuses can be had on application at Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amid-ships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	Oct. 30.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	—	Nov 30.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	—	—
Duke of Lancaster	3015	—	—
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Sailed.

The Duke of Argyll is intended to leave the Victoria Dock about Oct. 30. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers only, 40 gs., 50 gs., and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

RODRIGUES'S MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems. Note-Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly, London, W.

VISITING-CARDS, at H. RODRIGUES'S.—A Card-plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine cards printed for 4s. 6d. Ball Programmes and Bills of Fare arranged and printed in the latest fashion.—42, Piccadilly, W.

WATCHES, about Half Price, by eminent Makers (M'Cabe, Frodsham, Barraud, Dent, &c.), warranted genuine and quite unimpaired. Descriptive Catalogues, with Prices, gratis on application.—WALES and M'CULLOCH, 22, Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES and CLOCKS.—These far-famed Watches suit all pockets, all tastes, all climates, and the means and occupations of everyone. Two hundred thousand have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, ranging in price from 2 gs. to 200 gs. See Illustrated Watch and Jewellery Pamphlet, post-free, 2d. each, for prices, &c. Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.—Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

King Victor Emmanuel is at home again. His visit to Vienna and Berlin must have cost him an effort of self-restraint which, in prospect at least, would assume an appearance of martyrdom. It was undertaken at the suggestion of others, and with a reluctance at which even his own subjects could hardly be surprised. Patriotism persuaded him to accede to the evident wishes of his Ministers and his people. He has made the sacrifice of his personal feeling for the benefit of his country right royally. That his visit has come to an end is no doubt a matter of joy to himself. That, on the whole, it has been satisfactory may be, we trust, ground for congratulation to all European States.

The King of Italy's visit to Germany, and the respectful, if not cordial, reception which he met with, are more significant than the visits of Sovereigns usually have been. They reveal a mutuality of feeling as well as of interest highly conducive to European repose. They not only indicate, but they infuse new vigour into, those conditions upon which the peace of Europe will probably depend for some years to come. They are a significant warning to France that any course of vindictive policy which her statesmen may be disposed to project must be pursued solely in her own name, on her own responsibility, and with her sole strength. They constitute a kind of guarantee against the outbreak—for some time to come, at all events—of that direst calamity to mankind, a religious war. No insult has been offered to the just susceptibilities of any nation. No defiance has been paraded in the face of any Power. No treaties of alliance have been contracted, whether for offensive or defensive purposes. But an understanding has been arrived at between Italy, Germany, and Austria as to the part which either of them would be disposed to play in given eventualities, which may serve to allay apprehensions, to create confidence, and to repress, wherever they may find entertainment, ambitious dreams. Ordinarily, the world is not inclined to place too much faith upon the personal intercourse of Sovereigns. In the present instance, it sees in the visit of Victor Emmanuel to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin a sign of international relations more pregnant with good than in any formal act by which the concord of the three Powers could have been expressed.

Victor Emmanuel the guest of Francis Joseph! What a suggestive fact it is! How it carries back the mind to those passages of history, remote as well as modern, which illustrate the harsh rule of conquest, and the sullen submission—not to say the moral deterioration—of its helpless victims! The divided state of Italy, sustained by the Imperial might of Austria; the struggles of its various provinces to shake off the foreign oppression which crushed their spirit; the conflicts at Novara, at Magenta, at Custozza, and on other battle-fields too numerous to mention; the quadrilateral, and the political serfdom imposed upon Venetia;—these and a hundred other stirring incidents could hardly have failed to present themselves to the memory of the two Sovereigns, as they stood face to face, under vastly altered circumstances, and exchanged, with as little affectation as possible, the courtesies becoming host and guest. Political and international relationships, however, are seldom strongly affected by sentiment. Austria needs rest. She is engaged in a political reconstruction of the empire indispensable to the welding into unity of the several and differing nationalities of which it is composed. Constitutional government has laid bare its weakness at the same moment that it has planted the germ of its strength. Austria, ousted from the German Confederation, has been compelled to concentrate her solicitudes upon the problems which the political condition and aspirations of her various peoples have presented for solution. For the happy solution of those problems she requires time and rest. She has to struggle with many foes to her internal tranquillity, her material development, and her political and social freedom. An Ultramontane crusade in Italy, conducted by the possible rulers of France, would excite a fever of agitation in Austria which, perhaps, it might be found impossible to control. Both Monarchs must have understood that the traditional alienation of feeling between them would necessarily favour ambitious projects in others which would involve in peril the best interests of both countries. They have therefore clasped hands in sight of the public, paid to each other tokens of respect and amity, and by their mutual courtesies have proclaimed to all whom it may concern that, as between them, the past is dead and buried, and that the future will be entered upon without prejudice, as the interests of their respective peoples may determine.

The position of the King of Italy at Berlin was not free from embarrassment. When the Emperor Napoleon III. declared war against Germany, and before events had cast any light upon its probable course and termination, Victor Emmanuel had expressed his personal determination to cast in his lot with France. That he had not done so was due to the wise policy of his statesmen. The German people were somewhat scandalised by what they regarded as the ingratitude of the Sovereign who had received Venetia mainly through their intervention. But Victor Emmanuel was perfectly frank and open-hearted in apologising to the Emperor for the step which he had taken. He had received no small part of his dominions from Napoleon's hands; he was allied to him by his daughter's marriage; he was impelled by a feeling of gratitude to the deliverer, in part at least, of Italy. He could not have addressed his explanation to a personage more susceptible to its force than the Emperor William. All coldness and formality were thereupon abandoned, and the utmost cordiality of feeling was instantly established. Between the Court of Berlin and that of Rome—between the Confederation of North Germany and the kingdom of Italy—comparatively recent circumstances have established an unusual mutuality of interests. Each of them is menaced with the same danger; each of them has to contend against the insidious intrigues of the same foe; each of them is compelled to mount guard over the newly-constructed unity of their respective dominions; and each is open to the sudden incursion of a powerful and restless neighbour to whom that unity has been distasteful. Politically speaking, there may be great dissimilarity between the two, nor is there much sympathy in personal and social respects between them. But the people of both countries discern clearly enough that their future prospects will largely depend upon the closeness of their agreement with each other. This has now been openly exhibited. Its effects can hardly be otherwise than salutary. It has probably already dissipated many dreams of ambition, and so far it has given unanticipated solidity to the peace of Europe.

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Victor Emmanuel is at home again. On a review of this latest episode of his reign he has certainly no reason to feel disappointed. He has done his own country and the world no little service by assuring a fair continuance of peace on the Continent. What it may lead to we shall not be rash enough to predict. In politics, said Mr. Disraeli, the only thing sure to happen is the unexpected. That will probably be the case in the present instance. But whether the unexpected shall take the shape of confusion or of order, of the conflict of armies or of a proportionate disarmament, of evil or of good to mankind, who will venture to pronounce? We see, it is true, but a very little way before us; we are subject to casualties which upset all human calculations. A few steps onward may bring us across fresh difficulties; but even in the full consciousness of this we can rejoice in the fact that the outlook, as far as our limited vision extends, presents to us a cheerful rather than a gloomy aspect, and that the forces now in operation tend appreciably towards the maintenance of tranquillity, and encourage hopes of the increasing well-being of nations.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Milligan, Professor of Biblical Criticism, Aberdeen University, officiated. On Monday the Right Hon. John Bright and the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers arrived at the castle. On Tuesday the Queen held a Council, at which the Right Hon. John Bright was sworn in as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and received the seals of office, in the place of the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers. After the Council Earl Granville, who had been a fortnight as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty, the Right Hon. John Bright, and the Right Hon. Hugh Childers left the castle. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, has visited Glen Eye, the Linn of Quoich, and other picturesque localities. Her Majesty has entertained at dinner Earl Granville, Sir Howard Elphinstone, and the Hon. Lady Biddulph. Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lady Churchill has left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service, on Sunday last, at Crathie church. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, the Earl of Aylesford, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. and Miss Knollys, and Colonel Teesdale, drove from Abergeldie Castle to the Lochnagar Distillery, and partook of tea with Mr. and Mrs. Begg; and subsequently drove to Balnacroft, and visited Mr. and Mrs. Peter Farquharson. On Monday the Prince, with a large party, went deer-stalking to the Knocks. The Earl of Aylesford, who had been on a visit to the Prince and Princess, left the castle. Sir Hastings Doyle arrived on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince, with Prince John of Glücksburg, last week, visited the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge for a few days' deer-stalking. A distinguished company was invited to meet his Royal Highness. The Royal and distinguished sportsmen had fine sport in the Forest of Mar, Glen Quoich, and the Dorrie. The Prince, with Prince John of Glücksburg and other guests, has also had excellent sport shooting over the Royal demesnes. The Princess has taken daily drives, and has paid frequent visits to the Queen at Balmoral.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed commander of the second battalion of Marines of the Black Sea Fleet. The battalion will bear the name of "His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's 2nd Black Sea Marines." The Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs were present at the dinner given at Therapia by his Excellency Sir Henry Elliot, on the eve of the Duke's departure for the Crimea. His Royal Highness purposes to return from the Crimea about the middle of November next. The Duke, upon his return, will lay the first stone of the National Training-School for Music, the site being near the west portico of the Royal Albert Hall. The betrothal of the Duke and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia will shortly be celebrated at Livadia, according to the rites of the Orthodox Church. Lord Loftus will be present. The marriage is fixed to take place in January next, at St. Petersburg.

His Excellency Count d'Harcourt arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, on Monday, from Paris, to present at an early day his letters of recall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Queensberry have arrived at the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, from Lockerbie House.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at Knowsley from Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Granard arrived on Saturday last (after their wedding tour) at Castle Forbes, in the county of Longford.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have arrived at Coollatin Park, in the county of Wicklow, from Yorkshire.

The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Edith Ashley and the Hon. Cecil Ashley have arrived at St. Giles's House, Dorsetshire, from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Galloway and Lady Margaret Cecil have arrived in town from Paris.

Earl Delawarr has entertained at Bourn Hall, Cambridgeshire, a large number of his tenantry, where there has been a series of festivities on the occasion of the visit of the Earl and Countess to the old family mansion.

Viscount and Viscountess Ashbrook arrived, on Tuesday, at Castle Durrow, their seat in the county of Kilkenny, from a Continental tour.

Viscount and Viscountess Lismore have returned to Shanbally Castle from visiting the Earl and Countess of Listowel at Convamore, Mallow.

Viscountess Combermere has arrived at St. Leonards on-Sea from Belgrave-square.

Lord and Lady Alfred Paget have returned to their seat in Norfolk from Ireland.

Lord and Lady Colchester have arrived at Dundrum Castle, on a visit to Viscount Hawarden.

Lady Frances and Miss Gordon have left town for Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has arrived at his residence on Carlton House-terrace, from Hawarden, Flintshire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Spanish Legation has removed from Gledhow-gardens, South Kensington, to 15, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge.

The Bank rate was, on Monday, raised from four per cent, to which it was advanced on the 25th ult., to five per cent.

The Great Northern Hospital has received a donation of £1000, the fourth of the same amount from S. W. Y.

An influential meeting of dairymen and cowkeepers was held yesterday week in Exeter Hall, at which it was decided to advance the retail price of milk to fivepence per quart.

The medical schools in connection with the great metropolitan hospitals were opened on Wednesday for their winter campaign, and lectures were delivered by various professors.

Nov. 27 has been decided upon (having been approved by the Education Department) as the date for the re-election of the London School Board.

Seats are being placed along the whole length of the Embankment. Already the steam-boat pier recesses and railway and other bridges have been furnished, and it is intended to place another line under the trees.

A conference of the friends of Bands of Hope was held, on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall. In the course of the proceedings prizes were distributed to several young essayists, who had sent in compositions on the "Advantages of Total Abstinence."

The new bridge over the Thames, from Wandsworth to Chelsea, was opened yesterday week by Colonel Hogg, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The bridge will be called Wandsworth Bridge. Foot passengers using it will have to pay a toll of one halfpenny.

The Murillo, in charge of an Admiralty officer, arrived, yesterday week, at her moorings in the West India Docks, there to remain, pending the suits brought against her by the owners of the Northfleet and her cargo for £24,000, or until released on bail.

A new school, which has been built by the London School Board, was opened on Monday in Cottenham-road, Upper Holloway. The schools will accommodate 920 children—viz., 360 boys, 240 girls, and 320 infants. The site, which covers three-quarters of an acre, was purchased by the board for £500, and the total cost of the building, site included, has been £7100.

The Treasury has refused to accede to the request of the College of Preceptors to be allowed accommodation in Burlington House, Mr. R. R. W. Lingen replying—"My Lords do not think it advisable to extend further the principle of granting aid by the State to learned societies, and they regret, therefore, that they are unable to comply with your application."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,839, of whom 33,605 were in workhouses, and 64,234 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3061, 19,671, and 20,564 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 464, of whom 307 were men, 131 women, and 26 children.

Dr. Frankland, in his monthly report on the metropolitan water supply, notes a general improvement as compared with the month of August, except in regard to the Chelsea and Southwark companies. The Southwark water contained living organisms. Dr. Frankland observes that, "with a visitation of epidemic cholera threatening us, careful filtration is of the utmost importance, being the only defence we possess against the diffusion of zymotic matter from the towns draining into the Thames and Lea above the intakes of the water companies."

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market furnishes us with the means of forming some notion of the size and population of London. The average quantity of produce brought into the market weekly from all sources was 2836 tons; of which 1335 tons were foreign and town-killed meat, and £1501 tons country meat; and the average quantity brought in weekly by the railway companies was 803 tons. The return shows that the largest proportion of meat brought to the London market from the country comes from the districts intersected by the London and North-Western line, the Great Northern and Great Eastern lines coming next.

Last week 2234 births and 1177 deaths were registered in London. After making allowance for increase of population, the births were 44 and the deaths 254 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 21 and 19 per 1000, further declined last week to 18. The fatal cases of diarrhœa, which in the seven previous weeks had declined from 470 to 127, further decreased to 85 last week, and were slightly below the average. The annual death-rate from diarrhœa was equal to 1·3 per 1000 in London, while in the seventeen other large English towns it averaged 3·5 per 1000. To simple cholera only 3 deaths were referred last week, all being cases of children certified as choleraic diarrhœa. The deaths from different forms of fever were 39, against 26 and 34 in the two previous weeks; 2 were certified as typhus, 28 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 22 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, and 39 from whooping-cough.

Monday being Michaelmas Day, the Liverymen of the City proceeded to nominate two candidates for the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Stone, the members of the Council next in rotation, were designated, and Mr. Lusk was then duly elected by the Court of Aldermen. A vote of thanks to the retiring Lord Mayor, expressing a very flattering eulogy on the manner in which he has signalised his year of office was carried with enthusiasm.——Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Alderman Whetham and Mr. J. H. Johnson, who were elected on Midsummer Day last to serve the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, were sworn in at Guildhall with the usual ceremonies. Subsequently the Master and Wardens of the Leathersellers' Company entertained the new Sheriffs and a number of other guests at a luncheon in their hall in St. Helen's-place.—Mr. Wallford, of Aldersgate, has been elected without opposition to the vacancy for that ward in the Common Council resulting from Mr. Paterson's promotion to the aldermanic chair of the late Sir David Salomons.

An immediate rise in the price of coal in Lancashire is announced. In the Manchester district the rates are to be put up 3s. 4d. a ton.

Apparently, genuine cases of Asiatic cholera have been imported into Liverpool by a French vessel from Havre. Four deaths have been reported. At the meeting of the Liverpool Health Committee, on Wednesday, the chairman announced that stringent protective measures had been taken by the health authorities, and that there was every reason to believe that the progress of cholera had been effectually stayed.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

This twofold war, of the Carlists in the north and east, and of the Intransigentes or Communists, on the south-east coast of Spain, both combating the Republican Government established at Madrid, continues to rage with unabated fury. The bombardment of Alicante, last Saturday, by the powerful ships-of-war Numancia, Mendez Nunez, and Fernando el Cattolico, serving the Intransigentes of Carthagena, is the chief event of this week.

The seaport town of Alicante, situated on the east coast, about seventy miles north of Cathagena, and in the province of Valencia, was held by English troops during the Peninsular War, and was fortified at our expense. The French, under General Montbrun, were repulsed here by the British garrison, and Bonaparte could never get possession of Alicante. The old castle, on its lofty rock, was built ages since to defend the trade of the port against the pirates of Algiers; but there is not so much trade now, and the population has declined; the neighbouring country is very fertile.

The Intransigentes of Carthagena have been sending out their war-ships to threaten the neighbouring towns on the coast, and to extort contributions of money, as was done at Aguilas and Torrevieja. A rumour as to the bombardment of Alicante prevailed in Madrid on Saturday, and was ultimately confirmed by explicit accounts of the outrage. Three insurgent vessels, the Numancia, Tetuan, and Fernando Cattolico, left Carthagena on the 23rd ult., after their crews had been harangued by one of the leaders of the faction. They assumed a hostile position eastward of the jetty in Alicante harbour, and consular mediation to avert a bombardment was at once resumed. Owing to divergent instructions among the Admirals of the foreign fleets—the German commander being, it is said, disposed to interfere, while the English and French Admirals decided to remain neutral—all attempts to avert the attack were unsuccessful. Foreign shipping accordingly withdrew outside the harbour; the women and children, and many other inhabitants, took their departure; and on Saturday morning the Numancia and Mendez Nunez began to shell the defenceless town. The reorganised artillery force at Alicante distinguished itself by the steady and effective fire with which it answered the enemy's guns. After seven hours' fighting, in course of which petroleum shells were thrown into the town, the insurgent vessels were so much injured that they withdrew. In the town eleven persons were killed and thirty wounded. The thanks of the Government were promptly telegraphed to the garrison and people of Alicante for the heroic defence they had offered.

Carthagena is about to have the military and naval force of the Madrid Government concentrated against it. The frigates released by the English Admiral have been ordered round to the insurgent port. Reinforcements of troops left Madrid on Saturday for the same destination, and it is confidently hoped that the Separatist rebellion will be speedily stamped out.

The sketches we have engraved, showing the scenes that lately took place at Aguilas, on the south coast, thirty-six miles west of Carthagena, were made by an officer of H.M.S. Torch, which was engaged in watching the Intransigente ironclads, on the 16th and 17th ult., to prevent their injuring the property or persons of British subjects. Five hundred of the Carthagena men landed at Aguilas, and the only resistance attempted was by a small party of twenty-four Carabinieros, or soldiers of the Coastguard. These fired upon a detachment of the invaders going round a street corner, but nobody was killed or wounded, and the Carabinieros, seeing themselves outnumbered, ran away into the country. The Intransigentes levied their forcible requisitions at Aguilas, to the amount of 16,000 dols. They did the same on the 12th ult., at Torrevieja, which is a small town on the coast, forty miles north-east of Carthagena, and not far from Cape Cervara.

The Carlists have been guilty of great excesses in the province of Valencia, burning railway stations and carriages, and destroying roads, without any strategical necessity for such acts. The instigators of these deeds are said to be fanatic priests, and such indignation against them is felt in Valencia, where there are no regular troops, that an armed body of citizens demanded to be furnished with special trains to go and assist Alcira. This request being granted by the authorities, the citizens arrived at Alcira in time to prevent excesses being committed there by the Carlists, who were completely beaten, and lost 114 prisoners. On their retreat they were hotly pursued across the open country, but succeeded in gaining the mountains.

In the north, Tolosa has had a narrow escape from the Carlists, a large force of whom surrounded the town and its Republican defenders, when they were obliged to retire before the approach of General Moriones with a still larger force. Berga has also been relieved, a large convoy of supplies, escorted by 6000 men, having reached the town. On the journey it had two encounters with the Carlists, driving them off on both occasions. The Government at Madrid is making great efforts, and it is stated that the accessions from the reserve now exceed 30,000 men. They are actually under drill, and will be incorporated with the army as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Lowe has appointed Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., to be his private secretary at the Home Office.

Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the city of Dublin.

A new school of medicine, in connection with the Royal Infirmary of Liverpool, was opened, on Wednesday, by Mr. John Torr, M.P. for the borough. An introductory address was given by Dr. R. Caton, lecturer on physiology, after which the prizes to pupils of the old institution were delivered.

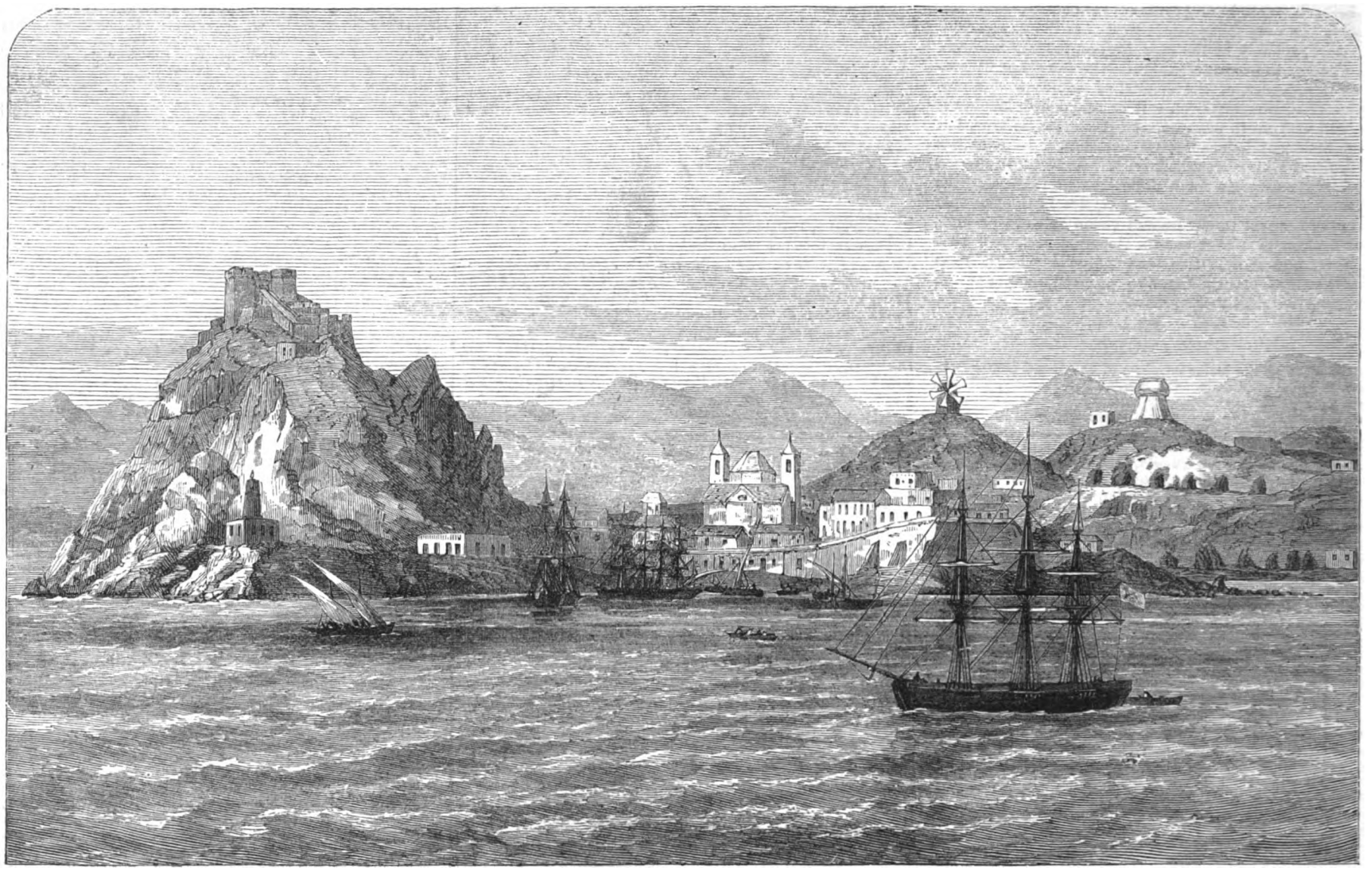
With a view to affording more systematic instruction to the junior officers serving in her Majesty's ships to which no naval instructors are appointed or which are temporarily without a naval instructor, the Commissioners of the Admiralty have established regulations for the employment of non-commissioned naval officers below the rank of commander, or of any officer of the Royal Marines on this duty.

The *Warrington Guardian* states that a noble addition is about to be made to the recent gifts to the town of £9000 by Mr. G. Crosfield and £3000 by Colonel Wilson-Patten. Mr. Hatton, of Hatton, to whom Warrington is already indebted for the noble gift that laid the foundation of a hospital for the town, has expressed his intention of doubling his gift. Mr. Hatton is about to give another £5000 for the support of the Warrington Hospital.

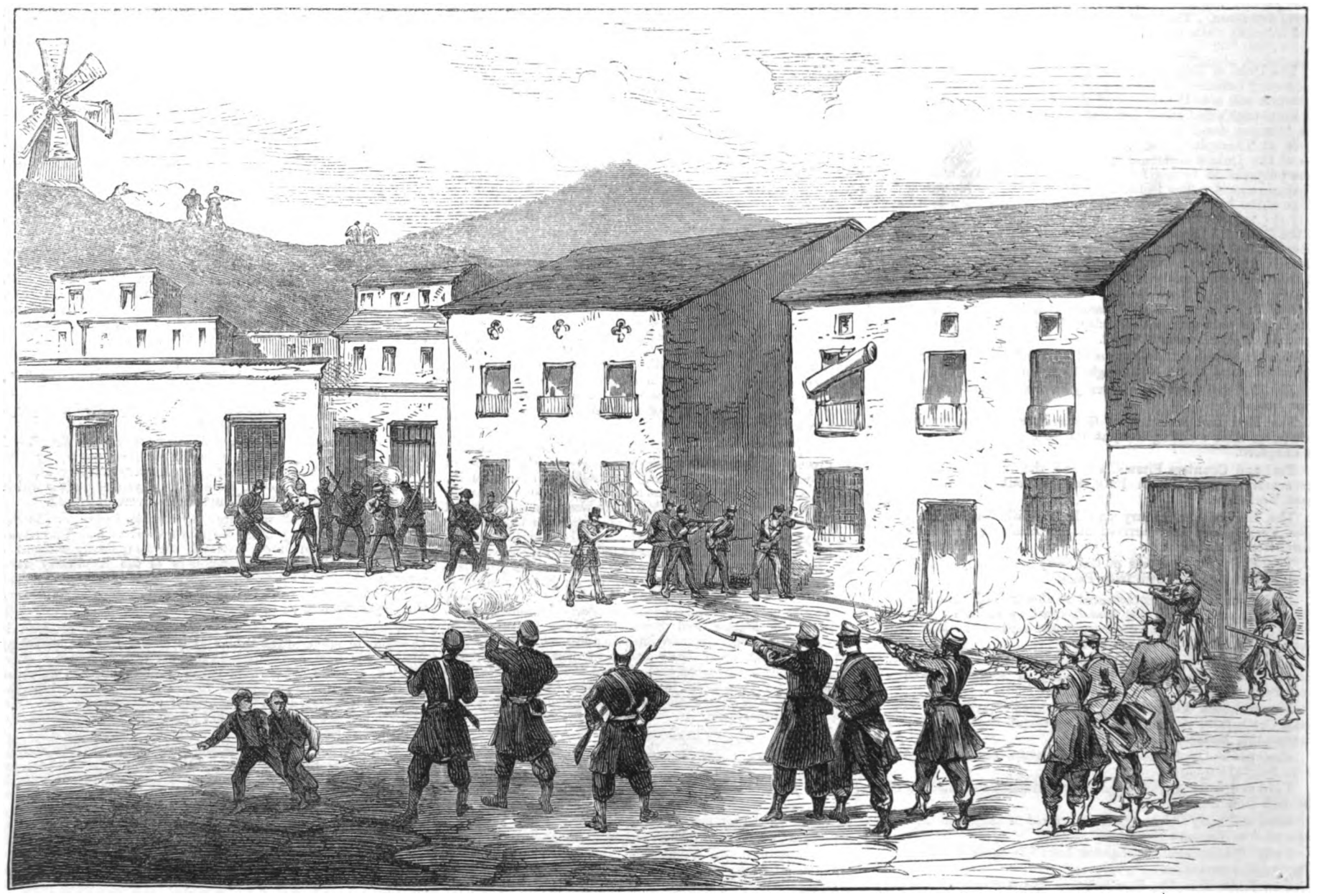
The revenue returns for the year and quarter ending Sept. 30 show that the receipts for the quarter just ended amount to £17,342,439, being a net increase of £1,532,622 over the corresponding quarter of 1872. For the year the receipts were £77,428,999, being an increase of £357,344 over the year ending Sept. 30, 1872. The items of increase are:—Customs, £274,000; excise, £1,390,000; stamps, £654,000; Post Office, £634,000; telegraph service, £295,000; Crown lands, £4000. In the receipts for land tax and house duty there is a decrease of £40,000; for property tax, £2,869,000; and for miscellaneous, £4656.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



AGUILAS, VISITED WITH REQUISITIONS BY THE INSURGENTS OF CARTHAGENA.



CARABINIERS RESISTING THE CARTHAGENA INSURGENTS AT AGUILAS.

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Her Majesty's ship Niobe has bombarded the town of Omoa, in Honduras. The leaders of one of the factions had imprisoned foreign residents and some British subjects, and this sharp measure was necessary to secure their release and due compensation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, who was plaintiff in the divorce case "Hogg v. Hogg and Cordery," lately tried, has been suspended from the office he holds in India, pending investigations as to the abstraction by him, while Director-General of the Post Office, of a letter written by his wife to the co-respondent.

From Paris the death of M. Jean Chacornac, the well-known French astronomer, is announced, and of Don Salustiano Olozaga, late Spanish Ambassador there.——A Leipsic despatch says that the celebrated comedy writer, Herr Roderich Benedix, died there yesterday week, after a protracted illness, aged sixty-two.——A despatch from Leghorn announces the death of Signor Guerrazzi, the Italian writer, at the age of sixty-eight. He had played a prominent part in the struggles of his country for freedom.——The *Cologne Gazette* records the death, on the 26th ult., of the German authoress Mrs. Clara Mundt, whose maiden name was Muller, but who was better known under her assumed name of Louisa Mühlbach.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrews, F., to be Rector of Kinnersley, Herefordshire.
Brooks, William; Curate in Sole Charge of Cusop, near Hay.
Bower, Charles Uppleby; Vicar of Wolferlow, Tenbury.
Jones, H.; Rector of Llanberis, Carnarvonshire.
Langford, J. Frere; Chaplain of the Foundling Hospital.
MacDougall, Francis T., late Bishop of Labuan; Canon of Winchester.
Monnington, T. P.; Vicar of Downton, Hereford.
Palmer, R.; Vicar of Queenborough, Kent.
Russell, John; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Barking-road, Essex.
Robinson, William A. Scott; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
Simcox, H. K.; Rector of Patney, Wilts.
Street, Arthur J.; Vicar of Whittlebury, Towcester.
Thynne, A. B., Curate of Wilsford, Marlborough; Vicar of Seend.
Watts, George Edward Oscar; Rector of Kensworth, Herts.
Wake, Heathcote Allen; Rector of Netteswell, Essex.
Wood, John; Curate-in-Charge of the District of High Town, in Luton.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Dr. Hayman has given notice of dismissal to Mr. Arthur Sidgwick from his mastership at Rugby School.

The foundation-stone of St. Gabriel's, a new mission church for the parish of St. Mary, Newington, was laid on Monday, the festival of St. Michael and All Angels.

The Rev. H. Victor Macdona, Vicar of St. Paul's, Kilburn, has been presented by his congregation with a beautifully-furnished parsonage, as a token of their esteem.

At a crowded public meeting in Exeter a resolution was adopted deploring the Romanising practices now prevalent in the Church, and calling on the Bishops to exercise their authority for their repression.

The Church of St. Antholin, in Watling-street, which is to be removed, subject to a scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has been closed, after a valedictory service and a sermon by Bishop Claughton.

A stained-glass window, dedicated to the memory of the late Bishop of Winchester, was uncovered, on Monday, in St. Mary's Church, Reading. Underneath it will be placed a brass plate with a suitable inscription.

The foundation-stone of a church to be called St. Michael and All Angels was laid at Wigan, on Monday, by Mrs. Slade, of London. The church is to be built in the Gothic style of architecture, at a cost of from £7000 to £8000.

Canon Kingsley preached an eloquent sermon, on Sunday, on behalf of the Westminster Abbey Pension Fund, inaugurated last year by Dean Stanley. Its object is to provide pensions for the aged and necessitous daughters of printers. The attendance at the Abbey was very numerous.

The Earl of Shaftesbury laid the central stone of a new church (Christ Church) at Weymouth yesterday week. After the stone had been laid his Lordship was entertained at a luncheon at the Royal Hotel, and in the evening he addressed a meeting of working men at the parish school-rooms.

The Oxford Diocesan Conference, which was arranged to be held after the last Diocesan Synod, was opened, on Wednesday morning, in the Sheldonian Theatre, under the presidency of the Bishop of Oxford. There was a large attendance of the clergy and laity, including the archdeacon of the diocese, most of the rural deans, several members of Parliament, and a great number of ladies.

The foundation-stone of a new church for the district parish of Pontnewydd, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, was laid, on Thursday week, by Mrs. Hanbury Leigh, of Pontypool Park, in the presence of a numerous company. The congregation presented the lady with a silver trowel, richly chased.——Llanuwchllyn church is another example of a dilapidated uninteresting Welsh church rebuilt, an addition to the roll, now happily increasing, of ecclesiastical buildings in that part of the country properly cared for. With the single exception of a grand old effigy of a Crusader, there was nothing of interest in the previous edifice.

The steam-yacht Diana, which sailed in the beginning of the year on an exploratory cruise in the Arctic seas, has returned to Dundee, all well. Mr. Smith, who was accompanied by Mr. Potter, son of Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., furnishes the following particulars regarding the voyage:—Mr. Smith's intention was to get to the north coast of Spitzbergen, and then to strike north-east. When they got to the Seven Islands the ice was found to be tight upon the lands, and it was impossible to get beyond this. Three successive attempts were made, and the Diana penetrated to the east of the islands, but got beset near Cape Platen. On three occasions Mr. Smith endeavoured to get a passage viâ Hinlopen Strait, in the hope of getting to the north or to the east, but unfortunately fast ice was again encountered. The expedition explored and surveyed some of the north-east land, and went farther than had been done before, no ship having as yet got so far north as Mr. Smith had been. This was owing to the ice being so closely packed. The highest latitude reached was 81 deg., whereas, in 1871, Mr. Smith got to 81·24 deg. After that all further attempts to get north had been given up, and the Diana steamed to the south of Spitzbergen, the object being to get to Wecha's Land. There, however, the progress of the vessel was stopped by the young ice, which was forming very fast, and had got so thick that it was not safe to take a vessel further into it. Under the circumstances, further progress was considered impossible, and so on the 16th the Diana bore up for home, having a very rough passage. The whole of the route traversed by the Diana has been laid down on the charts, and no doubt will be deeply interesting to all who are concerned in the navigation of the Polar seas. Capital sport was enjoyed during the voyage, consisting principally in shooting bears, walruses, seals, reindeer, and from the carcasses of narwhale and seals two or three tons of oil were obtained.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh, simple, wholesome, pathetic love story is prettily told in the two volumes entitled *Courtship and a Campaign: A Milanese Tale of '66*, by H. Dalin (Sampson Low and Co.). It is written by the author of "In the Golden Shell," of which one seems to still cherish some indistinct but pleasant memories. The tale exhibits certain symptoms of carelessness, the very names of the characters being occasionally either forgotten or misplaced (as, for instance, at p. 213 of the second volume). There is more than enough, too, from a reader's point of view (though an author, having to fill the requisite number of pages, may think differently), of what relates to Garibaldi's fruitless campaign and to his unfortunate followers' wounds and sufferings, which are described with morbid and sickening minuteness; but there are at the same time some "battle-pieces" sketched with great spirit and admirably coloured. The real charm, however, of the story lies in the delicate skill and the tender manner with which and in which a double love affair, with its cross purposes, jealousies, and misunderstandings, is handled and brought to a successful issue by a woman-like and judicious tact in making patriotic spirit subserve selfish interests. The difficulty which has to be solved in order that things may be set right is of a sort tolerably familiar to novel-readers. A and B, who are of the feminine gender, the former being lovely and the latter more than passable, are beloved respectively by C and D, who are of the masculine gender, and both—especially the latter—dashing young fellows. Now, A is poor and C is rich, or, at least, has a rich father; and B is rich, or, at least, has a rich father, whilst D is not only poor but, by public reputation, a scapegrace. Moreover, the two rich fathers have agreed to make a up a match between their son and daughter. Further, the two girls are a little suspicious one of the other; or, at any rate, one of them believes that the young hero she loves may have to marry the other. Then the people who are poor have, as generally happens, a great deal of pride, which helps to render the entanglements worse than ever. And how is this knot to be undone? It must be cut by the sword of Garibaldi; and the patriotic spirit of Italy must be summoned to assist in tying afresh the severed threads in the form of a true lover's knot. The two young heroes must be wounded; the hearts of the already patriotically inclined fathers must be softened at the sight; the wealthy girl must nurse the needy soldier; confessions must be made, and proud thoughts must be subdued, and paternal stubbornness must yield before a spoilt daughter's artifice and wheedling. And all this without prejudice to the good service performed by an eccentric but a sympathetic and lovable old doctor of medicine.

The biography of a musical artist seldom offers much matter of interest to the general reader. Some lives of musicians, including even those of several great composers, contain but little of incident or event beyond such details respecting their works as only enthusiastic admirers will care to read in a lengthened narration. The contrary of this is largely the case with the two volumes of the *Life of Moscheles*, just published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. This is an adaptation, by Mr. A. D. Coleridge, from the original German of Madame Moscheles, who has interwoven her own narrations and remarks with extracts from the diary of her late husband. Ignace Moscheles, born at Prague, in 1794, became distinguished as a pianist at a very early age, and was soon destined to exercise a large and beneficial influence on his art, having been one of the first to develop the brilliant and bravura style of playing, besides having had a principal share in the introduction of Beethoven's greatest works into this country. Moscheles's fame as a pianist and composer for his instrument rapidly spread from Germany to Paris, and then to London, where he took up his residence from 1821 to 1846, when he settled at Leipsic as Professor at the Conservatoire. The personal friendship between him and Beethoven, and, later, that which prevailed between Moscheles and Mendelssohn, are illustrated by numerous highly interesting letters and details in the volumes now referred to. Not only in these and other matters of musical history is the book to be valued; it contains also reminiscences of some of the most distinguished notabilities of the last half century, political, artistic, and literary. Moscheles was not merely a musician; he was a man of large powers of observation, keen percepton, and not without a considerable share of dry humour. Notwithstanding the active pursuit of a very laborious profession, he went much into society of the best kind; and the records which he kept, amplified as above stated, are now collected in a book which is one of the best examples of its kind that has appeared for some time.

The fourteenth edition of *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Universal Information*, "containing the History of the World to August, 1873," has just appeared, and bears evidence of the unremitting conscientious labour of its editor, Mr. Benjamin Vincent, the librarian of the Royal Institution, whose charge of the work began with the sixth edition, in 1855. Since then the work has been thoroughly revised and renovated; much useless matter having been expunged, and fully one third more information introduced. The editor's object has evidently been to produce a work of reference, acceptable either in the study, the library, the news-room, the drawing-room, or the school-room; and the rapid sale of so many editions shows that he has not been unsuccessful. The present edition comprises the eventful history of the last five years, set forth under the headings of the respective countries and in separate articles, including the revolutions in France, Germany, Spain, and Italy; the Franco-German War, with its battles and sieges; the Alabama difficulty, and sundry other recent events; especial attention having been given to the affairs of the British empire. Nothing of importance to which a date could be affixed appears to have escaped the editor's notice; and few questions will arise, either in the perusal of the public journals or during the conversation at the dinner-table, to which a satisfactory answer will not be found in this comprehensive volume.

The literature of the young has received a really valuable addition in *Six by Two, Stories of Old Schoolfellows*, by Edith Dixon and Mary De Morgan (Virtue and Co.). The six stories are one and all extremely interesting as tales, and thoroughly enjoyable by much older readers than the public of young ladies in their early teens for which they are especially designed. What pleases us most, however, is their thorough sanity and unaffected simplicity, their extreme fidelity in the delineation of character, their frank sensible tone, equally remote from sentimentality and hardness. The liveliness of Miss Dixon's three stories, two of which are apparently derived from actual reminiscences of school life in Germany, shows how much literature may have lost by her early death; while the ability displayed in Miss De Morgan's, the first especially, augurs well for her success in the wider field where we hope to meet her again.

Mr. Orr-Ewing, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new church in connection with the Church of Scotland at Lenzie on Saturday last.

FINE ARTS.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death, on Wednesday morning last, of Sir Edwin Landseer. The great painter had long been known to be addicted with a most alarming illness; of late years he exhibited few completed works executed during that period, and he was seldom seen in the circles where before he was so well known; yet his death is hardly the less painful a surprise, and his loss will not be the less widely deplored. We are preparing a portrait of the eminent artist, which will be accompanied by a biographical notice.

We stated last summer that Mr. E. M. Barry had recommended the adoption of incombustible floors for the new National Gallery, and we, with others, supported the architect's preference of tiles or mosaic for such a purpose. But the First Commissioner of Works was not of the same opinion. However, it appears from a corrected return to the House of Commons recently issued, that the floors themselves are not to be of wood, but solid fireproof structures of iron and brick covered with concrete, and that only the flooring over all will be of oak. It may, notwithstanding, still be objected, perhaps with reason, that the priceless treasures of our National Gallery will not be absolutely free from all danger from fire with such a flooring, and especially if, as we understand will be the case, any wood be used in the facing of the walls.

The Art-Congress lately held at Vienna united between seventy and eighty representatives from all parts of Europe, and was conducted in a laudably serious spirit, and gave occasion for several lectures of great interest. A "bureau" or committee was formed, with M. von Eitelberger for president. Most of the propositions made were referred to commissions, which will have to present their report at the next congress, which is appointed to be held at Berlin in 1875.

During the last seven years a series of extremely delicate and elaborate wood-engravings has been in course of execution by Messrs. Whymper, after the remarkably spirited designs by Mr. Joseph Wolf, illustrative of the "Life and Habits of Wild Animals." The series is now complete, and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan early in the approaching season.

The monuments to Kleber and Dessaix, at Strasburg, have been generously given up to France by her German conquerors.

The discovery has been made, at Rome, on the Esquiline Hill, of some vessels in pottery larger than any yet found, and of such a size that a man could easily live in one. The discovery confirms the opinion that the "tub" of Diogenes was not made of wood, but of earthenware, as is implied by Juvenal.

A statue to Wedgwood was unveiled, last week, at Burslem. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the secretary of the Burslem Institute, spoke of the great potter as "that remarkable person whom observation and reflection lead me to regard as, perhaps, the most distinguished individual in the whole history of commerce, taken from the earliest age."

A portrait of Mr. Edward Baines, the senior member for Leeds, has been painted, by Mr. Waller, for the Leeds Town-hall, where it will hang with the portraits of several Yorkshire worthies.

A statue of Richard Baxter, to be executed by Mr. Brock, is to be erected at Kidderminster.

Scaffolding has been erected round the smaller spires of the Houses of Parliament for the purpose of repairing the decaying stonework.

A monument to Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B., has been erected in the north transept of Westminster Abbey. It consists of a bust of Sir Herbert, on a pedestal bearing the inscription, at each side of which is an angel with outstretched wings.

A memorial window to Dr. Jenner is about to be placed in the parish church at Berkeley, Dr. Jenner's native town. The subjects of the window will represent, in nine groups, Christ's miracles of healing the sick.

The death is announced, at Rome, of M. Rosales, director of the Spanish Academy of Fine Arts. Among his best known pictures are the "Death of Lucretia" and the "Testament of Isabella the Catholic."

The Provincial Council of Naples has voted the sum of 50,000 lire for an art-exhibition in that city. The council has also decided to purchase sixty copies of the medal struck in memory of Urbano Rattazzi.

"GRANDMOTHER'S TREASURES."

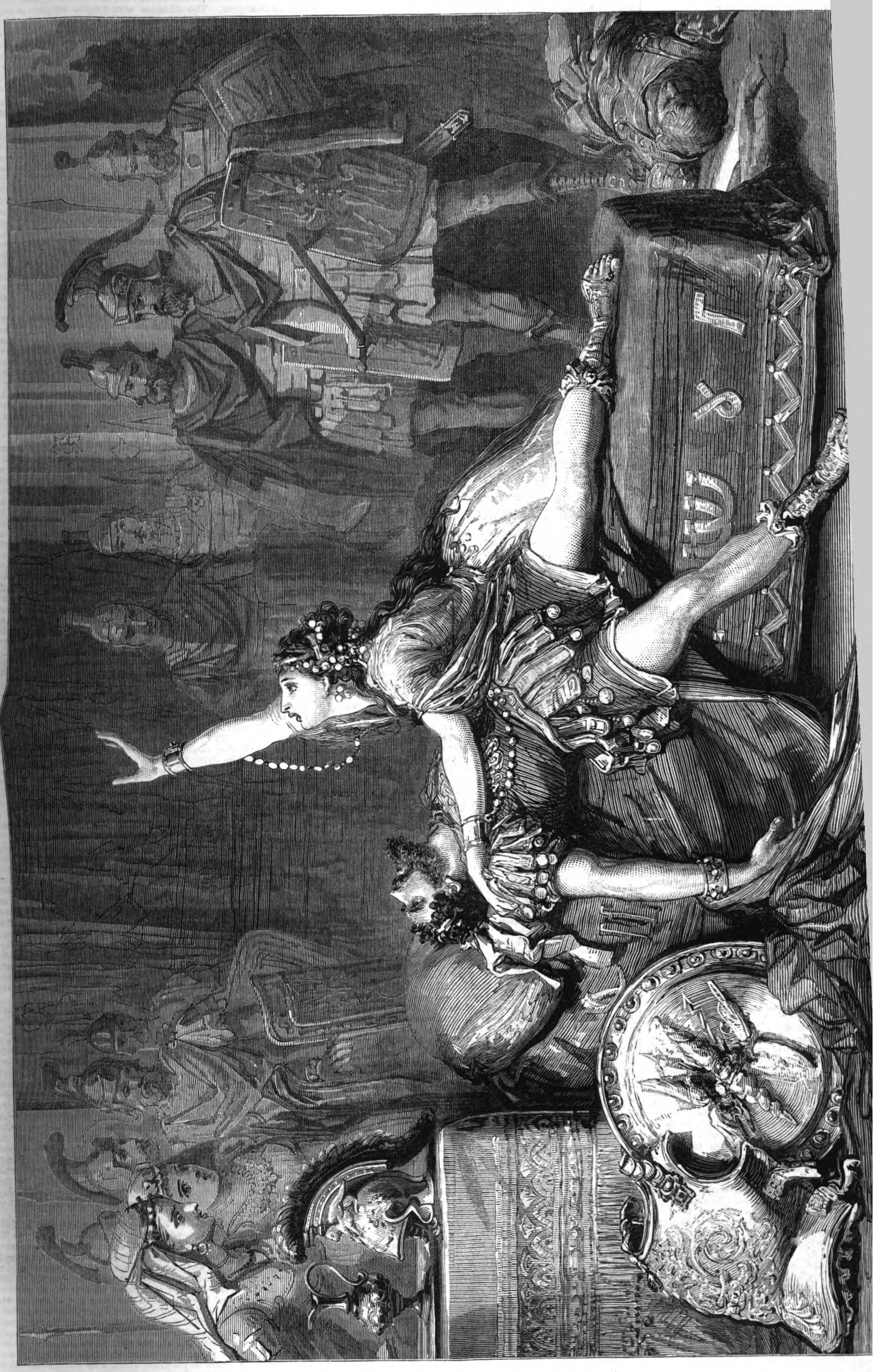
In this pleasant picture the artist, Mr. W. Holyoake, has ingeniously conceived an incident which, while quite natural and probable in itself, has, at the same time, furnished him with an opportunity for artistically utilising many objects of the kind which usually go to make up the heterogeneous picturesqueness of an artist's studio. But, of course, the objects here are selected for a purpose: they suggest little clues to the story of a life; they indicate antiquated tastes, olden memories of bygone associations, and the hoarding, secretive habits which so often grow with age. On the floor there is a scrap-book or "album," with, no doubt, many wonderful amateur artists' performances, and many of those not less wonderful effusions which our grandfathers were expected to have in readiness at a moment's notice, to celebrate the charms of their female acquaintance. What an awful tax on the gallantry of the "swells" of the present day would such a custom be! Among the other volumes—those in the cabinet—we should expect to find old "keepsakes" and "books of beauty," scented with a musty odour of dead rose-leaves, and music-books with melodies the echoes of which are fainter even than the mimic thunders of the "Battle of Prague." Old-fashioned embroidery (which that little girl eyes so curiously), "antique" lace, scraps of old brocade, and peacocks' feathers—fit emblems of cast-off vanities—are not wanting; nor the favourite little old mirror, which so long pictured Vanity to itself. Then there is another class of objects, witnessing to another period of life—stuffed birds, sea-shells, a bowl of large egg-shells, shears of Oriental pattern, which seem to intimate that grandpapa (when he resembled the youthful portrait on the wall) was a traveller, perhaps a naval captain of the heroic Nelsonian times. Lastly, there is the concealed pile of guineas, sad testimony to the miserly propensities of age. The seventeenth or early eighteenth century carved cabinet is an appropriate receptacle for such "treasures." Why, however, are these saucy girls diving so irreverently into the secrets of their venerable ancestor? The "treasures" are not bequeathed yet, or, we suppose, the artist would have painted the girls in mourning. No; grandmother has forgotten the key of her treasure-house, and these undutiful children have taken advantage of her growing forgetfulness to laugh at her. Ah! well; their turn will come before long. Relics of the past are but germs of the future; for there is nothing new under the sun. Some of the prettiest points in their costumes are but grandmamma's fashions revived, and two generations hence be sure that they will reappear as the newest modes of that day.

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"GRANDMOTHER'S TREASURES." BY W. HOLYOAKE.

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SCENE FROM "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Our Illustration this week leads us back to the great Shakspearean revival at Drury Lane—a revival which does equal credit to the adapter, the scenic artist, and the manager. We trust that their efforts have been appreciated by the public. Perhaps there is no man on the boards so fitted to be the representative of Antony as Mr. Anderson, whose person is cast in the very mould of the noble and voluptuous Roman, and whose training enables him to realise the "high Roman fashion" of the antique hero, such as the traditions of the stage have exemplified for the benefit of the modern artist. The representative of the Egyptian coquette, though a clever performer, has not those advantages of personal appearance and of special genius for the part that we have seen displayed in Miss Glyn's personations of Cleopatra, whether at the reading-desk or on the stage. The other characters are, on the whole, respectably enacted. One small part in particular we have already noted—that of Eros, by Mr. Howard Russell, to whom the scene of the death of Antony is indebted for most of its impressiveness. To this scene our Illustration is devoted, and anything more dramatic, heroic, and pathetic cannot be conceived. Our mute Engraving will recall the eloquent rendering by the two competent artists engaged in the tragic action, and remind the spectator of the palmy days of the legitimate drama.

MUSIC.

Since our last week's notice of M. Rivière's promenade concerts the programmes have offered several specialties. On Monday M. Brindis de Salas, a violinist from the Paris Conservatoire, made his first appearance here, and was well received and encored in a brilliant solo. Mdlle. Secretain repeated her skilful performance of her fantasia on themes from Auber's "La Fille du Regiment;" M. Rivière's arrangement of subjects from Lecocq's "La Fille de Madame Angot" for orchestra, chorus, and military band, was given for the second time, and a new overture—to the opera "Stella Monti," by Herr Aloys Kettennus—was performed for the first time. On Tuesday, Misses Edith Wynne and Helen D'Alton, Mr. E. Lloyd and Signor Caravoglia contributed to the vocal performances, and M. Sainton played his own brilliant Fantasia on Scotch airs. Wednesday was a "classical night," Thursday was a second "Scotch ballad night," on Friday (yesterday) Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was to be given, and to-night (Saturday) Mdlle. Carlotta Patti is to make her first appearance. Among the novelties in preparation is a grand Welsh Festival, at which national ballads and songs will be sung by eminent Welsh vocalists.

We have already given the details of the arrangements for the Bristol Festival, which is to commence on Oct. 21. That which is to follow, at Glasgow, will open, on Nov. 4, with an evening performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." On the following (Wednesday) morning there will be a miscellaneous concert, and in the evening Sir Michael Costa's "Eli" will be given. On Thursday evening there will be a second miscellaneous concert; and on Friday evening two new works will be brought out—Mr. Henry Smart's sacred cantata, "Jacob," and Mr. H. A. Lambeth's setting of the Eighty-fourth Psalm. The festival will conclude, on Saturday afternoon, with "The Messiah." The solo vocalists engaged are Mdlles. Titiens and Carola, Misses Edith Wynne and Enriquez, Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The band will consist of between sixty and seventy performers, mostly selected from the best London instrumentalists; and the choruses will be sung by about 400 members of the Glasgow Choral Union. Mr. Best, of the Royal Albert Hall, London, and St. George's Hall, Liverpool, will preside at the organ; and Sir Michael Costa will conduct, in alternation with Mr. H. A. Lambeth, a local professor of high repute. The profits of the festival will be devoted to the funds of the new Glasgow Western Infirmary, on Donald's Hill.

To-day (Saturday) the eighteenth series of autumn and winter concerts commences at the Crystal Palace with a programme of great interest and variety. Besides Spontini's overture to his little-known opera, "Nurmahal," and Mendelssohn's well-known (but never to be too well-known) "Scotch" symphony, a festival overture, by Dr. Julius Rietz (the excellent capell-meister of Dresden), will be performed for the first time, as will a pianoforte concerto of Bach by Herr Pauer.

M. Gounod's choral concerts at St. James's Hall are to be resumed in February, and will, we understand, include a performance of his incidental music to the drama of "Jeanne d'Arc," written for the Paris Gaité. The same eminent composer is still at work on what will probably prove to be his most important sacred composition, the oratorio of "The Redemption," the production of which will be looked forward to with much interest.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

Pursuant to the evident intention of the indefatigable management of this theatre, Mr. H. Irving appeared on Saturday to test his qualifications for the higher drama by exhibiting himself in the difficult rôle of Richelieu, in Lord Lytton's celebrated drama. Mr. Irving has already established himself as a master spirit in romantic drama, and won golden opinions from an enthusiastic section of the public, which has learned to believe in him as "the coming man." Mr. Irving's antecedents are, however, not in favour of his ability to sustain the sterner characters of history with satisfaction to the critical minds accustomed to weigh the merits of Mr. Macready's and Mr. Phelps's interpretation of such characters. His style is the familiar one of the drawing-room play; nor do we believe that the modesty of the actor would prompt him to more difficult attempts. Other interests than his own, however, have placed him in an equivocal position, and it is his duty to maintain the post to which he has been deputed. Mr. Irving's Richelieu is throughout a judicious performance, and some of the minute points made by him in the earlier scenes were good, and in due measure effective. As the action proceeded new elements were developed, and new powers required from the actor. These we never imagined that Mr. Irving possessed, and we were therefore the more surprised at the positive excellence that he manifested. He played the part much better than we might have expected, and supplied by mental ingenuity the defects of his physique. Up to the end of the third act he was very good, and judiciously included in the text more than one passage usually omitted, which he delivered with skill and effect. The last two acts transcended his strength and the resources of the specific amount of art at his disposal. De Mauprat was sustained by Mr. J. B. Howard, an actor of considerable promise, but whose friends in the auditorium did much to injure their favourite and the general performance. Their riotous interruption of the general harmony, both on and off the stage, deserves the most thorough condemnation, and particularly perilled the opening scene of the second act. Mr. Howard certainly made a decided impression in the first, but afterwards his acting fell off, and probably through the flutter naturally consequent on the unseemly demonstration of which we have complained. Miss Isabel Bateman has much to learn and much artistic force to acquire before she can be equal to the part of Julie de Mortemar. But the laudable ambition she displayed more than atones for her natural deficiency, and will yet help her to a better interpretation of the important rôle. The new scenery, by Messrs. Craven and Cuthbert, is in the highest style of pictorial art as applied to stage purposes; and the costumes are as historically accurate as they are artistically beautiful. The entire representation was enthusiastically received.

OPERA COMIQUE.

On Wednesday Madame Ristori began a four-weeks' engagement with the historic drama of "Marie Antoinette." She was supported by the same company as recently at Drury Lane; and they acted with the same minute attention to details as on the former occasion. The costumes are all of the costliest description, and the dramatic groupings managed with extreme skill. The drama, however, is one of conversation rather than of action, the incidents of the French Revolution being reserved for the close of the acts, when the curtain falls on a striking tableau. On the whole, the drama is effective; but it is too long, much too long. Madame Ristori was received with a cordial welcome by a select and fashionable audience, and we trust that her engagement will prove successful.

ALEXANDRA.

The Royal Alexandra theatre and opera house at Camden Town reopened on Monday. Though nearly new, it has been already partially reconstructed. It is now under the direction of Madame St. Clair. The performance commenced with "The Happiest Day of my Life," and Mr. Danvers supported the part of Mr. Gilman with his accustomed humour. An original comic-opera followed, entitled "The Magic Pearl." The music is by Mr. T. Thorpe Pede, evidently a student of the works of Balfe and Wallace, and the libretto is written by C. Fitzball. The leading parts were filled by Mr. J. W. Turner and Miss Alice Barth, and both were eminently successful. The performances concluded with a ballet, entitled "Roses d'Amour" by Paul Valentine, with music by W. Corri.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The First October meeting was one of the most enjoyable we ever spent on the famous heath. The weather was perfect, so warm, indeed, that it was difficult to believe that we were not "behind the Ditch," watching the July or Chesterfield Stakes: there was a small attendance, which is so much pleasanter than the crowding on a Two Thousand or Cesarewitch day; and the sport, if not particularly exciting, was very fair. The Grand Duke Michael Stakes was, perhaps, the most interesting event of the whole week, as it afforded Doncaster an opportunity of wiping out his defeat by Flageolet in the Grand Prix de Paris. On paper it did not appear feasible that Doncaster could give away 7 lb., yet, as Peck said that the horse had never been so well in his life, while Jennings expressed doubts if Flageolet retained his Goodwood form, Mr. Merry's colt was made a strong favourite. Seldom has a Derby winner come to such terrible grief, for a quarter of a mile from home Doncaster was rolling all over the course, and though Andred stuck gamely to Flageolet for some distance further, he, as usual, died away to nothing on the hill, and the Frenchman came in alone. Twenty-one came to the post for the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, for which Roquefort (8 st. 9 lb.) was greatly fancied, in spite of his somewhat poor display at Doncaster. He never showed prominently, however, at any part of the race, a splendid finish between Day Dream (6 st 2 lb.) and Sister to Eltham (6 st. 2 lb.) resulting in the head victory of the latter, while Delay (6 st. 7 lb.) was only a neck behind the second. A capital field of two-year-olds came out for the Hopeful Stakes, and the result established Couronne de Fer's claim to be considered the best youngster of the season, now that Ecossais is under suspicion. He won very cleverly indeed, though he carried the full penalty, the distance was just under half a mile, and he stumbled at a critical part of the race. Still, whatever he may do in the Derby, we cannot fancy his chance for the Middle Park Plate, as he has incurred the extreme penalty, and he is not the sort of horse we should select to break the spell which has hung over animals like Achievement, Formosa, Lady Elizabeth, Sunshine, and Cantinière.

Kaiser won the St. Leger very easily; still the remembrance of Cremorne's defeat in this event last year made the bookmakers field strongly, and, even after the race, some of Kaiser's persistent enemies cavilled at the performance, and said that he pulled up very tired. Wild Myrtle had not much difficulty in winning a Triennial A. F. from three moderate opponents. There was, however, some talk of an objection to her, on the ground that Chaloner had been guilty of foul riding. Had this been proved, it would doubtless have gone hard with him, as he was reprimanded for this serious offence at Doncaster. On Thursday, Eve, in receipt of 7 lb., beat Mr. Winkle cleverly, thereby confirming her Goodwood form, and making her Doncaster defeat by Jesuit even more inexplicable than before. George Frederick won both his engagements in good style, and it is reported that Mr. Cartwright has declined £8000 for him. This is very difficult to believe, for though he is certainly better looking than Albert Victor, and is by no means fit yet, still he has not defeated even a single second-rate performer. The Queen's Plate secured an unusually good entry, and the finish between Eole II. and Shannon was a great treat, both Fordham and Chaloner riding in their best form. Lilian was half a length behind Shannon, and this running appears to dispose of her chance for the Cesarewitch, though it must not be forgotten that the pace in the early part of the race was too slow to bring out her fine staying powers. A field of sixteen contested the October Handicap on Friday, which was won very easily by Tichborne (6 st. 3 lb.), who was beautifully ridden by Morbey, one of the best light-weight jockeys of the day. His success at once drew attention to the great chance possessed by Oxford Mixture in the Cesarewitch, as she is at least 14 lb. superior to her stable companion.

In the course of the First October Meeting, Lord Coventry's motion—"That, on and after Jan. 1, 1874, no horse of the age of three years old and upwards shall run in any race which is of a shorter distance than one mile"—was brought before the Jockey Club. As we remarked some weeks ago, it was far too sweeping a measure to have any chance of success; and, with the exception of Lord Calthorpe, not one single member supported it, and it was lost by a majority of twenty.

The gold medal given at the autumn meeting of the Aberdeen Golf Club was won by Mr. Charles Anderson, who also won Prince Leopold's Cup.

On Monday evening last an interesting swimming-match took place between T. Morris and W. H. Beckwith, a son of the ex-champion. The distance was twelve lengths of the Lambeth bath (480 yards), and, after an exciting race for half the distance, Morris drew away and won by thirteen yards, in 7 min. 17 sec., the fastest time on record.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Yesterday week was occupied with the evidence of two witnesses—one of the Carabiniers and the regimental tailor, both of whom gave evidence as to their personal recognition of the defendant, and also of his knowledge of matters which had occurred in the regiment or which concerned Roger. The first witness, in cross-examination, stated that Roger's hair was darker than the defendant's now is, and both the witnesses recognised some resemblance in the Chili daguerreotype of Roger, both in figure and features, which so many of the defendant's witnesses have failed to perceive. The first witness stated that the voice of the defendant is rougher than that of Roger, and disavowed a passage in his affidavit drawn by Baigent which the Court said was to a different effect, and on which they made some observations. The witness spoke to the defendant's knowledge of men in the regiment and of incidents which had happened to Roger. In cross-examination it appeared that he did not know if the defendant had not already seen or heard of the men; and, as to the chief incident mentioned, it appeared that it had previously been mentioned in a correspondence with Baigent, who saw him before the interview. The military tailor spoke as to the defendant's knowledge of the clothes ordered by Roger within the two years before he left England. In cross-examination, it appeared that the defendant had Roger's old servant, Carter, and also had some of Roger's old clothes which had been left behind, and that his attorney had previously got the tailor to bring up his ledger containing the dates of Roger's orders, although he was positive Mr. Holmes did not look at it. The cross-examination of this witness was not concluded, and the defendant's counsel protested against the adjournment; but it appeared that they had had him in town above a week before producing him as a witness.

When Mr. Hawkins had finished, on Monday, his cross-examination of Roger's military tailor, Mr. Greenwood, the Court reverted for a time to Carabinier evidence. James Hobson deposed to having once ridden across Phœnix Park with Roger on a review day. The defendant, he swore, was the same person. Ellen Ella, who had been servant to Adjutant Bickerstaffe at Portobello, remembered Roger coming into her kitchen for hot water when his servant was out; often with his arms bare and with not a trace of tattooing upon them. After her an Orton witness was produced, Thomas Trivett, who detailed a very diverse experience he had had at the Victorian gold-diggings between 1852 and 1858. One of his strange adventures happened at Avoca in 1856, where an anonymous person he called a "settler" employed him to kill a number of sheep. Arthur Orton was in the "settler's" service, and helped him with some of the sheep. They spent many nights by the camp fire together yarning, Arthur giving him an account of Wapping Old Stairs, which so interested him that immediately on his arrival in England he performed precisely the same pilgrimage as the defendant had done to the home of Arthur's childhood. Mr. Hawkins cited against this witness statements which he was alleged to have made to various persons in Leicester—that he could not swear one way or the other, that the hair was similar, &c. Mr. Trivett was ready now to swear that the defendant was not the Arthur Orton whom he had met in Avoca. Robert Gardner, butcher, Richmond, spoke to a rather prolonged acquaintance with Arthur Orton. Their first meeting was at Forest Creek, where Arthur was loafing about, and "not thought to be after much good." Saw him daily for three months, but had never anything to say to him, unless when they joined in general conversations. Next time they met at Brooking, about sixty miles from Wagga-Wagga, whither Orton was travelling. Witness had also known Castro while in the service of Higgins at Wagga-Wagga. Their appearance as described by him was a perfect contrast, Castro being a dreamy-looking man, and Orton a raw-boned man, with a "straggling foxy-coloured beard."

Mixed evidence was given on Tuesday — Australian, Wapping, and Carabinier witnesses preponderating. Mr. Hawkins, in his cross-examination of Gardner, ascertained that the witness had not seen defendant till three weeks ago, and that the Orton seen near Wagga-Wagga had no scar on his face nor rings in his ears. Daniel Cotton, general dealer at Wapping, formerly seaman on board an American cruiser in the Pacific, deposed to having met Arthur Orton and spent a night boozing with him at Santiago, in a small whaling bay three or four days' sail south of San Francisco. Thomas Newman, a watchman at the Metropolitan Meat Market, remembered Arthur from having once gone with him on board a ship to feed tigers with shins of beef. Then came two witnesses who had known Roger Tichborne—one in Canterbury, the other at Cahir, in Ireland—who positively identified the defendant.

Several witnesses were called in the course of Wednesday. Ellen Peirce, sister of Mrs. Woodman, who was examined on the previous day, and who had known Roger Tichborne whilst in the Carabiniers, recognised the defendant as he. William Hewitt, formerly in the service of Mrs. Hopkinson, mother-in-law of Mr. Henry Seymour, and who had been valet to Roger, identified the defendant chiefly by his eyes, eyebrows, and forehead. Daniel Collins, now a member of the metropolitan police, remembered the Carabiniers being drawn up at Canterbury five or six times in the year 1852, waiting for their officer to march them off to barracks after mass. John Palmer, who was called to speak to his knowledge of Arthur Orton when the witness was a boy, was not cross-examined. Captain E. B. Cunliffe, formerly in the Carabiniers, expressed his opinion that the defendant was Roger Tichborne, although he would not pledge his oath to it. Mary Fitzpatrick, who had lived with Sir James Tichborne as cook, recognised the defendant by the formation of his head, as well as by his voice. During the day the proceedings were for a short time suspended on account of the indisposition of a juror.

The first witness called on Thursday was Thomas Muston, a coachman at Brighton, who went into the service of Sir E. Doughty at Upton in 1841 or 1842, when he was twelve years of age. He was Roger Tichborne's groom and valet in Ireland, and assisted to dress and undress him. Had seen his arm bare several times and never observed any tattoo-marks. He believed that the defendant and Roger were the same person. Lieutenant-Colonel Norbury, who was examined at the former trial, believed the defendant to be the Roger Tichborne whom he knew in the Carabiniers. He, also, had seen Roger's arms bare, but did not remember seeing any tattoo marks. In reply to Mr. Serjeant Parry, the witness said the examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of the defendant at the last trial raised a doubt in his mind whether he was not mistaken in his identity of the defendant. That doubt still existed, but it was not so strong as before.

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A communication from Lord Hatherley states that in Lord Eldon's time the salary of the Lord Chancellor, including bankruptcy fees, exceeded £20,000 a year. At a much more recent date it was as high as £14,000. Lord Hatherley says:—"The last reduction was made by Lord Truro, and I had the pleasure, as Solicitor-General, of introducing the bill which reduced the salary from £14,000 to its present amount of £10,000—namely, £6000 as Lord Chancellor and £1000 as Speaker of the House of Lords.

The appointment of Mr. Henry James, Q.C., as Solicitor-General has been officially notified in the *Gazette*.

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. Arthur Collins, of the Western Circuit, to be Recorder of Poole.

There was an adjourned sitting of the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, in the matter of Bowles Brothers. Pending an arrangement which Mr. Stevens, a trustee of the American estates, is negotiating, in order to make some proposal to the creditors, the sitting was again adjourned to Dec. 23.

The Middlesex September adjourned sessions began on Monday. The calendar contains the names of eighty-three prisoners. On Wednesday Sophia Barrett was convicted of stealing two metal pots. There were to her disadvantage several former convictions for the manufacture of counterfeit coin, and she was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

O'Neill and Valvin, the two dishonest turfites who forged a cheque for £400 in the name of Captain Candy, and cashed it by means of a commissionnaire, were sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to ten years' penal servitude.

Thomas W. Haynes, under cashier to Messrs. Linklater and Co., solicitors, Walbrook, was charged at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, with embezzlement. He ultimately pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

At Guildhall, on Tuesday, Mr. Fiske was summoned for publishing in the *Hornet* a series of libels on Mr. Clement Scott. The prosecutor gave evidence, and was cross-examined by Mr. George Lewis at great length with respect to the particulars of the alleged libels, and the further hearing was adjourned for a week.

William Ayres, Thomas Low, and Walter Price have appeared before Mr. Alderman Lusk on various charges of theft and unlawful possession. Ayres, who was a builder's foreman, had been found by three detectives carrying off lead and white paint belonging to his master. He had at the same time in his possession a quantity of indiarubber goods, taken from a warehouse in Victoria-buildings, of which Price and his wife had been in charge. After his arrest Price made a confession, implicating Low, and both these men are remanded for further inquiry. Ayres, who appeared to have no connection with this theft, was condemned to three weeks' imprisonment for illegal possession of the lead.

The chairman and ex-manager of the Jersey Joint-Stock Bank have been committed for trial at the November sessions for issuing false reports of the state of the bank, and inducing people to purchase shares by fictitious representations. Bail was taken in £500 each.

William Shean was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, at Bow-street, last Saturday, for kissing the wife of a publican whilst she was standing at her door.——John Adams Matthews, a clerk in charge of the Seething-lane branch of the General Post Office, was charged with having embezzled two sums of £10 and £1, paid to him by depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, and committed for trial.

Mr. Knox concluded at Marlborough-street, on Saturday, a painful inquiry into a charge of stealing articles of jewellery preferred against the wife of Major Fitzgerald by Messrs. Collingwood. The evidence for the prosecution tended to prove that the lady had committed various larcenies both in England and during her residence in India; while the testimony adduced for the defence went to show that she was suffering from mental hallucinations. As the law did not permit him to decide the plea of insanity, the magistrate committed the prisoner for trial.——A long investigation took place before Mr. Newton, on Wednesday, in reference to the Free Dormitory Association, in connection with which Frederick Cox stands charged with obtaining various sums fraudulently. Suspicion has hung over the place for eighteen months, and it was stated on Wednesday by the prosecuting counsel that it was intended to prove that the prisoner had obtained £5000 from the public in support of his dormitory and kindred institutions. Prisoner was remanded under heavy bail.

The number of summonses taken out at Westminster against parents for neglecting to send their children to school has been so numerous of late as to interfere with the ordinary business of the Court. On one day last week there were sixty-seven, and the average is stated to be about twenty a day——Mrs. Elizabeth Reeves was fined at this court £2 for keeping two dogs without a license. In a similar charge against Mr. Thomas Kenny, the only witness was an informer, and the summons was dismissed.

Mr. James Pain, pyrotechnist, of Heygate-street, Walworth, was fined £20 and costs, at Southwark, on Saturday, for sending packages containing fireworks to the Great Northern depôt at Blackfriars without declaring the contents of the packages.——Joseph White, described as a powerful young fellow, aged twenty-two, was committed for trial on a charge of grabbing Mr. F. G. Fleury, at half-past eleven o'clock at night, in High-street, Borough.

At Lambeth, a man named Roberts was accused of the systematic robbery of lodging-houses. According to the evidence adduced, the prisoner had called at various houses pretending to seek apartments for a young clergyman, and availed himself of the opportunity to carry off some articles of value. Mr. Chance committed him for trial.

William Allen and Thomas Kelly, costermongers, charged at Worship-street, on Monday, with wantonly assaulting two tradesmen who were conversing together in the street, in Kingsland, were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, without the option of a fine.

Another batch of milkmen were convicted, at Lambeth, yesterday week, of selling milk mixed with water. George Bailey, of New Church-road, was fined £5; Alfred Searle, of New Church-road, £3; George Bradford, of Clifton-road, £3; Alfred Ayers, of Old Kent-road, 1s.; and Edward Green, of Albany-road, £3, the costs being added in each case. It was stated by Mr. Marsden, the vestry clerk, that since the imposition by this Court of heavy penalties for this offence there had been a great improvement in the milk sold in Camberwell.——Edward Batley, of the Sovereign Coal Company, was summoned at Marlborough-street, on Monday, for selling inferior coal to that which had been ordered. The magistrate remarked, after hearing the evidence, that the defendant had advertised good coal at the price paid, and had supplied mere rubbish. He intimated an intention to send the case for trial. Three summonses were granted at the Clerkenwell and Hammersmith Police Courts, on Tuesday, against coal-dealers, whose "best Wallsend" had not proved satisfactory to purchasers. One of the applicants, himself an analyst, had found from 4½ to 9 per cent of white ash where there should have been less than 3 per cent——Mr. William Jeacocke, a salesman in the Metropolitan Meat Market was fined £10 at Guildhall, yesterday week, for having a pig on his premises in such a state of disease as to be unfit for human food.——Thomas Marshall, fishmonger, charged at the Brentford Sessions with exposing 101 mackerel for sale in an unfit state for human food, was fined forty shillings.

John Selby, a colliery proprietor at Dark Hill, near Coleford, Dean Forest, was on Tuesday fined £60 for having violated three of the general rules of the Miners' Regulation Act. The framing of defendant's mine, it was stated, could be pulled down by a couple of men, and some of the requisite fittings were entirely wanting.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Tuesday, a lad named Friesan, eleven years of age, was charged with having cut his younger brother in a horrible manner with a knife. It was stated that only a few weeks ago he had attempted to hang his little sister, and nearly caused her death.

Two sales of goods belonging to Nonconformists, distrained for non-payment of a denominational school rate, took place at Sheffield on Tuesday.

Thomas Oakey Potter, landlord of the Admiral Nelson Inn, Leicester, was, on Monday, fined £20 and costs, or six months' imprisonment, for permitting betting in his house.

Thomas Peacock, an assistant signalman at the Stockton station of the North-Eastern Railway, was brought up before the magistrates at Stockton, on Monday, and fined £5 and 8s. 6d. costs, or two months' imprisonment, for being found drunk on a heap of bricks when he should have been on duty.

Early on Saturday morning last a daring robbery was committed at the shop of Mr. William Coltman, watchmaker and jeweller, Bradford-road, Dewsbury. The thieves having inserted a jemmy or some other instrument into the bottom of one of the shutters, they prized it open and then broke the glass of the window, which fell with a crash and alarmed the inmates of the house. The thieves, however, managed to get clear away with about £70 worth of booty, which mostly comprised watches and gold and silver chains. Prior to commencing their operations on the shutters they had wedged the door tight, so that the inmates could not get out.

Rogues and vagabonds will do well to note that a new Act, the provisions of which are specially applicable to them, has come into operation. The Vagrant Act of 1868 is repealed, and the new statute is to be construed as one with the 5th George IV., c. 83, for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons and rogues and vagabonds in England. The law is now extended to gaming with coins, cards, tokens, or other articles, in any street, road, or public highway, and the offender to be deemed a rogue and vagabond within the recited Act, and may be imprisoned under that Act, or, in lieu of such punishment, be fined for a first offence a sum not exceeding 40s., and for a subsequent offence not exceeding £5. Persons gambling in the streets at "pitch and toss" are to be deemed rogues and vagabonds.

DISASTERS.

Lord Denbigh was thrown from his horse in the hunting-field last week. He is progressing favourably towards recovery.

At Lydney, in Gloucestershire, a man has been killed and two others much hurt by the explosion of a rocket.

A gentleman, said to be seventy-nine years of age, fell over the cliffs at Eastbourne on Wednesday. Although terribly injured, some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A workman in the employ of Messrs. Broadwood and Co. was assisting at the Foreign Office, on Saturday afternoon, in the removal of a pianoforte, when he fell over the baluster from the top to the bottom of the grand staircase, and was killed.

Hugh Williams, a farmer, who some time ago bought the wreck of the Royal Charter, lying on the coast of Anglesea, went down yesterday week, in a diving suit, with some gunpowder for the purpose of blasting. The power exploded prematurely, and when brought up Williams was dead.

Joseph Gilchrist was killed, yesterday week, at the locomotive works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at Bury, by the fall of a heavy crane, which snapped under the strain of a large piece of hot iron that was being forged at a steam-hammer.

An inquest was held, on Tuesday afternoon, on the remains of Richard Norman, a night watchman at the Alexandra Palace, which were recently discovered among the ruins of that building. Evidence was given that the remains were found near the spot where the deceased was last seen alive, and a verdict was returned that he met his death by suffocation.

An explosion occurred on board the steamer Broomhaugh, of Newcastle, coal-laden, for Port Said. Three seamen were blown off the deck and never seen again; one was killed on the spot, and several were so much injured that they had to be landed at Gibraltar. The vessel herself sustained serious damage. Bad ventilation is said to have caused the catastrophe.

A shaft at the Nunnery Colliery, near Sheffield, caught fire, and for a time exposed the lives of 200 miners to considerable danger. Ultimately they were all rescued by another shaft.——An explosion occurred, on Wednesday, in the Furnace Main Colliery, about three miles from Barnsley, which resulted in five men being burnt, two very severely.

Alexander Clifford, aged fourteen, the son of Mr. Henry Clifford, Lansdowne-place, Blackheath, was one of the candidates for the open scholarship at Wellington College, and arrived at the college on Tuesday week. In the evening the matron took him to his room. The gas was then burning, but the boy said he knew how to turn it off. The next morning the room was found to be full of gas, and he was dead.

A sad accident occurred last week in Bedfordshire. Miss Gertrude Charlotte, aged nine, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Francis Fremantle, J.P., of the Old House, Swanbourne, near Winslow, was riding a pony with her father and sister at Littlecote, and while, as is supposed, she was adjusting her riding-habit, she overbalanced herself and fell, and, her dress having caught in the saddle, she was dragged, partly by the side of the pony (which galloped on at full speed) and partly under its hoofs, a distance of several hundred yards. Death resulted almost immediately.

There have been several railway accidents, some of them fatal, during the past week. Mr. J. Pickersgill Cunliffe, who was knocked down and injured by a train at Caterham junction, is going on favourably. Mr. Cunliffe remains at Guy's Hospital.——Mr. Richard Berry, cashier to a Preston firm, was killed last week while attempting to get out of a Scotch express as it was entering Euston station. An inquest was held on Tuesday. The jury accompanied their verdict of "Accidental death" with a declaration that the accident would not have occurred if continuous footboards had been provided.——There were four railway accidents yesterday week. At Wetheral, about five miles from Carlisle, a mineral and a cattle train came into collision on the River Eden viaduct, which stands one hundred feet above the road. Some of the waggons were dashed against the parapet with such force as to knock a hole in it, through which they fell into the river below. A driver, a fireman, and three men in charge of cattle were seriously hurt. About the same time a passenger-train from Stockton to Harrogate ran into a goods-train at Arthington and injured twenty passengers. Near Retford, a Manchester and Sheffield cattle-train dashed into a Great Northern coal-train, throwing the greater part of it off the line. The fourth mishap was caused by a Great Western express killing a man who tried to cross the line in front of it as it was entering Oxford station.——A serious collision occurred near Crewe on Saturday morning. The Holyhead mail, whilst kept standing on the bridge at Mill-street, was run into by a heavy goods-train from Chester, and a number of carriages were smashed. Many persons were injured, but none fatally.——A fatal accident occurred on the South Coast Railway to John Emery, a goods guard in the employ of the Brighton railway. On Sunday night he arrived at Amberley with a goods-train. As some trucks were being shunted he fell on the line, and the train went over him. He died shortly afterwards.——On Sunday morning Henry Higgs, a labourer, was knocked down by an engine, near Greenfield level crossing, and killed. The deceased was rather deaf and short-sighted. He was forty years of age.——At the Railway Hotel, Weston-super-Mare, on Saturday, an inquiry was concluded respecting the death of Mrs. Barrett, aged sixty-seven, of Clifton. It was deposed that on the 18th ult. the deceased was alighting from a carriage at the Yatton station, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, when she slipped and seriously injured herself. She died in consequence. The evidence as to whether the train had stopped was conflicting, but the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."——An inquest was held at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, on Monday, on the body of Edward Hayes, a young man, from 2, Gray's-inn-road, London, employed as a hop-picker, who was run over by a train, at the East Farleigh station on the South-Eastern Railway, on Saturday afternoon, and killed. From the evidence it appeared that a very excited mob of hop-pickers were awaiting their departure by the train, and in the rush to secure seats before the train had stopped the unfortunate young man was pushed beneath the train.——On Tuesday morning the Scotch express (limited mail), from London to Glasgow, came into collision, near Motherwell, with several empty waggons which were being shunted. The stoker was killed, and several of the passengers were hurt.——The morning mails on the Great Western Railway were delayed for three hours, on Tuesday morning, by a collision which occurred at a small station between Reading and Didcot. A fish-train came into collision with a luggage-train, disabling an engine and interrupting the traffic. Further, the fish lost their market.——The Rev. R. M. Frost, who was seriously injured while attempting to enter a train in motion, at Stafford, has died from the injuries he received.——Captain Tyler's report on the Wigan accident has been issued by the Board of Trade. It minutely describes the scene of the catastrophe, summarises the evidence taken at the inquest, and then sets forth the general conclusions of the inspector. These, as anticipated a short time ago, set up alternative theories of the points having been moved during the passage of the train over them, and of the near wheel of carriage No. 123 having slipped and left the main line. Captain Tyler decidedly prefers the latter explanation, and deduces as a moral from it the necessity of a limit being placed on speed in passing such dangerous places as Wigan station.

The Sheffield Town Council is proposing to spend £2,000,000 on street improvements.

There was a review yesterday week, on Portsdown Hills, of the troops in the Portsmouth and Gosport garrison, and a sham fight, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge.

A Welsh mining company have completed a lease of the extensive coal-field near Tranent, Midlothian, owned by Sir George Suttie, Bart. Several pits that have been closed for years are to be opened up, and 1000 men will soon be employed.

The engineers' strike at Sheffield, which has lasted twelve weeks, was closed on Monday by the acceptance by the men of the offered increase of 2s. per week, with a compromise on the question of overtime.

The ladies' council of the Yorkshire Board of Education has arranged for a series of lectures to schoolmistresses on the rudiments of anatomy and physiology. The lectures are to be delivered by Dr. Eddison, Mr. Nunneley, and Mr. Wright, and are to be continued during the ensuing winters.

A sham fight, under the superintendence of General Sir J. Hope Grant, took place on Hankley-common on Wednesday. The men were divided into two sections—viz., the eastern and western force; the former under the command of Major-General J. W. S. Smith, the latter under that of Major-General Parke.

In the barrack square of the West Kent Light Infantry Militia, on Wednesday, Captain Cragg presented to Sergeant-Major Shaw a magnificent silver salver and a purse containing 100 guineas, subscribed by the officers of the regiment, past and present, in recognition of nearly twenty years' faithful service.

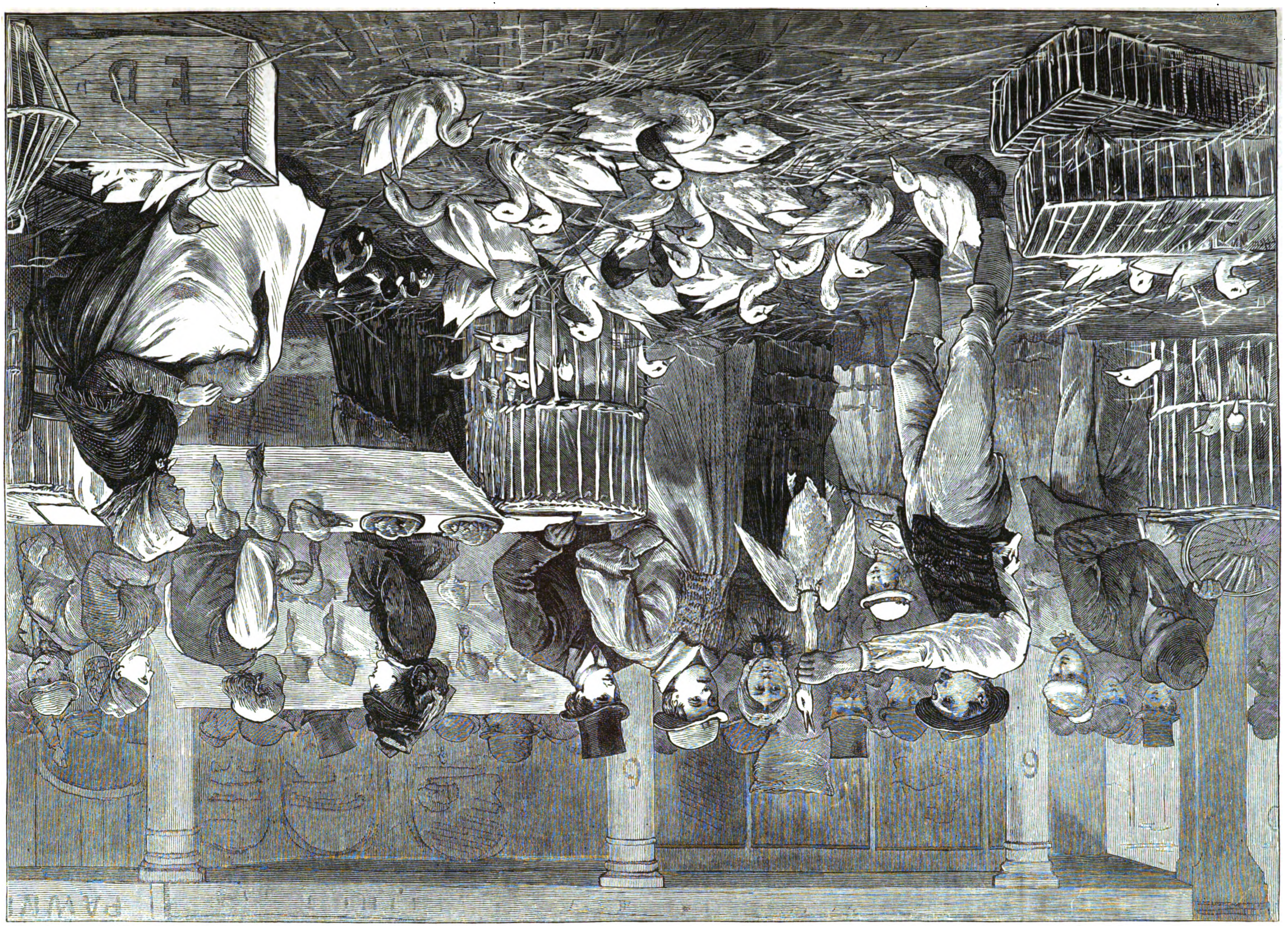
On Wednesday the forty-first annual ploughing-match of the South Bucks Association was held at Windsor upon the farm of Mr. E. Aldridge. Upwards of sixty teams entered into competition. The first prize, the Prince Consort's silver cup, value 20 gs., given by her Majesty to farmers for the growth of root crops generally, was won by Mr. John Nash, of Langley.

Two attempts were made in Kent, on Wednesday, to bring off a prize fight. The police came up with the parties first at Dartford; they then dispersed, and were followed to Erith. There the ring had been formed when the officers arrived, and they put an end to further proceedings by arresting one of the intending combatants.

Lord Houghton presided at the annual meeting of the Social Science Congress, which began its sittings on Wednesday at Norwich. In his inaugural address, given in St. Andrew's Hall, his Lordship referred to the consolidation of the law courts, international arbitration, extradition of criminals, sanitary legislation, the Licensing Act, poor-law reform, elementary and university education, competitive examinations, co-operation in trade and in agriculture, socialism, communism, and property in land; and finished with a tribute to the memories of Sir John Bowring and Mr. Mill, and with an expression of esteem and friendship for Miss Martineau. A vote of thanks to his Lordship was passed at the close of his address. The departments consist of four—1, jurisprudence and amendment of the law, divided into two sections, one for the consideration of international and municipal law and the other for the discussion of questions relating to the repression of crime; 2, education; 3, health; 4, economy and trade.

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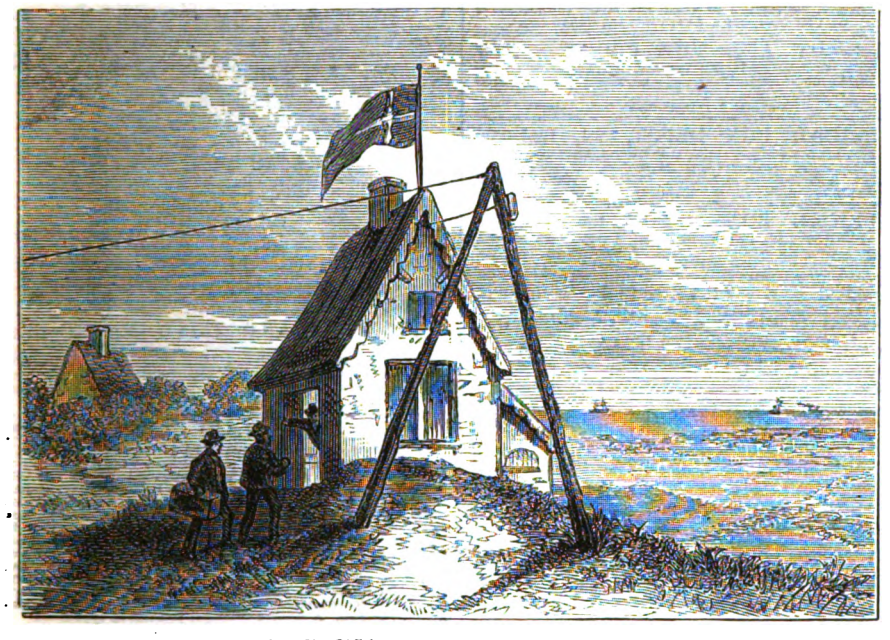
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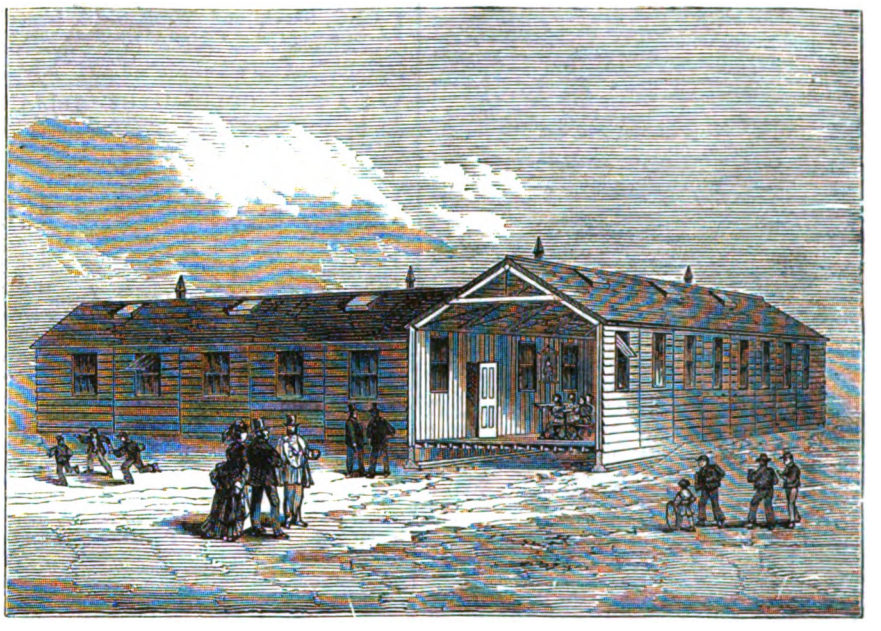
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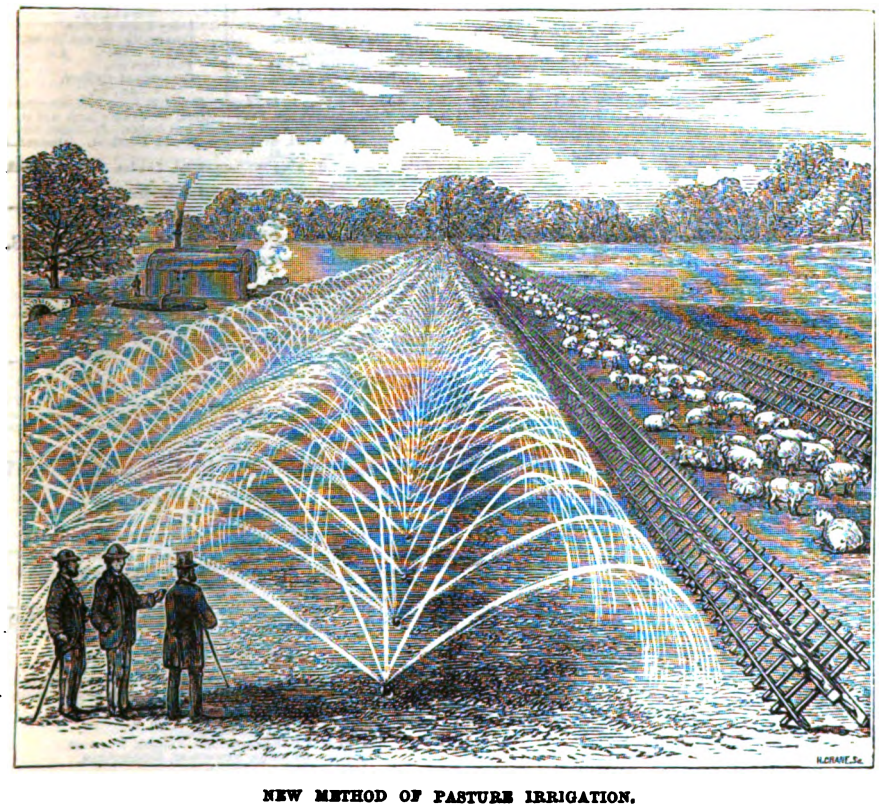
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Elegant Silk Costumes, just from Paris.

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Persian and Norwich Poplins, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Costume Cloths, French, English, German, Roubaix, Alsace, Lorraine, and other Fabrics, from the looms of all nations.
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NEW AUTUMN GOODS for LADIES' WEAR.
MANTLES, Costumes, Silks, Fancy Dresses.
Silk Velvet, Real Seal, and Cloth Jackets, 14s. 9d. to 15 gs.
Elegant Costumes (Autumn Shades), 18s. 9d. to 4½ gs.
Double Diagonals, Persian Cords, &c., 6s. 11d. to 42s.
Real Irish Poplins (All Colours and Black), 3s. 9d. per yard.
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Net Cash Prices in Plain Figures. Patterns forwarded.
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NAVY BLUE SERGE COSTUME, tastefully, elegantly, and well made, carefully packed, and 29s. 6d.; sent to any part upon receipt of P.O. order for 29s. 6d.
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VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!
The Lyons and Genoa-pile Finish, which is finer, closer, and more securely fastened, is both elastic, strong, and enduring, giving it the appearance of the rich Genoa. 1s. 11½d. per yard. Patterns free.

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Quilted, Kilted, and Flounced Satin and Silk Skirts, in the latest Designs.
Lyons Finished Velveteens, 290 Boxes at less than manufacturers' present prices, ranging from 15½d. to 5s. 6d.
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PETER ROBINSON has now ready for inspection an immense Stock of the above named Jackets, in all sizes, and in loose and Fitting Shapes, both Plain and Trimmed. Prices range from 10gs. to 30 gs.
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thoroughly Waterproofed, and in every way suitable for seaside wear and for travelling, in a variety of New Shapes, and in all the New and Fashionable Tweeds, both in plain colours and all the favourite mixtures,
28s. 6d. to 50s.
The GUINEA WATERPROOF, with or without Sleeves, in all the grey mixtures, both light and dark.
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First delivery of New Goods for the present season, consisting of Velvet Jackets very richly trimmed, varying in price from 5 gs. to 10 gs.; and a large collection of high Novelties in Black and Coloured Cloth Jackets, handsomely trimmed. Prices range from 2 gs. to 5 gs.
Books and Sheets illustrating the Fashion for this Season are in course of preparation.
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Black ground Silks, with floral designs .. .. .. } 2½ gs. for 14 yards.
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English Moiré Antiques of the best manufacture .. .. } at about half price.
Grisaille Striped Silks, especially suitable for this season .. } £1 13s. 6d. the Dress.
The above special lots are unusually cheap.
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RUSSIAN CORDED POPLIN (Wool).
A special purchase of this charming Fabric, amounting to 1000 pieces, now ready, in all the new shades of Bronze, Violet des Alpes, Réséda, Navy, Ardoise, Grenat, Blue, &c.; also in Black, at £1 9s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.—Patterns free.

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THE RUSSIAN POPLIN COSTUME,
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In rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Réséda, Bronze, Violet des Alpes, &c., from 16s. 9d. to 35s. the Dress.
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SILK TERRY POPLIN.
Popeline d'Hiver, Drap Vigogne, Drap d'Italie, and many other Novelties suitable for the present and approaching Season, 21s. to 4 gs. the Dress.

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YEDDO POPLIN.—ALL WOOL.
A Special Purchase, amounting to upwards of 2000 pieces, of this charming Fabric, beautifully soft, well adapted for the present and approaching season, 18s. 6d. the Dress (Patterns free), in Black and 48 shades of Colour. Specially prepared for PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL COLOURS.
VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS.
Beautifully Soft Velvet Pile, Fast Black, and in Réséda, Bronze, Violet, Brown, Green, &c.,
2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per yard, very wide.
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The "Leather" Make of Reversible
YOKOHAMA SILK, in Autumn Colours.
This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours, including Ciel d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert Oxide, Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argent, Ardoise Foncé, &c., is 46 in. wide, 38s. 6d. to 2½ gs. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from,
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FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.
RICH JAPANESE SILKS.
In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including the new Réséda, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Cerise, Corail, &c., 28s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4½d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

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MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES.
Now ready, several hundred Robes, new Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 200s.
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CHEAP SILKS.
Black Silks, rich, 2s. 11½d.
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Draps de France, 4s. 11d.
Draps d'Italie, 5s. 11d.
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Silk Epingle, 1s. 11½d a yard, in various new shades.
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Various Fabrics for Walking, Indoors, or Travelling.
A choice Stock also Polonaise, Light Ball Dresses, and Over-Skirts in Satin, Velveteen, and Woollen Fabrics.
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Scotch Serges, French Poplins, French Merinos, Satteen Cloths, Scotch Winceys, Serge Stripes, Satin Laine Raye, Wool Repps, Silk Repps, Mourning Fabrics. Lowest prices. Cash payments only.
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Sealskin Jackets, Travelling Cloaks, Sable and Ermine Muffs, and General Winter Stock
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For Cash before Delivery.

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Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.
BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect, at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various workrooms.
Lists, with Prices,
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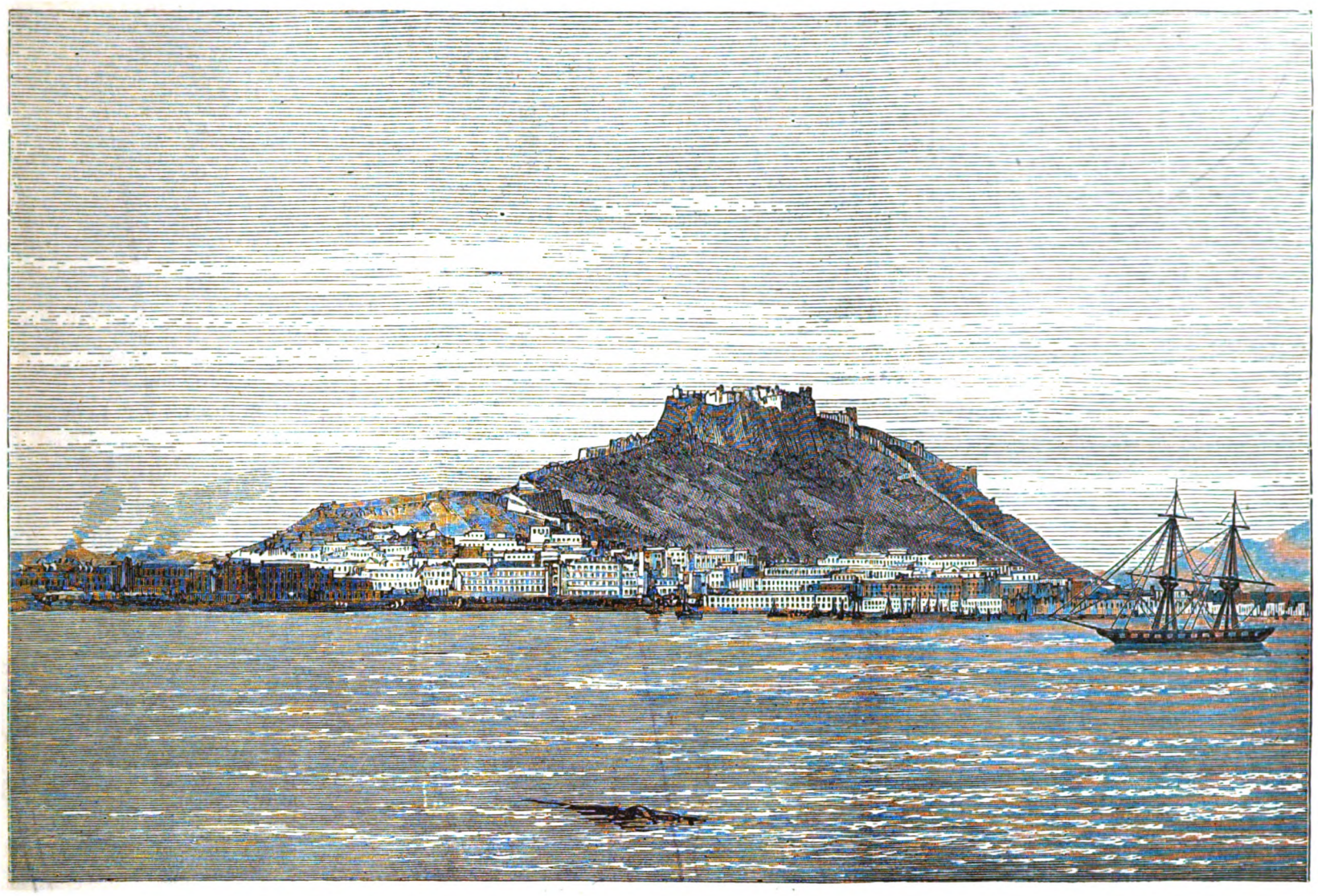
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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: ALICANTE, BOMBARDED BY THE INTRANSIGENTES.

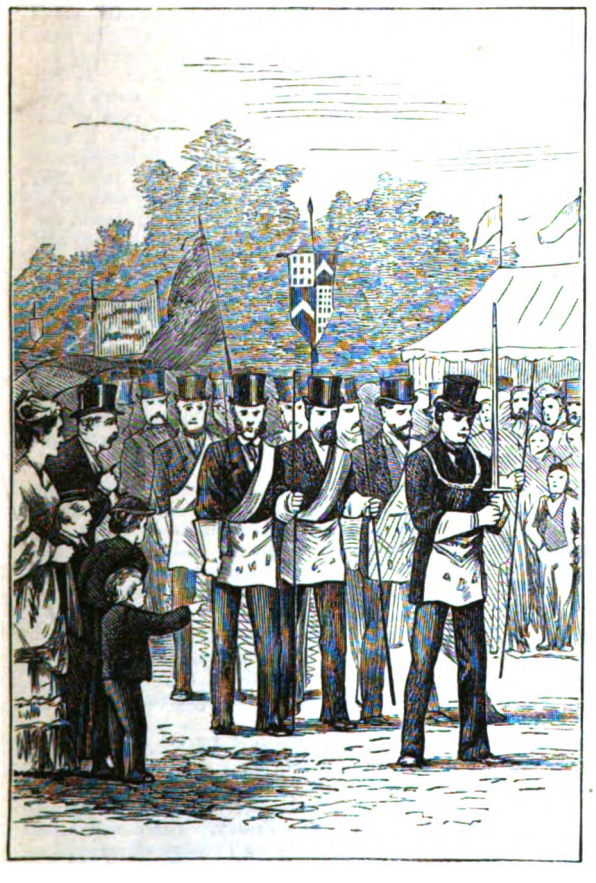
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, KNUTSFORD.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Chester and Lord de Tabley laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel and college at Knutsford, in Cheshire, twelve or fourteen miles from Manchester. The new building is to be a college for the northern counties, and is intended to provide scholastic education on a scale rivalling that given at Eton and Harrow. It is designed to accommodate 500 boys, twenty-four junior resident masters, senior and junior warden, and the required number of servants. The style adopted by the architects, Messrs. Pennington and Bridge, of Manchester, is that known as the late middle-pointed Gothic. The ground attached to the college—forty acres—is excellent. The cost is estimated at £60,000. Full Masonic ceremonies were observed in laying the stone of the collegiate chapel, and Lord de Tabley delivered an address, in which he said that, although the institution would be connected with the Church of England, yet its portals would not be closed to the members of other Churches who chose to observe regulations formed for its government. A banquet was subsequently held, at which the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the surrounding district were present. The Principal of the institution is the Rev. W. H. Hatch, M.A. The building is expected to be completed by January, 1875.

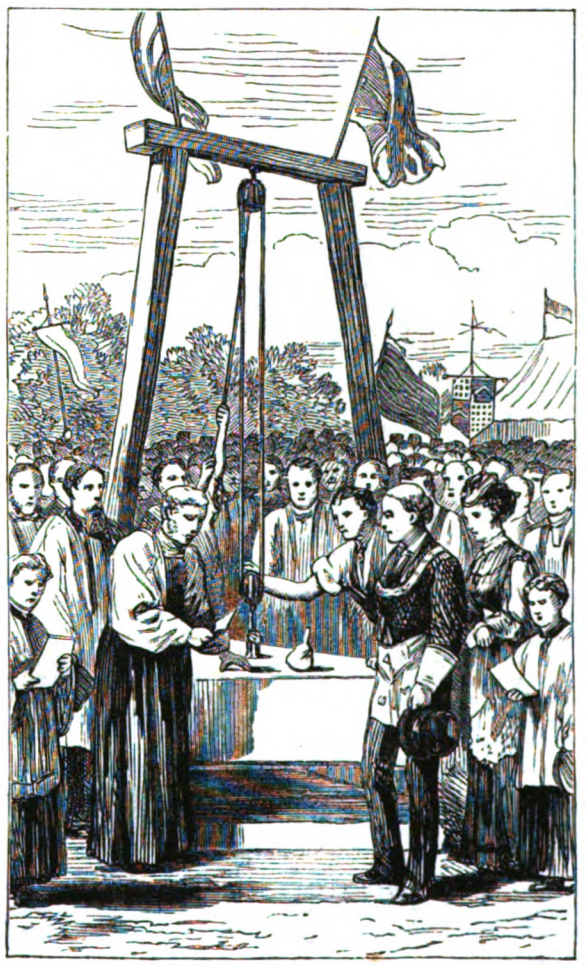
KROLL'S GARDENS, BERLIN.

Kroll's establishment, in the Thiergarten, Berlin, is a respectable kind of Cremorne, largely patronised by the middle classes and universally recognised—Royalty itself having deigned to visit it—as one of the lions of the Prussian capital. On the right-hand side of the entrance gateway rises a large and somewhat stately-looking stucco building, some 400 ft. in length and upwards of 100 ft. in depth, with lofty central towers and pavilions at the extremities of its two wings, the whole standing in a moderate-size garden, of which the most has been cleverly enough made. The interior of the building is arranged in covered corridors, vestibules, a spacious theatre, a so-called Roman dining-saloon, and the Ritter and Korb Salle, together with underground restaurant, Bier-halle, and billiard-room for the accommodation of those numerous Berliners who find the hours pass pleasantest in the bowels of the earth.

On Sundays Kroll's is the Berliners' Mecca, and on that day it is the place of all others to study the middle classes to advantage. The entertainments commence with a table d'hôte at two o'clock, to which in summer as many as a couple of thousand people will occasionally sit down in the dining-saloons and the large open pavilion in the gardens. The charge, two shillings, includes admission to the grounds, which are laid out with the customary terraces, rectangular, serpentine, and sequestered walks, studded with trees, and duly ornamented with the conventional fountains, the waters of which trickle over rock-work, bathing glossy green artificial aquatic plants, or descend like dew on the gigantic metal leaves of illusory



PROCESSION OF FREEMASONS.





PROCESSION OF CHORISTERS.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, KNUTSFORD.

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bananas, with primly-painted plaster gods and godesses, branching bronze candelabra connected by festooos of coloured lamps, and flower beds in which the more intricate figures of Euclid may be traced, while countless chairs and tables occupy the larger vacant spaces.

When the banquet is over a band plays at frequent intervals, continuing its performances after the entertainments in the theatre have commenced for the amusement of those who prefer a lounge in the open air, combined with continual potations; for at no hour of the day or night does beer seem to come amiss to the droughty Berliner. At dusk, when the gardens are lighted up with artistically-arranged, fantastic jets of gas and thousands of coloured lamps, something of the effect of a studied stage transformation scene is produced, except that, in lieu of houris in gossamer, it is peopled with a thirsty crowd, to do whose bidding agile *kellner*, bearing trays laden with refreshments and balancing numerous beer-mugs in each hand, only strive in vain; while the band, perched like stage brigands among a mass of counterfeit rockwork, are playing favourite airs from famous operas. The scene is generally enlivened by the presence of numerous officers, whose varied uniforms contrast with the bright tints of the toilettes of the Berlin belles, who wear their Rabagas chapeaux jauntily on the backs of their heads. The killing glances of these military dandies seem to light on sympathetic eyes, which, under such circumstances, naturally scorn the impassioned gaze of enamoured civilians and even the chubby-cheeked youth of the Berlin Cadetten Corps.

A FONTAINEBLEAU HUNTING TROPHY.

The Prince of Wales, on Nov. 18, 1868, was stag-hunting with the late Emperor Napoleon, in the Forest of Fontainebleau. He was charged by two stags, his horse was overthrown, and the Prince got some bruises or slight grazes, which did not prevent him from mounting again, to finish the chase of that day. A foot of one of the stags then killed was preserved and given to the Prince. In January last, when his Royal Highness had been at Chiselhurst to see the dead body of the Emperor lying in state, he ordered Mr. Edwin Ward, the naturalist, of Wigmore-street, to mount this stag's foot in the form of an inkstand, for a memorial of the Emperor. The task has been well executed. The base is of fine black marble, carved at the corners, recessed to form the pen-tray, and supported by feet, consisting of stags' heads and antlers, in frosted silver. The fetlock contains the inkstand; the cover is the French Imperial crown in solid gold. The outline is a circle of eagles and palm branches, with purple velvet cap inside, decorated with pearls, rubies, and emeralds. Round the bottom is a band of ermine in silver, inlaid with black spots, and surmounting the crown is the usual ball and cross. There are two crystal inkstands on each side, surmounted by the Imperial cipher. The feet stand on a plaque of silver, chased to represent fern leaves and other vegetation appropriate to the stag's habits. The whole is 17 in. long, 12 in. wide, and 13 in. in height to the top of the crown.

NEW METHOD OF IRRIGATION.

One day in the past summer there was a party of visitors assembled at Stoke Park, near Slough, by invitation of Mr. Edward John Coleman, to inspect a novel system of management applied to pasture land. This embraces, first, an increased production of grass; and, secondly, an improved and more economical method of consumption. Mr. Coleman has devoted some forty acres of his park to a trial of the new irrigation with artificial showers, invented by Mr. Isaac Brown, of the British River Irrigation Company, India-buildings, Edinburgh. A 12 horse power steam-engine, working a Tangye force-pump, draws water from the ornamental lake, and waters the whole area with jets of "artificial rain," squirted from small perforations in lead pipes, which are laid down in parallel lines sixteen yards apart. With a pressure of 60 lb. to 70 lb. per square inch, or a head of 120 ft. or more, the engine maintains a shower upon a plot of about an acre and a half in extent, applying ten tons of water in fifteen minutes. Plot after plot is taken in rotation until the whole is thus irrigated, the work in summer proceeding for the most part in the night, so as to avoid any ill effect upon the herbage from watering under a hot sun. Six acres are watered every night. Mr. Coleman has hitherto used the system chiefly for promoting the growth of hay crops, but it is not less available for grazing purposes. Our Illustration shows the irrigating apparatus at work combined with the arrangements for pasturing sheep in an economical manner. The sheep are confined in a narrow space between two movable rows of hurdles placed across the width of the meadow, so that they may put out their heads through the front hurdles and eat of the fresh grass in advance of them. The hurdles are shifted four times a day, moving one yard each time; and the ground behind them is then irrigated, to make the grass grow very soon again. It is expected by the advocates of this improved mode of consumption that it will fatten sheep on a tenth part of the area of grass-land hitherto required for the same number, so as to leave nine times as much grass-land to be added to the area used for breeding flocks. This system, instead of demanding an increased supply of store sheep which can never be produced, provides a surplus of pasture upon which the additional stock of lambs may be raised. The meat-consumers of the kingdom will wish the enterprise every success.

The Dovastation has returned to Portsmouth, and the nautical verdict on her sea trials is that she has acquitted herself sufficiently well to take her place in the Channel fleet.

Earl Delawarr has entertained a large number of the tenantry on his Cambridgeshire estates, on the occasion of his visit to his ancient family residence in that county.

The *Scotsman* says that the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Douglas has withdrawn from the candidature for the bishopric of Argyle and the Isles, on the ground that a Bishop ought to be chosen of the whole and not of part of a diocese.

Sergeant Hoff, whose exploits during the siege of Paris have gained so much celebrity, has been appointed to the post of guardian of the Colonne Vendôme by the French Government.

From the report of the Registrar-General on this year's crops and live stock in Ireland, it appears that, compared with 1872, the land under cultivation with wheat shows a decrease of 56,859 acres; oats of 114,622 acres; and potatoes of 88,589 acres. In barley there is an increase of 11,175 acres, and meadow and clover, 37,210 acres.

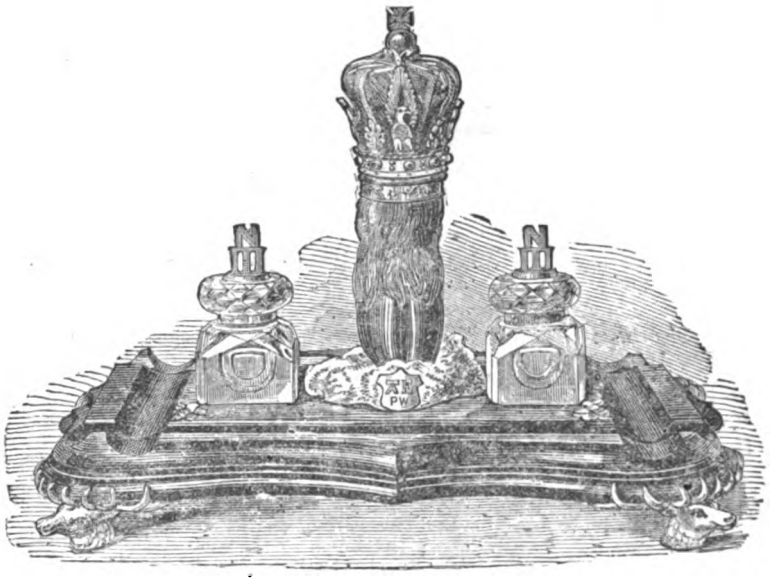
HOP-GROWING ON THE VINERY PRINCIPLE.

Hop-growing is very picturesque, but it is an anxious and expensive occupation. The grower has many difficulties to contend with; he is positively surrounded by enemies. It is a severe struggle from first to last. If he escapes the flea the red spider is awaiting him; should the spider have to succumb, the fly may put in an appearance, or the still more fatal honey-dew may fill the heart of the farmer with dismay. To keep the insects under, hundreds of barrels of soft soap and tons of sulphur are used every year. The sulphur is sometimes used dry and sometimes mixed with the soft soap, and the plants are washed with it. But there is yet another foe, the last, but by no means the least, of these enemies: it is the wind. When the hops are in an advanced state, should the farmer wake in the night and hear a stiff breeze blowing, he knows that destruction is going on; the bine is lashed and torn, the ground is covered with wreck, often to the extent of cart-loads. In vain are "lews" erected. They afford some shelter; but no plan has succeeded so well as that invented by Mr. Thomas Coley, of Maidstone. His method is this. Two rows of 12-ft. poles are fixed permanently in the ground, 12 ft. apart one way and 3 ft. the other. Each couple is braced together by a cross piece 4 ft. 6 in. from the ground. From this piece to the tops of the next, two uprights, which are 16-ft. poles, are laid, fitting into a staple at the lower end and into a wire fork at the upper. These poles are movable. At the gathering-time the bine is cut and the pole is removed altogether, making the picking much more convenient. By this plan the running surface is greater, and the plant gets more sun and air, and in falling over at the ends of the slanting poles it is quite out of the wind. Though a great improvement, this plan has not deprived the hop-gardens of their beauty; they are even more picturesque than with the old plan of three poles to a "hill." Those about Owen's Court, and Gosmere, near Faversham, where Mr. Coley's plan was first tried, look exceedingly beautiful, and the crops are the heaviest in the county.

THE DANISH TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Early in August of this year a cable was laid successfully between Nordby, in the island of Fanö, Denmark, and Calais; the shore end on the French coast terminating at Les Huttes d'Oye, about ten miles east of Calais, and four miles from Gravelines. The need of this extra and independent communication had been long commercially and politically felt, as the German lines were choked by the flow of messages, and could not be always serviceable. The cable was manufactured by Messrs. Henley, and the Africa and Plata steamers were employed in laying it down, under the superintendence of Mr. Fraser. The length of the cable is 376 miles. Communication having been interrupted about the equinox, the usual tests were successfully applied and the fault discovered by Captain Hoskins on the part of the company. It was all along thought that the defect was very much nearer to the Danish than the French coast, as the result clearly proved it to be.

Les Huttes d'Oye is the spot where the shore end of the cable is taken to French territory. This village, stretched along the flat coast, is built on the sandy "dunes" common in those parts. There are scattered huts on the sea level, which are comfortably and strongly built, and tiled with bright red; each has its pollarded poplar hedges and potato patch. But the village D'Oye lies one mile more inland, where the view is extensive over flat fields, hedgeless and open, which would form natural battle-fields for large modern armies. Here, however, the foot of the German invader never came. The peasantry around are tall and slight men; the women also tall, but hard featured; all having a well-to-do appearance. Les Huttes d'Oye is merely the sea station of the Danish cable, the principal office being at Calais, adjoining the French telegraph bureau. The cable was brought here, as the immense stretch of sand ensured its safety. The operations of the cable, so far, have been successful, and it promises to be an important link between North and Central Europe.



HUNTING-TROPHY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, A MEMORIAL OF NAPOLEON III.

The general assembly of French Freemasons has resolved to abolish the office of Grand Master. The great council of the united lodges is to take the supreme direction of the order in France.

The *Swiss Times* states that the Conseil Administratif of Geneva have concluded the purchase of the fine property of Cropettes, containing about nine acres and a half, for the sum of 335,100f., subject to the approval of the Municipal Council. The property is beautifully situated on the wooded slope which rises on the north side of the city at Montbrillant, and the object of the purchase is to lay it out as a park for the inhabitants of the quarters of St. Gervais and Paquis.

The *New York Times* gives an account of a swimming-match in the Harlem River, on Sept. 7, between ten young ladies. The prize was a silk dress valued at 175 dols., and the distance a mile. Miss Goboess proved the winner, and Miss Colton was second, the former reaching the stake-boat in forty minutes. Miss Denan led for some time, but resigned her chance for the prize to aid in the rescue of a young man who had accidentally fallen into the water. The spectators resolved to present Miss Denan with a gold watch as a reward for her bravery.

BRADFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Our Illustrations of the last two or three weeks have shown not a few places, scenes, and objects of interest in the town of Bradford and its neighbourhood, upon the occasion of the Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. With reference to the fine building of which a view is now given, we observe that, on the evening of Tuesday week, a conversazione was given in the Mechanics' Institute, the directors of that establishment having kindly thrown open the exhibition to the members of the Association. There was a very large attendance, and not the least popular room was one which had been made available as a refreshment-room, belonging to the Central Liberal Club adjoining. An entrance to this had been effected from the gallery of the lecture hall, and the addition proved a welcome relief to the almost crowded rooms of the Institute. The Mayor lately opened the Art-treasures and Industrial Exhibition in these rooms, the object of which is the liquidation of a debt of £5000 still remaining on the building. The exhibition is on a scale of considerable magnitude, including works of art and industry to the number of upwards of a thousand. The collection of oil-paintings and water-colours forms the most prominent feature of the exhibition. The first room devoted to such works contains productions of local artists to the number of about fifty. Along the walls of seven or eight other rooms are arranged paintings by masters of the modern English and foreign schools.

MOVABLE SCHOOLS AT LIVERPOOL.

One of the difficult problems the Liverpool School Board has had to solve is that of providing accommodation for the lowest class of children, who abound in Liverpool. Some time ago the Board determined to erect in a few places temporary penny schools, as trial schools, before more permanent structures should be erected. As in all such cases they would probably have to be put up on sufferance, and to be removable on notice given by the owner of the land, it was of great importance to adopt some plan by which they could be readily erected and taken down again, when required to be re-erected elsewhere, without damage and at little cost. Several architects were invited to send in plans for schools for 600 children, but the designs chosen were those furnished by Mr. J. Mellard Reade, of the firm of Messrs. Reade and Goodison, architects and civil engineers, Liverpool. Much delay has occurred in obtaining sites; but the contract for the buildings, consisting of three blocks—namely, for infants', boys', and girls' schools—was at once let to Messrs. Jones and Son, of Liverpool; and the whole of the buildings have been put in frame in the builders' yard for some time past, ready to be erected. It has been decided to divide the blocks; and now two blocks, 80 ft. long by 18 ft. wide, are being put up on land in Love-lane, at the North End, belonging to the Liverpool Dock Board; while one block, 100 ft. by 22 ft., is to be put on land at Toxteth Park, South End, belonging to the Earl of Sefton, and situated at the corner of Mill-street and Yates-street. It is not often that a building is constructed as these have been, before a site has been found for it. A few details of the construction, showing how this has been possible, may be interesting. Except the foundations and the slating, the whole is composed of American spruce. The walls are in sections, 10 ft. long by 10 ft. 9 in. high, framed with with posts 4 in. by 3 in. thick, covered on the outside with inch-thick lap boarding, and lined inside with ¾-inch rebated vertical boarding. These frames are put together at the junction with an oak tongue, and are well bolted to each other and to the kerbs below. The ends are framed in two pieces, which are of the full heights of the gables. At intervals of 10 ft. apart, and resting on the uprights, are the principals, with backs 9 ft. by 3 ft., held together by iron tie-rods, and footing into cast-iron shoes. When the walls are erected, these principals are simply lifted into their place; purlins are then stretched across, from principal to principal, and the roof is covered with inch-thick spruce sheeting in sections 5 ft. wide, while the length of the slope of the roof is secured with wrought-iron knees and screws. Ventilators are framed in these sheets at intervals, and when all is fixed the boarding is covered with slating. The floor is also framed in sections 5 ft. wide and the length of the width of the school, and secured to the joisting by screws. In each section of the walling is a window or door, as the case may be. The exterior is painted and the interior whitewashed. It will be seen that the building may be put up and taken down again without damage, or the necessity, except in the case of the slating, of driving or drawing a nail. As the whole is constructed in sections 10 ft. long, the school could be lengthened or shortened by additions or detachments of 10 ft. It is thus capable of adaptation to any site or division into any number of schools. The Liverpool School Board has already found the advantage of the system in being able to divide the schools and erect them in two different localities without alteration, and at very little increase of cost. The contract was for £1145. According to the modification adopted, the schools will accommodate 400 children in Love-lane and 300 in Mill-street.

Further information has been received at the Admiralty respecting the attack on the Laroot pirates. The town they occupied surrendered, it seems, with 3000 men, and the stockades and junks were destroyed. According to the despatch the pirates fought well.

Under a new regulation made by the Italian Post Office, in accordance with the present customs laws of Italy, packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandise sent by post exceeding 8 oz. in weight can no longer be delivered in Italy. Consequently no packets above that weight addressed to Italy can be received hereafter for transmission by the post.

Brazilian news savours of assassination. An attempt was made on the life of President Sarmiento, but ended in the capture of the would-be assassins. At Maranham an appeal Judge of the mature age of sixty-two has murdered a young woman. The attention of the Senate is about to be engrossed by railway and banking legislation.

The mails to and from the Channel Islands, viâ Southampton, are now forwarded only four days a week—viz., from London on the nights of Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. From Jersey and Guernsey, on the mornings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. There will be a mail, viâ Weymouth, leaving London on Tuesday afternoon by 4.50 p.m. train from Paddington (for which letters, &c., may be posted at the chief office up to 3 p.m.), and leaving Jersey and Guernsey on Thursday morning.

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The Extra Supplement.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET AT YORK.

The Lord Mayor of York entertained the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayors of two hundred other corporate towns with a banquet in the Guildhall at York on Thursday week. This is the scene of stately and sumptuous festivity, several incidents of which form the subjects of our four Engravings prepared for the Extra Supplement given with the present Number of our Journal.

Most of the provincial Mayors assembled in the city of York on the day before the banquet. The Right Hon. Sir Sydney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the two Sheriffs and several Aldermen and Common Councillors, with a number of ladies, left London at ten o'clock and arrived at York at a quarter past two, by the Great Northern Railway express train. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs travelled in a saloon carriage, wearing their robes of state. The Lord Mayor of York, with the Aldermen, Town Council, and city officers, met them at the railway station. They were first led, across a crimson-carpeted platform, to luncheon in the adjoining hotel. A procession was then formed to conduct them to the Mansion House of the York Lord Mayor. It was led by the band of the York Artillery Volunteers; first came a long row of carriages, containing members of the York Corporation and provincial Mayors; then the Lord Mayor of York preceded in his carriage the city marshal and the state carriage, with four horses, of the Lord Mayor of London, who was followed by the London sheriffs and aldermen, and by a guard of honour of the York Rifle Volunteers, with their band, the rear of the procession being brought up by a number of private carriages. They passed over the Lendal Bridge, and went on, traversing the same streets as the Prince and Princess of Wales did in 1866, past the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. Wilfrid, past the metropolitan church of St. Peter, better known as York Minster, down Stonegate, then to Sampson-square, along by the market in Parliament-street, over the Ouse Bridge, down Micklegate, and, making a turn by the railway station, back over the Ouse Bridge, and along Coney-street to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor of London became the guest of his brother of York. In the city business was entirely suspended, nearly all the shops being closed. Some of the streets were fairly canopied with flags, and there were inscriptions of welcome here and there. The Minster bells rang out cheerily, and the streets were thronged with people, heartily cheering the guests of their city.

The company at the Lord Mayor's banquet began to assemble at the Mansion House, in Spurriergate-street, about six o'clock. They passed through the ancient hall of the Mansion House, adorned with red cloth and tropical plants, to the top of the grand staircase, where they were announced to the Lord Mayors by Mr. Harker, the well-known London toastmaster, and had the honour of shaking hands with the representatives of the two first corporations in England. In this hall, which is hung round with portraits of the Lord Mayors of York and Royal visitors to that city, was passed the time until the toastmaster announced that dinner was served; and then the visitors followed the two Lord Mayors down crimson-covered steps, lined with volunteers presenting arms, to the old Guildhall, built in 1411, and still retaining so much of its early freshness that the stone yet shows the chisel marks. Here, in a gallery over the entrance, was the band of the East York Militia, and a few spectators were admitted; the Lady Mayoress and other ladies were in the gallery. All the arrangements had been so well made that everyone found his seat without difficulty.

The Lord Mayor of York had on his right the Lord Mayor of London. At the high table, or within the inclosure of the dais, were the Earl of Feversham, Earl Cathcart, Mr. Sheriff Perkins, Mr. Sheriff White, Lord Houghton, Mr. J. Lowther and Mr. Leeman (the members for the city of York), Major-General D. Lysons, C.B., commanding Northern District, Captain Curtis Hayward, A.D.C., Colonel Seager, Inspector of Yeomanry Cavalry, Colonel Graham, Royal Engineers, Colonel Nason, commanding Sixth Brigade Dépôt, Colonel Fitzhugh, Inspector of Auxiliary Forces, Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., Sir J. D. Lawrence, M.P., Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., the Hon. and Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe, Dean of York, the Ven. Archdeacon Jones, the Mayors of Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds; while the heads of the Corporations of more than a hundred other towns were among the general company. In the body of the hall were Sir John Bennett, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crossley, Mr. Frank Lankester, of Southampton, Mr. Augustus Smith, Mr. Philip Waterlow, and about a hundred other gentlemen, mostly connected with municipal corporations.

The hall was decorated by Mr. Gibson Hartley, of York, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, the town clerk. The wall spaces between the windows and the old oaken octagonal pillars that support the fine wood roof of the hall were decorated with groups of shields of the arms of the Corporations of England and Wales, and around the shields were draped flags, while the lower part of the walls, the pillars, and the gallery were covered with crimson cloth. What with the remarkably fine stained glass illuminated from the outside of the Guildhall, the floral and green decorations, shields and flags, the gas and candles, and épergnes laden with fruit or flowers, and the bright scarlet robes which a few of the Mayors continued to wear, the scene was animated and brilliant, if not beautiful. It would not be rendered more effective, in a pictorial view, for the purpose of our Illustration, by reporting the speeches, which were appropriate to the occasion and all in good taste. The toasts were expressive of loyalty and patriotism, and of particular zeal for the maintenance of all municipal franchises vested in the towns of England, or rather of the United Kingdom.

Father O'Keeffe has broken off his negotiations with Bishop Moran as abruptly as he began them. The terms offered him were absolution and a curate's stipend during good behaviour, provided he resigned his parish. He now announces that he has rejected them with scorn.

Mr. Coxwell recently made an ascent from the Alexandra Park for the purpose of testing the theory of an easterly current, on which Professor Wise and Mr. Donaldson calculated in their proposed Atlantic voyage. He left the ground under the influence of an easterly current, at a temperature of 61 deg. At a height of 2600 feet the balloon veered round in a south-westerly direction, and was carried across the Thames at Chelsea. At 10,000 ft. it kept a level course, but from north to south, and not, as the American aeronauts assumed, from west to east. "The light cloudy streamers far above it were," he says, "drifting in a similar direction, thus proving that, at least on that day, the movement of the upper atmosphere was from pole to pole." The party descended at Buckland, near Box-hill, which Mr. Coxwell says will be found to be nearly due south of his starting-point at Hornsey.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 29.

In describing the French court last week I omitted to call attention to the remarkable display made by M. Deak, the great Parisian manufacturer of decorative faïence, who retains his place at the head of ceramic art in France. He appears to have been treated with a great want of appreciation by the French Commission, who assigned him less than half the space he applied for, thereby compelling him to crowd the valuable works which he exhibits too much together, to their manifest disadvantage. M. Deak has no superior in decorative pottery, mural plaques with figure groups, vases, tazzas and platters, his style of execution being illustrated to perfection by a wonderful series of gorgeous Oriental embossings in majolica. His colours, too, are always marvels of beauty; and, although his stand is far from favourably lighted for the perfect exhibition of such delicate productions, their richness cannot fail to strike every eye. Among his collection we find works signed by Messrs. Ranvier, Anker, Gluck, Ehrmann, and Legrain—artists who know how to unite elegant and perfect design with a fine feeling for colour. M. Ranvier excels in painting idyllic subjects, and does not hesitate, in order to give more relief to his figures, to slightly emboss them, colouring them afterwards with delicacy, as was the practice at Capo di Monti. His colleagues, MM. Gluck and Anker, paint, for the most part, figures in the mediæval style, and delight in deep greenish-blue backgrounds. Treading closely on the heels of Deak come Collinot, with his Persian and Japanese faïences, which are especially beautiful, and Pull, a most enthusiastic potter whose imitations of Palissy faïence are perfect in their style. Geoffroy, with his exquisite restorations of the Moustier style and careful copies of old Rouen faïences, comes close behind, with Rousseau, whose paintings on enamelled china are most beautiful in their way.

In carpets and tapestry the well-known house of Sallandrouze, father and son, of Aubusson, sustains all its old reputation. The bulk of their exhibits are in the florid old and still more florid modern French style, but they also display one or two quiet Persian-pattern carpets of considerable merit. Their two magnificent pieces of tapestry, symbolical of the city of Paris in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, are noble works. The harmony of the colours is most felicitous, the tints are warm and pure, the faces and flesh of the female figures who personate the French capital admirably executed, and the drapery and backgrounds faultless. MM. Braquenie's stuffs for furniture are, perhaps, the finest in the entire exhibition. They are altogether admirable productions—the workmanship is perfect, the harmonies and contrasts of the tender transparent colours are something exquisite, and the designs are both spirited and graceful, although to English tastes many of them will seem out of place. For instance, as a sofa-covering we are presented with the Rape of Europa; while on an arm-chair we have the finding by Diana of Endymion, with the rising moon and all the accessories of Mr. Longfellow's pretty poem. The covering of another chair presents us with a representation of Don Quixote in his study; while a pretty little *tapis de pied*, bordered with wreaths of flowers, is adorned with the figure of Penelope carrying her distaff. In France, however, it seems to be by no means uncommon to find oneself sitting on a pair of doves, or a true lover's knot traversed by an arrow, a philandering shepherd and shepherdess, or even a waterfall and ancient château; while people think nothing of crushing a splendid bouquet of flowers every time they sit down. The principal piece of tapestry displayed by MM. Braquenie depicts a wolf-hunt, and is remarkable for the energetic conception of the design.

Among the French exhibitors of bronzes — of whom Barbedienne is the chief—we must not ignore M. Thiebaut, who displays the monster lion which stands on a lofty pedestal in the great Rotunda. The same manufacturer exposes a large collection of statues and statuettes, many after Clesinger, and known to all who have visited the Paris salon of late years. Royer exhibits grand garniture de cheminées in the Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. styles, and magnificent decorative vases in marble, onyx, and gilt bronze. Susse and Servant, Lemaire and Levy display many remarkable art-bronzes; and Fameze frères expose the magnificent bronze cup presented to M. de Lesseps, symbolising the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez. The same firm also exhibit a handsome aiguière in repoussé silver; two fine cups with repoussé designs, one representing Spring and the other the birth of Amphitrite; besides a splendid clock in lapis lazuli, enriched with allegorical ornaments in silvered and gilt bronze. Then comes Baguès, with his clocks, candelabra, and chandeliers; and Bellenger-Fasbender, with his handsome bronzed girandoles, fire-dogs, and fenders.

The remainder of the western nave having been described in preceding letters, we must now pass across the Rotunda to the corresponding nave, where Austria has her profuse display. Right at the entry of this nave stands the stall of MM. Kobek and Ægidi, the Court jewellers, who display, among other wonderful parures, an historical necklace of brilliants, value £50,000, which Napoleon I. presented to his wife, the Empress Maria Louisa. The great Stewart diamond, from South Africa, valued at nearly £40,000, figures also among their display, which is rich in coronets, necklaces, brooches, and bracelets of enormous value. In the Rotunda also, at a stone's-throw from MM. Kobek and Ægidi's case, are the stalls of Biedermann and Granichslaedten. The former exhibits many dazzling parures, the most remarkable of which is one in diamonds and rubies, executed to adorn the gorgeous state costume of a wealthy Hungarian magnate. The display of MM. Granichslaedten and Co., who show both plate and jewellery, is equally brilliant, and abounds in objects of great worth.

The jewellers' and goldsmiths' art has attained rare perfection in Vienna, thanks to the liberal encouragement of the wealthy Austrian and Hungarian nobility; and in the adjoining nave a vast number of valuable parures and surtouts will be found. The Austrian display is resplendent with those innumerable *objets de luxe* for which she is so famed. Besides the rich and brilliant jewellery, there are rare marqueterie, gorgeous upholstery, rich and intricate leather-work, bronzes, all kinds of nicknacks, and a wealth of amber and carved meerschaum which will have irresistible fascination for Western smokers. But where she appears with the most marked effect is in her courts of glass, where innumerable sparkling lustres suspended in profusion among falling showers of glancing drops hang over one, the walls being lined with resplendent mirrors, and the centre of the gallery occupied by tables covered with dazzling crystal and magnificent Bohemian ware of every hue.

Assembled in the eastern nave are the stalls of August and Theodor Klein, Franz Bergmann, Joseph Ott, Anton Bing, Louis Bohm, Jacques Küw, Ignaz Luksch, F. Neiber, Carl Wenisch, and others, who display every species of "*Wiener* artikel," as those elegant leather, papier-maché, bronze, and carved wood nick-nacks, for which the Austrian capital is renowned, are displayed. Some of the most charming of these are the cigar-cases ornamented with delicate paintings of women and children and microscopical flowers. Many of the photographic albums are also superb, and their bronzed, gilt, jewelled, and enamelled leather, ivory, and mother-of-pearl bindings are frequently exquisite works of art. By no one has this branch of trade been carried to a higher perfection than by August Klein, who sustains his world-wide reputation by an admirable display. I spoke a few minutes ago of the Vienna meerschaums. In the Austrian capital the art of meerschaum-carving has reached the highest possible point of perfection, and Vienna supplies every part of the smoking world with her elegant, tasteful, and at the same time remarkably cheap pipes, cigar and cigarette holders. A whole court is set aside for exhibits of this nature, every possible variety of which is displayed in great profusion. The commercial branch of the Viennese bronze trade is also admirably represented at the Exhibition; and the candlesticks and chimney ornaments displayed by MM. Dziedzinski and Hanusch, who supplied the beautiful ornamental bronze-work of the new Vienna opera-house, and the handsome chandeliers of Hollanbach, are equal to many of those shown in the French court.

THE VIENNA CATTLE SHOW.

One of the distinctive features of the Vienna Exhibition will have been the horse and cattle shows, held in a vast inclosed space in the Prater, to the east of the Weltausstellung. At the present moment a horse show, at which specimens of all the finest breeds of Eastern Europe will be found, is taking place, and in a few days there will be a series of races for prizes to be contributed by the Emperor, the Archdukes, the Exhibition authorities, and the Viennese Municipality. The principal is the Exhibition prize of £1363 (15 000 florins), with a piece of plate valued at £100, added to a sweepstakes of £27 each.

At the cattle, sheep, and pig show, of which an Illustration is given in this Number, Great Britain appeared to singular advantage, and none of the animals exhibited surpassed our beautiful shorthorns, our pure Southdown and Shropshire sheep, and our splendid Windsor and Berkshire pigs. Mr. Smith, of Sutton Mill, Yorkshire, and Mr. J. Fowler, of the Prebendal Farm, Aylesbury, each secured medals of merit for their magnificent roan steers—beautiful compact animals, without their equals in the show. Italy sent an interesting collection of her great white Reggio, Novara, Lucca, Pinerolo, and Arezzo steers and cows, such as the traveller meets in hundreds grazing on the banks of the Arno or in the Piedmontese plains. The great majority of these beasts being intended for draught, there was a slight want of flesh about them, but otherwise they were handsome and well proportioned. Germany, represented by the Montafuner, Simmenthaler, Freiburg and Oldenburg, West and East Friesland Dutch and shorthorn breeds, secured a large number of prizes, the majority being awarded to members of the familiar black and white Hollander race. In the Austrian section Baron Romaszhan, of Horondenka, secured a first-class prize for a remarkably handsome silver grey Podoli calf, and Herr Stift received several medals for his splendid Murzthaler oxen. Some of the finest cattle exposed here was that displayed by the great Austrian and German noblemen, Princes Schwarzenberg Liechtenstein and Schaumburg-Lippe, the Archduke Albert and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Prince Schwarzenberg's powerful Bernese cows and delicate cream-coloured, compact Marihofer shorthorns were much admired. The Styrian and Tyrolese exhibitions were extremely interesting, as was also the Hungarian, where each stall had its attendant keeper, clothed in an elaborately-embroidered loose white robe, or an ample white woollen cloak adorned with arabesques of red and blue braid, and wearing fabulous head-gear and high boots. Here one found the magnificent Almásy and Csáky cattle, with their white bodies, bluish-grey heads, and branching horns, the tips of many of which were at least five feet apart. The most attractive part of the Hungarian show, however, was the separate pen of the Kapuvar Agricultural Society, situated near the entrance to the grounds, and forming the centre subject of our sketch, and where some splendid cattle, with handsome shapes and graceful heads, of a breed reared by Prince Esterhazy, were displayed. By the side of the pen where they were confined rose a curious, tent-like Hungarian hut, with a dog-kennel, a primitive fireplace composed of three cross poles, from which hung an iron pot, and a well, which one had to look down the trunk of a hollow tree to discover. Scattered round about, seated on benches outside or lying cosily inside the hut, were Hungarian peasants, in the most picturesque of their striking national costumes.

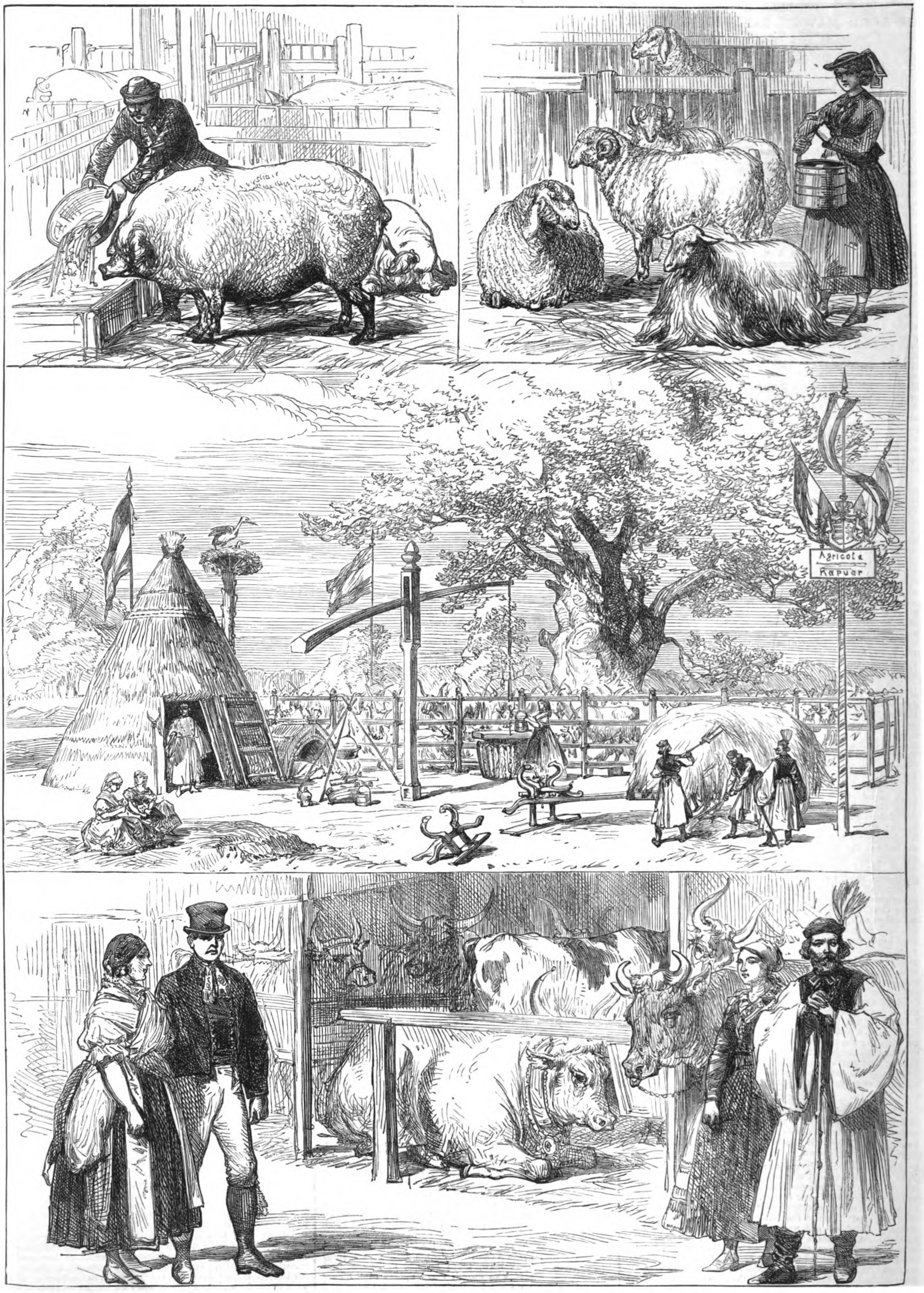
In the pig and sheep sheds, where Great Britain made a very satisfactory display, Lords Sondes and Walsingham each obtained medals of progress for their splendid Southdowns, Lord Chesham a similar award for his unequalled Shropshires, and Mr. Russell, of Horton Kirby, for his fine long-woolled Kents; while Messrs. Swanwick, Fowler, and Duckering, the first exhibiting Berkshire, the second Windsor, and the third Lincolnshire pigs, each secured medals for merit. France displayed some fine merinos from Rambouillet and La Pommerage; Italy some little Bergamos and tall Bergamaschi; and Germany principally merinos, electorals, and negrettis, the finest coming from Pomerania and Silesia. Austria and Hungary showed every variety of merino, pure and crossed, that it is possible to have; the latter, moreover, displaying a few curious Wallachian sheep; and Russia, singular as it may seem, a few pure Spanish. Germany had pigs of English breeds to show, but Italy sent some curious little black hogs unknown in this country; while Austria followed in the steps of Germany, and Hungary offered for inspection its ferocious woolly Mangalicza swine, one of which is depicted in the drawing we engrave.

A meeting was held at Brighton, last Saturday, to further the erection of a school of art and science. The cost is to be about £5000. Many liberal donations have been made, and there is a fair prospect of success.

Major Moncrieff's new development of a self-elevating gun-carriage has been subjected to a preliminary course of experiment at Woolwich. Its distinctive feature is a cylinder containing water and compressed air, on which the force of recoil operates by means of a piston. The working of the carriage elicited general admiration.

Nitah Surawongse, a young Siamese noble, destined to occupy a high military position in his own country, applied, in January, 1872, for permission to undergo a course of military training with one of her Majesty's regiments, and the second battalion 22nd Regiment, then at Aldershott, was selected by the Commander-in-Chief to receive the distinguished young stranger. Here he applied himself with the utmost assiduity to master all the details of his future profession, for which he displayed remarkable aptitude; and on quitting the regiment, in December last, he carried with him the friendship and esteem of all with whom he had come in contact. On leaving he presented a handsome centrepiece of solid silver (manufactured by Messrs. Elkington) to the officers of the regiment.

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PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE SHOW OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

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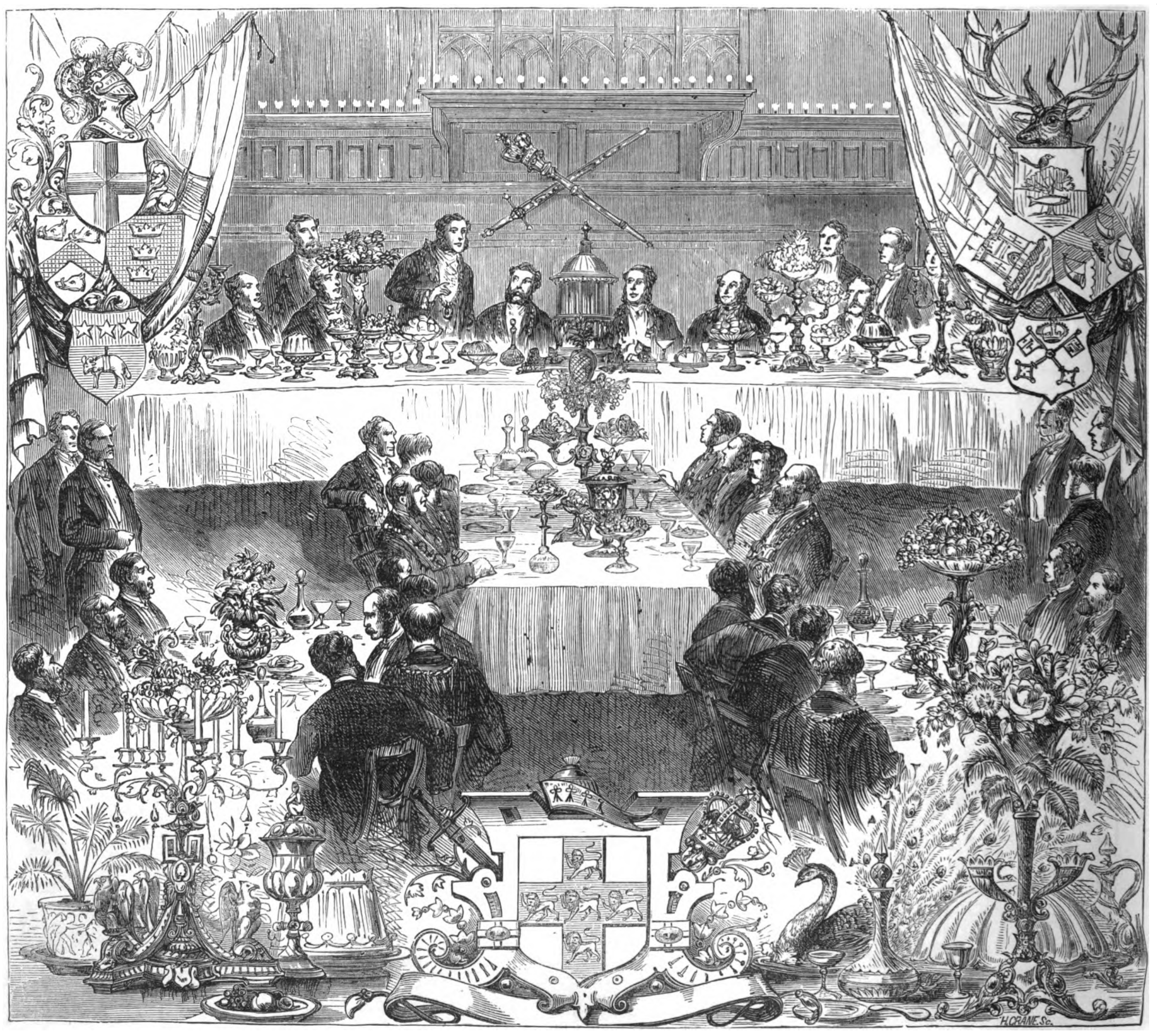
THE MAYORS' BANQUET AT YORK.



RECEPTION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



PROCESSION TO DINNER, LED BY THE LORD MAYOR OF YORK.



THE LORD MAYOR'S TABLE.

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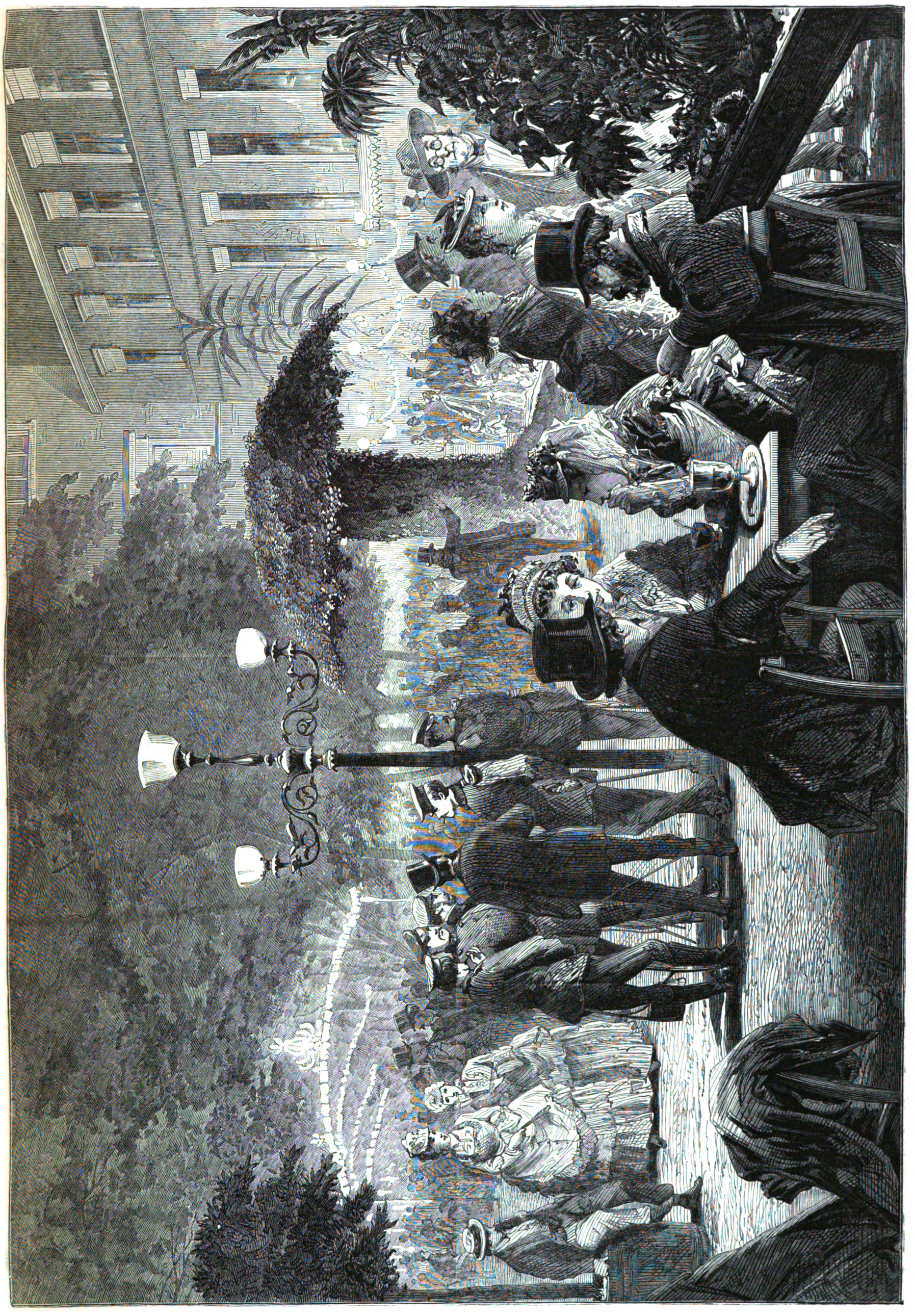
THE MAYORS' BANQUET AT YORK.



DINNER OF THE LORD MAYORS AND MAYORS IN THE GUILDHALL.

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KROLL'S GARDENS, BERLIN.

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Archæology of the Month.

Arrangements have been made for the Archæological Congress which is to take place next year in Russia. It will be held at Kief, from Aug. 13 to Aug. 17. The Grand Duke Constantine will be the honorary president. The principal feature will be an exhibition of antiquities from all the Slavonic countries, dating from pre-historic times to the end of the fourteenth century. There will be an "archæological excursion" along the shores of the Dnieper, from Vuishgorod to Kanef. Explorations will be made among the ruins of the neighbourhood, and some of the Kurgans, or tumuli, within easy reach of Kief will be opened.

The Bedfordshire Archæological Society, this year, visited St. Albans. The company took a cursory view of Barnard's Heath, north of the town, with its earthworks—the scene of the Yorkists defeat under the Earl of Warwick, at the hands of Margaret of Anjou in 1641, in "the second battle of St. Albans." Upon their return the archæologists alighted at the clock tower, said to have been built between 1402 and 1427: possibly it may have been erected at first to bring the curfew-bell near to the centre of the town. The whole is a very curious structure, and unique in this country. St. Michael's Church is the resting-place of Lord Bacon, Baron of Verulam, and Viscount of St. Albans. His alabaster statue fills a recess in the north wall of the chancel: he is represented in his chancellor's robes, reclining in an elbow-chair. The party next turned their steps towards the third of Abbot Wulsin's foundations, the church of St. Stephen, on the Roman road of Watling-street. The return path to St. Alban's afforded a distant view of the ruins of Sopwell Nunnery. Camden and Stukeley record the tradition that Henry VIII. was here married to Anne Boleyn. The venerable Abbey of St. Albans proved very attractive.

At the Somersetshire Archæological Society's meeting, held at Wells, the beautiful cathedral was visited and illustrated. Among other attractions, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth read a paper descriptive of an inscribed stone which was found within the Roman station at Sea-mills. He combated the idea of a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries that the stone was Mithraic, contending that it was a Christian tombstone. The Rev. Prebendary Earle regarded the word "Spes" engraved on the stone as a religious sentiment, and not a name, as had been suggested.

The Yorkshire Archæological Association visited York this year. Mr. Barber read a paper on the Guildhall and the Guilds, the Council Chamber, and the Mansion House. The company next visited the cathedral, and inspected the nave, the north transept, the chapter-house, presbytery, choir, and crypt. They then inspected the remains of the multangular tower, parts of the Roman walls, more subsequent city walls; St. Mary's Abbey, St. Leonard's Hospital, and the Hospitium.

A party of archæologists recently inspected a series of camps, mounds, and earthworks, which were discovered during the past year, by Mr. J. T. Burgess, in central Warwickshire. The first of these earthworks is a large trenched camp, near Claverton, in Barmoor Wood. A deep fosse surrounds an elliptical area, which is connected with a level plateau by a narrow causeway; the hill is sharply escarped, and surrounding the whole are traces of terraced valla. On Yarningdale hill, to the east, is a twin tumulus; and some three miles north is the great mound of Donnilee, near Henly-in-Arden, on which the De Montfords erected their castle of Beaudesert. This camp is one of a series of ancient frontier fortresses lying within the forest of Arden, on the northern bank of the Avon. In Oakley Wood, between Banbury and Warwick, the party inspected a formidable vallum and fosse, inclosing an area of some six acres, pronounced of decidedly military character. This intrenchment lies three miles from the Roman camp at Chesterton, and is one mile to the north of the Fosse-way. Previously unknown mounds and intrenchments at Hodnell, Frizmore-hill, and Bowshot-wood were pointed out by Mr. Burgess, who then led the party to the woods which skirt Redhill, above Wellesborne, where is a series of intrenchments of a peculiar character and of great extent.

The Monmouth and Caerleon Antiquarian Association held their annual meeting in Usk Castle, the history of which was traced by the president from the time of William the Conqueror.

At Leicester, 15, Newarke-street, has been excavated, at 7ft. depth, a large leaden coffin, inclosed in a wooden chest, which crumbled away. The coffin lay east and west, and contained a skeleton, of which the skull is very fine and perfect, and is of the dolichocephalic or longheaded type. Fragments of Samian ware were also found in excavating. The date of the interment is presumed Roman, or between Roman and mediæval times.

In excavating for the foundations of a new building at the bottom of Queen Victoria-street has been laid bare a portion of the Old Wall Brook, as well as some ancient pottery, and a few gold trinkets; besides a number of bones, considered to be those of Saxons, Romans, and ancient Britons.

The demolition of one of the canonical houses attached to the cathedral of Norwich has exposed to view the remains of the Norman refectory of the Benedictine convent, discovering many features of great interest to the archæologist. This is almost the only instance of a Norman refectory existing in England in so perfect a state. The stones in many places have been reddened by fire, a memorial of the great conflagration of the cathedral and its buildings in 1272, arising out of a quarrel between the prior and the citizens.

The tomb of Joshua, the son of Nun, is stated to have been discovered by M. Guerin, the French explorer in Palestine. The tomb is situated at Tigné, the ancient Timnath Serath, the heritage of Joshua. In the hill at this spot one tomb has a vestibule into which the light of day penetrates, and the place has nearly 300 niches for lamps. The vestibule gives entrance to two chambers, one containing fifteen receptacles for coffins, and the other but one, in which M. Guerin supposes the body of Joshua to have been deposited; and he thinks he has discovered strong evidence of this in the statement that the sharp flint knives with which Joshua used to circumcise the Children of Israel at Gilgal were buried in his tomb. On removing the dirt from the floor of the tomb, a large number of flint knives were found, as well as in Gilgal, the passage of the Jordan. The pillars in the vestibule of the tomb are surrounded by a fillet, in the style of Egyptian monuments.

Lambeth Palace repairs are nearly completed. The Lollards' Tower has been newly roofed, and the whole structure restored, and is now occupied by the Bishop of Lichfield as a town house. The Gate Tower, erected by Cardinal Morton about 400 years ago, has also been restored; the library, built by Wren, has been repaired, and the adjacent manuscript-room repaired and rendered fireproof; it contains the records of the palace and many precious manuscripts, one of which bears, it is alleged, the signature of Canute.

St. Martin Outwich Church removal has been commenced, the parish being united with that of St. Helen, Bishopsgate. The parish of St. Martin is one of the oldest in the City. One of its monuments, dated 1385, is said to be the earliest citizen monument in London; it is to John Oteswich and his wife.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The continuity of extra-Parliamentary utterances has been unbroken. No day without a speech, or many speeches, from conciliating and confidence-asking members to sympathetic and appreciative constituents. The Conservatives are all agog about the believed reaction of their principles, and the Liberals are forcing themselves to deride the idea that they and their political doctrines are in decadence. It would ill congrue with the position he now holds in the House if the appearance of Sir Massey Lopes before a portion of his electorate were not to be mentioned with all appropriate reverence. Be it understood that last Session, when the subject of local taxation was being, so to speak, flirted with by the Government, Sir Massey Lopes, as the leader under whom that decisive victory was gained over the Ministry on this question, demeaned himself with quiet dignity. During the tedious discussions on the rating bills—in which the Opposition, having the better knowledge of the details of the subject, bothered those on the Treasury bench who had the carriage of the bills, not a little—he, as he well might, did not constantly intervene and deliver himself *ex cathedrâ*, but contented himself with a speechlet or two, general in their terms, and signifying that he was aware that all that was going on was nearly a sham, and that he and those who support him bided their time. When he was communicating with his friends at Dodbrooke the other day he expressed himself contented with the situation as regarded local taxation, inasmuch as it had made some progress. After his manner, he was rough upon the Government for their ignoring the agricultural interest, while he uttered some sentiments as to the relations between landlord and tenant, which must have been gratifying to his audience.

Having been assisting at the inauguration of a Working-Man's Constitutional Association at Newton Abbott, Sir John Kennaway, one of the members for East Devon, is obvious as a subject for remark. A year or two ago, when he was a fledgling in the House, some efforts which he made to "imp his wings" were promising, and it was thought that when he really began to fly he would fly high. Last Session he had an opportunity complete for showing what real quality was in him—that is, he made a long speech. It must be said that he did not take the assembly he addressed by storm; and though it would be inexact to say that he did not handle his subject knowingly, yet he was not, as was expected, epigrammatic and pointed; and, indeed, there were some insensate persons who declared that he was dull, if not prosy. However, he has in him the elements of a good member, and it is more than likely that he is well regarded in his electoral district, and rhetorically, as compared with at least one of his Devonshire colleagues, who was with him on the occasion, he must "stick fiery off indeed."

The name of Sir John Lubbock is nearly famous as a man most "various." As a legislator he has done well; for he, a private member, has actually passed an Act which has produced a sort of social revolution, inasmuch as it has added to the few holidays which the population at large enjoy in this country, and that without any circumlocution or pretext of saints' days, or days of nominal religious observance. Then, when he can catch the Speaker's eye, he is sure to enlist the attention of the House, though he was unlucky last Session, having had to wait in vain, night after night, for some special motion which he wanted to bring on; while a bill which he introduced providing for the preservation of ancient monuments stuck for months at its second reading, and collapsed in the last days of legislation, and is only in supposition and hope of revival next year. To the electors of Maidstone, whom he represents, and whom he has been lately addressing, it may be said that the best thing they can do is to keep Sir John Lubbock as their member for as long as he is desirous of holding that position, inasmuch as by him they gain a prominence in the House of Commons, which few constituencies enjoy. Recently Sir John has been helping the good folk of that borough to expand an institution which is in its midst, with which he is sure to sympathise, the existence of which is, on the face of it, creditable to Maidstone, and which is called the Working Men's Science Classes.

When one learns by hearsay that Lord John Manners has been addressing an agricultural meeting on the prosaic subject of beef and mutton, one wonders whether he treated that question in the exalted, excited style which characterises all his speeches in the House. Surely he could not talk of bullocks in that loud, high-pitched tone of voice, in that eager aggressive manner, and in that inflated language which he uses in the House, when, as his custom is, he is abusing Ministers as incapables, and something worse. Probably that genial side of his temperament which he is known to possess is turned towards his rustic audience, and he makes things as pleasant for them as he makes things unpleasant for those to whom he addresses himself in Parliament. Around the noble Lord at Loughborough, which was the scene of his recent appearance, were several Parliamentary satellites. Thus there was Mr Unwin Heygate, who, if solidity and gravity of demeanour and solemnity of utterance are indications of wisdom, must be a very sage; there were Mr. Clowes, who is an invisible (in the House) representative of Leicestershire, and Colonel Dyott, who must have been an importation from Staffordshire specially for that occasion, and who exhibits so wonderful a talent for silence in his place in Parliament that it could hardly have been with an expectation that he would contribute to the oratory of the occasion that he was invited to the meeting.

It is more than probable that few people are aware that there are three Mr. Brights in the House. To those who are so ill-informed, let there be presented Mr. Richard Bright, who no doubt worthily, though silently, represents East Somersetshire, who has been lately shining—or glimmering, as the case may be—as a star at Frome, where there has been a cheese exhibition, as well as an exhibition of members, of whom Mr. Henry Lopes was one, he being in the situation of suitor to the borough, from which Mr. Thomas Hughes makes his exit when the present Parliament dies, either a violent death or by inanition. Then, at a social gathering at Burslem, met Sir Smith Child, a sturdy county Conservative, and Mr. Roden, a Liberal and something more, out of the Potteries; and perhaps the most notable sentiment which the county member uttered was that there was too much talk in the House; and certainly he verifies his opinion by his practice; for he does not contribute to the babble which he deprecates, though Mr. Roden is often striving to do what he can towards multiplication of speeches.

Soon after the election of 1868 Mr. Alderman Carter, a new Radical M.P. for Leeds, made one or two attempts to make himself heard, but somehow there was no such fascination in his oratory as to induce encouragement to be given to its pouring forth, and so he sank into silence for a long time. In the penultimate days of last Session some inspiration came upon him, and on several occasions he speechified to the twenty-five or so members that were left. During the recess he has been keeping up continuity in loquacity; once presiding over a home-rule meeting, where, almost on his own confession, he was surprised that anything so rich and rare as himself should have been found there. Apparently he was more at his ease when he was, last week, addressing a Leeds Radical Reform Association, and he was bold in assertion that the last Session had not been wasted, probably because he himself was busy in a sort of way; and he seemed hopeful of the standing together of the Liberal party against the alleged Conservative reaction, if Mr. Gladstone would display his wonted activity of mind—a phrase which, being interpreted, means that the Liberals want a good round scheme of demolition, which would be exciting.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have just issued some pleasing music that will be welcome in drawing-room circles. That well-known and successful composer of songs and ballads, Miss Virginia Gabriel, has set some sentimental lines by Russell Gray, "Words, vain Words," to an expressive melody that lies within a limited compass of voice. Another name that has been long associated with ballad music is that of Miss Elizabeth Philp, whose setting of "Restored" (lines by C. J. Rowe) again exemplifies that lady's power of writing effectively for the singer within a small range of voice, and with an avoidance of executive difficulties.

A set of five songs, by Mrs. Harvey, of Ickwell Bury, attests both the literary and musical skill of that lady. The titles of these pieces are "Maying," "I'm faithful to thee," "The Song of the Water Nymphs," "On a dewy summer morning," and "Jeanie." The last named, a ballad, has been sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby. In these, and in her setting of Burns's lines, "The winter now is past," Mrs. Harvey has shown a nice perception of melodic phrasing appropriate to the sentiment to be expressed. One or two points in the accompaniments are open to objection, such as the consecutive octaves between the bass and the vocal melody in the last line of the first page of "Maying;" but these are probably mere slips of the pen, and are easily corrected, in the case just referred to, by changing the bass to C.

Messrs. Booscy's "Royal Edition" of national songs has been further extended by the issue of "The Songs of Ireland," just published in large octavo size, uniform with the preceding volumes of English, Scottish, and Welsh melodies. The collection now referred to is edited by Mr. J. L. Molloy, who has arranged new symphonies and accompaniments. Fifty of Moore's Irish melodies are given, besides many celebrated songs, with the original words and some well-known airs expressly adapted to suitable verses. The interest and the extent of the contents of this volume render it a worthy pendant to its predecessors.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have added Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte" ("Il Flauto Magico") to their valuable series of the octavo edition of operas. This renowned work, belonging to the latter period of Mozart's career, and including some of his most popular melodies, is given with the original German text, and an English translation by Madame Macfarren, the musical editorship having been in the competent hands of Mr. Berthold Tours. As in previous volumes of the series, valuable indications are given throughout of the leading orchestral effects of the score.

The "Organist's Quarterly Journal" (also published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) has now reached its nineteenth issue. The contents of the last number are varied and interesting, comprising marches by Mr. C. E. Horsley, Mr. J. H. Wallis, and Mr. J. Pattinson, an introductory voluntary by Dr. Verrinder, a postlude by Mr. B. Tours, a romance by Mr. R. F. Brion, and an andante pastorale by Mr. J. Tomlinson.

The "Musical Monthly," published by Messrs. Enoch and Sons and edited by Sir J. Benedict, has now reached nine issues in its double shape—pianoforte pieces and songs. The latest numbers contain, in the former division, some very pleasing pieces in a great variety of styles. Among the many names of those who have contributed to this department are those of Franz Abt, E. M. Delaborde, H. A. Wollenhaupt, E. Silas, and Berthold Tours. The collection of songs will be found quite worthy of comparison with the instrumental pieces. Here, again, we recognise some well-known names—M. Gounod, Franz Abt, Henry Smart, Chevalier de Kontski, Charles Salaman, J. L. Hatton, Madame Sainton-Dolby, and others have produced some pieces that offer abundant variety and contrast between the lighter and more serious styles. The work is beautifully printed, the music is copyright, and yet the price is only ninepence per number.

The gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich for this year has been awarded to Lieutenant E. Clayton, of No. 1 battery, 10th brigade, Royal Artillery, for the best essay on "The Principles which Regulate the Efficiency of Artillery Projectiles."

The Postmaster-General has issued a pamphlet drawing the attention of the public to the advantages of postal telegraph cards, post-office savings banks (in which we learn there are now 1,535,000 depositors), Government insurances and annuities, and especially to the great assistance they could give to the Post Office by the general adoption of street-door letter-boxes.

At a public meeting held in Liverpool, on Monday, convened by the Mayor, a committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the establishment of a fine-art gallery in that town. The estimated cost of the proposed gallery is £25,000, and five Liverpool gentlemen have already promised contributions of £1000 each.

A public meeting was held in Birmingham Townhall, on Monday, in reference to the Ashantee war, and resolutions adopted expressing regret at the outbreak of hostilities, a hope that our settlements on the Gold Coast would continue to be limited to trading stations, and throwing suspicion on the Fantees of having, on the strength of the British protectorate, needlessly quarrelled with the Ashantees.

The public gardens, purchased and beautified by Mr. Julius Brenchley, of Milgate Park, and the museum, containing his collection of birds, shells, ivories, bronzes, &c., together costing upwards of £20,000, were thrown open to the public, last week, amid great rejoicing. At half past two p.m., the Mayor and Corporation of Maidstone walked in procession from the Townhall to the gardens, and declared them open. At four there was a luncheon in the Townhall, and in the evening a conversazione was held in the museum. The munificent donor did not live to see the completion of a work in which he had taken so great an interest. He died last February.

Professor Williamson, President of the British Association, distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Liverpool School of Science yesterday week; on Monday the Bishop of Manchester presented the prizes gained during the past year to the successful pupils of the Salford Working Men's College, Great George-street; and Sir John Lubbock distributed, last week, the prizes to members of the science classes, in connection with the Maidstone Working Men's Club, who have successfully passed the Government examinations.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR R. R. MACKENZIE, BART.

Sir Robert Ramsay Mackenzie, tenth Baronet, of Coul, Ross-shire, died on the 19th ult., at 6, Atherstone-terrace, South Kensington. He was born July 21, 1811, the fourth son of Sir George Steuart Mackenzie, Bart., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, by his wife, Mary, fifth daughter of the late Donald MacLeod, Esq., of Geanies, Ross-shire; and was brother to Sir William Mackenzie, ninth Baronet, whom he succeeded, Dec. 21, 1868. Sir Robert was at one time Colonial Treasurer, and afterwards Premier of Queensland. He married, in 1846, Louisa Alexandrina, daughter of Richard Jones, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, M.L.C., and had, besides four daughters, an only son, now Sir Arthur George Ramsay Mackenzie, who was born May 2, 1866.

SIR W. D. GODFREY, BART.

Sir William Duncan Godfrey, third Baronet, of Bushfield (now Kilcoleman Abbey), in the county of Kerry, J.P., whose death at his residence in Kerry is just announced, was born Aug. 31, 1797, the eldest son of Sir John Godfrey, second Baronet, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of John Cromie, Esq., of Cromore. His family, which claimed to be of the Kentish Godfreys, was established in Ireland by Major John Godfrey, who obtained, temp. Charles II., a very extensive grant of land for his public services. Sir William married, Oct. 14, 1824, Maria Theresa, second daughter of John Coltsmann, Esq., of Flesk Castle, in the county of Kerry, and had seven sons and two daughters. He succeeded to the baronetcy at the decease of his father, in 1841, and the title now devolves on his eldest son, Sir John Fermor Godfrey, as fourth Baronet. He was born in 1828; and was married, in 1856, to Mary Cordelia, only child of Thomas White Scutt, Esq., of Clapham House, Lillington, Sussex.

MR. CLAY, M.P.

James Clay, Esq., M.P. for Hull, who died on the 26th ult., was born in 1804, the son of the late James Clay, a London merchant, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of William Emes, Esq., of Bowbridge, Derbyshire, and Elvetham Park, Hants. He was educated at Winchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827. Following his father's pursuits, he became an eminent merchant of this City, and, advocating extreme Liberal views, was elected M.P. for Hull in 1847. In 1837 he had unsuccessfully contested Beverley, and in 1841 the borough for which he afterwards sat. He married, in 1830, Eliza Camilla, daughter of Joseph Allen Woolrych, Esq., of Weobley, Herefordshire, and by her, who died in 1855, had four sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Harry Ernest Clay, Esq., for some time Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, and subsequently Secretary of Legation at Berne, assumed the additional surnames and arms of Ker-Seymer by Royal licence, in 1864, on his marriage with Gertrude, the only child and heiress of the late Henry Ker-Seymer, Esq., of Hanford, M.P. for Dorsetshire.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The confirmation of the will and two codicils of the Right Hon. John Alexander, Earl of Hopetoun, granted by the Commissariat of Linlithgow, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 11th ult.; the inventory of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounts to nearly £95,000. The executor nominate is testator's eldest son, John Adrian Louis, now Earl of Hopetoun.

The will of the Hon. Henry Wodehouse, late of No. 24, Upper Brook-street, who died on Aug. 20, at Athens, was proved, on the 22nd ult., by Philip Henry Wodehouse Currie, the acting executor, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his widow, the Hon. Mrs. Mary Livingstone Wodehouse, absolutely.

The will and codicil of Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, Bart., of Everleigh, and of Eastleigh Lodge, near Warminster, Wilts, were proved, on the 23rd ult., by Ambrose Goddard Lethbridge and William Thomas Longbourne, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves his furniture to his wife for life, and the residue of his property among his children except his eldest son, John Dugdale Astley.

The will, with six codicils, of Lieutenant-General Robert Martin-Leake, of Woodhurst, Oxted, Surrey, was proved, on the 15th ult., by Charles Francis Gale, the nephew, the acting executor, the personalty being sworn under £14,000. The testator directs his executor to offer his "Madonna," by Guido, to the trustees of the National Gallery, and if they decline to purchase it he is to sell it by public auction. Various provisions are made for Miss Maria Jackson, and the residue of his estate testator gives to the children of his sister, Lucy Gale.

The will and codicil of Mr. Thomas Rock Shute, of Watford, Herts, were proved, on Aug. 1, by Harry Preston Thomson, John James, and John Lawrie, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for his son, Walter Thomas Shute, £8000, and the residue to his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Georgina Thomson.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved—viz., Dame Harriott Mary Marley Macgregor, under a nominal sum; the Hon. Elizabeth Anne Wyndham, under £6000; Colonel the Hon. Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, under £6000; Robert Hayes, late of Iver, Bucks, and 60, Russell-square, under £35,000; John Pullman, late of Grove End, Chiswick, under £35,000; Edgar Barker, late of Oxford-square, Paddington, under £35,000; and Henry Brown, late of Cheltenham, under £25,000.

Mr. Joshua John Peele, banker, of Shrewsbury, left to his sons, Ernest Moultrie and Arthur John, £5000 each (the sum was wrongly given at £4000 last week), in addition to liberal provisions made to both in the testator's lifetime.

Last Saturday the Archbishop of Canterbury opened at Croydon a new hospital, intended to meet the requirements of that parish, which contains a population of nearly 60,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

MAPLE-DURHAM.—Another selection from the games played in the Vienna tourney is being prepared for publication, so you need not fear missing the best.

KNIGHT, Garrick Club.—The lines in question are by Mrs. Browning.

C. I. E. D.—No; he retired from the chess arena some years ago, and is engaged in business at New Orleans.

SENEX.—The match by correspondence between the City of London Chess Club and the Vienna is resumed, and is likely to be concluded before many weeks are past.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1543 has been received from I. N. K.—Race Field—A. B. C—Charley—M. P—D. C. L.—Fred and George—Ibis—B. A.—Cowbridge—Sam Slick Try-again—F. R. S.—Ralph and Mary—S. B. B.—Q. E. D.—Percy St. J.—Box and Cox—Manningtree—Phillis and Strephon—Sandgate—C. M.—Little Dorrit—Manfred and Man Friday—W. P. B.

*** The chief part of our notices to chess correspondents are postponed till next week.

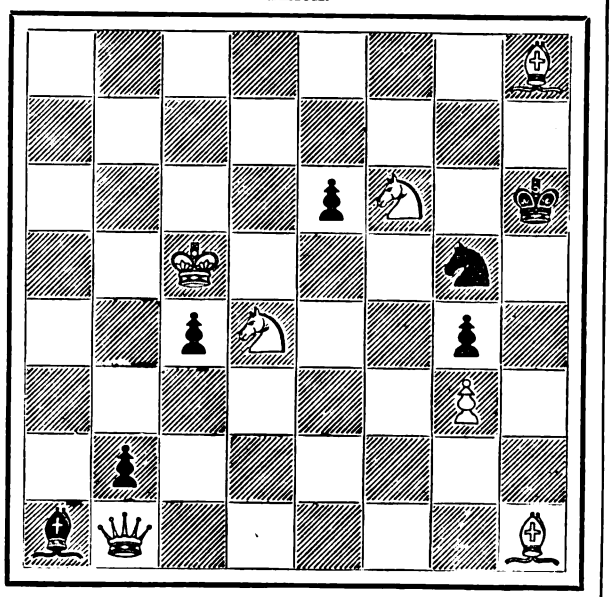
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1543.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th	R to Q B 6th (best)	3. R to K 6th	Any move
2. R to K 4th	Kt to Q 6th (best)	4. R gives mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1545.

By Mr. I. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

A stubbornly-fought Game between Mr. GELBFUHS, one of the best players in Austria, and Mr. HAMEL, president of the Nottingham Chess Club.

(*Fianchetto di Donna.*)

BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. H.
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	27. Q to K Kt 3rd	B to Q 4th
2. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	28. Q to K R 4th (ch)	B to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 5th	P to K 3rd	29. Q to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
4. P to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	30. R takes B	
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	This was evidently his only resource to avert immediate defeat.	
6 B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	30.	R takes R
7. P to K 5th	Q B P takes P	31. Q to K 4th	R to Q 5th
Tempting, certainly, but very hazardous.		32. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 4th
8. P takes Kt	Q takes P	33. P to K B 3rd	P to R 5th
9. B to Q 2nd	Q P takes P	34. R to K sq	P to R 6th
10. B to K B sq	Castles	35. P to Kt 3rd	R to Q 4th
11. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	36. P to B 4th	B to Q B 6th
12. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	37. R to Q sq	R takes R (ch)
13. Castles	Q R to Q sq	38. Q takes R	Q to K 6th
An oversight which ought to have cost the game.		39. B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th
14. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 4th	40. B to Q B 2nd	
15. B takes R	R takes B	He did not dare to let the Kt's Pawn advance a step further, and he had no other move to hinder it.	
16. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K B 3rd	40.	B to Q 5th
17. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	41. P to K R 4th	B to Q B 4th
18. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	42. B to Q R 4th	B to Q 3rd
19. B takes Q B P	Q to Q B 4th	43. P to K R 5th	Q takes Kt P
Mr. Hamel was fortunate in this move, which at once gave him an attack almost sufficient to counterpoise his adversary's superiority of force.		44. P to K R 6th	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
20. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 5th	45. B to B 2nd	Q takes P
21. Q to Q 3rd	R to Q 3rd	46. P to B 5th	P to K 4th
22. B to Q B 2nd	P takes Kt	47. Q to K B sq	Q to K B 5th
The combat now becomes peculiarly exciting from the critical position of both parties.		48. Q takes Q	P takes Q
23. Q tks K R P (ch)	K to B sq	49. B to K 4th	K to B 3rd
24. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd	50. B to Q 5th	B to B 4th
25. Q takes P	P takes P (ch)	51. B to K 4th	K to K 4th
26. K to Kt sq	B to Q B 6th	52. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th
		53. K to B 2nd	K to B 5th
		54. K to Q 2nd	B to Q 5th
		55. K to K sq	K to K 6th
		56. B to B 2nd	P to B 7th (ch),

and Mr. G. resigned.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Another Game in the second Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	34. Q takes Kt	Q to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	35. P to K 5th	
3. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	White, who, for some moves, has played with remarkable listlessness, and suffered a fine attack to degenerate almost into a defence, now resumes his energy, and once more gains a winning advantage in position.	
4. P to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	35.	Q takes Q
5. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K 3rd	36. R takes Q	Kt to Q 2nd
6. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	37. Kt takes K P	R to K 2nd
7 B to K Kt 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	38. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K B sq
8. Castles	P to K Kt 3rd	39. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	40. P to K B 5th	Kt to Q 5th
10. Kt to K 2nd	Castles	41. R to K B 2nd	R takes K P
11. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	42. P takes P	P takes P
12. P to K R 3rd	P to Q R 4th	43. R takes P (ch)	K to R 2nd
13. Q R to Q Kt sq	B to Q R 3rd	44. R from Kt 6th to Kt 2nd	R to K B 4th
14. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 5th	45. R takes R	Kt takes R
15. P to Q B 4th		46. Kt takes P	Kt to Q 5th
Well played. His adversary could not take this Pawn without running into danger.		47. R to K Kt 4th	
15.	Q R to Q sq	Black's advanced Pawns are somewhat dangerous now; but it is White's fault that they are so. He could long since have taken the sting out of them had he followed up his attack with vigour. But, in spite of these Pawns, he must win with common care.	
16. Q to Q B 2nd	P takes P	47.	R to Q sq
17. P takes P	P to Q R 5th	48. R to K B 4th	P to Kt 6th
18. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to K R 4th	49. P takes P	R to Q R sq
19. B takes B	Kt takes B	50. R takes Kt	P to Q R 7th
20. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K sq	51. R to K R 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
21. Q Kt to K 4th	P to K B 4th	52. R to Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 4th
22. P takes P (in passing)	Kt takes P	53. R to K Kt sq	P becomes a Queen
23. Q Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd	54. R takes Q	R takes R
24. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 4th	55. P to Q 4th	
25. R to K B 2nd	P to Q R 6th	A fatal error. He should have played his King to Kt 3rd, and the game would have been in his hands.	
26. K to R 2nd	R to Q B sq	55.	K to K B 5th
27. R to K Kt sq		56. P to Q 5th	K to B 6th,
The game hitherto has been very wearisome; but the last two or three moves of Mr. Bird give promise of some sport to come.			
27.	R to Q B 2nd		
28. B to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd		
29. B takes B	R takes B		
30. Q to Q sq	R to K Kt 2nd		
31. P to K 4th	Kt to Q 5th		
32. P to Q 3rd	R to Q R sq		
33. Kt from K 5th to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt (ch)		

and the game was drawn.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The silver challenge cup presented to the volunteers of Rotherhithe and Bermondsey by Field Marshal Sir W. W. Gomm, Constable of the Tower, was competed for last week, at the Government ranges, Plumstead Marshes, by the picked teams of the two corps. The Rotherhithe men were the winners by twenty-eight points.

At the annual prize-meeting of the City of London Engineers the prizes were won as follow:—First prize, Sapper A. Batter; second, Sergeant Jackson; third, Sergeant Kennett; fourth, Sapper T. Wilkins; fifth, Quartermaster-Sergeant Riddell; sixth, Corporal Ridgway; seventh, Sergeant Woodward; eighth, Sapper J. Hislop; ninth, Sergeant Watkins; tenth, Corporal Lister; eleventh, Corporal Cotter; twelfth, Sapper Jones; and the thirteenth, Sergeant-Major Davis. Other prizes were competed for in engineering.

Five captains and nine lieutenants of the 6th Tower Hamlets Rifles have sent in their resignations to the War Office, and they have been accepted. In the 5th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers the honorary colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two captains, three lieutenants, the surgeon, assistant surgeon, and honorary chaplain have all resigned. It is stated that the number of volunteer officers who have resigned during the year is 280.

The results of the competition for the gold medal of the London Rifle Brigade—the most coveted of the numerous prizes shot for during the recent meeting at Rainham—were as follow:—The ranges were the same as in the final stage of the contest for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon (800, 900, and 1000 yards), and the weapon used was also the same—the Martini-Henry. The number of rounds fired at each distance was seven. Private Saw was declared the winner, Private Fletcher was second, Private Hutchinson third, Private Watts fourth, Private Smith fifth, and Private Runtz sixth. In the contest at 300 and 500 yards, five rounds at each, for members who had never won a prize at a rifle meeting, Private Raines took the first, Private Ellis the second, and Private Pollard the third, formed of the entrance-fees.

The results of the annual rifle contest of the Paddington Volunteers (36th Middlesex) are as follow:—The prizes were of the value of upwards of £100. In the first contest, for three prizes given by Lieutenant-Colonel Ives, the competitors had to fire five rounds in two minutes at 250 yards, advancing ten yards at the double and lying down to fire each shot. Corporal Cobb took the first prize, Private Hearne the second, and Private Denham the third. Thirty-seven competitors entered for the second contest, also for three prizes given by Colonel Ives. The conditions in this case were that ten rounds should be fired in three minutes, at 350 yards, at a proper third-class target, advancing, as in the first contest, ten yards at the double, and lying down to fire each shot. This excellent practice for skirmishers resulted in Private Price winning the first prize, and Privates Spurgin and Hughes the second and third. Fifteen prizes, value £35, produced sixty-four competitors, who fired seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The principal prizes were won by Lieutenant Reed, Private Downes, Sergeant Davies, Private Warrington, Lieutenant Tatham, and Colour-Sergeant Barter. The challenge cup and silver medal of the corps, contested at the same ranges, were won by Sergeant Davies; Corporal Rudkin took the bronze medal, and Private M'Jefferson was third. The officers' prizes, value 10 gs., brought out fifty-four competitors, and the highest scores (400 and 500 yards, five shots) were made by Corporal Miller, Captain Vickerman, Sergeant Williams, Lieutenant Gange, and Private Cave. Corporal Mandy took Sir R. T. Kindersley's challenge cup, and second and third prizes in the same contest (200 and 500 yards) were won by Colour-Sergeant Barter and Corporal Miller. Prizes presented by Major Baylis and Quartermaster Read were won by Private Pavey and Corporal Mandy. The Adjutant's prizes fell to Sergeant Horne, Private Dettmer, and Private Bayford, and Colour-Sergeant Barter took Captain Barrow's prize of £4 for the best score at 100 and 600 yards. Several other minor prizes were also shot for.

The annual rifle competition between the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee Highland Volunteers was shot last Saturday at Stirling. The Edinburgh team proved the victors by 13 points over Glasgow and 26 over Dundee.

The annual competitions of the Highland Rifle Association took place last week at Inverness.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards and payments to the amount of £1485 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. The Ramsgate Harbour steamer Vulcan and life-boat Bradford had saved thirteen persons from the wrecked barque Amazon, of Gothenburg, and the North Deal life-boat had rescued five Broadstairs boatmen from the same wreck. The Wexford No. 2 life-boat had saved the crew of five men and a pilot from the stranded schooner Gem, of that port, and the Cullercoats life-boat Palmerston was also instrumental in saving twelve men from the wrecked steamer Lizzie, of London. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Richard Jinks, chief officer of H.M. Coastguard at Cardigan, and the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, to Mr. L. Dakyns, of Holy Island, and Mr. Thomas Thorogood, boatman in H.M. Coastguard at Cairnbulg, N.B., together with pecuniary rewards to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life on our coasts. Various contributions and legacies to the society were announced. New life-boats have been forwarded by the institution to Sunderland and to Blakeney, Norfolk. The first-named boat was the gift of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and a demonstration took place at Sunderland on its inauguration and launch, on the 16th ult., a large number of persons being present on the occasion. The committee expressed their deep regret at the decease of Alderman Sir John France, of Glossop, who was the original promoter in the Ancient Order of Foresters, as well as in the Order of Odd Fellows, of the project to raise life-boat funds, which resulted in three life-boats being presented to the society, together with liberal annual subscriptions in aid of the maintenance of those boats. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

A large meeting, composed of the leading inhabitants of Cambridgeshire, presided over by the High Sheriff, was held at Cambridge last Saturday, at which resolutions were passed expressive of regret at the death of the late Lord Hardwicke, and of condolence with his family on their bereavement.

The *Dundee Advertiser* learns that Mr. Gordon, brewer, London, is to be at the expense of erecting a public hall in Ballater, at a cost of over £600. Last year Mr. Gordon, who is a native of Glenmuick parish, gave a handsome subscription for the new Established Church of Ballater.

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A MICHAELMAS GOOSE FAIR.

There is a good deal in a goose; so much the better for some of us in the present company. Ladies and gentlemen will be pleased to agree to this; for what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Let us try the effect of a little cheap show of learning on the subject. In the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, according to the testimony of erudite archæologists who belong to quite a different species of biped, the figure of this bird is the emblem of a silly fellow. So much for all the wisdom of the Egyptians! Did any goose in the world's history ever do such a silly thing as to build the Pyramids?—unless we believe, with Professor Piazzi Smyth, that they were not mere cumbrous sepulchres of the now-forgotten kings, but cunning records of mathematical and astronomical science? Let us now pass on to the Greeks. One of their classic authors tells the fable of a rustic who killed his goose that laid the golden ergs, because he wanted to get all the eggs at once. Now, we would put it to the verdict of a mixed jury of the two nations, geese and men, to declare whether in this case the man or the goose was the bigger fool; and we should feel no hesitation in claiming the verdict for our respectable feathered client. If the Greeks are of small account in this age of modern improvements, it may still be worth while to appeal to the Romans. Was not the warlike city of Romulus once saved by hearkening to the voice of the goose—by listening, as it were, to her sage counsel, which even commends itself to ourselves in sage-and-onion stuffing—when the fierce onslaught of the Gaul was impending over Rome, in the absence of a sufficient garrison to repel the foe? And what did those old Romans do for their national saviour, the goose? What is the Latin for goose? *Anser*, says the man who knows the trick of it, before the dinner-table cloth is drawn; the *answer* is a little glass of brandy, which sometimes follows as quickly (but we don't approve of this custom) as any other answer to any other question. It is never the goose that asks for this fiery liquid condiment, but the peevish human stomach, too often malcontent, under the misrule of a foolish appetite which has mingled too many dishes in a dangerous repast. The goose which grazes on the stubble is much better advised; but see the wanton folly and cruelty of man! He takes this judicious bird, shuts her up in a dark cellar, or puts out her eyes, then crams her with excessive and unwholesome feeding, against her own better taste and judgment, to produce a diseased liver, which he puts into his Strasbourg pie. Why the mischief cannot we be content with disordering our own livers, as most of us contrive to do before we are fifty years of age? Let us therefore repent, learn of the goose, and be wise.

There are many old stories about men and geese, but always more to the credit of geese than of men. Plato was reputed a great philosopher, and it was he, or somebody else, who defined man as "a two-legged animal without feathers." Now the goose, it must be confessed, is a two-legged animal with feathers. But ever since the art of writing with pen and ink came into vogue, it has been the practice of man to pluck the goose of those feathers; and when he has got the goose-quill in hand, what does he too often do with it but write himself down the greater goose? Doth man herein show his vaunted superior discretion? We trow not, and it is a proof of this that every time he writes of geese—except, of course, this present writing, which is all on the other side—he presents himself at a disadvantage by the comparison. The pages of history, and other grave or merry reading, with which the goose does not trouble her mind, have been quoted upon this all-important theme. As for English history, there is not much to be made of the anecdote that Queen Elizabeth was eating a Michaelmas goose when she heard of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The hostile fleet was dispersed in July, and there was a thanksgiving prayer and sermon at St. Paul's in August. The year was 1588, and the customary eating of a goose at Michaelmas is noticed by Gascoigne, the poet, in 1577. Ecclesiastical history comes off not much better; for an old legend tells how St. Martin was tormented by a goose, which disturbed him at his devotions. He rashly killed and ate the bird, which punished him with a death by indigestion. This is worse nonsense than the hissing of any goose, and deserves the fate of a bad play at the theatre—"to get the goose;" that is, to be hissed into shame and silence. If our readers would like more history, we can relate how Eric, King of Sweden, besieged a town where the men were saucy. They had too much goose, as well as sauce for the goose. They hung out a goose at the town gate, and defied the King to shoot at that. When he had knocked down their wall, and was marching in with his soldiers, "I'll cook your goose for you!" said he. That is what man calls being facetious. He vaunts himself lord of the creation, but there be those who know better—

> While Man proclaims, "See, all things for my use!"
> "See Man for mine!" replies a pampered goose.

To which response your simple rejoinder is the short word, "Giblets!" There is nothing like having the last word in a controversy, if you can get it. The goose after this cannot say another syllable, or so much as utter a dissenting hiss. Sentiments like those we have ventured to express are not unsuitable for the present season. That the goose is a Michaelmas bird we should be the last to deny; we remember certain birthdays. The reason is obvious in the fattening goose-pasture of the stubble corn-fields, into which the jolly bird is admitted when harvest is reaped and gleaned. For an epicure's delicate feast in July, there is such a thing as the green goose, analogous to the sucking-pig, or to infant lamb or veal. The gosling, four months old, has been nourished for that purpose on oatmeal-porridge or pea-porridge mixed with buttermilk. This is one of the delicious things for the sake of which a refined voluptuary consents still to live. But the adult goose is very good, when given by Nature in due season, whether eaten at Michaelmas or Christmas. Buyers or sellers of this excellent creature at the Michaelmas Fair have no cause to be ashamed of their business there in the lively scene that appears in our Illustration.



THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD.

Whoever has seen the howling and whirling dervishes of Cairo would imagine, were he to visit the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, that the two sects were there combined, and practised together each of their rites. In transacting their business the members of this board rush, at frequent intervals, into the middle of the room, and all shout at the top of their voices what sound like cabalistic sentences, and at the same time they raise their arms in the air in a way which at once recalls the manner of the whirling dervishes. It is principally mining stock which is dealt with in this place; and the chairman's function is something like that of an auctioneer. He reads out the stock which is to be disposed of, and the members then begin to make offers, at the same time arranging among themselves how many shares each will take, and at what price; and it is their manner of doing this which constitutes the peculiarity of the place. Each member has a desk at which he sits, but when stock is put up in which he wishes to deal he rushes into the centre of the hall shouting and gesticulating like a madman. They howl at each other and at the chairman, they push and shove as if it were a street fight; the little men seem as if they were getting the worst of it. The whole scene would make one believe that murder was being done. At the end of three or four minutes the chairman hammers a sort of gong he has, when they all have to return to their seats, and it then appears that a good deal of business may have been transacted. How Mr. Coit, the chairman, follows the doings of his noisy congregation would be impossible for a stranger to tell, but somehow it has been done, and it is all written down by the clerks, for he rises when the din has ceased and reads over the transactions, so that if any mistake has taken place it may be corrected. The chairman has the right to impose fines on any member who misbehaves himself, as in not returning to his seat when the gong is struck, or putting his feet on the desk. Five dollars is the usual penalty; and when there is great excitement among the "bulls" and "bears" some of the irrepressible members have been delinquents to the extent of 200 dols. a week. The board is limited to eighty members; so, like the French Academy, a desk or seat must become vacant before a new member can be admitted. The price of a seat varies according to the business going on in stocks, in dull times selling as low as 700 dols.; but last year, when there was great excitement, 10,000 dollars was paid; at the present time a seat is worth about 8000 dollars. The board has a cash surplus of about 80,000 dols., and contemplates buying a site and building instead of renting the present premises. There is great speculation in mines at San Francisco, and this gives interest and excitement to the doings of the board. The telegraph comes into the building, and the prices of stock are wired to all parts, the noisy doings of this place being the power which determines the quotations elsewhere.

ST. COLMAN'S, DROMORE.

Dromore is in the county of Down, Ireland, some twenty miles from Belfast. We give an Illustration of St. Colman's Roman Catholic church, Dromore. This building was commenced in 1871. Its architectural style is an adaptation from the early French phase of Gothic. It consists of nave and aisles, chancel and side chapels, baptistery (close to the tower entrance), tower and spire, north porch, and sacristy. This church is worthy of attention as perhaps the only one in Ireland that ever was entirely completed before its consecration, even to the artistic ornaments and furniture, which are too often left over for years. The altar furnishing is specially good: a magnificent jewelled gold chalice, worth about 200 gs., presented by a New York merchant (a native of Dromore), is the chief feature. This chalice, as well as the other appurtenances, was made from a special design. The church has already cost about £10,000, and this sum (all paid) has been collected by the exertions of the priest of the parish, the Rev. William M'Cartan. The architect who designed the building, and superintended its construction and perfect completion, is Mr. T. Hervey, F.R.I.A.I., Belfast; the contractors were Messrs. H. and J. Martin, also of Belfast. It is intended to proceed at once with the erection of a parochial residence on a scale commensurate with the church. The site is presented by Mr. James Quin, of the Palace, Dromore.

The conference of Associated Members of Commerce, at Cardiff, was closed on Thursday week. Resolutions were passed calling the attention of Government to the heavy dues charged on the Suez Canal, with a view to their reduction; and adopting a memorial to the Government requesting that steps be taken for a survey of South-West China in accordance with Spry's route. Various votes of thanks were awarded, and then an excursion to Dowlais took place. On Friday several places of local interest, including Raglan Castle, Caerphilly, and the Crumlin Viaduct, were visited.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST: H.M.S. DRUID DESTROYING THE VILLAGE OF AGUIDAH.

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BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at La Flèche, France, the wife of W. G. Cunningham, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at 4, Princes-square, the wife of F. S. Massy Dawson, Esq., of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Bendemere, Englefield-green, Surrey, the wife of H. W. Cexen, J. P., late of Queensland, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Haddo House, Aberdeen, Lady Harriet Lindsay, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Raynham Hall, Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Carberry Tower, Lady Elphinstone, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 20, Lowndes-square, Viscountess Newport, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at 53, Union-street, Greenock, by the Rev. Alexander Bryson, of Alloa, John Brough Bryson, merchant, Lima, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Peter Maxton, merchant, Greenock.

On Jan. 15, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Frederick Magloire Rocke, late Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Georgina Florence, widow of Cuffie Adams, Esq., and daughter of Mrs. Aubery, 6, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., on his return voyage from America, John Baynes, Esq., Claremont Hall, Blackburn, J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lancaster, aged 58 years.

On the 5th inst., at Dunbar House, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, Edith Mabel, the youngest child of Caroline and James C. Hayne, of Valparaiso, aged 6 months.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 18.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Prebendary, Preacher at Gray's Inn; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. J. Thompson, Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Llandaff.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. Bardsley, Rector of Stepney; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.
St. James's, noon, probably, the Rev. Robinson Duckworth.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. W. Thompson.
Savoy, closed.
Temple Church, probably, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Couvreic, Incumbent.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13

Moon's last quarter, 6.25 a.m.
University College, 6 p.m. (Professor Morley on the Study of English, for ladies; commencement of the course).
Crystal Palace: Grand Military Fête, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; fireworks, &c.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Croydon Races, October meeting.
Royal Toxophilite Society, Extra target.
Crystal Palace: Opera, 3 p.m.
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Royal Horticultural Society, Jerseys Exhibition.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Ipswich Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
University College, 5.30 p.m. (Professor Bund on English History; commencement of the course).
Crystal Palace: reopening of the School of Art, Science, and Literature.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16.

Bromley Races, autumn meeting
Crystal Palace: Opera, 3 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17.

Fox hunting begins.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Royal Athletic Club, meeting at Westward Ho; Royal Challenge Cup, &c.
Ely Cathedral, celebration of the 1200th anniversary of the foundation (five days).

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18.

St. Luke the Evangelist.
The Imperial Prince of Germany and Prussia born, 1831.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.
Crystal Palace: Third Saturday Concert.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Inches	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
October 1	29·924	57·6	56·2	·95	9	48·3	67·3	ESE. SW.	129	·000
2	29·975	58·0	54·7	·89	7	51·2	70·2	SW. SSW.	74	·000
3	29·857	60·6	58·7	·94	9	53·6	72·7	SW. SSW.	193	·000
4	29·976	55·3	51·6	·88	10	55·8	60·5	SW. NNE.	168	·000
5	30·058	53·5	47·6	·79	..	50·2	60·5	NNW. WSW.	102	·000
6	29·922	52·1	48·2	·88	7	39·9	62·8	SW. SSW.	283	·000
7	29·612	52·7	50·9	·94	8	53·4	60·7	SSW. WNW.	123	·420

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·934	30·013	29·907	29·915	30·076	30·043	29·658
Temperature of Air	59·7°	56·9°	63·2°	51·3°	54·4°	53·7°	54·7°
Temperature of Evaporation	58·6°	55·7°	61·7°	50·8°	51·6°	51·3°	55·7°
Direction of Wind	ESE.	WSW.	SW.	NNW.	NNW.	SW.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
5 48	6 10	6 35	7 5	7 40	8 25	9 10	10 0	10 43	11 22	11 54	—	0 17	0 39

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie.. ..	Oct. 30.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	—	Nov. 30.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	—	—
Duke of Lancaster	3015	—	—
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward ..	Sailed.

The Duke of Argyll is intended to leave the Victoria Dock about Oct. 30. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers only, 40 gs., 50 gs., and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—TWO COURSES of LECTURES on MINERALS and ROCKS will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, by Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. One course is given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'Clock, commencing WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, and terminating at Easter, 1874. The other course is given on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine, commencing OCT. 9. The lectures are illustrated by an extensive collection of specimens.
Practical Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology is given by Prof. Tennant, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY. The next Term begins on MONDAY, OCT. 20; and Madame Sainton-Dolby will receive Candidates for Admission at her residence, 7, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, on Saturday, Oct. 18, from Ten to One o'Clock. Prospectuses can be had on application at Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

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THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Triumphant success of "Antony and Cleopatra," unanimously pronounced by the public press to be the grandest and most gorgeous spectacle ever witnessed on the stage of Old Drury.—On MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week, will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Rignold, Dolman, J. Morris, Byron, Ford, Lickfold, Milton, Farrent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames Banks, E. Stuart, Melville, Adelina Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. To conclude with a New and Original Farce entitled THE STRAIGHT TIP. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Every Evening, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. Henry Clayton, Beaumont, Penny Forrester, J. B. Howard, F. Charles, Carter, E. F. Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by WHO SPEAKS FIRST? Conclude with HE'S A LUNATIC—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Seventh Week and triumphant success of the Legitimate Drama. Mr. Creswick, the eminent Tragedian, Mr. Charles E. Creswick, and Mrs. Charles Viner, Every Evening in a Legitimate Play, supported by a selected Dramatic Company.

MARK TWAIN.—Mr. George Dolby begs to announce that Mr. MARK TWAIN (the American Humourist) will DELIVER a LECTURE, of a humorous character, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 13th inst., and Repeat it, in the same place, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'Clock, and Saturday Afternoon, at Three o'Clock, of the same week. Subject, "Our Fellow Savages of the Sandwich Islands." As Mr. Twain has spent several months in these islands, and is well acquainted with his subject, the Lecture may be expected to furnish matter of interest. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s. Tickets may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, 48, Cheapside; A. Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Mr. Hall, Hanover-square Rooms; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873.

There is no probability, we fear, that France, for some time to come at least, will cease to attract towards herself the anxious gaze of the civilised world. In one shape or another, it seems necessary to her that her political life should supply ample materials both for its wonder and its pity. No country in Europe has recently passed through an experience so tragic; no country in modern times has given more convincing evidence of its recuperative energies. It seems but yesterday that it was prostrate in the dust, under the feet of the Teutonic foe whom it had wantonly assailed. To-day it presents itself once more in an attitude of national independence. The unprecedentedly enormous fine imposed upon it has been paid to the uttermost farthing, and every inch of soil belonging to it freed from the occupation of German troops. One might suppose that every political party within the limits of France, as they were left by the late war, would appreciate an interval of rest. She takes credit to herself, it is true, for being the only European nation with public spirit enough to fight for "an idea." She fought with terrible loss to herself against confederated Germany for an idea, although not altogether a disinterested one. She appears to be now on the point of daring a civil war, with a view to a like unsubstantial object. Perhaps we do her injustice. We must distinguish broadly between the French people and the Parliamentary factions that have assumed the responsibility of moulding their political future. "Assumed," we say, because to the majority of the inhabitants of France—and, we think we may add, in the judgment of every member of the comity of nations beyond her pale—it is quite clear that the National Assembly, to which supreme authority was committed by universal suffrage, was elected under circumstances, and with a view to special objects, which precluded all intention on the part of the electors to yield up its right of reconstituting the permanent machinery of its political rule. The Assembly, however, has chosen to use its position for effecting an end never contemplated by its constituencies when it was elected; and, as matters now stand, it seems to be on the eve of restoring to France a form of Monarchical Government such as France has not had since the Revolution of 1789.

There is something inexpressibly out of keeping with the principles which are supposed to govern the present age in the movements which are avowedly shaped for the purpose of placing the Comte de Chambord upon the throne. Those movements have proceeded upon the hypothesis that the vast population of one of the foremost States of Europe, together with its material, social, moral, and spiritual interests, is the private patrimony, in virtue of Divine right, of the grandson of Charles X., who was dethroned and exiled by his subjects upwards of forty years ago. The heir of a collateral branch of the Bourbon family has, at one and the same time, renounced the principles upon which his grandfather, King Louis Philippe, stepped into the position vacated by the elder branch of the house, and has subordinated his claims to sovereignty to those of the Comte de Chambord. A Parliamentary majority, elected, as we have already said, for quite another purpose, has opened communications with the latter, and it appears to be settled, without any reference to what the will of the French people may be, that in November next, when the Assembly will come together again after the recess, the Comte will be proclaimed King of France under the title of Henry V. This astounding project is all the more fitted to excite our special wonder, inasmuch as one cannot discover that any effectual guarantee has been framed, or will be submitted to, for securing the interests or the civil liberties of the French people. True, the Comte has treated as too ridiculous for his express denial a certain line of policy which has been ascribed to him by the Republican party. True, also, that his friends hold out to the nation a somewhat vague prospect that Henry V., of his mere grace, and not of right, may grant a Constitution to his subjects similar to that embodied in the charter bestowed upon them by Louis XVIII. But all such arrangements will ultimately depend upon the will of the King, who is to be the fountain of all political authority, and, save as he himself may determine, the newest illustration in France of the curt and pithy declaration of the Grande Monarque "*l'Etat, c'est moi.*"

It may chance that this project may be for a time successful, or it may be that the promoters of it have "counted without their host," and will fail in achieving the first condition of its realisation. Our neighbours do not attach the same importance as we on this side of the Channel do to political freedom. The moment selected for this great and pregnant change in the form of government somewhat favours the possibility of its success. Harassed, wearied, worn out with successive revolutions, borne down by an almost intolerable weight of taxation, yearning for repose, and anxious to pursue in peace their ordinary vocations, it would not be matter of astonishment if the people of France should view with comparative apathy the transference of supreme authority into the hands of a Legitimist King. An immense and well organised and disciplined army will, in all likelihood, be placed at the service of the National Assembly. Resistance may well seem to be utterly hopeless, and patient submission the only alternative open to objectors. France needs breathing-time, and may prefer to secure it at any political sacrifice. But this is a state of things which cannot last long. The ideas represented by a Legitimist Sovereign must, of necessity, take their rise in a source alien from the views of a highly-cultivated, enlightened, and self-confident community. The policy, and particularly the foreign policy, which those ideas will prompt, can hardly fail to disturb the internal peace of the country, or to be regarded as a menace to several of the leading Powers of Europe. It is impossible to harmonise what is obsolete with what is universally prevalent. We cannot go back to mediæval principles and practices without coming into rough collision with those which modern times have accepted. Hence the danger—we may almost say the certainty—of an eventual armed contest, in which France will be a foremost combatant, and perhaps a chief victim.

We have said, however, that peradventure those who are now shaping the destinies of the French people have taken upon themselves an enterprise for the realisation of which they will be found incompetent. It is not yet quite certain that a majority of the National Assembly will indorse the plans of those who lead it. The lapse of another month may alter their position. Doubtless, during that interval influences will be actively at work to sway the decision of wavering politicians. M. Thiers, of whose great services France cannot be altogether oblivious, has returned to Paris to exert himself on behalf of the Conservative Republic. What if he should succeed in converting a present minority into a future majority! There are surely some Parliamentary partisans of a Monarchical régime who are not prepared to vote for it at all possible costs to themselves and to their country. Be this, however, as it may, the thing intended to be done is not yet certain of accomplishment. We cannot but express our hope, for the sake of France not less than for that of Europe, that this high-handed conspiracy over the heads of the French people will perish in the bud; that the world will be spared a war of prin-

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ciples, the duration and issue of which no seer can predict; and that industry, commerce, peace, and knowledge may be allowed to make their beneficent way without being exposed to the interruption and disturbance which threaten to ensue from any violent application of time-worn and obsolete theories of government.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues to sojourn at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty, in accordance with existing arrangements, will return from the Highlands to Windsor Castle about Nov. 13. At the Council held by the Queen at Balmoral on Tuesday week Parliament was further prorogued from the 22nd inst. to Tuesday, Dec. 16, and the Convocations of Canterbury and York to the following day, Dec. 17. On Sunday last the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. M'Kichan, of Lochgilphead. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince John of Glücksburg. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Birk Hall, and visited Lady Knollys. On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Braemar, and, after changing horses at Fisher's Hotel, proceeded to the Linn of Dee, where the Queen partook of luncheon. Subsequently her Majesty drove to the Linn of Quoich, and thence returned by Victoria Bridge and Mar Lodge to Braemar, where the Queen's greys were again attached to the carriage and the journey continued to Balmoral. Her Majesty has also taken her customary daily walks and drives on Deeside. The Queen has entertained at dinner Viscount Macduff, Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. George Farquharson, and Sir Arthur Helps. The Queen was deeply grieved at the death of Sir Edwin Landseer, information of which was transmitted by telegraph to her Majesty. The Queen, who had always entertained a high personal regard for Sir Edwin, in addition to her appreciation of his great talents as an artist, was constant in her inquiries after his health during his long illness.

Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein have left Balmoral.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a ball, on Wednesday week, at Abergeldie Castle, at which Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present. On Monday the Prince and Princess drove to Invercauld Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the Bridge of Dee by Colonel Farquharson and a large party, with whom they proceeded to the hill behind Invercauld House, where luncheon was served, after which the Royal and distinguished party went in the direction of the Sluggan Lodge, where a deer-drive was engaged in, during which four stags and a hind were brought down. The Prince passes much of his time shooting. The Princess makes frequent excursions in the neighbourhood.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, after visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster at Reay Forest, proceeded on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at Black Mount.

His Excellency Duke Decazes, the newly-appointed French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has arrived from Paris.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to their residence in Wimpole-street from the Continent.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister (Baron de Penedo) has left London en route for Rome on a special mission from the Brazilian Government.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have arrived at Apsley House from Tunbridge Wells.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Vienna.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at Bowood, Wilts, from the family seat in the county of Kerry.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived at Portumna Castle, in the county of Galway, from Ilfracombe.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare and the Ladies Fitzgerald have arrived at Dunrobin from Carton House, Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.

The Marquis d'Azeglio has returned to the Albany from visiting Lady Molesworth at Pencarrow.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Buckhurst Park, Sussex, from Fourne Hall, Cambridgeshire.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury have arrived at Brighton from Ingestre Hall, Stafford.

The Countess of Wilton has arrived at Tulliallan Castle, Perthshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady William Godolphin Osborne Elphinstone, from Heaton Hall, Lancashire. The Earl of Wilton has arrived at Malta in his steam-yacht Palatine.

The Earl of Enniskillen, accompanied by Viscountess Cole and the Ladies Cole, have returned to Florence Court.

The Earl of Dartrey has left town for Dartrey House, his seat in Ireland.

The Earl of Cork has returned to Marston House, Somerset, from visiting his estates in the south of Ireland.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left Berkeley-square for their seat in Yorkshire.

Lord Kilmarnock has left Mar Lodge for Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has left his residence on Carlton House-terrace for Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

The Duke of Argyll has left town for Inverary Castle, Scotland.

Earl Granville has gone to Walmer Castle.

The Earl of Kimberley has left his residence in Bryanston-square for Kimberley Park, Norfolk.

The Lord Chancellor has left town for his seat in Hampshire.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., has left Carlton-gardens for The Priory, Chewton Mendip.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen has gone to his residence at Seacox-heath.

The Right Hon. John Bright has left town for the north.

A paper has been printed by authority showing that in the year ended March 31 last a number of persons had remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as much as £9847 4s. 3d. as "conscience money."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arthy, W. R., to be Vicar of Weston, Yorkshire.
Davies, Robert Powell; Curate of Chew Magna, Somerset.
Downer, A. C.; Vicar of St. Silas's, Hunslet, Leeds.
Favell, Henry Arnold; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Sheffield.
Garry, Nicholas T.; Vicar of Speenhamland, Newbury.
Gough, W. H.; Vicar of Horton, Northampton.
Hodgson, Thos. E.; Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Darlington.
Howell, Howell; Rector of Aberystruth, Monmouth.
Jones, Henry; Rector of Llanberis.
Kemm, William Henry; Vicar of East Kennett, Wilts.
Kennion, G. W.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Hull.
Kingham, D. P.; Curate of St. George's, Battersea.
Leaver, Tay; Curate of Maulden, Bedfordshire.
Reavely, F.; Rector of West Lexham, Norfolk.
Robertson, William A. Scott; Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral
Ryan, Vincent J., Curate of Bradford; Perpetual Curate of Wibsey.
Trotter, H. E.; Vicar of Northam, Hampshire.
Wyld, E. G.; Rector of Woodborough, Wiltshire.

It is announced that the Hon. and Right Rev. C. A. Harris has been compelled by the failure of his health to resign the bishopric of Gibraltar.

The canonry of Ely, vacant by the transfer of Bishop M'Dougall to a canonry of Winchester, has been conferred on the Rev. E. C. Lowe, of Denstone College.

The Rev. Reginald Hay Hill has been presented by the teachers and children of St. Martin-in-the-Fields with a handsome book-case and dressing-case, on his leaving the parish.

A new cemetery for South London was opened at Lee last Saturday afternoon. The consecration was performed by the Bishop of Rochester, who expressed his disapproval of the high fees charged in most of the metropolitan cemeteries for the interment of the poor.

On the 22nd ult. the parish church of Longstone, Derbyshire, was reopened for Divine service, after a thorough and most successful restoration by Mr. Norman Shaw. There was a large gathering of parishioners, and many of the neighbouring gentry were also present, among others the Duke of Devonshire, who has been a handsome contributor.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Exeter laid the corner-stone of the first of seven churches to be erected in Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, under what is known as the "three towns church extension scheme." The Bishop's address contained a caution that the doctrines of Ritualism must not be allowed to sap the foundation of the Christian religion.

The parish church of Saddington, Leicestershire, was reopened on the 23rd ult., after having been closed for nearly six months during a very complete restoration, under the direction of Mr. Peek, architect. The sum expended on the restoration of the church and churchyard—upwards of £1500—has been raised by the efforts of the Rector, the Rev. W. P. Wood, and the parishioners of Saddington, with the kind co-operation of many friends and neighbours.

The Church Congress was opened at Bath on Tuesday, and there was a great gathering of the clergy from every part of the kingdom. The proceedings commenced with Divine service in the Abbey Church, which was densely crowded. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Derry. At two o'clock the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who is the president for the year, delivered the inaugural address. His Lordship pointed out that the class of questions with which the congress had to deal were those which related to the efficiency of the Church as regarded her contact with the outer world. The Bishop of Oxford and the Rev. Llewelyn Davies then read papers on "The Church's Duty in Regard to Strikes and Labour." The subject was also spoken to by Earl Nelson and Canon Girdlestone. The subjects for discussion in the evening were "Lay Help" and "Christian Almsgiving." Wednesday's sitting was opened by the delivery of an address by Sir Bartle Frere on Foreign Missions. In the afternoon a discussion took place upon the union of Church and State, in which the Dean of Exeter and Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., were amongst the speakers. A meeting was held on Thursday in reference to the Wilberforce Memorial, when it was decided that, as diocesan memorials at Cuddesdon and in Winchester Cathedral had already been decided upon, the general memorial should be that recommended to the Bishop of Chichester's committee—viz., a missionary college for the clergy in Southwark. The speakers were the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Oxford, and Peterborough; Earl Nelson, Mr. B. Hope, M.P.; and Canons Barry and Woodgate.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. Liddell was, on Thursday, elected Vice-Chancellor in Convocation at Oxford, and he nominated as his pro-Vice-Chancellors the Warden of All Souls' College, the Warden of New College, the Rector of Exeter College, and the President of Lincoln College.

The election to the vacant scholarships at Queen's College, Oxford, terminated as follows:—To a classical scholarship (of the yearly value of £90, tenable for five years), Mr. Warwick Wyatt Crouch, from Christ's Hospital, London. To a mathematical scholarship (of the yearly value of £90, tenable for five years), Mr. James Rochefort Maguire, from Cheltenham College. Proxime Accessit—Mr. Alfred John Parkman Shepherd, from Sydney College, Bath. To the Dixon and Wilson Exhibition (tenable for five years), Mr. George Hughes, Liverpool Institute. There were twenty-five candidates.

At the distribution of prizes to successful students at the Queen's Institute, Dublin, last week, Earl Spencer said that the institute had done good work in imparting artistic education to this country, the result of which was to be found in the relative numbers of art-works sent forth from Ireland. Ladies especially came within the sphere of the working of the institute, and it had been found that their capabilities were such as to enable them to take pre-eminence among the schools of Great Britain.

The Rev. Harman Chaloner Ogle, M.A., has been appointed Warden and Professor of Pastoral Theology at Queen's College, Birmingham, in the room of the Rev. T. E. Espin, B.D., recently appointed Chancellor of Chester Cathedral. Mr. Ogle, who is a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, graduated in 1865, when he took a first class in Lit. Hum., after which he held successively the second mastership of Magdalen College School and the classical lectureship, and a tutorship at his college. He also gained the Ireland and Craven Scholarships and the Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarship.

Owens College, Manchester, which is regarded by its friends as a future University for the North of England, was opened on Tuesday by the Duke of Devonshire. The congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Duke, as president, by the Bishop of Manchester, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. C. S. Roonbell, and others, and in the evening there was a soirée, which was attended by 2000 ladies and gentlemen. The cost of the building is about £130,000.

A new statute by the governing body of Winchester College declares that "The school known as the Choristers' School shall be maintained until the governing body shall determine otherwise. So soon as the income of the college will permit, the governing body may, if they think fit, establish and maintain a subordinate school in connection with Winchester College, and with that view they may, if they think fit, extend, remodel, or abolish the Choristers' School."

On Wednesday the Great Northern Congregational College at Silcoates, near Wakefield, was inaugurated by a public meeting. There was a large gathering of friends from all parts of Yorkshire and the adjacent counties. Mr. W. H. Conyers, of Leeds, presided. The inaugural address was delivered by the Rev. R. Bruce, Huddersfield. By the purchase of the estate and the erection of the seminary the managers are liable for a sum of £20,000, of which £6000 has yet to be realised. The building is intended for ministers' sons primarily, and also as a middle-class college for the Congregational denomination.

Mr. R. H. A. Schofield, of Lincoln College, Oxford, has obtained the scholarship in science, £100, tenable for one year, at St. Bartholomew's.

The quarrymen of Wales have founded a scholarship at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith. The value is £20, and it is tenable for two years.

Mr. Henry Garrett, B.A., late Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, who graduated as Thirtieth Wrangler in 1872, has been appointed to a mathematical mastership in Dover College; and the Rev. Wm. Linton Wilson, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Second Master in the Burgh School, Lincolnshire, has been appointed to an assistant mastership.

The Rev. Henry A. G. Oliver, M.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, late Second Master of Brentwood Grammar School, has succeeded the Rev. E. D. Ward, M.A., as Head Master of St. John's-wood School, Acacia-road, where Mr. Godfrey Robinson, B.A., has been appointed Second Master.

For a long time past it has been felt that the under-masters of King Edward's School, Birmingham, have been inadequately paid for their services; but, although the governors were anxious to meet the claims of the masters, the funds at their disposal, and the growing demands upon them, forbade any movement in the direction of higher salaries. The *Birmingham Daily Post* states that the difficulty thus existing has been met by a voluntary and most generous act of self-sacrifice on the part of the new Head Master, the Rev. A. R. Vardy. Feeling that the under-masters ought to be better paid, Mr. Vardy proposed to the governors to surrender a large part of his own emoluments—more, we believe, than one third of the total—conditional upon a grant of equal amount by the governors, in order to augment the stipends of his colleagues. The offer was not at first accepted, the governors naturally feeling that it was not a sacrifice to be lightly made. Mr. Vardy, however, pressed his proposal so strongly that the governors, we understand, have accepted it, and have appointed a committee to give effect to his generous design.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the British military forces to encounter the Ashantees on the Gold Coast of West Africa, arrived at the Canary Isles on the 21st ult., so we may hope that he is by this time at Elmina or Cape Coast Castle. The western portion of the Gold Coast, to the river Assinee, has been declared in a state of naval blockade. Here at home the preparations at Woolwich and other arsenals or factories of warlike apparatus and ammunition have been continued during the past week. Meantime it appears that our troubles on the Gold Coast are not confined to hostilities on the part of the Ashantees. All the towns and villages in the district purchased from the Dutch bear our supremacy with great ill-will. Dix Cove, originally an English settlement, seems to be the only exception to the rule, and its inhabitants have paid the penalty of their loyalty by suffering aggressions at the hands of their neighbours. A marauding party, principally composed of the inhabitants of Aguidah, recently attacked and fired Atchowa, a small village adjacent to Dix Cove, and, redress being naturally enough expected, a scheme was organised for reprisal. Accordingly at daybreak on Aug. 28 a body of black warriors, some 800 in number, marched from Dix Cove to Aguidah, a distance of ten miles. They were led by a native chieftain, and lay concealed in the bush till a signal was made for them to advance. Meanwhile H.M.S. Druid steamed up to Aguidah, and, about half-past nine, opened fire on the town. When a few shells had been thrown in, the negro party from Dix Cove appeared on the beach, waving the English flag, as they were too impatient to wait for the appointed signal. The Druid then ceased firing, and the pinnace and two cutters were sent in, manned and armed, to meet any attack that might be made from the bush. Such good hands the natives proved themselves at firing houses that before the boats got ashore the whole place was in flames. The King's house, being partly stone, was standing after the fire, but was speedily pulled down. After the Dix Cove people had got all they could out of the place, they started back, burning three villages on their way. The Druid returned to Dix Cove the same evening. Aguidah is a pretty little cove, with the village built at the mouth of a small stream called the Alligator, which only runs in the wet season. All the surrounding country is thick jungle.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY TERMINUS.

The building lately erected at Madras for the railway terminus, which was opened by the Governor of that Presidency, Lord Hobart, soon after his arrival last year, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. It was designed by Mr. George Hardinge for the Madras Railway Company, and has some architectural pretensions, as well as the merits of fitness and convenience for its use. The situation of the railway terminus is on the Black Town Esplanade, outside the north wall of the city, and between this and the village of Rayapuram. It is therefore close to the beach, affording great facilities for the transfer of merchandise or passengers between the land and the sea traffic, while it is in the immediate vicinity of the custom-house. The advantages of railway conveyance have now become familiar to every province of British India, and will soon effect a mighty change in the condition of that vast territory and of its two hundred millions of people.

At a meeting of the Coventry Town Council on Tuesday Mr. Alderman Gulson formally handed over to that borough a new free library building, erected at a cost of £4000, of which Mr. Gulson had contributed £3000, the remaining £1000 having been given by Mr. Carter, of Battle, Sussex. The site on which the free library stands is also the gift of Mr. Gulson.

A large number of Conservatives assembled at dinner at Tiverton, on Saturday last, when Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided, presented a testimonial—a handsome silver candelabra — from 600 subscribers, to Mr. Walrond, who unsuccessfully contested Tiverton last year in the Conservative interest. The Earl of Devon, Viscount Sidmouth, Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. N. Grenville, M.P., and Major Paget, M.P., were present.

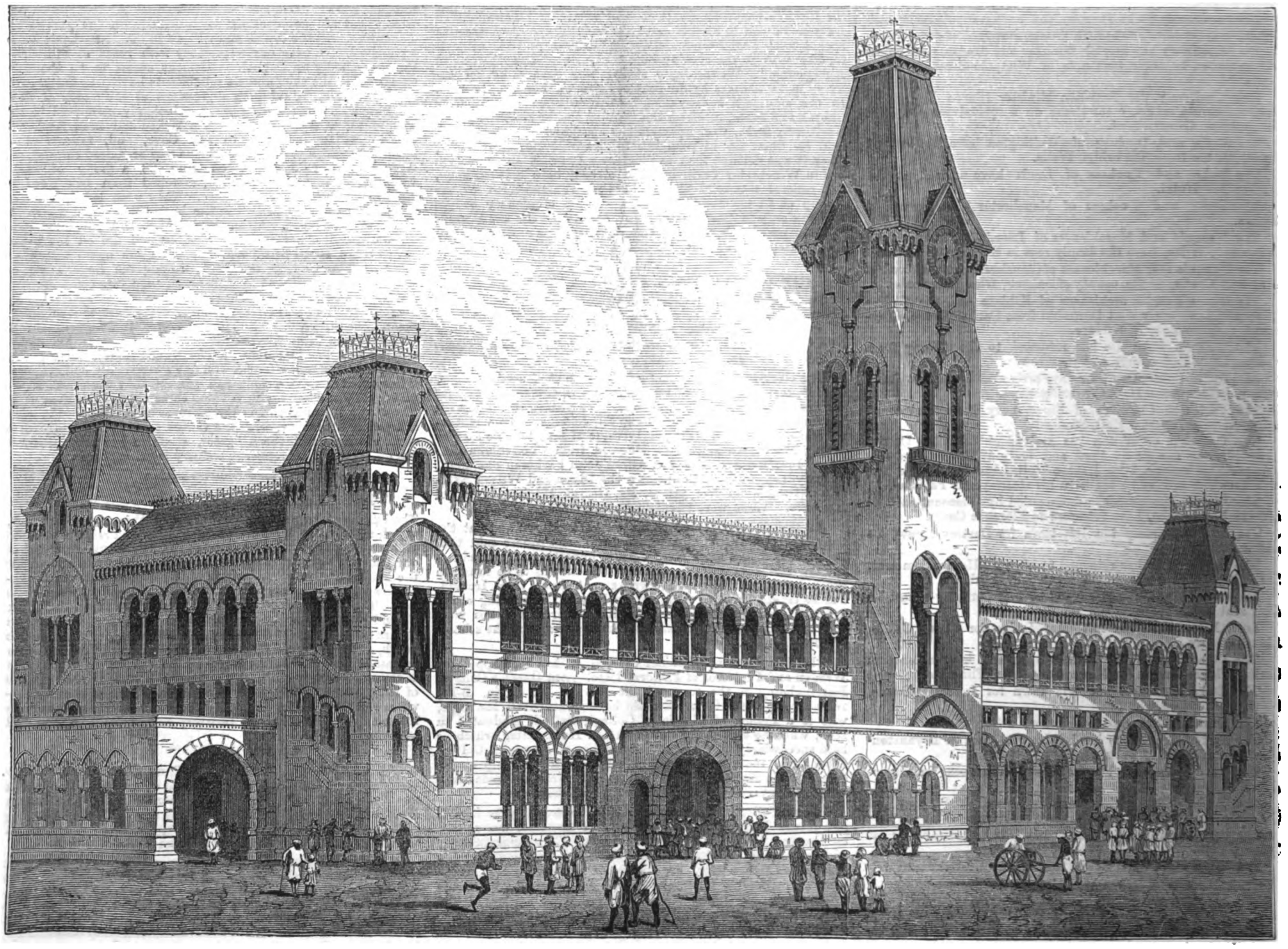
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THE DUKE D'AUMALE.

The court-martial held at the Trianon, Versailles, for the trial of Marshal Bazaine upon the charges of treason and cowardice when in command of the French army at Metz, is presided over by one of the Princes of the Orleans Royal family, whose high character and ability have long been recognised. Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orleans, fourth son of King Louis Philippe and of Queen Marie Amélie, and therefore uncle to the Count de Paris, who is heir to the crown of that King, was born in Paris on Jan. 12, 1822. He was educated, like his brothers, in the Collège Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the military service. In 1840 he accompanied the eldest of his brothers, the Duke of Orleans, to the war in Algeria, and went through the campaign of that year, but returned to France in 1841, and completed his military education at Courbevoie. In 1842 he was again employed in active service in Algeria. In command of the subdivision of the army engaged in the district of Medeah, he conducted one of the most spirited and effective operations of the war, capturing the camp of Abd-el-Kadir, with 3600 prisoners, and with the treasure-chest and despatches of the Arab chieftain. For this service his Royal Highness was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he commanded the expedition against Biskara, and in 1847 he succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-General of Algeria. The Duke d'Aumale had, in 1844, married a lady of the Neapolitan Royal family, Maria Carolina Augusta de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno. Upon the dethronement of King Louis Philippe by the revolution at Paris in February, 1848, the Duke d'Aumale resigned his government of Algeria to General Cavaignac, and joined the King and the rest of his family in England. His Royal Highness has made himself quite at home in the best English society, residing sometimes at Twickenham, sometimes in Worcestershire, where he owns a fine estate, and where he devoted much care to agricultural improvements. He has also been a good deal occupied in literary and historical studies; he is author of a "History of the Princes of Condé in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," which was published in 1869, and which has been translated into English. He joined with his brother, the Prince de Joinville, in a protest against the decree banishing the Orleans family from France, and in 1861 he assailed the Empire in a letter addressed to Prince Napoleon, which excited some controversy, as it occasioned the prosecution of a French printer and a challenge to fight a duel. About the same time the Duke d'Aumale was invited to take the chair at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund in London, where he delivered a graceful, scholar-like, and becoming address. He had the misfortune to lose his wife by the death of that lady in 1869. His eldest son, the Prince of Condé, born in 1845, died in 1866; and his second son, François Louis Marie Philippe d'Orleans, Duke of Guise, died last year, in the nineteenth year of his age. Two years ago, after the overthrow of the Empire, when the French Assembly at Versailles repealed the laws which had exiled the Orleans Princes, the Duke d'Aumale returned to his country with his nephew and his brothers. He was elected a member of the Assembly, but refrained for the time from taking his seat, in pursuance of an arrangement made between the political parties in favour of constitutional government. It is believed that he has kept aloof from the steps lately taken by the Orleanists towards a fusion of their interests with that of the Legitimists, or partisans of the Count de Chambord. Indeed, the Duke d'Aumale has been more than once mentioned of late as a person who might possibly become President of the Republic, if that form of political constitution were firmly established on the basis of secure social order and regular administration. The selection of this Prince, as a military man of experience, of extensive knowledge, sound judgment, and high honour, to superintend the trial of Marshal Bazaine, is very generally approved. The proceedings were begun on Monday last, the accused being present; but as there are 272 witnesses for the prosecution, this trial is likely to be as lengthy as the Tichborne case. The sittings of the Court are held in the hall of the Grand Trianon palace, which has been adapted to this purpose by some alterations. Here the Duke d'Aumale and his six colleagues are seated at a crescent-shaped green-baize table; the Judge Advocate and the counsel for the prosecution and defence occupy their own



THE DUKE D'AUMALE, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT FOR TRYING MARSHAL BAZAINE.



TERMINUS OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

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SKETCHES IN VIENNA.



PEDLARS AND LAUNDRESS.



A FASHIONABLE CONDITOREI.

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tables right and left; while the Marshal, wearing his uniform and grand cross of the Legion of Honour, sits in an arm-chair beside his counsel, Maître Lachaud, with an officer of his staff, Colonel Villette, to assist them in military details. Before allowing the case for the prosecution to be opened his Royal Highness ordered the reading of a statement of Marshal Bazaine's services since the beginning of his military career, with an account of the wounds he had received, and a list of the distinctions conferred upon him. This act of just consideration was regarded as a pledge of the impartiality, candour, and forbearance with which the Duke d'Aumale is expected by those who know him to conduct one of the most important judicial inquests that have ever taken place in France.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 9.

The question of the restoration of the Monarchy in France assumes every day a more defined form. By dint of intriguing and trimming, a majority of deputies in its favour is said to be at length assured; and, thanks to Jesuits and place-hunters, and an unprincipled press, there is a chance—but by no means a certainty—of the coming Session of the Assembly witnessing the delivering over of France, almost without guarantees, to the aged recluse of Frohsdorf. And this without any opportunity being given to the nation—who conferred no such mandate as this upon their rulers—of expressing an opinion upon a step the fruits of which will be another revolution, and the relieving of France from both branches of Bourbon pretendants. The *Courrier de Paris*, which has monopolised the specialty of sensational news during the last week or two, announces that the Comte de Chambord has given orders to an eminent horsedealer to purchase the horses and gala carriages necessary for his triumphal procession through his "bonne ville de Paris." The same journal also informs us that 340 deputies have agreed to vote with M. Thiers on all questions, thus reducing the Monarchical majority from 110 to 70; and adds that the adherents of the ex-President of the Republic are increasing in number every day. The *Paris Journal* has given us the names of the nonentities who will in all probability form the first Ministry of the second Restoration; and according to this list we find that the movements of the French army will be directed by General Changarnier, and the national finances administered by M. Chesnelong, a financier of the ancien régime. M. Léon Say, the political director of the *Débats*, and president of the Left Centre Club, has addressed an important circular to the members of his group, which concludes with the words, "After as before the fusion we remain convinced of the necessity of voting the Constitutional laws and of organising a Conservative Republic." The Republican candidates are certain to be successful at the coming elections, and the greatest discipline appears to prevail among the different fractions of the minority, who talk of leaving the Assembly en masse should any Monarchical propositions be brought forward on the return of the Deputies to Versailles. The effect of such a manœuvre would be to paralyse the action of the Legitimists, and would be equivalent to a "count out" in our own House of Commons. M. Thiers, who returned to Paris a few days ago, is actively engaged in concocting measures with the leading Republican Deputies.

Just now, however, even the all-engrossing subject of the Restoration is dominated by the temporary excitement caused by the commencement of the long talked-of proceedings against Marshal Bazaine for his conduct before Metz, and all the old discussions are again resumed upon the incidents and surmises set forth in the lengthy act of accusation. The trial, which commenced on Monday last, is being held in the salle of the Grand Trianon—one of the various whims born of the mania for building which possessed Louis XIV.

The council of war is presided over by the Duc d'Aumale, who has for his colleagues, Generals Chabaud, Latour, Tripier, Lamotte-Rouge, Guiod, Malroy, Ressayre, Lallemand, and Martineau. On Monday the court was opened. The Judges entered the salle at noon precisely, and the Duke, turning to an officer who was waiting in readiness, ordered him to introduce the Marshal. The countenance of the ex-commander of the Army of the Rhine was intensely pale as he walked slowly up to the place reserved for him, and bowed ceremoniously to the tribunal previously to taking his seat. His voice showed no signs of emotion, however, as he replied to the questions of the president, whose duty it is to assure himself of the identity of the accused by asking him his name, age, residence, and profession. These formalities accomplished, the president proceeded to call over the names of the witnesses, who occupied the crimson velvet benches which line the lower end of the gallery, and which have since been allotted to the public. Marshals Canrobert and Lebœuf were the first to reply "Present" to their names, being followed in order by Generals de Palikao, Frossard, Coffinières, Lebrun, &c. Next came the turn of the civilians, among whom one noticed the notorious M. Regnier, Jules Favre, and Gambetta, the latter bowing ceremoniously to the Duke, who returned his salutation in a somewhat solemn manner. Several of the 326 witnesses who are to figure in the trial were absent, and the president notified his intention of inflicting the usual penalties upon such as could not present legitimate excuses. The sitting having been suspended when the lengthy list came to an end, such witnesses as were present were authorised to leave the court, as they would not be required to attend for several days to come; and then the greffiers proceeded to read the *états de service* of the Marshal, the opinion of the Committee of Inquiry into the capitulations of the Franco-German War, and various other documents. Next came the *acte d'accusation*, a lengthy document, the reading of which continued during the sittings of Tuesday and Wednesday, and is not yet finished. It commences with certain general considerations apropos of the events which preceded the declaration of war, alludes to the situation of the French army, gives a passing mention to the famous combat of Saarbrucken, which it appropriately terms a reconnaissance, and describes in detail the battle of Forbach-Spicheren, the first important engagement of the war, in which General Frossard was seriously worsted by the enemy, owing to the negligence of the Marshal, who, when at only twenty minutes' distance from the scene of the fight, neglected to reinforce the former's small division, although he had the troops of Generals Castagny, Montaudon, and Metmann at his disposal. Named commander-in-chief on Aug. 12, Bazaine directed the retreat upon Châlons, and, his rear-guard being attacked by the enemy on the 14th, he hurried to the scene of action at Borney and repulsed the Germans with great vigour. On the 16th he was forced again to give battle, owing to some unfortunate strategical movements, the responsibility of which he endeavoured to throw upon the chief of his staff, General Jarras, and the result of which was that Verdun was cut off from the French army. The Prussians were victorious at Gravelotte, and the Army of the Rhine was thrown into the greatest confusion, which was increased by the scarcity of provisions. At the battle of St. Privat, which followed, Marshal Canrobert resisted the enemy all day, at the head of the 6th Corps d'Armée, vainly awaiting reinforcements from Bazaine, who was stationed with the reserve some distance off. The reinforcements never came, and, pressed by the superior forces of the enemy, Canrobert was compelled to retire. The *acte d'accusation* enters very minutely into the question of the numerous despatches sent by the Emperor and MacMahon to Bazaine, which the latter says he either never received, or received too late to be able to act in accordance with them. On Aug. 26 the Marshal held a council of war, at which, without referring to the arrangement proposed by MacMahon, that the two armies should meet at Montmédy, he suggested a programme of manœuvres, with Metz for their basis. On the 31st a grand battle took place, which resulted in the complete separation of the two corps and the blockade of Bazaine's forces under the walls of Metz. General Pourcet's report criticises severely the various military manœuvres of the army after the commencement of the siege, and speaks in condemnatory terms of the negotiations opened through the medium of M. Regnier, to whom the Marshal foolishly revealed the critical position of his troops with regard to the supplies of food. It is not the verdict of the Court upon his strictly military measures that the Marshal has most to fear, but rather the judgment that may be passed upon these negotiations, which included the mission of General Bourbaki to Chiselhurst, and that of General Boyer to Versailles, and the lengthy correspondence with Prince Bismarck and the Empress. Bazaine certainly acted very foolishly in listening to that ambiguous personage, M. Regnier, whom the report accuses of being a Prussian emissary. When the Empire and the Regency fell, the Marshal, instead of recognising the new Government, aspired to play an independent military part, and wrote to the German Chancellor at Versailles to suggest that his army "might become the palladium of society." While these illusory negotiations were going on, the stock of provisions became exhausted, any further resistance was rendered impossible, and the surrender of the virgin city inevitable. On the eve of the capitulation the Marshal's enemies, moreover, assert that he obtained the flags and eagles from the Colonels of the different regiments on the pretext that they should be burned, and then reserved them for the enemy. The report is full of numerous stories like this, which require proof or disproof, and the circulation of which has led in no small degree to the opinion that the unfortunate commander betrayed his army.

SPAIN.

General Moriones has gained a great victory over the Carlists near Puente la Reyna, in Navarre. Notwithstanding that they held very formidable positions, they were completely routed. The followers of Don Carlos lost a hundred killed and five times as many wounded, besides prisoners; while the Republicans had four officers and sixteen men killed and twenty-five officers and 176 men wounded. Estella is in the hands of General Moriones, the Carlists having abandoned it precipitately rather than risk a pitched battle. Tristany and Miret, with their united bands, surprised the town of Valls, but they had hardly taken possession when the local volunteers rallied and drove them out. Another Carlist defeat, though on a small scale, has occurred at La Junquera. Shots were exchanged with the garrison and communications were interrupted, but in the end the Carlists were driven off. Don Juan, the father of the Spanish Pretender, has reappeared on the theatre of war along with the disrated General Saballs. They have arrived in Catalonia. It is said that the Carlists have succeeded in landing 900,000 cartridges in Biscay, and that they are expecting 4000 rifles and six guns. The mail train from Badajoz was on Tuesday stopped by Carlists between Veredas and Caracolleras, in the province of Ciudad Real. No violence was offered to the passengers. The first military execution since the proclamation of the Republic has been in the case of a corporal of chasseurs, who, having deserted to the Carlist side, was recaptured by the Republicans, and shot by them at Farragura. A telegram has been received by the Spanish Government from its representative in Athens announcing that a battalion of young Greeks had offered to go to Spain to fight against the Carlists. The offer has not, however, been accepted.

General Ceballos, who is now conducting the siege of Carthagena, is extending his lines toward Herrera, in order to prevent the foraging sorties of the besieged. He is receiving large reinforcements, especially of officers. Considerable parties of insurgents are deserting from the besieged lines. A sortie of 2000 insurgents has been repulsed. The insurgent vessels Tetuan and Fernando el Catolico set out on another raid last week; the Numancia had a mutiny on board, and could not accompany them. The two ships arrived before Garrucha, in the province of Almeria, followed by an English war-schooner. They effected a landing, seized 5000 dollars and an abundant supply of provisions, but were prevented from re-embarking with their spoil, owing to a heavy sea. The insurgent frigates have returned to Carthagena. Admiral Lobo is at last on his way with his squadron to Carthagena. In addition to the iron-clad Vittoria, he has with him three frigates and two corvettes. But, although fortune continues to favour the Government, no decisive blow has yet been struck at either of its opponents, and there is no sign of any adequate efforts being made to suppress the twofold rebellion against which it has been so long contending.

ITALY.

A decree summoning Parliament to meet in November has been forwarded by the Government to the King for signature. The King has signed the decrees relative to the reorganisation of the army, the division of the kingdom into military territorial districts, and the departments which are to be placed under the control of the Minister of War. These laws will shortly be promulgated.

The Pope is said to be in excellent health, and holds receptions daily. On the anniversary of the plebiscite (Oct. 2) which extinguished the Temporal Power his Holiness received 300 members of the Catholic societies. In answer to their address of condolence he predicted better times for the Church, and declared that confusion had already entered into the enemy's camp. In conversation his Holiness afterwards said:—"They wish me to leave Rome, but I never will." On the same day, in the Monti quarter, there was an illumination, and bands of music paraded the streets, playing national airs. While giving audience, on the following day, to some members of the Catholic party, he was questioned as to the period of the triumph of his cause, he replied, "We give way to no illusions on this point; humanly speaking, it is very far off."

GERMANY.

The Emperor William will be accompanied to Vienna by his relatives the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, in accordance with an invitation from the Emperor of Austria.

The formal recognition of Bishop Reinkens as a Bishop in the Prussian dominions is now complete. He was, on Tuesday last, admitted to the oaths of office as a Bishop, according to the Prussian Constitution. His investiture was made a political event by the action of the Minister of Public Worship. Before administering the oath, Dr. Falk made a speech, setting forth the claims of the Old Catholics upon the consideration of the Government. First and foremost among them was their willingness to render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's. The oath was the same as that taken by Catholic Bishops, except that it omitted the proviso about fidelity to the Pope.

Mgr. Ledochowski, the anti-Bismarckite Bishop of Posen, has incurred a second fine of 600 thalers, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment, for illegal ecclesiastical appointments. He will probably be asked to resign his see.

HOLLAND.

Major-General Weitzel has been appointed Minister of War. The Second Chamber has adopted a bill suspending the coinage of the new standard silver pieces until May 1, 1874. The Chamber has been prorogued *sine die*.

DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was opened on Tuesday by Royal Commission, without a Speech from the Throne. At a later period of the day a colossal bronze statue of the late King Frederick VII. was unveiled with much ceremony, in the presence of the Court. A Schleswig deputation was present to testify the respect of the Schleswigers for their last Danish Sovereign.

GREECE.

The Queen of Greece arrived at Odessa on Sunday from the Crimea, and was most enthusiastically received. The Greek residents presented to her Majesty the sum of 34,000f., and Johann Vulchina 20,000f., to be distributed among the poor in Greece. At eleven p.m. the Queen left, with the Grand Duchess Wera Constantinowna, for Vienna.

AMERICA.

The Treasury has deposited large amounts of currency at New Orleans and Charlestown, in order to facilitate the shipment of cotton, which had been obstructed by the late financial crisis. The monetary panic has not quite subsided.

A New York telegram states that yellow fever is increasing at Memphis, there being twenty-five deaths every day.

With the exception of two, who were reprieved, the Modoc Indians were hanged on Saturday morning. Captain Jack and his fellow braves marched to the scaffold without flinching.

A telegram reports the opening of the Evangelical Alliance. A remarkable feature, it is stated, was the cordial hand-shaking between the French and German delegates.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that there are rumours of Russia wishing to establish a trade with India by the Aral Sea and the Oxus. According to the same authority the Forsyth Mission is pushing on to Shadoola. It has received a letter of welcome from Yarkund.

An earthquake shock was felt at Darmstadt and in the Odenwald on Tuesday afternoon.

A Constantinople telegram says that Monsignor Anthimos, the Greek Œcumenical Patriarch, has resigned.

The annual sale of surplus animals bred at the Zoological Gardens at Antwerp realised £4000.

By a telegram from Melbourne we learn that the Fiji Islands are again in a disturbed state, in consequence of the refusal of the whites to pay taxes.

The Porte has received a telegram from Teheran announcing that the Shah has again summoned the ex-Grand Vizier to his councils, and has exiled three of the latter's enemies.

The next mails for Australia and New Zealand will be dispatched from London as follow:—Viâ Southampton, on the morning of Oct. 23; viâ Brindisi, on the evening of Oct. 23.

A grand festival has been held at Rio in celebration of the anniversary of Brazilian independence. Mass was performed in the state chapel, attended by the Emperor and Empress, and in the evening the city was illuminated.

Since the suppression of the Melegar and Pallacios revolution in Honduras the Central American Republics have been comparatively quiet. The frontier question between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is gradually adjusting itself.

The American balloon, in its second attempt to reach Europe, missed the easterly current which was to carry it across the Atlantic, and, after a short sail across Connecticut, descended within a hundred miles of where it started from.

All the maritime Powers, except the United States and Portugal, are represented at the International Commission on the tonnage dues of the Suez Canal, which began its sittings in Constantinople, on Monday, under the presidency of Ethem Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Public Works.

It is stated that ex-Queen Isabella, at Trouville, on Saturday, in attempting to afford help to her son, Prince Alphonso, when in some danger of drowning, was herself carried away, and would have been lost if one of the bathing men had not saved her.

Advices from the Cape show that the border is in an unsettled condition. The gold-fields at Lydenberg are paying, one firm at Natal having received six pounds of the precious metal. Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur A. Conyngham is appointed Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant-Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, in the place of the late Lieutenant-General Charles Craufurd Hay.

The second party of free-passage emigrants going out to settle upon the farmsteads of the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation, in New Zealand, were embarked on board the Salisbury, in the South West India Dock, on Thursday week. Admiral George Elliot, one of the directors, and Mr. Stuart Bailey, the secretary to the corporation, were on board the ship to receive the emigrants, to inspect the arrangements for their comfort on the voyage, and to wish them "God speed" to their new homes in the colony.

Kassa, Prince of Tigré, now Johanni II., Emperor of Abyssinia, and a Christian to boot, according to the correspondent of the *Giornale delle Colonie* who writes from Massowa, under date of Aug. 3, having captured the brave pretender to the throne, Abba Kassai, ordered his ears to be filled with gun-cotton, which he caused to be exploded, when the head was blown to atoms. It is reported that he lately caused the right hands and the left legs of no less than twenty-seven captives to be chopped off in his Imperial presence, and then abandoned the prisoners to be preyed upon by lions, tigers, and panthers.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—"The Post Office of Queensland having given notice to this department that packets containing jewellery or other articles of value, received in that colony, are chargeable with customs' duties, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to make this regulation known to the public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles, sent through the post to Queensland, are, according to the colonial laws, liable to be detained and not delivered to the addressees until the customs' duties have been paid."

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Edwin Landseer's funeral is to take place to-day (Saturday) at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The festival service of the Metropolitan Charity Schools took place on Thursday morning at St. Paul's Cathedral.

A temperance hospital was opened, yesterday week, in Gower-street, its special object being to test the theory of medical treatment without stimulants.

The consent of the Metropolitan Board of Works has been obtained for the construction of a public swimming-bath upon the Thames, at the west side of Charing-cross.

The death of Sir Paul Edmund de Strzelick, perhaps better known as Count de Strzelicki, took place on Monday morning. He was a celebrated Polish exile and traveller.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Wednesday, it was decided to pave the remainder of King William-street, London Bridge, with Val de Travers asphalte.

Professor Huxley opened the winter session at the South Kensington School of Art and Science, on Monday morning, by delivering a lecture on biology. His especial subject was yeast.

Mr. Edmond Beales has received from a number of working men a gold watch and chain, of the value of 100 gs., as a testimonial of his services in extending and securing the political rights of the people.

The Queen's prizes gained by students at the Islington Schools of Science and Art at the late May examination of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, were, on Thursday week, distributed by Dr. C. Meymott Tidy, in the lecture-room of the schools, Windsor-street, Essex-road.

The inaugural lecture of the winter session was delivered in the large room of the Bedford College for Ladies, in Bedford-square, on Wednesday, by Mr. S. Gairdner, B.A., the subject selected being "Europe in the Seventeenth Century." There was a large attendance of ladies.

The Society of Arts has selected for prizes four cabs from those competing—viz., two two-wheelers, one by Thorn, of Norwich, and one by Forder, of Wolverhampton; and two four-wheelers, one by Lambert, of Great Queen-street, and one by Quick and Norminton, of Kilburn. The cabs may be seen in the International Exhibition at South Kensington.

At this week's meeting of the London School Board Mr. J. Macgregor proposed a system of rewards for pupils and pupil teachers in board schools. In consequence of the limited attendance its consideration was postponed. A proposition made by the Rev. J. Rogers, for permitting the establishment of penny banks in connection with board schools, was referred to a committee.

The committee of the Hospital-Sunday fund announce in their final report that the net amount realised, after payment of expenses, was £26,949 19s. 3d. The whole of it has been disbursed by the distribution committee, with the exception of a small amount reserved for the preliminary expenses of next year. A list of institutions exceeding a hundred in number is given to show how the distribution was carried out.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 97,893, of whom 33,695 were in workhouses and 64,198 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3190, 19,520, and 29,891 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 476, of whom 329 were men, 125 women, and 22 children.

The Great Northern Railway Company have given notice to the Islington vestry of their intention to open up Highbury-crescent West, and construct railway works from the Seven Sisters'-road station to form a junction with the North London Railway. A public road is also to be opened, upon which a locomotive will be used instead of horses, but the company state that every precaution will be taken to prevent accident.

Two schools were opened yesterday week under the auspices of the London School Board in the neighbourhood of New-cross. One is situated in Clifford-road, Deptford, close to the termini of the South Eastern and London and Brighton lines at New-cross. The other is built in Creek's-road, about a mile distant.——A new school, erected in Blundell-street, Caledonian-road, by the board was opened on Monday. The building can accommodate 830 children—viz., 340 infants, 245 boys, and 245 girls. It contains three stories, with a basement under part of the ground floor. It cost about £7000.

Last week 2234 births and 1386 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 39 and the deaths 10 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diarrhœa, which in the eight previous weeks had declined from 470 to 85, further decreased to 71 last week, but exceeded the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 6. The deaths from different forms of fever further rose to 43, from 26, 34, and 39 in the three previous weeks; 13 were certified as typhus, 23 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever. There was 1 death from smallpox, 32 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, and 38 from whooping-cough. The mean temperature was 57.2, or 3.2 above the average.

We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn, among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the Pleasure Gardens, Hampton Court. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendents of the parks nearest to their respective parishes, or to the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or the Superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens, in the cases of persons residing in those neighbourhoods, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.

It having been determined by vote at the International Congress of Orientalists, recently held in Paris, that the Congress of 1874 should assemble in London, a committee of management has been formed to make the necessary arrangements. The congress will meet in the course of next year, and the subscription is fixed at 12f., or half-a-guinea. The languages, archæology, ethnology, and the arts and sciences of the various Oriental countries will form the subjects for discussion. It is proposed that the sittings should occupy six evenings, and that the mornings of the same days should be devoted to visiting the different national institutions connected with Oriental literature and science. The statutes of the Congress are in course of preparation, and detailed programmes will shortly be issued. All communications should be addressed to Robert K. Douglas, British Museum, London; and those interested in Oriental studies who may wish to join the congress are requested to inform him of their intention as soon as possible.

Some interesting piscicultural experiments in connection with the Thames fishery were begun at Sunbury on Saturday last, when some thousands of young salmon and trout, hatched from ova collected from various parts of the world, were turned into the river, under the superintendence of Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Stephen Ponder. The fish comprised young salmon from the Tyne, salmon presented by the Prussian Government, Great Lake trout from Neuchâtel, trout from Norway, presented by Mr. Bennett, of Christiania; common trout, from Lord Portsmouth; and char, from Mr. Parnaby, of Keswick. These were all hatched in Mr. Buckland's museum at South Kensington, and in Mr. Ponder's troughs at Hampton, whence they were transferred to Sunbury. They were all in healthy condition. The ponds, which lie close and parallel to Sunbury Lock, are supplied by water from the Thames.

Dr. Tidy, Medical Officer of Health and Analyst of Food for the parish of Islington, has reported to the vestry as to the Adulteration of Food Act:—"I felt strongly it was my duty to render the Act as far as possible a means of preventing the dishonest tradesman robbing the poor man of his money, and the rich and poor alike of their health. I have considered it advisable to begin my food investigations with the common food of the common people. I examined seventy samples of milk, and gave certificates in eleven cases that the milk was adulterated with water. In no case, except a little salt, did I find any other matter added. These cases were heard at the Clerkenwell Police Court, and in eight cases the offence was proved and the parties fined. As a proof that the prosecutions in these milk cases have been of very considerable benefit, I may add that the last twenty samples of milk I examined proved to be very superior in quality to those I previously analysed. I have also examined twenty samples of bread, and it is a matter for congratulation that only in four cases did I find alum. The amount in these, even, was small, and therefore no action was taken. I have also examined two samples of tea, both of which were pure."——Dr. Stevenson, Medical Officer of Health and Food Analyst for St. Pancras, states:—"I am sorry to say that I cannot give a very favourable account of the milk supply of this parish." In sixty-seven samples of milk examined he found twenty-two skimmed, three watered, eleven skimmed and watered, eleven poor, and only twenty-two genuine.

ELECTIONS NEWS.

Captain Hayter, the Liberal candidate, was on Wednesday elected member for Bath, obtaining 139 votes more than Mr. Forsyth, the Conservative. Mr. Thompson, the Alliance candidate, polled only 57. At a meeting held at Bath, on Monday night, to hear an address from Mr. Forsyth, Lord Grey de Wilton read the following letter which he had received from Mr. Disraeli:—"My dear Grey, I am much obliged to you for your Bath news. It is most interesting. It is rare a constituency has the opportunity of not only leading, but sustaining, public opinion at a critical period. That has been the high fortune of the people of Bath, and they have proved themselves worthy of it by the spirit and constancy they have shown. I cannot doubt they will continue their patriotic course by supporting Mr. Forsyth, an able and accomplished man, who will do honour to those who send him to Parliament. For nearly five years the present Ministers have harassed every trade, worried every profession, and assailed or menaced every class, institution, and species of property in the country. Occasionally they have varied this state of civil warfare by perpetrating some job which outraged public opinion, or by stumbling into mistakes which have been always discreditable, and sometimes ruinous. All this they call a policy, and seem quite proud of it; but the country has, I think, made up its mind to close this career of plundering and blundering."

Mr. Bright's address to the electors of Birmingham was issued on Tuesday. The right hon. gentleman says that the office which he has accepted is not a heavy departmental one, or he could not have ventured upon it. He will, however, be enabled to take part in the deliberations of the Cabinet, and to render services to principles which he had often expounded, more important, he believed, than any he could render in the House of Commons unconnected with the Government. Mr. Bright adds that in office he holds the principles which he had constantly professed since he was elected for Birmingham sixteen years ago. He assures the electors that when he finds himself unable to advance those principles and to serve them honestly as a Minister he shall abandon a position demanding sacrifices which he cannot make.

In a speech delivered at Rowbarton on Monday night, the Solicitor-General said that while he "believed home to be woman's world, and that domestic life and political life would alike suffer if she turned her attention from home to politics," he would at the same time support the extension of the franchise to women when "one half or nearly one half" of the women of England asked for the suffrage.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen and Mr. H. A. Brassey were entertained by their constituents at a banquet at Deal on Wednesday night. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies spoke at some length in vindication of the policy of the Liberal Administration.

The nomination for Taunton will take place to-day (Saturday) and the polling on Monday next.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize-meeting of the K (Aldersgate Ward) company, London Rifle Brigade, was held on Saturday last at Essex. The winners were Messrs. Tayton, Sanderson, Richardson, Westrup, Britt, Kitchingman, Ellett, Poulter, Wrightson, Frost, Haines, Gibbons, Watts, Sell, Page, Ruff, Wright, and Read.

Several of the annual rifle competitions in the west came off recently. At Dorchester, in the shooting for the £10 cup presented by the borough member, Colonel Napier Sturt headed the list. The gold medal and the Mayor's silver salver fell to Private Mutford. The challenge prize presented to the Sherborne corps by a lady was won by Private Morley. A piece of plate given by the ladies was taken by Sergeant Foot. Lieutenant Calder was the winner of the piece of plate presented by Mr. Wingfield Baker, M.P. At Yeovil, Sergeant Melbourne won the champion cup given by the Mayor, also £4 and a piece of plate presented by another gentleman.

Colonel Chermside's report on the volunteer artillery camp at Shoeburyness is in nearly all respects complimentary. It strongly commends the soldier-like conduct of the men and the orderly manner in which camp duties were observed. The only qualification given to the eulogy bestowed is in noting that the practice with the 40-pounder breechloaders was not so good as might reasonably be expected. Colonel Chermside surmises that the cause lies in imperfect acquaintance with the handling of the tangent scale.

At the annual All-Comers' Prize meeting at Clandeboye, county Down, the All-Ireland Challenge Shield was again won by the Ulster Rifle Association.

SKETCHES IN VIENNA.

The dress, manners, and employments of different classes of the people in the lively capital of the Austrian empire afford much entertainment to an observant foreign visitor, independently of the Great Exhibition, still open in the Prater Park. There is great diversity of figures, costumes, and dialects among the various nationalities comprised in the dominions of Francis Joseph, and the poorer inhabitants of this large city are in the habit of practising a multitude of trades or shifts to get their precarious living. An industrious woman, for instance, who has worked hard to finish her job of washing, ironing, or mangling linen, and who goes through the street laden with a basket of clean clothes, may be accosted by a mob of travelling pedlars from the Danubian provinces, clad in half-Asiatic attire, and speaking a language scarcely known in Western Europe. They will tempt her feminine taste for personal finery with a display of cheap brooches and earrings, or they may endeavour to extract from her maternal fondness the price of a toy for one of her children, if she does not care to buy a new mock-meerschaum, or other fancy tobacco-pipe, for the evening solace of her worthy husband. This dilemma of the female Viennese workwoman is portrayed in one of our Artist's street sketches; while the other shows us the interior of a fashionable restaurateur's shop, or conditorei, as it is called in German, where ladies and gentlemen are briskly served with palatable food and drink of a light and dainty sort in the noontide interval between breakfast and dinner.

DISASTERS.

Three men were scalded to death last week in the Trencherbone Pit, near Bolton, by the bursting of a pipe while they were engaged in repairing one of the joints of the boiler.

As a party of boys at Warrington were playing with a roughly-extemporised toy cannon, it burst, and one of the juvenile artillerists was struck in the neck and killed.

Mr. Charles Fyfe, cashier in the Post Office, who had started for his yearly holiday, was drowned last week in attempting to ford the river Spey, near Garmouth. Mr. Fyfe had been in the Post Office service thirty-six years.

Mr. Joseph Staples, a bootmaker, of George-street, Richmond, while waiting for a train at Twickenham station, last week, was observed to fall forward as if in a fainting fit. A doctor was immediately called, but found him dead.

Yesterday week five men were killed and about a dozen others seriously injured by the fall of a newly-erected chimney shaft at the cement works of Messrs. Gostling, at Northfleet, near Gravesend.

A storm, brief in duration, but most violent in its character passed over Brighton at a few minutes past six on Wednesday morning. Two men employed on the drainage works in front of the sea were struck by lightning and killed instantaneously.

Ellen Pelly, a ballet girl, has died in Charing-cross Hospital from the effects of a severe burning at the Alhambra Theatre. She was about to ascend in the irons, when her light dress caught fire, and, owing to the poor girl's excitement, it was with difficulty extinguished. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a recommendation to the manager to provide more wet blankets at the sides of the stage, so as to be better prepared for such emergencies.

Colonel Rich, reporting upon the recent railway accident at Retford junction, attributes it to "most unaccountable conduct on the part of the driver of the fish-train." This driver has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.——Colonel Hutchison, in his report on the collision between two passenger-trains in a tunnel near Gloucester-road station, attributes it to the mistake of signalman Green in signalling the line clear for the 5.10 train when he thought the five o'clock train was being inquired about. It is recommended as a strict injunction for the future that signalmen, in asking about trains, should refer to them by number.——Again the Caledonian Railway porters have, while shunting coal-waggons, been surprised by a passenger-train. The collision occurred on an incline, and the passengers escaped with a fright.——A collision between a passenger and a goods train took place, on Saturday last, at Mary-hill, a few miles from Glasgow. One man was killed and sixteen persons were injured.

A Board of Trade inquiry was concluded at the Greenwich Police Court, on Saturday, into the circumstances attending the stranding of the screw-steamer Black Duck, Captain Michael Johnson. The steamer left Newcastle, on Sept. 8 last, with a cargo of 750 tons of coal for London, and on the following day, in fine weather, went aground on the Gunfleet Sands, near Sandwich. The Court held that no reasonable cause was shown for the vessel going aground, and ordered the certificate of the captain to be suspended for twelve calendar months.——The inquiry into the foundering of the grain-laden steam-ship Hilton Philipson, of South Shields, was concluded on Monday. The Court were of opinion that the steamer was lost from various causes, the nature of which, and their opinion thereon, would be reported to the Board of Trade. They did not find Captain Purvis in default, and returned him his certificate.——A Board of Trade inquiry was held at South Shields, on Tuesday, into the circumstances attending the wreck of the schooner Elizabeth, of that port, which occurred near Arbroath, on Aug. 26. The vessel was thirty-two years of age, and was commanded by an uncertificated master, to whose fault her loss was ascribed by the Court, and who was ordered to pay the costs of the inquiry, not exceeding £5.——The American schooner Addie Osborne has been run down and sunk by the Hull steamer Precursor, off Cape Breton, during a heavy fog. Only three out of the crew of fifteen were saved.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots was held at Lancaster on Wednesday. One of the events of the day was a banquet, at which Lord Derby presided.

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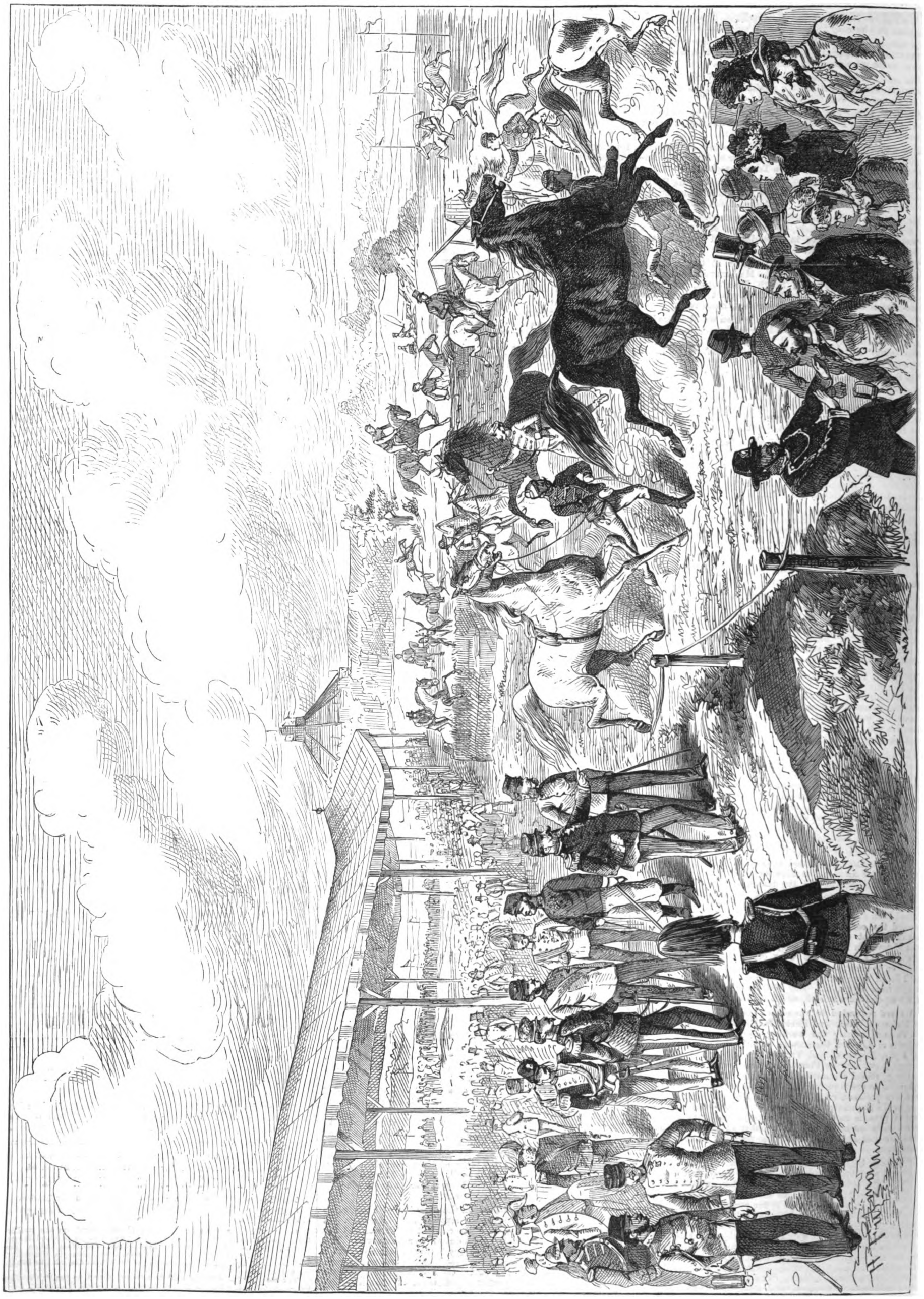
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THE KING OF ITALY IN VIENNA: EXHIBITION OF HORSES.

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THE KING OF ITALY IN BERLIN: REVIEW OF THE GUARDS.

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The Extra Supplement.

"THE OLD SHEPHERD'S CHIEF MOURNER"

BY SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

We have in another page given some account of the life and works of Sir Edwin Landseer, whose death, as recorded in our last, is felt to be a great loss to contemporary English art. The famous picture, of which we are enabled to present an Engraving for this week's Extra Supplement, has often been made a theme of appreciative and admiring comment. It will perhaps be most acceptable to our readers that we should here quote the remarks of Mr. Ruskin, in the first volume of "Modern Painters," in which he speaks as follows of this work:—"Take one of the most perfect poems or pictures (I use the words as synonymous) which modern times have seen, 'The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner,' by Landseer. Here the exquisite execution of the glossy and crisp hair of the dog, the bright, sharp touching of the green bough beside it, the clear painting of the wood of the coffin, and the folds of the blankets, are language—language clear and expressive in the highest degree. But the close pressure of the dog's breast against the wood, the convulsive clinging of the paws, which has dragged the blanket off the trestle, the total powerlessness of the head laid close and motionless upon its folds, the fixed and tearful fall of the eye in its utter hopelessness, the rigidity of repose which marks that there has been no motion nor change in the trance of agony since the last blow was struck on the coffin-lid, the quietness and gloom of the chamber, the spectacles marking the place where the Bible was last closed, indicating how lonely has been the life, how unwatched the departure, of him who is now laid solitary in his sleep: these are all thoughts—thoughts by which the picture is separated at once from hundreds of equal merit, as far as mere painting goes, by which it ranks as a work of the highest art, and stamps its author not as the neat imitator of the texture of a skin or the fold of a drapery, but as the Man of Mind."

It is, of course, to this picture of "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner" that the author of some beautiful and truthful verses on the death of Sir Edwin Landseer, which appeared in this week's *Punch*, meant especially to refer, in speaking of Landseer as he "who, first of painters, gave dumb things a soul"—

> And made us feel the links that hold men bound
> In love, and joy, and grief with those dumb things,
> Till hidden depths of sympathy were found
> Where human kindness flowed from secret springs.
>
> He sought the shieling of the shepherd dead,
> Beside whose bier nor man nor woman weeps;
> Only the colly lays his faithful head
> Upon the coffin, where his master sleeps!

It is a fitting place here to mention the exhibition which has been opened at the establishment of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall, comprising all the engraved works of Sir Edwin Landseer, from the most important to the smallest, such as the book illustrations designed by him—those of Scott's Waverley novels and others; in the collection we likewise find the very earliest and the very latest productions of his pencil, from the drawing of an Alpine mastiff, done when Edwin Landseer was a little boy, to "The Font," which was exhibited by the Royal Academy in 1872. The whole number of works here shown exceeds 300, arranged in the front and back rooms on the ground floor of Messrs. Graves' premises, with several of the original paintings. The engravings are one of "Rat-Catching" (1823), by John Landseer, A.R.A., father of Sir Edwin; many by Thomas Landseer, A.R.A., Sir Edwin's brother; some by Samuel Cousins, R.A., R. J. Lane, A.R.A., J. Burnet, F.R.S., T. G. Atkinson, C. G. Lewis, J. T. Wilmore, A.R.A., G. Zobel, and others. Messrs. Graves have artists' proofs of all the engravings, and keep them on hand in every stage of the plates. Among those which have considerably risen in value, and which may be expected to advance still higher, are "The Monarch," "The Stag at Bay," "Peace" and "War," "The Highland Drovers," "Night" and "Morning," "Saved," "Shoeing the Horse," "Browsing," and the scene from "Midsummer Night's Dream." There is a series of twenty engravings of "The Forest" in a portfolio, which affords an attractive study of nature and art. Some few unpublished productions of Landseer are included in this collection; amongst these are his designs for the heading of sheets of note-paper used by the Queen at Balmoral in her private correspondence. We may, perhaps, again notice this exhibition, which will remain open for some time.

THE KING OF ITALY IN GERMANY.

The visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Vienna and Berlin has been an occasion to congratulate the Italian nation upon this token of a cordial friendship with the rulers of those two powerful monarchies whose subjects include nearly the whole of the great German race. Whether it was attended with important political negotiations, having reference to any future contingency that may threaten to disturb the peace of Continental Europe, we are not here concerned to inquire. Personally, there can be no doubt, the King of Italy is seldom inclined to go and be entertained at foreign Courts for his own pleasure and pastime. It is well known that he dislikes the cumbrous parade and formal etiquette of Royalty, and even the cities of Italy, where life is comparatively quiet and easy, are a residence less agreeable to him than one of his hunting-boxes on the Alpine or the Apennine slopes, where he may enjoy the delights of the chase. With some deference therefore to Victor Emmanuel's individual taste, we have selected for our Illustrations, from among the series of ceremonial entertainments with which he was greeted in the metropolis of Austria and subsequently in the Prussian capital of the new German Empire, two scenes which may be supposed to have proved more congenial to his known predilections as a sportsman and a soldier. It was on Friday, the 19th ult., that Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by the Emperor Francis Joseph, was conducted through the International Exhibition, where he doubtless found much to admire in the works of art and manufacture; but he would be likely to have taken the greatest interest in the opening of the horse show which is annexed to that multifarious exhibition; and the moment when the stallions from the Imperial stables at Mezohegyes were led in, by the cavalry soldiers acting as grooms upon this occasion, is well chosen for a sketch of the proceedings. In like manner with regard to the King's entertainment at Berlin a few days later, when the Emperor William did all that such a grand and generous host could do, with the aid of the Crown Prince and Princess, to make Victor Emmanuel feel himself quite at home among the Germans, it is probable that there was nothing which pleased him better than the review of the Guards' Brigade at Potsdam. This took place on the 24th ult., in the esplanade next the Lust-Garten before the Royal palace, a space of not more than two acres, but enough for the mere inspection and "marching past" of four or five thousand troops. It is the subject of our second Illustration.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The weather during the early part of the Newmarket Second Autumn Meeting was a sad contrast to that of the First Autumn gathering. Monday, though cold and raw, was not actually wet; but on Tuesday and Wednesday no one could leave the friendly shelter of a fly without getting a thorough soaking. The card on Monday presented a very skeleton appearance; and we sincerely trust that, as has been suggested, the authorities will in future run the Clearwell Stakes on that day, as the Cesarewitch is quite enough in itself to make the Tuesday attractive. Peter Price's stable was altogether out of form, and never had the least chance in either of the matches, Queen of the Chase and Thunder succumbing to Fairy Form and Morocco respectively. La Coureuse and Polyhymnia ran a very pretty race for a 300-sov. sweepstakes; but Fordham is quite irresistible at Newmarket, and the former scored a clever victory for the "blue, white, and red."

The Clearwell Stakes, on Tuesday, brought out a field of ten; but, with the exception of Glenalmond, Packington, and Feu d'Amour, they were a moderate lot. The 6-lb. penalty seemed to stop Glenalmond, who did not run nearly as well as at Goodwood, and, after a very hard struggle, Feu d'Amour got home a neck in front of Aquito, who beat Polyhymnia by a head. Packington ran exceedingly badly, and the position obtained by Polyhymnia, coupled with the fact that Napoleon III. defeated Feu d'Amour easily at Doncaster, stamps the whole field as very moderate. The next race attracted little attention, as the spectators began to assemble at the birdcage to watch the toilets of the Cesarewitch horses, though in this they were much disappointed, as the winner and all the prominent favourites were saddled at the Ditch stables. Thirty-four came to the post, a field which is much above the average; yet such was the furore for Corisande (8 st. 10 lb.) that the ridiculous price of 4 to 1 was accepted about her. The race admits of little description, for the moment the flag fell King Lud (7 st. 5 lb.) went to the front, and took the field along at such a pace that nothing ever headed him from start to finish. Indeed, nearly everything gave up trying fully a quarter of a mile from home; and, though Royal George (6 st. 1 lb.) finished only two lengths behind the winner, he never had the smallest chance of defeating him. Pirate (6 st. 7 lb.) was a very bad third, and next to him came Feve (6 st. 4 lb.), a stable companion of the winner, whom many believe to have been second best in the race. Of the heavy weights, Marie Stuart (8 st. 5 lb.) ran most prominently, but none of them were in the first eight; and, as we have said before, no reliance can be placed in the positions they obtained, as most of the jockeys gave up riding a long way from home, perseverance being utterly useless. King Lud had never previously won a race, still his three-year-old form was very fair indeed, and he would doubtless have had many backers had he not run for the Ebor Handicap at York, in which, not being half fit, he was unplaced. His weight for the Cambridgeshire, including his penalty, is only 7 st. 9 lb., and, from the fine speed he exhibited, he ought to be very formidable in that race; still, the same horse has never yet won the two events, though former Cesarewitch winners have appeared equally dangerous. Poor backers experienced the most cruel luck in the Royal Stakes, as Aunt Ired, on whom 7 to 4 was laid freely, beat Chivalrous by half a dozen lengths without the smallest effort, and was then disqualified for not carrying a 5 lb. penalty for having won the Newmarket Stakes. This was undoubtedly a great piece of carelessness on the part of his trainer; still it must be admitted that the wording of the conditions was decidedly ambiguous.

The rain on Wednesday was even heavier than on the previous day, but the weather cleared up shortly before the decision of the great race, and it was fine till all had left the heath. However, the experiences of the previous day had frightened away a good many, and the attendance was decidedly small for a Middle Park Plate day. The chief event was put rather late on the card, and the five previous races were of only passing interest. Twenty numbers were hoisted for the Middle Park Plate, which is the largest field that has ever run for this race, except in 1868, when Pero Gomez had exactly that number behind him. Nothing, however, was really fancied except Newry and Marsworth, and "twelve to one bar two" was the current quotation. Marsworth looked much fitter than when he secured the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom; still there is a soft appearance about him which we do not like, and we should much doubt if he will ever stand training. Newry we did not see, and Spectator, though a neat little colt, has scarcely sufficient length and power to grow into a very high-class animal. George Frederick is still far from fit, and the same remark applies to Sir William Wallace, who appeared to have been taking matters very easily since his Doncaster defeat; while Lepero, own brother to Pero Gomez, of whom great things were at one time expected, is a short, cobby-looking animal. There was a long delay at the post, owing to Exile having twisted a plate, and when they at last got off Newry at once took a slight lead, and, as was the case with King Lud in the Cesarewitch, was never dispossessed of it. Lepero, the first beaten, retired at the Bushes, and this example was shortly followed by a good many others. In the Abingdon Mile Bottom Spectator joined Couronne de Fer and Marsworth, who were in close attendance upon Newry; but, in ascending the hill, the last-named drew away, and eventually won by a clever length from Spectator, who was a head in front of Couronne de Fer and Marsworth, which pair ran a dead-heat for third place. Newry had the maiden allowance, and was therefore in receipt of 10 lb. from Couronne de Fer, who must be regarded as the hero of the race. Neither Newry nor Spectator is engaged in the Derby, for which, as Ecossias is under suspicion, Couronne de Fer will probably be favourite. George Frederick and Sir William Wallace were respectively fifth and sixth, but finished several lengths behind the leading quartet. The Select Stakes, which promised at one time to prove such an interesting event, was greatly spoiled by the withdrawal of Flageolet and The Colonel, still it proved useful in showing very plainly that Hochstapler is a thorough impostor. The horse looked very fit and well, and even his best friends must abandon him after the easy defeat he received from Trombone.

There was a sale of blood stock at Newmarket on Wednesday, and, among others, the brood mares and foals belonging to Sir Richard Bulkeley were disposed of. The Stud Company gave 1000 gs. apiece for Curaçoa (dam of Martinique and Surinam) and Martinique; and Mr. Houldsworth went as far as 550 gs. for Mariegalante, a filly foal by Macaroni-Curaçoa, and therefore own sister to Surinam.

The annual competition for the golf championship took place at St. Andrew's on Saturday last. Thirteen couples competed, and, after some inferior play, Tom Kidd won the championship—Tom Morris, jun., who has hitherto been nearly invincible, only succeeding in making a tie for third place.

On Saturday last, in a professional race at Gateshead, Richard Buttery ran a quarter of a mile in the extraordinary time of 48¼ sec.—a feat which has never been quite equalled, though Harry Reed was only 48½ sec. in covering the same distance.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE NOVELISTS.

Readers to whom flirtation is the great business of life are likely to derive considerable gratification from at least the first volume of *Lost for Gold*, by Katharine King (Hurst and Blackett). The other two volumes are not devoid of flirtation; but it is chiefly in the first volume that the interesting subject is dwelt upon with amazing pertinacity, and described with a minuteness and elaboration to be expected from and enjoyed by a proficient only. The hero of the story is one of those gifted beings who were once, and especially during the Byronic era, in high favour, and who have not even nowadays altogether lost their powers of fascination. They have many noble qualities, and such attributes, physical and mental, as might raise them to the highest eminence; but they are born with a social grievance, their moral nature is warped, they determine to wreak their spite upon mankind (and especially womankind), they insist upon becoming Ishmaelites, they wear a chronic scowl upon their majestic brows, and the nearest approach they can condescend to make towards prayer is the adjuration, rather felt than expressed, of "Evil be thou my good!" Very early in the story we are introduced to a boy and girl, brother and sister, whose naturally buoyant spirits and naturally merry hearts have just been damped and saddened by a certain patent fact. Society, though kind enough in a sort of pitying and patronising way to them, will have nothing to do with their mother. The reason why is discovered by them in a manner which does not very much commend itself to one's notions of either probability or the fitness of things; but, for all that, it may be very true to life. The two children, it turns out, have the misfortune to be illegitimate; and, although there are amongst us not a few who, with the assistance of great wealth, and perhaps even a title, or, on the other hand, with the aid of the obscurity engendered by utter poverty, bear that stigma indifferently well, the two children, being of the middle class, take it very much to heart. The girl is soon got rid of by means of a convenient case of rapid decline; and the boy is soon put into the Army, in order, one would say, that the author may get as quickly as possible upon congenial and familiar, or seemingly familiar, ground. The young subaltern, being left an orphan, with some three hundred a year and a great capital in the way of physical, mental, and moral capabilities, to such an extent that he can control himself whenever it is his pleasure or interest to do so, and can quell a bully (only temporarily, however) with one steady glance of his fearless eye, has a great future open before him; but, unfortunately, his nature has been twisted all awry by the spite, already alluded to, which he nourishes against society and his father's memory, and by an unwholesome, but by no means unfounded, idea that, if only he had sufficient gold, he could lead the world by the nose. He is, accordingly, not contented to find that beauty and, what is more, goodness go down before his irresistible fascinations even as all chivalry went down before the lance of the unapproachable Launcelot, and that the highest grades in his noble profession (at least it is the fashion to call it noble) of arms are open to him; he determines to pay society out by becoming a villain of the deepest dye. He marries his first love and deserts her; he commits bigamy and would fain have committed trigamy, but the fates and an excellent, but vulgar and blowsy, woman are too much for him; he indulges in the luxuries of a great robbery and a double murder; and, as a last stroke of genius, he takes poison and cheats the gallows. There can be no doubt at all about the admirable conception which gave rise to this novel; the intention, apparently, was to show how the sins of the fathers may be visited upon the children, and how the harsh but, be it remembered, perfectly just and even necessary laws or customs in respect of unmarried mothers may make a demon (for want of ballast) of him who might have been an angel; but the execution is hardly worthy of the conception; the style of composition seldom rises above the ordinary; the incidents are anything but novel; the characters, though very well drawn, are, with the possible exception of Miss Sophy Joyce, not strikingly original; and the best parts of the story are the descriptions of barrack-life and of flirtations—the latter are really, for all their unconscionable length, remarkably good. Of course, the hero does not believe in a future existence; it is easy to see that such gentry would have much to fear and little or nothing to hope from so primitive and, as they fondly imagine, obsolete a creed; they naturally look forward to that state of annihilation which would best "suit their book."

There is a very ominous remark in the dedication prefixed to *Culmshire Folk*, by Ignotus (Macmillan and Co.). The writer would have us "remember the words of Eliot Warburton:—'He who has the patience to make a book has some claim on the patience of those who only read it.'" Not that it is by any means incumbent upon us to agree with Eliot Warburton; for a man who, without being asked, writes and publishes a book, obtrudes himself voluntarily upon the public, has no claim whatever to any exercise of patience, and must depend entirely upon his own power of compelling attention. At any rate, his plea for patience ought to take a different form; he ought to plead that he has at least endeavoured to instruct or entertain, and may on that ground ask for consideration. In the present instance a small amount of patience is certainly required; but it will not be thrown away. The story is not one which is so brilliantly written, or so ingeniously constructed, or so attractively opened, or so stocked with mysterious and thrilling incidents, that the reader is at the very outset stricken with wonder and curiosity, and carried on in breathless expectation throughout the pages; but, though it never reaches any extraordinary degree of merit in any special line, it is sufficiently "good all round," and, as you persevere, it grows upon you. The first few sentences awaken some sort of interest, which alternately languishes and revives, so well sketched are the various characters, and so seasonably relieved by bits of humour or vivacity is the generally dull stream of narrative and dialogue, until the eleventh chapter is reached. That chapter commences thus—"It could not be doubted that the son of Lieutenant Bateman had secured a stanch friend and a powerful advocate in Lady Culmshire;" and in that sentence lurks the secret of the story, which, so far as it has anything romantic in it, is a record of the adventures met with by the aforesaid "Lieutenant's son," and of the countenance and aid vouchsafed to him by the aforesaid Lady Culmshire. Her Ladyship acts under the influence of "love's young dream;" she has been married, and, as the world would and does think and say, happily married; she is left a widow, a mother, and even a grandmother; she has a handsome jointure, she is on excellent terms with her son, and altogether the lines, it would seem, have fallen unto her in pleasant places; but, nevertheless, from the day of her marriage to the date of the story, she has been haunted by a half-pleasant and half-unpleasant memory, the memory of the Lieutenant whose image is ineffaceably impressed upon her heart. And for his sake she undoubtedly feels herself more powerfully drawn than she would otherwise have been towards his son, "a handsome, manly, somewhat sad young fellow, without father or mother, without money and without in-

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fluence, the last of a race of brave men, in love with her favourite niece, and just going out into the world to fight the battle of life with heavy odds against him." How he fights and, with the assistance of Lady Culmshire, wins the battle will be discovered when the end of the third volume is reached, by which time the reader will have fallen quite in love with her Ladyship, in whose company there will have been occasion to go through at least one scene of terror, at least one scene of joy, and at least one scene of mingled humour and pathos. The general opinion is likely to be that the tale would have been improved by compression, that a great many of the "folk" might have been dispensed with, that there is an inordinate amount of irrelevant matter, that the action consequently hangs, and that, consequently again, the attention flags.

A very characteristic scene and conversation enlists one's sympathies and bespeaks one's goodwill, at the very outset, for the three volumes entitled *A True Reformer* (William Blackwood), by a writer whose name is not given. The climate is Indian; some tired pig-stickers are resting under acacia-trees; chaff is going on, as usual; enter, "a man coming at a shambling run along the village path over the plain, a long stick over his shoulder, with a small bundle at the end of it;" and, presently, the whole group are concerned in a distribution of letters. Captain Charles West, R.A., one of the pig-sticking party, has a letter which causes him considerable excitement; it announces a death and a bequest whereby he is released from the pressure of pecuniary difficulties and placed in a position of actual wealth. His first move of any importance is one which will, no doubt, be expected, and, at any rate, applauded by the ladies: he recalls to mind—if, indeed, any recalling were necessary—a lovely creature, to whom he believes that he is not altogether hateful, and whose exact sentiments he has hitherto been restrained by poverty only from ascertaining. She accepts him readily; her parents, not being taken completely into his confidence as to his change of fortune, somewhat reluctantly consent to the union; the marriage takes place; and the whole episode is turned to excellent account for the purpose of describing in lively and pungent style certain phases of life in India. Before the middle of the first volume is reached the newly-married couple are in England, and by the end of the volume the fortunate Captain has not only conceived the idea of becoming a "true reformer" in military matters, but is so far advanced towards realisation of his scheme as to have obtained a seat in Parliament and to have "drawn blood," or, at least, to have made his mark in the House. In the second volume the "true reformer" is provided with a "place," first of all as Paymaster-General to the Forces and then as Under Secretary, and he finds several opportunities, which he does not neglect to seize, of expounding his views at prodigious length and with minute detail to a long-suffering and conscientious Premier. Early in the third volume our "true reformer," finding his military rank as a mere Captain rather in his way, retires from the Army; and before the one hundredth page is encountered Mr. West is at the head of the War Department. In that capacity our "true reformer" has a great chance, evidently, of propounding a grand scheme; and, accordingly, he propounds one. What it is and what success it meets with must be determined by a perusal of the book itself; for no satisfactory account of it could be given here. In the meanwhile our "true reformer" has necessarily been paying but slight attention to his domestic affairs. His pretty young wife, who is certainly, as she herself candidly confesses, "a silly," requires far more attention than a "public" man can give her. He cannot, of course, stay at home to teach her spelling and to see that her accounts are properly kept and her household properly managed. The matter of spelling is of little or no importance; but the other matters lead to serious complications and do not tend to promote that perfect understanding which ought to exist between husband and wife. Moreover, she has no head for politics; and she shows so unconquerable a disposition to go to sleep over her gallant husband's masterly speeches that no "true reformer" could help being a little nettled. And, when you are already nettled, you are apt to judge harshly when you find that your wife is always out at balls whilst you are working hard for your country (or your own crotchet), and that people are talking scandal about her and your private secretary. Perhaps your suspicions turn out to be ill-founded and you repent of your hastiness; but it may be too late: you may have driven your wife, who, as the doctor has warned you, is in very delicate health, to go "straight from a ball to Leatherby" (a place, be it understood, and not a person), and so injure her health beyond recovery. Thus, at any rate, it happens in the case of the "true reformer," who, oddly enough, winds up his story with a pretty strong hint of his intention not to be overpowered by grief, but to try "new plans in search of happiness." No doubt the mere tale which permeates the three volumes is intended to act as the gilding which is put upon a pill. It is employed for the purpose of alluring the general reader and inducing that frivolous person to give a thought to questions which might otherwise run a risk of being confined to the circle of professional politicians and soldiers. The device is perfectly legitimate, though it may have the effect of irritating both the light-minded, who are in search of sheer amusement, and the practical, who are all for business.

Among the works of fiction that claim our notice is *Gyllene; or, The Fall of Paganism*, by Henry Sneyd, M.A. (Longman and Co.) The plot of this story is placed in the beginning of the fourth century. The main part of the tale is in the time of Maxentius, and it winds up at the battle of the Milvian Bridge, the present Ponte Molle, where Constantine conquered Rome, Paganism fell, and Christianity triumphed. The events take place principally in Rome, but a part of the story takes place at Baiæ. This story of Gyllene is an archæological and historical romance. The writer has evidently not only visited the ground which he describes, but must have also bestowed considerable time in the study necessary to make him master of such a mass of details. Life in ancient Rome is described with great vividness and minuteness. People about to visit the Eternal City might take this book with them as a good guide-book by which they could realise the past, and at the same time they would have one of the most readable novels of the day.

Mr. Hudson Ralph Janisch has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of St. Helena.

The *Guardian* announces the death of Mrs. Alfred Gatty, at the age of sixty-four. A lingering illness, which had long prostrated her physical powers, but which, happily, left her intellect unclouded to the end, was terminated by a painless death on Saturday last. As the editor of *Aunt Judy* and the author of "Parables from Nature" and many other works addressed principally to young people, she had gained a place in the hearts of many home circles in England which can hardly be filled by another; and her loss will be felt with a keenness of sorrow such as is only seldom accorded to any but an intimate personal friend. Mrs. Gatty was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Gatty, Vicar of Ecclesfield, and the younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, who was chaplain to the Victory, at Trafalgar, and in whose arms Lord Nelson breathed his last.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Cramer's "Student's Manual" (sacred series) consists of easy arrangements of oratorio pieces, adapted for young pianoforte players. "But the Lord is mindful," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul;" "Comfort ye my people" and "How beautiful are the feet," from Handel's "Messiah;" Rossini's "La Carita;" "Most beautiful appear" and "Now vanish," from Haydn's "Creation," are thus arranged by Mr. J. T. Surenne. Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have also issued two pleasing pieces by M. J. Rummel—"Angelus et Prière, Morceau Religieuse," and a gavotte in the modern style. Neither of them is difficult, and both will enable a player of moderate acquirements to make a good appearance.

Messrs. Goddard have issued Victor Massé's song, adapted to English words, "Don Juan am I," by Mr. H. B. Farnie. This piece has been repeatedly sung with great effect by M. Faure. The same publishers have included among their long list of M. Gounod's compositions his sacred song "To God, ye choir above," a setting of words by Philip Skelton (1784). Like most of the composer's productions, the song is full of character. It is suitable for a voice rather of medium than of high compass, nowhere rising above F or descending below C.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart are active in the production of new music, both vocal and instrumental. Under the former head we have two very pleasant songs by Signor Ciro Pinsuti—"A Little Cloud" and "Fly forth, O Gentle Dove," the words of both by F. E. Weatherley. The first is suitable for a contralto or bass voice, the other for a mezzo-soprano. From the same publishers we have "Le Rêve d'Arcadie, Scène à la Watteau," a pianoforte piece, by Frederic Archer. A lively dance style is well preserved throughout, without degenerating into triviality.

Several new songs from Messrs. Boosey and Co. are before us. Mr. F. H. Cowen's "It was a dream" and "Marie" are graceful settings of some pleasing lines, the first from the pen of Mr. R. E. Francillon, the words of the other by Mr. H. C. Merivale. Both songs lie within easy compass, the first requiring little more than an octave, nowhere rising beyond G sharp; the other embracing a rather wider and lower range, from C below the lines upwards of an octave and a half.

Messrs. Augener and Co. have issued some reprints of the admirable pianoforte transcriptions of Liszt and Stephen Heller. The charming arrangements by the former of the romance, pilgrims' chorus, and march from Wagner's "Tannhauser," the "Spinning song" from the same composer's "Flying Dutchman," of Schumann's lied "Devotion," and of several of Mendelssohn's lieder, are exquisite specimens of graceful and ornate elaboration. So, likewise, is Stephen Heller's treatment of some of Schubert's songs, especially "La Truite," and "L'Eloge des Larmes," new library editions of which have just been published by Messrs. Augener and Co., who have also brought out a charming volume, large octavo form, at a cheap price, containing twenty-two of the most celebrated songs of Schubert, freely transcribed for the pianoforte by Liszt. These also are among the most masterly specimens extant of such mode of treatment.

Less difficult of execution, but still very effective, are the transcriptions by F. Spindler. Of these Messrs. Augener have published a series, among which are several numbers from Wagner's operas, besides more popular themes.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Mr. G. W. Hastings, the president of the council, delivered an address on prison discipline on Thursday week. In the education department the question for discussion was, "Can the Universities help in the examination of teachers in secondary schools, and can they in any way afford the special training required for secondary teachers?" A paper was read by Miss Jex-Blake on the medical education of women. Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., presided in the department devoted to economical and trade questions, and in the repression of crime section the opening address was delivered by Mr. O'Malley, Q.C.

After an address by Mr. Joseph Brown, Q.C., yesterday week, on "Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law," the education section resolved itself into a conference on the education of women. The discussion was long and animated, and amongst the speakers were Mrs. Grey, Miss Carpenter, and Miss Jex-Blake. There was an important discussion on local taxation in one of the sections. Papers on the subject were read by Mr. Dudley Baxter and others, the former of whom commented at length on the anomalies and inequalities of our present system of assessment for local purposes, and suggested how it might be improved. A working men's meeting was held in the evening.

Saturday's programme included an address by Professor Hodgson, president of the educational department; papers by Dr. Mouatt, Mr. Baldwin Latham, and Mr. E. L. Smalley; the distribution of prizes, by Lord Houghton, among the successful candidates at the Norwich centre of the middle-class University examination; an Australian meat luncheon; a conference for promoting the higher education of women; and sundry excursions.

On Monday Mr. J. Howard, M.P., author of the Landlord and Tenant Bill of last Session, expounded his views on the tenancy question. He considered the chief impediment to increased production from the soil to be want of capital. During the discussion Mr. Heron, M.P., reported on the legal working of the Irish Land Act. In the section for the repression of crime a resolution was adopted in favour of recommending the Government to institute an inquiry by Royal Commission into the subject of prison discipline. An important address on sanitary reform was delivered by Captain Douglas Galton, who has been connected with the Army Sanitary Commission since its establishment. A paper by Miss Florence Nightingale, on sanitary conditions in India, was contributed to the health department. Lord Napier and Ettrick presided at a meeting at which Miss Carpenter and other speakers explained and advocated the objects of the National Indian Association. Those objects were defined to be to spread information with regard to India in England, to familiarise Hindoo gentlemen with English customs, &c. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the objects of the association were adopted. In the evening a concert was given in St. Andrew's Hall by the local committee.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., president of the economy and trade department, delivered, on Tuesday, an address upon the labour question, and this was followed by a long and animated discussion. The departments devoted to jurisprudence, the repression of crime, education, and the public health, also found ample occupation throughout the day.

The proceedings were brought to a close on Wednesday with a meeting of the members, held under the presidency of Lord Houghton. Mr. Ryalls, secretary, read the report of the council, which stated that, both in regard to numbers and the nature of the papers read, the meeting had been most successful.

The association will meet next year at Glasgow.

WORK, WAGES, AND PRICES.

Six Leith seamen have been sent to prison for fourteen days, with hard labour, for deserting from their vessels during the week to take part in a strike by the seamen of the port for an increase of pay.

Compelled to sell pure milk, the London dairymen have held meetings to consider the effects of this restriction on their trade, and resolutions have been passed to the effect that the retail price of milk shall henceforward be increased generally to fivepence a quart.

In his address, on Tuesday, as president of the Department of Economy and Trade, at the Norwich meeting of the Social Science Congress, Mr. Brassey, M.P., contended that the recent rise in wages had not been brought about by strikes, and that the trades unions, as organisations for the purpose of raising wages, could never do more than assist the workmen to obtain an advance at a somewhat earlier date than that at which the competition among employers would have brought about the same result.

The agriculturists of Bucks have taken the initiative in an opportune act of friendship to their labourers. They agreed at the last meeting of the local chamber to request the Lord Lieutenant to call a general meeting with a view to the formation of a county benefit society for farm-workers.——A serious difficulty has arisen between the executive of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union and the Gloucestershire district. The executive have issued a circular repudiating the acts of the district secretary, who is alleged to have expended the funds collected by him without authority from the executive. A meeting of the Gloucestershire district of the union has denounced this circular as libellous, and threaten, if it be not withdrawn, to form an organisation independent of the union executive. On Monday the executive resolved to adhere to their circular, and a secession is consequently likely to occur.——In presiding at the annual dinner of the Worplesden Agricultural Society, of which he was the founder, Lord Chief Justice Bovill has spoken very discriminatingly about the new conditions of cultivation. He counselled the farmers to promote the comfort of their labourers by housing them well, and to compensate themselves for the increased cost of labour by adopting every modern improvement and exercising the utmost skill of which they were capable.

At a meeting of the Wolverhampton Iron Trade Conciliation Board, yesterday week, the employers proposed a reduction of wages for a limited period, alleging trade losses as a reason for this step. The men declined to accept such terms, and it is feared that a lock-out will be the result.——The North Staffordshire ironworkers held a meeting, on Monday, in reference to the action of the South Staffordshire men resisting the proposed reduction of 12½ per cent in wages. No such proposal has been made to the North Stafford men, but they have resolved that they will resist the proposal if made. At the same time, they have expressed their willingness to return to the ad valorem system, basing all wages on payment to puddlers, and 1s. per ton for each £1 of sale price, and adding 1s. to the aggregate—say, price £12 for bars, then puddlers' wages 13s. per ton. The South Staffordshire ironworkers met on Monday, at West Bromwich, to consider the terms offered them by the employers—viz., a reduction of 1s. 3d. a ton for puddling, and 12½ per cent on millmen's wages. It was unanimously resolved that no reduction could be accepted; provided the arbitration in the north of England resulted in a reduction of wages, the ironworkers of the south would not pledge themselves to abide by that decision.——Mr. Rupert Kettle has held an arbitration court at Durham, on the recent proposal of the ironmasters of the North of England to impose a reduction of 1s. 3d. per ton on puddlers, and of 12½ per cent on other workmen. He reserved his decision for the purpose of giving his reasons in writing.

Under the auspices of the council of the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry, an exhibition is to be held in Manchester of all appliances and apparatus that tend to the economic use of coal.——Professor Leone Levi lectured, on Monday evening, at King's College, on the high price of coal, and the influence thereby exerted on the productive industry of the United Kingdom. The address, which was heard throughout with great interest and attention, concluded with an advocacy of the utilisation of water-courses as a motive power.——Messrs. J. and J. Charlesworth, colliery-owners in the West Riding, have advanced their different qualities of coal 2s. 11d. per ton.——Three hundred delegates of Durham miners, representing 40,000 men, held a meeting last Saturday, at which it was decided to apply for an advance of 20 per cent on the wages paid to all classes of workmen.——At an ordinary meeting of the South Midland Institute of Mining Engineers, held at Wolverhampton last week, Mr. D. Jones, secretary to the Ironmasters' Association, called attention to the rapid exhaustion of the Staffordshire coal-field. He pointed out that the best thick coal in Great Britain was coming to an end, and suggested that a large sum of money should be offered for the best essay on the development of the Staffordshire coal-field. The matter, he said, should be taken up by the three mining institutes in the county. The subject was deferred for consideration until the next meeting.——A conference of the Amalgamated Society of Miners was opened at Bristol on Tuesday. The chair was taken by Mr. Halliday, president of the association. According to the financial statement read by the secretary, the amount paid for strikes since the last conference has been £11,479, incidental charges having raised the total of expenditure to £12,877. Notwithstanding this large disbursement of money in aid of the striking classes, there remains to the general fund of the association a balance in hand which amounts to £20,324. On Wednesday Mr. Halliday delivered an address, in which he reviewed at some length the progress which the organisation had made since its formation, rather more than four years ago. He announced that, during the past four years, the membership of the association had risen from 6500 to 99,399.

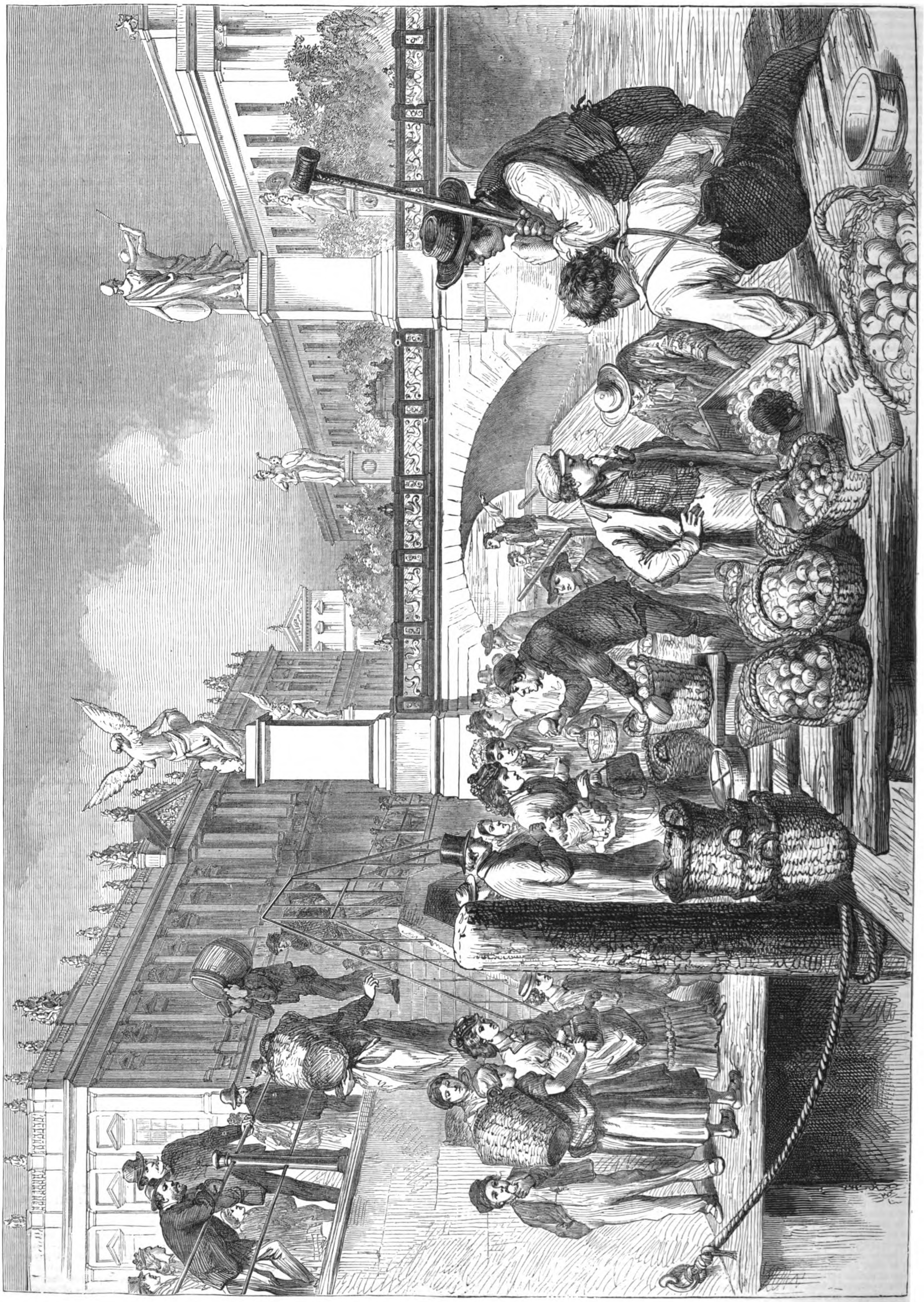
At the Thames Police Court, on Wednesday, a man named Edward Sweeney was convicted of having intimidated several workmen who had taken the place of others on strike. The magistrate sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Last month 19,602 emigrants sailed from Liverpool, principally for the United States, being an increase of 1411 over the number which sailed the same month last year.

Commodore Commerell, the commander of the unfortunate surveying expedition on the Prah, has sent in his resignation to the Admiralty. The Commodore has not recovered from the wounds he received from the Ashantees, and is not yet considered out of danger.

With reference to a paragraph in the *John Bull*, that "Mr. Disraeli's new novel, showing the developments of socialism, is nearly finished," the *Times* has authority to state that no such work has been commenced.

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UNLADING FRUIT-BOATS IN BERLIN.

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UNLADING FRUIT-BOATS AT BERLIN.

For several weeks late in the autumn, and even early in the winter, the narrow waters of the Spree in the more populous parts of Berlin are crowded with fruit-boats which lie off the quays of the Burg and Unterwasser Strassen, as well as those adjacent to most of the bridges, more particularly the Schloss and Jannowitz Brücken. During the season, when the cargoes are being discharged, the quays in question present a most animated appearance. Trucks, barrows, and dog-carts (which latter are quite a feature of Berlin) wait along them for hours to secure their loads of pears and apples, so slow are the movements of all concerned. A cargo of 3000 scheffel, equal to no more than fifty-five sacks, will frequently require an entire week to discharge. This arises principally from the system commonly pursued of each shipper selling his own cargo, and to a certain extent in detail. At certain times of the day the boats, lying close beside each other, present somewhat the aspect of a fruit market, being crowded by Berlin housewives and servants, who, provided with their large market-baskets, pass from one boat to another to bargain for fruit for those preserves for which a German looks as for his daily bread. The boats are mostly of one size and all of the same build, being of great length, with high prows, and hoisting only a single sail. They come principally from Bohemia, and perform the voyage in from one to three weeks, the time depending, in a measure, on whether



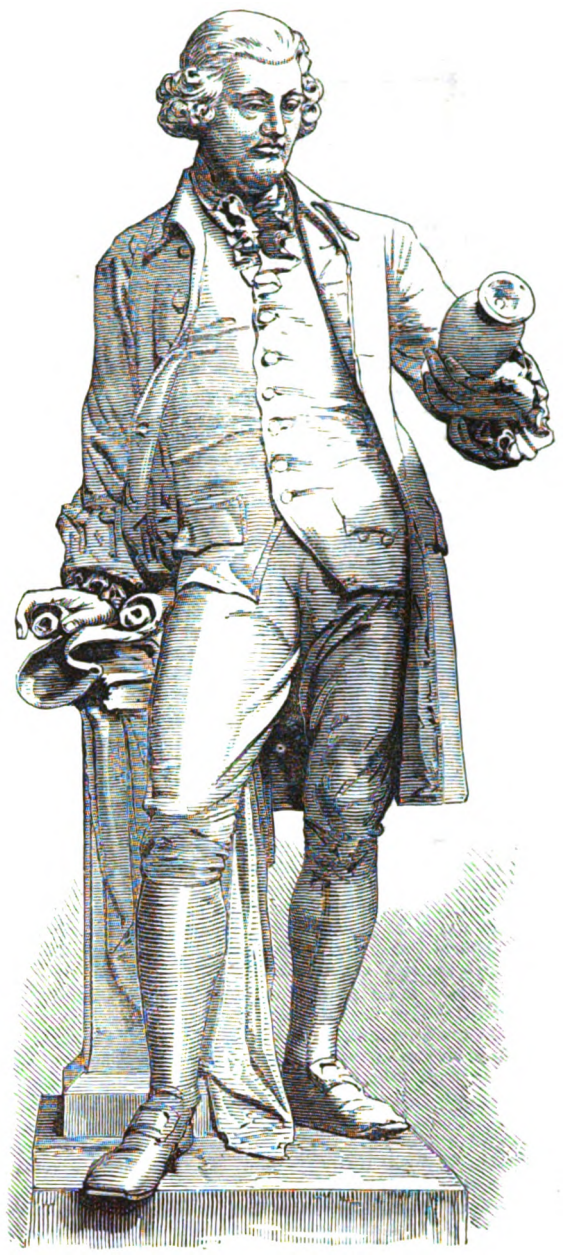
"MISS ELLIE," BY J. DURHAM, A.R.A.

the nights are moonlight or dark, in which latter case they have to cast anchor. Their principal cargo is apples, which are sold at Berlin by the shippers at the rate of from one thaler twenty groschen to two thalers (five to six shillings) the scheffel of fifty litres, equivalent to eleven English gallons.

M Loeffler's spirited sketch shows the Schloss-Brücke, with its marble groups depicting incidents in the life of a hero—all Berlin sculpture is military—in the background. It is this bridge, as wide almost as it is long, which connects the Zeughaus Platz with the Lust-Garten, and unites the older quarters of the city with the world-renowned promenade of Unter den Linden.

THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

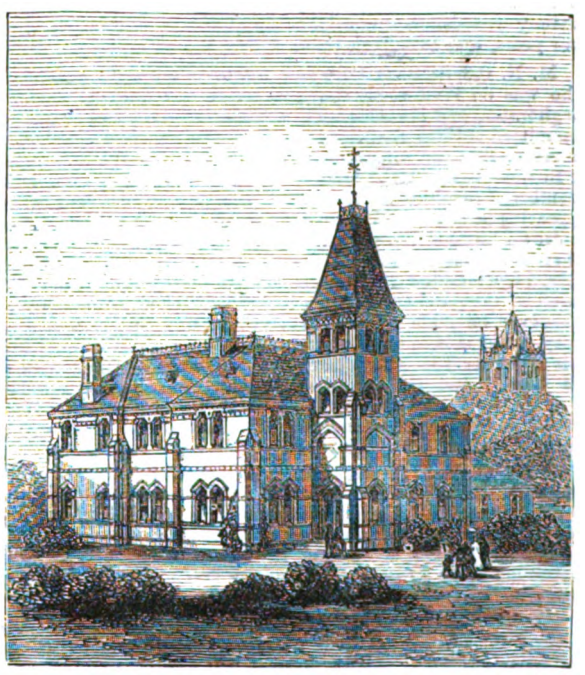
Ten years ago Mr. Gladstone laid the foundation-stone of an edifice designed to perpetuate in his native town of Burslem the memory of the great potter Josiah Wedgwood. The institute comprises a free library and public reading-room, a museum, schools of science and art, and other educational appliances. Under the provisions of the Public Libraries Act it is vested in the governing body of the town, and its permanent support is secured by a penny rate. The building is almost entirely constructed of clay materials; and there is probably no instance—not even excepting the remarkable works at South Kensington—in which terra-cotta has been more boldly applied. The upper floor being mainly top lighted left a long unbroken wall in the principal façade. This has been skilfully treated by the architect, who has con tructed an arcade supported by coupled columns. The bays within these are filled with panels inclosing figures emblematic of the twelve months, modelled in a style which reminds us of the distinctive manner of Luca Della Robbia, though wanting the glaze and colouring of his productions. The figures are lifesized. Above these panels the tympana of the arcade are occupied by a series of pictures of the signs of the zodiac, executed in the mosaic of



STATUE OF WEDGWOOD AT THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, BURSLEM.

Signor Salviati. About the level of the first floor is the most remarkable feature of the design. A frieze, nearly three feet deep, is broken into panels corresponding with the windows of the ground floor. These are occupied by sculptures, in moderately bold relief, depicting the industrial processes of pottery, beginning with the getting of coal and the preparation of clays and other raw material, and following the art in the successive stages of throwing, turning, moulding, firing, glazing, and decorating. The window-heads of the ground floor are richly modelled; and in these, as well as in the imposts, in the pier-bands between the windows, and in all the siructural details, there is a remarkable fertility of design. The tympanum above the principal doorway contains medallion portraits of Wedgwood's chief contemporaries and associates—Flaxman, Priestley, and Bentley. The apex of the cresting above this slightly projecting porch carries a pedestal, upon which is placed the statue of Wedgwood. This statue is the central feature of the entire composition. It is of rather more than lifesize, and, like all the other embellishments, is executed in terra-cotta. The manufacture of these large pieces has been accomplished with singular success; and, considering the difficulties of manipulation and the dangers of unequal contraction under fire, great credit is reflected upon Mr. Blanchard, of Blackfriars, and Mr. Blashfield, of Stamford, who were intrusted with the work. It is remarkable that the different portions of this work have, in all the more important cases, been fired as they have left the modeller's hands, and they thus bear the direct impress of his skill, without any moulding, casting, or interposition of inferior workmen. The statue was unveiled by Sir Smith Child, M.P., on Wednesday, the 24th ult.

The whole of these sculptures, from first to last, have been

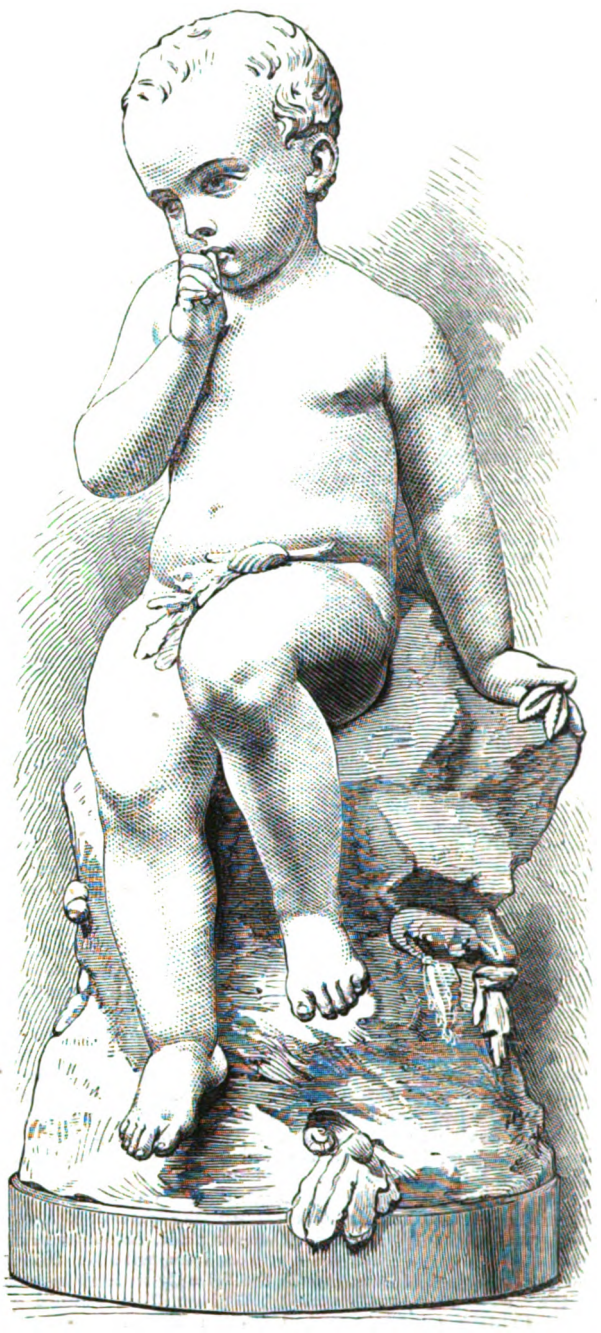


NORTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE COTTAGE HOSPITAL, WISBECH.

executed, at the National Training Schools connected with the South Kensington Museum, by three young modellers—Messrs. R. J. Morris, W. Wright, and J. F. Marsh—selected for the purpose from the schools of art in the Potteries. All the figure-subjects and the statue are the work exclusively of Mr. Morris, who has exhibited a high degree of talent. The designer and architect of the building was Mr. Robert Edgar, a pupil of Sir Gilbert Scott. This young man, well known and esteemed in the artistic circles of London, has not survived to enjoy the praise he had so well earned. He died prematurely on the very day after that which saw his great work at Burslem completed. As we everywhere hear of and lament over the destructive influence which our English climate exercises over all ordinary building materials, such an enterprising experiment as this at Burslem is watched with no common interest by all who are concerned in architectural and monumental art.

NORTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE HOSPITAL.

The North Cambridgeshire Cottage Hospital, at Wisbech, was opened, on Thursday week, by Miss M. E. Trafford Southwell, of Honington Hall, Grantham, the founder of the institution. The hospital has sixteen beds, and is most complete in its furniture and appointments. The grounds in which it



"MASTER TOM," BY J. DURHAM, A.R.A.

is situated adjoin the park, the windows of the hospital wards commanding excellent views over that pleasant resort. The other buildings within the grounds are the surgeon's residence, the mortuary, laundry, porter's lodge, and a lofty entrance archway at the principal entrance. The entire cost of the buildings and furniture has been borne by Miss Southwell, who has handed over the hospital as a free gift, to the charge of trustees named by her, for the benefit of the sick poor of the neighbourhood. The value of this munificent gift is estimated to reach nearly £10,000, and, in addition, Miss Southwell has given £8000 to the permanent endowment fund. Mr. William Peckover, of Wisbech, has contributed £2000 to the same fund; Mr. Algernon Peckover, £1000; and the Duke of Bedford, £100. The town of Wisbech was *en fête* on Thursday week, business being suspended; the streets were decorated, and an evergreen arch had been erected by the working men. A procession, composed of the local volunteers, friendly societies, clergy, magistrates, hospital trustees and committee, the Mayor and Corporation, and Miss Southwell, who was accompanied by her agent, Mr. Farebrother, passed through the principal streets to the hospital, where a very large number of people had assembled. On behalf of Miss Southwell, Mr. Farebrother formally informed the Mayor of her intention to hand over the hospital to the trustees, and the key of the building was presented to him by Miss Southwell. The Mayor, who wore his scarlet robes, then acknowledged the munificent liberality of Miss Southwell. An address from the friendly societies was afterwards presented, and Miss Southwell re-entered her carriage amidst loud cheering. The Mayor and Corporation subsequently entertained Miss Southwell at luncheon in the Corn Exchange, which was effectively decorated, 250 ladies and gentlemen being present. The health of Miss Southwell was received with enthusiasm, the company rising and cheering warmly, whilst the military band played "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Farebrother acknowledged the toast on behalf of Miss Southwell. In the evening a grand display of fireworks was made in the park by Messrs. Brock and Co., of London. Miss Southwell left for Honington Hall the following day.

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"MASTER TOM" AND "MISS ELLIE."

These statues of two children were in the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy. They are pleasing examples of the skill with which Mr. Durham, A.R.A., treats modern, domestic, and child-life "motives," in accordance with strict sculpturesque requirements. "Master Tom" and "Miss Ellie" are doubtless portrait works, and where is the pater or mater familias who would not like to have the memory of his or her infant offspring perpetuated in such a way? The bits of sea-weed and shells are apologies for the nude treatment—if, indeed, any apology could be needed for the nudity of such innocent cherubs.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The cross-examination of Colonel Norbury was resumed yesterday week, and in the course of it he was asked to what extent he doubted whether the defendant was Roger Tichborne. To this he replied that if some parts of the evidence were correct he would have very grave doubts; but, assuming these to be the reverse, his doubt would be but slight. Before he left the box the gallant Colonel said that since he had been a witness he had received several post-cards, some asking him to withdraw his evidence, and saying if he did not do so and summarily stop the trial the case would never come to an end. Mr. Justice Mellor stated that the Bench had received a great many. The Lord Chief Justice expressed a hope that Colonel Norbury would treat them with the same supreme contempt with which the Judges treated similar communications they daily received. Seven witnesses were called after Colonel Norbury had left the box. Eliza English, whose first husband was in the Carabiniers; John Giddings, formerly in the Carabiniers; and Benjamin Dawson, for twenty-six years in the Grenadier Guards, and formerly a labourer at Tichborne, all identified the defendant as Roger Tichborne. None of them was cross-examined. The wife of the last witness, whose father was head-gardener at Tichborne for forty-three years, also identified the defendant as Roger. Philip Baker, who was for seventeen years in the service of old Mr. Seymour at Knoyle, gave evidence to a like effect. William Paul, a wheelwright of Leicester, was the next witness. He gave a long account of his intercourse with Arthur Orton in Australia. The last witness was Agnes Michael, who knew Roger Tichborne at Cahir, and now declared that the defendant was the same person.

The two principal witnesses called for the defence on Monday—Edward Lock, boiler-cleaner, and George Jones, carpenter, both testified to the duality of Orton and Castro. Lock professed to have seen them both in Melbourne in 1856, and to have drunk with them. Orton was about an inch taller than Castro. Jones had done carpentering at the Boisdale station while Castro was living there. Orton was employed at the same time slaughtering cattle, and witness had seen him again as late as 1857 at Reedy Creek. Augustus Collingridge, master mariner, deposed to having known Arthur Orton when he used to visit the shipping. To the best of his belief the defendant was not Arthur. The rest of the afternoon was consumed in taking the evidence of two Carabiniers, both of whom declared that they recognised in the defendant the Mr. Tichborne of 1850 to 1853, though one of them thought that "if his cheeks were off he would be more like him."

Australian evidence formed the staple of Tuesday's proceedings. Joseph Woodyeatt deposed to having met Orton twice in Australia—first at Flemington, near Melbourne, in 1856, and two years later at Carningham, up the country. The defendant, he alleged, was not a bit like him. Ann Mines, formerly in Lady Doughty's service, detailed instances in which she had seen Roger Tichborne and his cousin alone, either riding or walking. Once she had seen them at a brook outside the park playing at making bridges. Witness thought Miss Doughty was then about eighteen, but Mr. Justice Lush informed her she was only fourteen. Colonel Sankey next presented himself for the ordeal of a second examination, the burden of his evidence being that at their first interview defendant remembered all about Roger's friends at Clonmel and Captain Morton's roach-backed horse. He was cross-examined as to the possibility of defendant having seen photographs of the persons he professed to remember and got up Roger's reminiscences from local information obtained indirectly. George Bingley, who had long resided in the mining districts of Chili, described having lived with Roger Tichborne in a hotel at Santiago in July, 1853. He believed in the defendant as he believed in his own existence.

Mr. G. Bingley, in cross-examination, on Wednesday, acknowledged that he could not describe the features of Roger Tichborne as they appeared in Santiago. Mr. Hawkins made extensive selections from his correspondence with Mr. Holms and the defendant to demonstrate the friendly interest he took in the case at a very early period. William Cline, steward on board Captain Oates's vessel, the John Bibby, deposed to having recognised defendant within the past fortnight as the young gentleman who, in 1854, visited the ship several times in Rio, and had "tiffin" with the captain. William Robinson, an ex-Carabinier, gave evidence which was chiefly remarkable for his withdrawing a statement that he had recognised the defendant by the nickname which Roger bore in the regiment, "Frenchy pommels." Benjamin Ward, a returned digger, now bootmaking in Camden Town, had met with Arthur Orton at Myrtle Creek. The vivacious witness drew a two-sided portrait of him, one making him so agile that he could pick a sixpence off the ground in galloping past it on horseback, and the other characterising him as the laziest man Mr Ward had ever seen. James Brown, Shadwell, knew Roger from meeting him at the Faure Hotel in Rio. On two occasion he shared the witness's room, and used his bath in the morning. While he was bathing witness saw two marks on him, one on the left arm and the other over the hip. Mr. Hawkins taxed Brown upon about his antecedents, implying that he had deserted his wife and family, and spent a short period of his life in gaol at New Orleans.

The whole of Thursday was occupied with the cross-examination of Captain James Brown.

Lord Lisgar, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. William Law, C.B., Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., Mr. Algernon West, and Mr. F. W. Rowsell are gazetted as the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the administrative departments of the courts of justice, as recommended in the second report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service Expenditure.

Mr. Clement Scott has withdrawn his action for libel against the proprietor of the *Hornet*, and the latter announces his intention of bringing a counter-action against Mr. Scott for malicious prosecution.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Tappenbeck and Co., of Liverpool, the statement of accounts showed liabilities amounting to £308,765, against assets £178,769. The creditors have agreed to accept a composition of ten shillings in the pound.

Mr. Meynell, Judge of the County Court at South Shields, has decided that chemical manufacturers are liable for damage done to crops by the vapours emitted from their works.

At the sitting of the Middlesex Sessions last week, Edward Davis, a little boy ten years of age, was ordered to be sent to Feltham Reformatory for three years, for having maliciously stabbed a companion of about the same age. Apportioning punishment in a case of theft, Mr. Serjeant Cox practically recognised the axiom that the receiver is worse than the thief, by sentencing George Lucas, a carman, who had stolen a quantity of wood, to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Edwin Pepper, the keeper of a coffee-shop, to twice the term, for having purchased the spoil. Following immediately on the session which was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, the October Quarter Sessions of the county of Middlesex began on Monday, with a light calendar. A pick-pocket named William Gifford, found guilty of stealing a cheque, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Immediately on the sentence being delivered the prisoner confessed that he was also guilty of picking pockets for which Edward Sweeney, a young man, was now suffering penal servitude. Mr. Serjeant Cox said the matter should be fully investigated.

At the Mansion House, on Thursday, John Henry Yates, the former secretary to the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, was brought before the Lord Mayor for further examination, upon the charge of forging dividend warrants to the amount of over £30,000, and defrauding the company of that amount. Several witnesses were now examined, after which the prisoner was committed for trial.

An assistant of Messrs. Hancock and Co., the Bond-street jewellers, charged with stealing a valuable bracelet and other property of his employers, has been committed for trial.

Edward Tahourdin, stock and share dealer, has had a warrant issued against him, at the instance of a client who charges him with converting to his own use a sum of £400 given him for the purchase of bonds. The money was paid in July, but delivery of the bonds was withheld till recently, when their current value had deteriorated to about £100.

The charge of larceny against Mrs. Lucy Elizabeth Summers, of Old Broad-street and Walthamstow, on Tuesday came again before Sir Francis Truscott, who, after hearing additional evidence, committed the lady for trial, refusing bail.

A case was heard at Worship-street, last Saturday, which demonstrates the curious fact that there are people in England who consider children to be marketable property. A man who had given 5s. for a little boy violently assaulted the father on his endeavouring to recover possession of the child. For this assault the would-be purchaser was brought before the Worship-street magistrate, and was ordered to find bail for his good behaviour in the next six months.

Immediately after having undergone a sentence of two months' hard labour for robbing her mistress, in whose service she had been a fortnight, Jane Cross, a domestic servant, went to a tradesman and obtained a quantity of goods in the name of the same lady. She has been again committed for trial.

There has been a preliminary investigation, at the Marylebone Police Court, into the circumstances attending some extensive robberies which have lately taken place upon the London and North-Western Railway, and the prisoners, several in number, were remanded.

A clerk and a cabman have had a boozing adventure in Spitalfields. The clerk wanted to treat the cabman in a public-house, but the barmaid declined to serve him. He gave a half-sovereign to his friend to hold till he should fetch a policeman to compel her. The stakeholder went out after him, jumped on his cab, and tried to drive off. The young man caught his horse's head, but was beaten off. Then he hung to the door till the bystanders pulled him away lest he should be run over. Meanwhile the fugitive cabman ran into the arms of a constable, who took him back to where the clerk was lying in the road. At the police court the clerk had to forfeit another half-sovereign for being drunk, and cabby was committed for trial.

Having, it appears, been so rash as to prosecute a dog-stealer to conviction, a gentleman residing in Pembroke-gardens, Kensington, was waited upon by the aggrieved person, who rang the house bell violently, refused to go away, and finished by kicking the prosecutor and threatening to "do for him before the year is out." To prevent the execution of this threat, he has been committed for trial.

The charge against Mr. Frederick Cox of having obtained money by false pretences for the purpose of carrying on a Free Dormitory Association again came before Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, and the discharge of the prisoner was ordered.

Having dined out and taken too much wine, Mr. Henry Devonshire Steward's intoxication took the unpleasant form of flourishing a six-chamber revolver among a crowd of people at London Bridge terminus. He was fined 20s. for the offence by the Southwark magistrate.

A convivial party of ladies and gentlemen remaining in the gallery of Evans's supper-rooms after the time legally fixed for closing, appeared at Bow-street to answer the charge, and were fined merely in the cost of the summons—that is to say, two shillings each.

A young woman who was brought before the magistrate at Greenwich Police Court, on Monday, seems to have fallen into rather irregular and inconvenient habits. She had, according to the evidence of an inspector of police, been 130 times in custody for drunkenness—fifty-seven times within the past four years, and seventeen times within the present year.

M. N. Ostrog, alias Bertrand Ashley, Count Sobieski, &c., who was on Wednesday brought before the Buckinghamshire magistrates, and remanded for a week, on a charge of having committed several robberies at Eton College, is a criminal of an interesting and romantically desperate type. When arrested at Burton-on-Trent last Sunday he attempted to fire an eight-chambered revolver at the officer who seized him, and before appearing in court on Wednesday morning he had been trying to drown himself in a pail of water. On two previous occasions when M. Ostrog, who is a ticket-of-leave convict, was in custody, he attempted to commit suicide, being apparently prepared to take either his own life or that of any other person whenever he finds himself involved in any very serious difficulty. But it is upon his wits and his accomplishments that this swindler has relied under the ordinary circumstances of his career, and the crowd of officers, masters, and scholars of Eton who attended in the Court House at Slough on Wednesday shows in a striking manner that he had contrived to ingratiate himself into good society.

A charge of extortion by threats has been brought against two agents of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is alleged that these persons induced a man at Doncaster, during the race week, to pay them a sovereign, or part of that sum on account of the whole, as the price of their abstaining from prosecuting him for driving a horse unfit for work. They have both been committed for trial.

At Marlborough-street Mr. Edward Batley of the Newcastle Colliery Owners' Coal Company, Great Portland-street, has been fined £10 and £2 2s. costs for having supplied to a customer coal of a quality inferior to that which was ordered. A similar charge against the manager of the same company was preferred at the Wandsworth Police Court, but it fell through in consequence of the summons not having been taken out within a month of the commission of the alleged offence. Mr. Edward Batley was on Tuesday convicted at Clerkenwell of having knowingly sold an inferior quality of coals for a good one. He was fined £10 and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. For having sold a quantity of coals short of proper weight, a man named Lickfold was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s. and two guineas costs. Messrs. Richard Smith and Co., coal merchants, of King's-cross-road, were yesterday week charged at Guildhall Police Court with selling coals of a quality differing from that specified by them. As in a previous case, it was pointed out that the name put forward by the defendants bore a certain resemblance to that of a highly-respectable firm—that of Messrs. Ricketts, Smith, and Co.—but, in answer to this remark, a plea was adduced that "Richard Smith and Co." had legally established their right to trade under that title. They were, however, fined £5 and costs, or a month's imprisonment—Sir Robert Carden taking occasion to stigmatise their advertisement as a fraud on the public.——At Southwark Police Court yesterday week a grocer named Noakes, of 607, Old Kent-road, was fined £5 and costs for selling mustered adulterated with turmeric and starch. The sanitary inspector of Camberwell prosecuted.——At the Thames Police Court on Monday Thomas Buckingham, a general-shop keeper, of 78, Brook-street, Ratcliffe, was summoned by the Board of Works for selling adulterated mustard. Dr. Rogers, one of the medical officers of the board, analysed some mustard bought at the defendant's shop, and found it contained a large quantity of starch and turmeric. The defendant said it was the best mustard, and he paid 1s. a pound for it. Other persons sold the same kind, and it was in the same state as when he purchased it. Mr. Lushington said if the defendant purchased what was stated to be pure mustard, but which turned out be mixed with other ingredients, he could sue the person selling. He fined the defendant £2 and 23s. costs.——There were several convictions at Westminster, on Wednesday, for the sale of adulterated milk. In one instance the milk, so called, contained 80 per cent of water, and a fine of £10, with 12s. 6d. costs, was imposed upon the vender. In another case the water was in the proportion of 67 per cent, and the penalty was £9, with £1 3s. costs. Fines of less amount were inflicted in two other instances, in which the percentage of water was smaller in proportion to the quantity of milk sold.——Fines of £5 each have been imposed by the stipendiary magistrates of Sheffield on several milksellers in that town for the adulteration of their milk with water, in the proportion of about 20 per cent to the genuine fluid.——James Pogram, a Liverpool grocer, who has several shops in different parts of the town, was fined £5 and costs, on Wednesday, for selling tea adulterated with iron-filings. An analyst gave it as his opinion that the fraud had been perpetrated by the Chinese, as the particles of iron were wrapped in the tea-leaves. On behalf of the defendant, who gave notice of appeal against the magistrates' decision, it was contended that tea-leaves are neither food nor drink, and that therefore it is no infringement of the Adulteration Act to mix with them iron-filings or anything else.

To the list of darker crimes recently reported others must now be added. At Southsea, shortly before midnight on Sunday, Matilda Tonkins was so severely beaten by her husband, a gunner in the Marine Artillery, serving on board H.M.S. Devastation, that she soon afterwards died.——A couple of labourers at Sheffield, Michael Burke and High Nolan, have brutally injured and mutilated a man named Hall. Burke having knocked him down, Nolan followed up the attack by jumping on him, and then by biting off his lip. The severed feature was produced in the police court, when Messrs. Burke and Nolan were charged with the assault, and, in consequence of their victim's precarious state, remanded.——Three persons were indicted for the crime of wilful murder at the Glasgow Circuit Court on Thursday week, but all escaped the death penalty. Mary Milligan, alias Bradley, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for the homicide of Helen M'Manus at New Vennel. Janet Wilson was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for the murder of her husband, a miner, at Stonehouse. David Higgins pleaded guilty to the charge of killing his paramour in London-road, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.——At Dromelin, in the county of Leitrim, a farmer has stabbed another, in a dispute, killing him on the spot. The friends of the murdered man went in pursuit of the murderer and handed him over to the police.——A young man named Handford was stabbed on Sunday evening in the Blackfriars-road. Several young men and women had spent the evening in a public-house; a quarrel ensued, and Handford was stabbed in the left side. He fell to the ground, and his assailant, whose name is not yet known, ran away. Handford was carried to a neighbouring surgeon, and, his wound having been attended to, he was taken home. The wound was about five inches in depth.——At Portsmouth, on Tuesday, two soldiers belonging to the Royal Marine Artillery made a murderous assault on Mr. Parish, master at arms of her Majesty's ship Active. After robbing their victim, the villains cut his throat, and threw him into the sea. Mr. Parish, however, managed to get ashore, but it is feared that the injuries he has received will prove fatal.——James Duffy was sentenced by the stipendiary magistrate of Sheffield, on Tuesday, to pay a fine of £5 and costs, or suffer two months' imprisonment, for beating an overladen horse until it fell down dead in the street. A charge of having ordered the overloading of the animal which was brought against Duffy's employer, William Berry, coal merchant, was dismissed.——A reprieve has been granted to Moore, who was convicted at Maryborough for the murder of Delany. When it was announced to the prisoner that he had got penal servitude, he declared he would sooner be hanged.

At the last meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society relief was granted to the amount of £2078. The silver medal was voted to Captain Ifwerson, of Lyttelton, New Zealand, for the heroic rescue of the passengers and crew of the ship Belle Isle during a heavy gale.

Mrs. Thomas Black, of Upper Moira-place, Southampton, desires to originate a tiny cottage-hospital in that town, on the humblest scale, for the treatment and cure of the ulcerated legs which incapacitate so many of our deserving poor from earning their living. With £40 obtained by an appeal some time ago she was able to hire a small room and receive two severe cases of eighteen and fourteen years' duration, besides nursing several at their own cottages. All are progressing well and some are perfectly cured. Her regimen consists of simple nursing, nourishing diet, careful dressing, and perfect rest. She would be glad if anyone interested in the suffering poor would communicate with her, and give advice in the scheme: and any subscriptions sent to Messrs. Maddison, Atherley, and Co., bankers, Southampton, "for St. Mary's Cottage Home for Ulcerated Legs," would be duly acknowledged. Reference is permitted, among others, to the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, who has given hearty support.

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SIR SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, F.R.S.

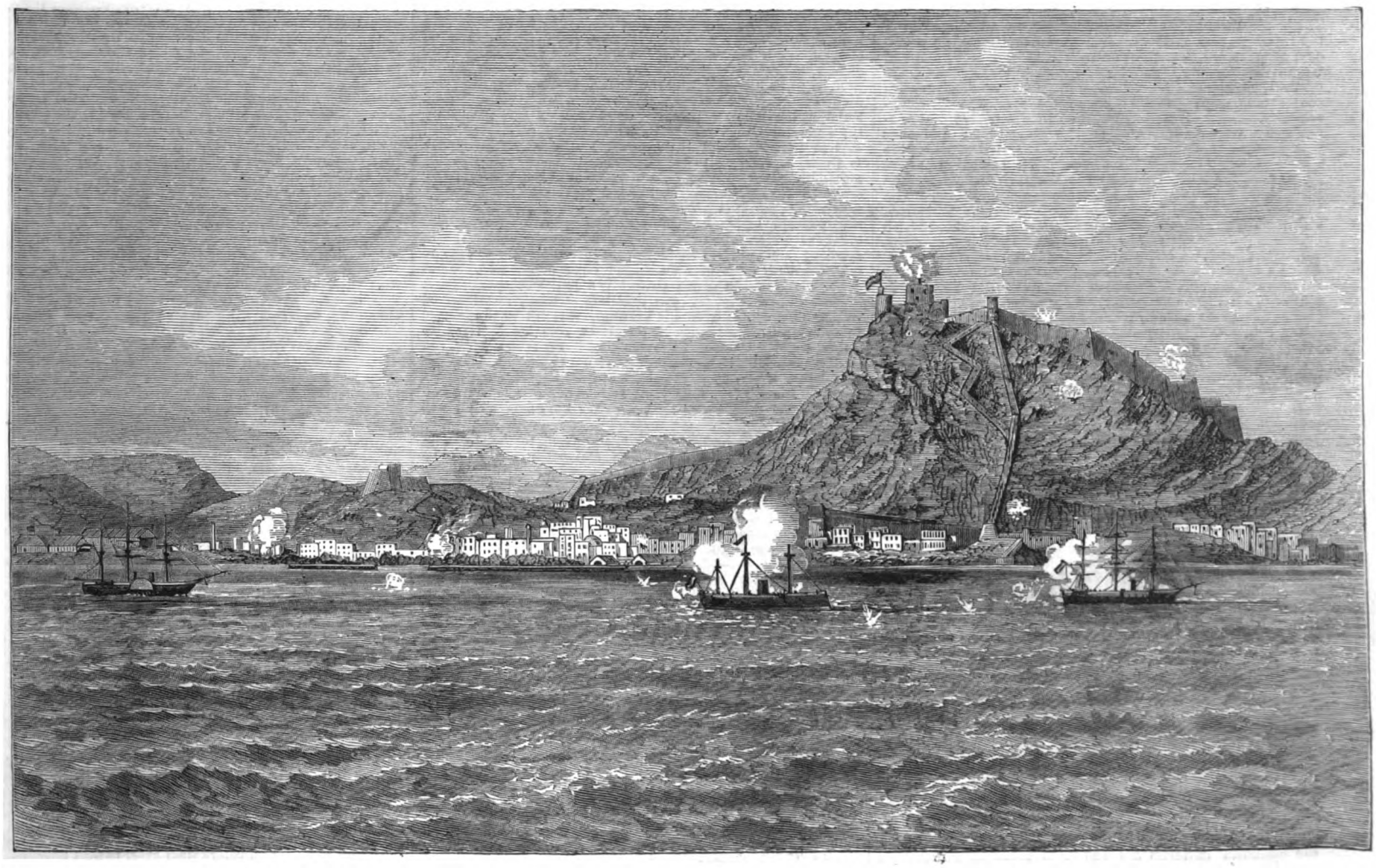


LADY BAKER.

SIR SAMUEL AND LADY BAKER.

The safe return to England of this courageous and skilful pioneer of civilisation in the wilds of Central Africa is an event which has been hailed with general congratulations. Those who are more particularly interested in the advancement of geographical science, which was so greatly promoted by his discoveries concerning the probable source of the Nile and the Lake Albert Nyanza, have on this occasion shared a common feeling of satisfaction with the philanthropists and the political, social, or commercial reformers who have witnessed his successful efforts, using the authority confided to him by the Khedive of Egypt, to suppress the cruel traffic in slaves among the savage tribes of that hitherto inaccessible region. We may take some pleasure in reminding our readers that, in the year 1865, soon after Mr. Baker's return from his four years' wanderings in Africa, this Journal received some of the earliest contributions of his pencil and pen, which were afterwards embodied in the interesting book that contains a full account of his explorations and adventures. His portrait was at that time engraved for our pages; but, as he has since gained new claims to public esteem, there are enough grounds for presenting it again to view, accompanied by that of his lady, who has long been accustomed to partake with him the hardships and perils, as well as the heroic delights and merited glories, of his most enterprising achievements in travel.

Sir Samuel White Baker, who was born June 8, 1821, is eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Thorngrove, Worcestershire (at one time High Sheriff of that county), and of Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire. He went to Ceylon in 1845, prompted by the enthusiasm of a sportsman, and wrote a book entitled "The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon." With his brother, Colonel Baker, he set up, in 1848, a large agricultural establishment at Newera Ellera, a hill station a hundred miles from Colombo. Of this an account is given in his "Eight Years'



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: BOMBARDMENT OF ALICANTE.

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Wanderings in Ceylon," published in 1855. His first wife, Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Charles Martin, was married to Mr. Baker in 1843, but died without leaving him any children. In 1860 he married the present Lady Baker, who was an Austrian or Hungarian lady, Florence, daughter of Finnian von Sass. She accompanied him, in March, 1861, when he started for an expedition in Africa, intending to meet Captains Speke and Grant at the sources of the Nile; they were travelling northwestward from Zanzibar, while he went up the river (the White Nile) beyond Khartoum, having first spent a few months in exploring the tributaries of the Atbara and Blue Nile.

It was at the end of 1862 that Mr. and Mrs. Baker set forth to ascend the course of the White Nile from Khartoum. They met Speke and Grant in February at Gondokoro, when Baker learnt that, besides the Victoria Nyanza, out of which the Nile flows, there was reason to believe in the existence of another great lake to the westward, from which the river must derive its most important supply of water. He resolved to go in search of this; and, taking leave of Speke and Grant, made his way, only attended by a few native servants and still accompanied by his young wife, through the Latooka and Obbo country to the Asua and Karuma, thence traversing Unyoro, and reaching the eastern shore of the newly-discovered lake on March 14, 1864. This lake he called the Albert Nyanza. It extends two or three degrees north and at least two degrees south of the Equator, but its southern extremity has not yet been exposed. Its width is about sixty miles, and its shores are mountainous, very much so on the western side. When Mr. and Mrs. Baker returned to England the fame of his adventures and discoveries won him a very high degree of social favour. He was presented with the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society and with honorary degrees of the Universities; and in November, 1866, her Majesty the Queen bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood. His book, "The Albert Nyanza and Great Basin of the Nile," published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., has gone through several editions. Another book, "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," came out at a later date.

In September, 1869, Sir Samuel Baker undertook, at the request of the Viceroy of Egypt, to command an Egyptian military force for the subjugation of the lawless tribes in the White Nile region, and for the suppression of the slave trade. Lady Baker went with him, as before, and Lieutenant James Baker, R.N. He encountered great obstacles, and his force of 1500 men was soon reduced, by desertion and sickness, to about 200, with whom he entered the Unyoro territory, and there had to confront the murderous treachery, followed by the open hostility, of Kabba Regga, the Unyoro King. Having fought a battle, won a victory, and burnt the town of Masindi, in the summer of 1872, the next act of Sir S. Baker was to ally himself with Rionga, a rival claimant of the kingdom, to depose Kabba Regga and set up a new native government, which owns allegiance to the Khedive of Egypt, and which is pledged to stop the slave trade. The Egyptian dominion is thus extended to the Equator, and our brave countryman has well earned the stipulated reward of £10,000 paid by the Khedive, who lately welcomed him with signal honours on his return to Cairo. He has founded several new military and commercial stations in the equatorial latitudes, opened the navigation of the White Nile a long way up, and made it a comparatively easy task to explore the districts yet unknown. But the opinion he entertained, while in that part of the world, of a connection between the Lake Albert Nyanza and the Lake Tanganyika, explored by Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley, appears to be quite erroneous, having been founded on the vague rumours prevalent among the natives in Uganda. Sir Samuel Baker, however, was sufficiently occupied with military and political operations, which have had a most satisfactory result.

The Portraits of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker are engraved from the photographs by Messrs. Maull and Co.

BOMBARDMENT OF ALICANTE.

The bombardment of this peaceful seaport town by the ships of the Intransigentes or Communists from Carthagena, on Saturday, the 27th ult., was related in our last. The inhabitants of Alicante were guilty of no offence but refusing the extortionate demand of 40,000 dollars levied by the local insurgents of another city; and this cruel attack has excited much indignation in foreign countries as well as in Spain. It was perpetrated by the two ironclad frigates Numancia and Mendez Nunez, with the wooden ship Fernando el Catolico, under the command of "General" Cabrera. They arrived before Alicante on the 20th ult., and when the townspeople forbade their landing Cabrera and his troops, a bombardment was threatened at once. But Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, commanding the English naval squadron which has kept watch over the proceedings of the Intransigentes along that coast, would not permit a bombardment without four days' notice. By this delay the inhabitants were enabled to remove their families and the portable share of their goods and chattels, as well as to erect three batteries, of 24-pounders and one mortar, enough to prevent a landing. The fort is an ancient building, armed only with five 18-pounders, which have been there fifty years. But these means of defence were augmented by the arrival of two heavy siege guns from Madrid, which were placed on the open road near the entrance to the town, behind a rising ground that concealed them from the ships in the harbour. They were rifled brass field-guns, carrying a conical projectile of 50 lb. weight, and were sighted only for direction, with no tangent sight or graduated scale. The artillery, troops, and volunteers on shore were commanded by General Ceballos; and the Minister of the Interior, Senor Maisonnave, was present with the defenders of Alicante. The bombardment commenced between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and was kept up by the two ironclads till half-past eleven. It was courageously answered by the defenders' batteries, whenever they could bring their guns to bear on the ships; but the fire did not take much effect on either side. The ships, however, were struck more than once. The affair was witnessed by the British, French, and Prussian squadrons, the British on the east side of the bay and the others on the west side. At noon, finding that their ammunition was only wasted, the Numancia and Mendez Nunez, with the Fernando el Catolico, which had kept out of harm's way, left Alicante to return to Carthagena, followed by the British ships Swiftsure and Doris, to see what they were to do next. Some of the English naval officers, amongst whom was our correspondent, Lieutenant Gerard Bromley, of H.M.S. Endymion, landed in the afternoon to see what damage was done. It was found that, of 168 shot and shell fired by the ships, only forty had taken effect, chiefly among the poor people's houses. One 300-pounder shell had burst in the canteen of the fort, and killed four carabiniers, two women, and two children, besides wounding three or four other persons. A man in one of the batteries was also killed. The old fort was much damaged, but the batteries were scarcely hit; one shell dropped in the market-place. The positions of the defenders' batteries are shown in Lieutenant Bromley's sketch.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

However it may be a question whether optimism is a valuable quality in a politician or a statesman, of late we have seen that quality exhibited in its most enlarged sense in two instances. Everyone who knows Mr. Leatham's manner of speaking in the House is aware that no one better reconciles quietness of demeanour with the utmost confidence of assertion. He lays down his dogmas so precisely and authoritatively that he does not need to raise his voice when he is making good points, his emphasis is only inflection, and his epigrams, so frequent and so keen, drop from his lips with a certain laziness which render them most effective. Of the principle he is illustrating he never appears to entertain a doubt, and if he argues it is only for the sake of the poor benighted creatures who are listening to him, and who may not have attained to his perfection of belief. Possibly when he is on the hustings these rhetorical ways of his may be intensified, and belief in what he is saying may be, if that is possible, still more assured. Seldom has his capacity for stating his own case been more exemplified than in a speech which he has recently delivered to his constituents at Huddersfield. He spoke chiefly of the so-called Conservative reaction in the country; and if he had been discussing the tales of Sir John Mandeville, Fernando Pintez, or Munchausen, he could not have treated them with more contempt or laughed them more to scorn. The speech was in his happiest manner, and so suggestive as to form a manual for the belief and the conduct, at least, of that section of the Liberal party to which he belongs. Several times in this column have we spoken of the happy audacity, the easy self-reliance, and the smoothness of narrative which characterise those lectures on colonial policy which Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen is in the habit of delivering, at least twice in a Session to the House. His speeches there are models of polished ease; and he rounds off angularities in his subject-matter with a glicidity (to invent a word expressive of what is meant) which is marvellous, though it does not seem so because it appears so natural. The other day, at Deal, however, he imparted into an address to his constituents, we will not say a vigour, because he is always more or less vigorous, but a robustness which he does not always patently exhibit. He was defending the policy of the Government generally, and that part of their policy which relates to affairs in Ashantee; and, certes, he did his advocacy with a will. Especially some revelations he made with regard to the origin of the difficulties with the Ashantees are calculated to shut out one of the many causes of disapproval of the conduct of the Government which are so rife just now on Opposition hustings. But the most interesting disclosure which he made was entirely personal, and is likely to gain for him the utmost sympathy. People have been sarcastic at the idea of a busy Under-Secretary who represents the Colonial Department in the House of Commons having leisure to write fairy tales in not inconsiderable numbers. The explanation is very simple—namely, that the most hardworking men, those who are most systematic in their work, mostly have time for relaxation. With some, relaxation means society, amusement, doing nothing; with others, and especially book-men, as was the case with Robert Southey, it means changing one sort of work for another; and in composing fairy tales Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen finds his relaxation, if not exactly repose. But towards this diversion he has a special stimulant, which only those who see much of the House can understand. He says that during that enforced time of lingering in the House, which is so often incumbent on him as a Government official, when long and dreary speeches are on, he retires to the library, passes into the realm of fairydom, and is happy. Yea! happy is the member who, when Mr. Lusk has just spoken, Mr. Rylands is speaking, and Mr. Whalley is imminent, can pass from harsh, crabbed, and unmusical discordance into an enchanted land, and give to its airy people a "local habitation and a name."

If the opportunity had been fitting, doubtless when Mr. Baxter lately met a portion of his friends and neighbours at Dundee, he would have uttered a "wild shriek of liberty." For while he was in office he used, when addressing his constituents, to talk half mournfully, half passionately, of what he would have said if he had not been in a sort of captivity; and now, if he chooses, when he tells the story of his emancipation from official bondage, he may make the tale excessively interesting. A little while probably, and his voice will come out from the Montrose burghs with the sound as of a trumpet, and echo through the land. If ever there was a safe official of the second class—a model Under-Secretary—assuredly Lord Enfield that is official. The precision with which he replies to questions relating to his department, the clearness of his more lengthened statements, and his tone of extreme candour, are such that when he has finished everyone feels a sort of satisfaction, and it is probable that it is necessary to consider and perhaps to read the chronicle of what he has said, in order to perceive how completely he possesses the art of speaking and yet saying nothing. Last week he went to converse with some of his electoral friends, and he gave out a notable specimen of his powers as a judicious speaker. A defence of the Ministry was infinitely tactical; he contrived (it may be his manner on the hustings, it is not in the House) to infuse a little geniality and warmth into his rhetoric, to quote slightly anacreontic verses, and to retort on Lord George Hamilton, the aspiring young Tory member for Middlesex, a saucily expressed wish, at a gathering of his party in the county, that Lord Enfield would not be his colleague in the next Parliament, a desire doubtless which will not have its fulfilment.

It is but seldom that Mr. Floyer, one of the members for Dorsetshire, addresses the House, and when he does it is generally in an advisatory sense and a sort of summing-up manner. Although his matter may be grave, if not dry, his voice is modulated to its most pleasing strain, and a pleasant smile plays on his lips, so that one might fancy that he was returning thanks for the toast of the bridesmaids at a wedding, or that he was perpetually declaring that that was the proudest moment of his life. Recollection of this pleasant, benevolent-looking gentleman is recalled by its being observed that he has been presiding at the annual meeting of the Dorchester School of Art, and distributing prizes to successful pupils. Let those who, in their absence of knowledge, have hitherto supposed that Dorsetshire is rather a Boeotian county, far advanced on that road westward, travelling circuit on which a distinguished barrister of the last generation once said, "that the further he travelled West the better he understood how the wise men came from the East;" note that the county town possesses a flourishing school of art. Then let it be made known that the address of Mr. Floyer on the occasion was in its matter appropriate and graceful; and delivered, as it of course was, with all those wreathed smiles and inflection of voice which have been spoken of above, it must have been a success. The sacrifices of country gentlemen like himself, in staying in town in the summer in order to discharge their duties as members of Parliament, was the opening theme of a speech by Mr. Walter to his neighbours at Wokingham the other day. His observations suggest that some alteration in the period of the year during which Parliament should sit might do much to take away the reproach of "wasted Sessions." It is said by some that Parliament may as well sit from February into August because it is coeval with the London season; but it is much to be doubted whether it is so coeval beyond the month of June. In July—if such a word can be applied to the world of fashion—it is only the lees of the season which remain; and it is more than possible that, if Parliament were to rise on the last day of June as a system, the débris of the season would be soon cleared away. But rising in June implies meeting in the first week of November; and what are the hunting and sporting members to do? Well, it may be a heresy; but it is just possible to think that, as the main function of the hunting and sporting members proper is to vote, a little management and some fast railway travelling would enable them to do their duty. If it could be so arranged that all the principal Government bills should be brought in, and as many of them as possible read the second time by mid-December, the House could plunge into Committee at once in February; and, even making allowance for Estimates and party debates, everything might be got through by the end of June.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* offers a number of varied if not of extraordinary interest. The three fictions present one common point of resemblance amid numerous points of contrast. This is their exceptional character, a divergence from ordinary views of life, manifested in "Young Brown" by bitter, unpleasant cynicism, in "Zelda's Fortune" by fantastic eccentricity of incident, in "Jack and the Beanstalk" by the ideal framework of the story. The latter is, however, far the truest to reality of the three—replete, indeed, with Miss Thackeray's usual tenderness of feeling and nicety of observation; while the analogy between the old fairy legend and its modern counterpart is most delicately wrought out. "Omphale," a poem on the amorous enthralment of Hercules, atones in great measure for the deficiency of genuine poetic fire by elegance, suavity, and harmonious versification. A respectable but not exquisite poet, an admirable but not consummate prose-writer receives full justice in a kindly and impartial article on Robert Southey. The continuation of the paper on the French press is full of interesting anecdotes. "Mont Blanc at Sunset" is a picturesque description, not so much of the sunset on the mountain as of the impression of tremendous vastness conveyed by the view, admitting, nevertheless, of almost miniature accuracy in the diminished details of separate objects.

Macmillan gives us the best number we have had for a long time. The chief attraction, as usual of late, is Mr. Black's graceful and pathetic "Princess of Thule," where, without abatement of the psychological interest, the incidents are becoming more stirring and complicated; but especial interest also attaches to Mr. Nicholson's spirited account of the early and palmy days of the Oxford Union Debating Society, when numbers of those who now count among the leaders of the nation participated in its proceedings. Many will regard it as a characteristic trait of Mr. Gladstone to have, on one of his first divisions, spoken one way and voted another; and there is something excessively comical in the idea of the present Home Secretary having fined the present Archbishop of Canterbury 20s. for disorderly behaviour. Miss Phillimore's able article on Petrarch is concluded; and Professor Masson's "Life of Milton" is the subject of an able and appreciative review by Mr. G. Barnett Smith. "Gothenburg Again" is an interesting account of the experiment set on foot for the enforcement of temperance in that Swedish city by placing the management, as well as the regulation, of the public-houses in the hands of the municipality. The principle is to be extended to the grocers' licenses also. "The Priest's Heart" is a fair average specimen of Canon Kingsley's ballad style.

The contribution of most general interest to an excellent number of *Fraser* is, perhaps, Mr. M. D. Conway's account of a visit to the recent scene of war in France, including the captive Metz, the liberated Verdun, and the historic fields of Vionville and Gravelotte. The traveller confirms the previous testimony to the excellent behaviour of the German troops during the occupation, and reports the existence of a strong anti-Monarchical feeling in the French districts visited by him. The first of a series of papers on the Indian Civil Service contains a strong plea for the maintenance of the competitive system of examination and an emphatic denial of its operation having in any respect lowered the standard of the service. The writer, however, advocates the raising the limit of age for competition from twenty to twenty-three years. An article on Irish Orangeism gives a clear history of the Orange Society, and forcibly points out that, under present circumstances, its best method of accomplishing its objects is to ally itself with that form of Liberalism which is resolutely opposed to all concessions to the Ultramontane party. We can hardly doubt that this advice will sooner or later be acted upon. Apuleius is the subject of a very interesting paper, contesting Bishop Warburton's theory of his "Golden Ass" having been composed with especial reference to Christianity.

Blackwood has two excellent short stories. "A Railway Junction" details a little love adventure with bright, genial humour; in "Edgar Wayne" the interest is of a deeper nature, and our sympathies are strongly aroused for the noble-spirited young Dissenting Minister, exposed to the spiteful detraction of the gossips of a petty town. "A Narrative of Prince Charlie's Escape," written by one of his companions, and attested by Mr. Skene, the historian of the Highland clans, adds, indeed, little to our knowledge of the subject, but is full of the romantic interest which must always surround it. The picturesqueness of the narrative is enhanced by the judicious preservation of the original orthography. "Republic or Monarchy in France?" is a curiously unsatisfactory essay. The writer defends the removal of M. Thiers from power, maintains, in defiance of the unwillingness of the present Government to face the elections, the existence of a Monarchical majority in the country, and then winds up most unexpectedly by declaring that Monarchy, after all, cannot be established. If this is really the case, no censure can be too strong for the dog-in-the-manger policy which thwarts the consolidation of the Republic while confessing its own inability to furnish a substitute.

The *Fortnightly Review* is less interesting than usual. Mr. Morley denounces the shortcomings of our educational system with vigour; but we are compelled to repeat that he does not write in the spirit of a statesman who considers before all things what is practicable. No such alterations as he would wish are possible in the present state of public feeling. The evils he exposes are to a large extent remediable through departmental action, without unsettling a compromise which fairly represents the opinion of the country. The other papers are of the most abstract kind; but Mr. Griffin's article on Indian finance and Mr. Gore's essay on the promotion of scientific research will be found to contain valuable suggestions.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's essays on sociology, in the *Contemporary Review*, conclude with a serious rebuke to the "wild anticipations" of "fanatics," who, not having the necessary tardiness of evolution before their eyes, expect improvement in human affairs at any other than a rate of almost incalculable

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slowness. We should have thought that the experience of the last half century would have convinced Mr. Spencer that, under certain circumstances, the progress of evolution may be rapid enough. Mr. Clements Markham pleads earnestly for a new Arctic expedition; Mr. G. H. Darwin exposes what appears to him a fallacy in Mr. Mill's political economy; and Mr. O'Connor Morris gives an interesting résumé of M. Le Play's great work on the condition of the artisan classes in France. As zealous Catholics, M. Le Play and Mr. Morris cannot be expected to recognise the real though remote source of the moral disorder which they deplore.

The principal feature of *Temple Bar* is the commencement of "Uncle John," a new novel by Captain Whyte Melville, which promises to exhibit all the raciness and frank good sense of the accomplished author. The shameful career of Madame du Barry is detailed without extenuation, but with more impartiality than is always to be found in her biographers; and another article adds an agreeable, if not a very important, contribution to the Junius controversy. "Superintendent Pryse," by Miss Annie Beale, is a pretty story; and the same may be said of "Gipsying," another contribution from this lady's pen to the *Argosy*, which also boasts a contribution from the pen of Miss Kavanagh, whose literary appearances have been infrequent of late. After deducting the papers derived from the *Atlantic Monthly*, the claims of the *Transatlantic* principally rest on Bret Harte's "Episode of Fiddletown," a paper on the projected acquisition of the United States telegraphs by the Government, and a statement of the question at issue between the railway companies and the farmers.

The September number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is, as usual of late, chiefly indebted for its attractiveness to the continuation of Mr. Parton's and Mr. R. Dale Owen's contributions. The former details the principal measures of Jefferson's presidency, especially the purchase of Louisiana; the latter describes the history of Robert Owen's Socialist experiment at New Harmony, the ill success of which convinced his son of the impracticability of the principle of community of property. Mr. Owen, however, entertains great hopes of the co-operative principle. There are also entertaining papers on sport in Canada and art in Europe, and a pretty poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mookerjee's Magazine, edited by Sambhu Chandra Mukhopádhyáya, and chiefly written by Bengalees (Calcutta, Berigny and Co.; London, Trübner), is worth the attention of all interested in the intellectual development of our Indian fellow-subjects. We cannot say that the contributions, as a rule, possess much intrinsic merit, and their value is usually in the inverse ratio of their pretentiousness. The attempts in belles lettres are in general very mild, and the essays on moral and social subjects display more facility in composition than grasp of thought. Some contributions to our actual knowledge of India are, however, valuable; we may especially instance the description of an ancient statue of the goddess Durga and the account of the late Mr. Hare's labours in the cause of native education. The publication is, however, chiefly interesting as a symptom of intellectual activity in Bengal, and as such we welcome it cordially.

Among the lively contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* we have, beside Mr. Hatton's and Mr. Hopkins's fictions, especially to note the Rev. F. Arnold's "Getting Back to Town," Mr. Vizetelly's description of an Algerian café, and Miss Betham-Edwards's lines for music.

The *New Quarterly* wears a very amateurish aspect, but has one remarkable contribution, an account and explanation of the marvels witnessed at a spiritualistic séance. Authentic or fictitious, the narrative is certainly thrilling. "Notes on Portugal" are also interesting.

Tinsley, *Belgravia*, and the *St. James's Magazine* are all fairly entertaining, without special features.

The *Popular Science Review* contains some valuable observations on the fertilisation of plants and their sexuality; a summary, by Mr. Proctor, of the results of the last four years' observations of Jupiter, who is stated to have resumed his normal hue; and an account, by Mr. R. A. Douglas, of the history and present condition of indigenous science in China.

We have also to acknowledge the Victoria Magazine, the Monthly Packet, Good Words, the New Monthly Magazine, the Etc, Once a Week, Cassell's Magazine, the Sunday Magazine, the Quiver, Aunt Judy, the Treasury of Literature and Lady's Treasury, the Young Englishwoman, the Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, and the Milliner and Dressmaker.

Dr. Neilson Hancock, chief of the Statistics Office, has issued the returns of local taxation in Ireland for the year 1872. It appears from them that the receipts from local taxes in Ireland during the year were £2,905,250, showing an increase of £118,501 on the estimate for 1871. This taxation represents a charge for local purposes of 19s. 6d. per head of population.

A field-day on an extended scale took place, on Monday morning, on Chatham Great Lines, in the presence of a large number of spectators. After inspecting the columns, General Erskine took up his position at the flagstaff, when the entire force marched past by grand divisions, followed by a course of brigade and field movements, during which the officers and men were exercised in the new battalion system of manœuvres.

The Rev. A. P. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, delivered his annual charge to his clergy on Monday. Two of the topics to which he referred were the proposed introduction of the laity into the synods of the Scotch Episcopalian Church and the teaching of Dean Stanley. Bishop Forbes is opposed to both. As regards the laity, he is afraid that there would be discussions in the Synods if they obtain any voice in the government of the Church, and he "had been informed that one of the causes of the increasing godlessness among the ploughmen and farm servants was that their respect for their religious teachers had been greatly broken down by reading in the cheap newspapers the record of the discussions and unseemly proceedings that take place in presbyteries and synods." As regards Dean Stanley, the Bishop describes the Christianity taught by him as "a lax, popular, and undogmatic Christianity," but admits that it is "preached with much fervour and eloquence."

Sir Henry Rawlinson delivered the opening address on the commencement of the winter session of the Midland Institute at Birmingham on Monday evening. Referring to Arctic explorations, he said he indulged the hope that the year will not close before an assurance has been given that a well-equipped Admiralty vessel will be commissioned to endeavour to reach the Pole by pushing through Smith's Sound from Baffin's Bay in the track of the American ship Polaris. He pointed out the extraordinary stride which had been made in the character and extent of our information in history and geography within the last fifty years, and gave a résumé of recent cuneiform discovery as an illustration of the advance of historical knowledge in one particular direction. The concluding portion of the address was devoted to a review of the results of geographical discoveries in Africa. From the galaxy of illustrious names connected with African discoveries, Sir Henry chose those of Livingstone and Baker as the representative men who have done most for African discovery.

MUSIC.

The eighteenth series of autumn and winter concerts at the Crystal Palace opened well on Saturday afternoon, when the programme was of high interest, and, moreover, included two novelties in production. These were a pianoforte concerto by Bach and a new overture by Dr. Julius Rietz. The concerto, in F minor, is one of many such pieces in which, as in other forms of the art, Bach ranks as a great inventor. The work now referred to is in three movements—an allegro, a largo, and a final presto—in each of which the grandeur and energy of the old master are admirably displayed, although, perhaps, not in so great a degree as in some of his other concertos. The finale is the most interesting portion of the work, its bright vivacity being sustained with unflagging interest. The concerto was finely played by Herr Pauer, who also performed two unaccompanied pieces, some clever variations of his own, and the last movement ("Il moto continuo") of Weber's sonata in C, which latter was given with such brilliancy and energy as to call forth loud and prolonged applause. The overture was composed last year in celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony, Dr. Rietz being Capellmeister at Dresden. It is written with masterly command of orchestral resources, and contains many fine passages, both of beauty and dignity. Although a little diffuse in form, the general effect is well suited to its purpose as a piece of festive music. The other overture was Spontini's richly instrumentedp relude to his opera "Nurmahal," and the symphony (Mendelssohn's, in A minor) known as the Scotch symphony. In all these pieces the Crystal Palace band fully maintained its reputation for finished execution. The vocalists were Mdlle. Caroline Leontieff and Mr. Vernon Rigby. The former, a Russian contralto, made a very favourable impression by her singing of Handel's "Lascia ch' io pianga," an air of Pergolesi, and a Russian song. Mr. Rigby sang, with much effect, Mozart's aria, "Un aura amorosa," and "The Gray Dawn," from Signor Schira's "Lord of Burleigh." Mr. Manns received the usual and deserved tribute of applause on his appearance at the conductor's desk.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts continue to attract large audiences. Last Saturday brought to a close Herr Josef Gung'l's engagement. The popular composer and conductor of dance-music was presented by M. Rivière with a testimonial, a locket, that had been subscribed for by the members of the band. The same evening brought back Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, whose singing was a marked feature at former promenade concerts. The sister of the renowned prima donna—Madame Adelina Patti—again delighted her audience by her singing. "The Last Rose of Summer" was encored, and replied to by giving "Within a Mile of Edinburgh Town;" and a brilliant valse aria, "Il Palpito" (composed for her by M. Ritter), also encored, was replaced by "Gin a body meet a body." Mdlle. Bunsen, the Swedish contralto, also appeared on Saturday, and M. Ritter, a skilful pianist of the vigorous school, made a highly-successful first appearance, and was encored in one of his solos. The Cuban violinist, M. Brindis de Salas, took his farewell, and was greatly applauded and encored in a brilliant fantasia. Many other items made up a long programme that seemed to give general delight to an audience that crowded every part of Covent-Garden Theatre. On Monday the programme included Herr Meyer Lutz's cantata, "A Legend of the Lys;" Tuesday was a "Rossini night," Wednesday a "Mozart night," and Thursday an "English Ballad night." Yesterday (Friday) evening Mozart's Twelfth Mass was to be given, and for to-night (Saturday) a miscellaneous selection is promised.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society has announced a new series of eleven oratorio concerts, to be given on the evenings of Oct. 30, Nov. 13 and 27, Dec. 15 and 24, Jan. 8 and 22, Feb. 5 and 18, and March 5 and 19. At the first concert Handel's "Theodora" will be performed, with additional accompaniments by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller. Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" and his "Christmas Oratorio" are among the works to be given. The band and chorus are to consist of 1200 performers. Mr. Barnby will conduct, and Dr. Stainer will preside at the organ.

The forty-second season of the Sacred Harmonic Society is to commence next month.

Mr. Henry Holmes will give a new series of his pleasant Musical Evenings on Oct. 22 and 29, Nov. 19, and Dec. 3 and 17.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The programme was varied on Saturday, and Mr. John S. Clarke was afforded an opportunity of appearing in three other characters of his repertoire—namely, Paul Pry, Babbington Jones, and Timothy Toodles; and the announcement of his intention sufficed to attract a decidedly respectable and numerous audience. In the first of these parts Mr. Clarke has to contend with the memory of Liston, but has no reason to dread a comparison with that great artist, from whom he differs in many essential respects. In power of facial expression he is his equal, and has a livelier and keener appreciation of fun, though not so spontaneous an utterance. Mr. Clarke has a purpose in all he does, and carefully provides the fitting make-up, and all the expedient accessories for the efficient representation of the humours which he has selected for illustration. The result is a combination surprisingly effective. The motive for mirth soon becomes irresistible, once under the spell of the marvellous magician; and the audience are kept in a state of continual excitement and irrepressible laughter.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre, on Saturday, passed under new management. Mr. Henry Neville, whose reputation is identified with the house, assumed the reins of government, and was greeted with a thoroughly cordial reception by a crowded house. To ensure his success as far as possible, he had enlisted the talents of Mr. Henry J. Byron as his author, and of a well-selected company as the exponents of his dramatic inventions; and in both had showed excellent judgment, as was testified by the success of the experiment. Mr. Byron's new venture is entitled "Sour Grapes"—a play in four acts, not very new in plot or character, but original in treatment. Mr. Byron depends on smart dialogue, and supplies his persons with such conversation as is seldom heard in private society, but might be, provided its members were as clever and as witty as Mr. Byron's characters. First of these in the programme is Lord Loraine, a member of two fashionable clubs, and represented by Mr. H. Neville, as the lover of a yeoman's niece; his affections being opposed by his mother, Lady Loraine (Mrs. J. B. Howard), who forces an oath on the heroine never to wed Lord Loraine. The rustic beauty is able to keep her vow, and yet wed the man of her choice, for the latter is not entitled to the appellation of a nobleman, his elder brother being yet alive. On this slight basis the story is built, and occupation found for fifteen performers. A single scene suffices for each act, and enough complication is found in the simplest materials. Mr. Neville has to assume the disguise of a Devonshire farm-labourer, as the wooer of his humble mistress; and thus the rôle becomes one of those character-parts in which this actor eminently excels. The part of the heroine, Lydia Fane, is charmingly impersonated by Miss Edith Gray. Loraine has a rival in one Marmaduke Petrel, who hopes, in Lydia, to gain the farm as well as the farmer's niece. Marmaduke is one of your cool plotters, and was admirably represented by Mr. Charles Neville. In contrast with the heroine, we may name Lady Kate Hanshawe, a young heiress staying at Loraine Hall, who attires herself in a variety of fashionable dresses, and is characteristically realised by Miss Emily Fowler. The remaining roles are occasional, rather ornamental than useful. Two of these, a literary pretender and a scientific professor, could be well spared—Peter Griffin, of Lincoln's Inn (Mr. G. Canninge), and Professor Podge, member and fellow of various philosophical societies (Mr. A. Culver). Tobias Graham, a barrister-at-law, who marries the rich heiress, is carefully acted by Mr. Edward Righton, but possesses few strong points. To make up for such deficiencies, the author finds place in his canvas for Minadab, a farm-servant, so cleverly and effectively assumed by Mr. G. W. Anson that the character ensures the success alike of the new artist and the new drama. The remaining parts are all efficiently filled. The curtain fell to decided applause. Mr. Neville then addressed his audience in a manly speech, in which he promised to make the theatre worthy of their continued support; nor have we any doubt that he will keep his word.

GLOBE.

Mr. Tom Taylor has written a very fine play, entitled "Arkwright's Wife," which, after adequate rehearsal in the country, found its way to the London stage, and was produced on Monday with perfect success. Mr. J. Saunders is associated with Mr. Taylor in the composition of the new drama, which is founded on a tale written by the former. The subject is decidedly an important one, and merits the most careful and skilful treatment. It has been handled by our authors in a conscientious and worthy manner. They well deserve the success which is likely to attend their efforts. Here we have some really dramatic work, and some true flesh-and-blood portraiture, which ought to produce a strong impression on playgoers in general, and bring solid fame to the writers and actors engaged. The story is modified to suit stage purposes, but has throughout such an air of probability as readily to win the belief of an interested audience. According to the play, Richard Arkwright (Mr. Charles Kelly), visiting Leigh as a dealer in hair, encounters the daughter of Peter Hayes (Mr. S. Emery), and, after assisting her and her father, proposes marriage to herself. Peter Hayes, a reedmaker and mechanical inventor, has occupied much time in constructing a cotton-machine, and expended all his resources in a vain endeavour to complete it. Much suffering has been brought on his family by Hayes's perseverance in the pursuit of his hopeless task, and his wife has perished in the struggle. Margaret Hayes (Miss Helen Barry) succeeds to her mother's troubles, and is found by Arkwright willing to sacrifice her hair for the relief of her necessities. This interview decides the destiny of Arkwright, who resolves on marrying Margaret and taking the unsuccessful inventor into his house. In the second act we find the family thus settled: Hayes has given up his day-dream and taken to his pipe; but Arkwright has secretly worked at the problem which Hayes had failed to solve, and conceals a spinning-jenny in an apartment which he keeps locked up. A twelvemonth has passed, when a gossiping neighbour, finding that Mrs. Arkwright is ignorant of what the chamber contains, awakens the curiosity and suspicion of the confiding wife, who thereupon challenges her husband and obtains from him the secret. Horror-stricken that her husband has been infected with the mania which had ruined her family, she is further inflamed by the statements of her envious father, who is indignant that another should reap the fruits of his invention; and she is persuaded by him to break the newly-completed machine in pieces. Arkwright, enraged by her conduct, repudiates the transgressing wife, who, separated from her husband, is allowed £50 a year for her subsistence. Arkwright is not daunted by the destruction of his machine, for he has drawings of it, and, aided by a manufacturer at Nottingham, is enabled to bring his invention to perfection. In the third act we find him the proprietor of three mills, a prosperous man, a sheriff, and a knight. Hayes and his daughter have become wanderers, exhibiting an orrery to the townspeople and villagers. They hear of Arkwright's prosperity; old Hayes determines on his ruin, and incites the mob to destroy his machines. But Margaret has gained wisdom from experience, and contrives to warn her husband of the danger, and he sends for the dragoons. Meanwhile she endeavours to appease the crowd, and lectures them on the advantages of such inventions. At length Arkwright and his friends appear on the scene. He is soon told of the atonement made by his wife for her faults, and a full reconciliation follows. Such is the drama, the truth of which, as a picture of Lancashire industry, is indisputable, and most intimately connected with the inner life of the English people. Such a play, so instructive, so full of moral purpose, so nobly written, and so well acted, deserves public support. Mr. Kelly, as Arkwright, looked the character as well as acted it; and Mr. Emery, as the excited and disappointed Hayes, gave one of those natural portraits for which he has been long famous. Miss Barry, as the transgressing and repentant wife, evinced great power and skill. The scenery and costumes are appropriate and picturesque. The whole performance, indeed, does honour to the management.

PHILHARMONIC.

At this theatre, which now takes rank with the most elegant of the smaller places of amusement, was produced, on Saturday evening, a version of "La Fille de Madame Angot," by Mr. Henry Byron, which is closer to the original than the numerous adaptations of opéra bouffe which have been lately seen. It is completely rendered in every part.

Parliament has been further prorogued to Dec. 16.

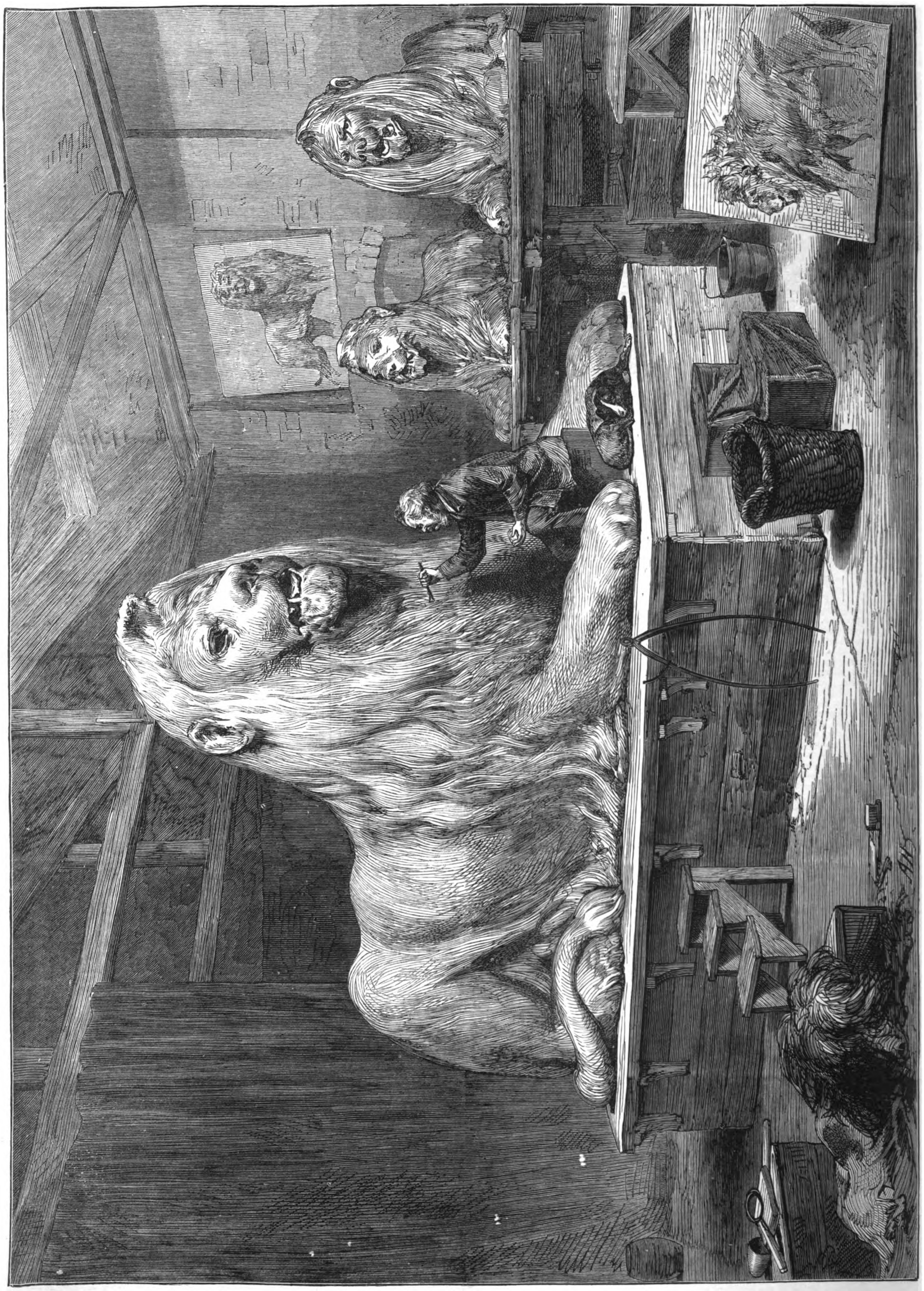
Mr. Edward Hugo R. Rice Wiggin, B.A., formerly scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

A discussion on local taxation has taken place in the Bucks Chamber of Agriculture. It issued in a resolution indorsing the views of Sir Massey Lopes, and calling upon the borough and county members to support them.

A Royal warrant has been issued regulating the pay and stoppages of non-commissioned officers and men in the Army. A small daily addition accrues from the abolition of beer-money; and the new schedules are mostly advantageous to the soldier.

A foretaste of Home Rule is being experienced in Chesterfield, where a feud has broken out between the English and the Irish miners. The Irish provoked hostilities by an assault on an Englishman, whose compatriots mustered to the number of a thousand, and stormed the Irish quarters. On Saturday night arrangements had been made for a pitched battle, when the police interfered and averted serious consequences.

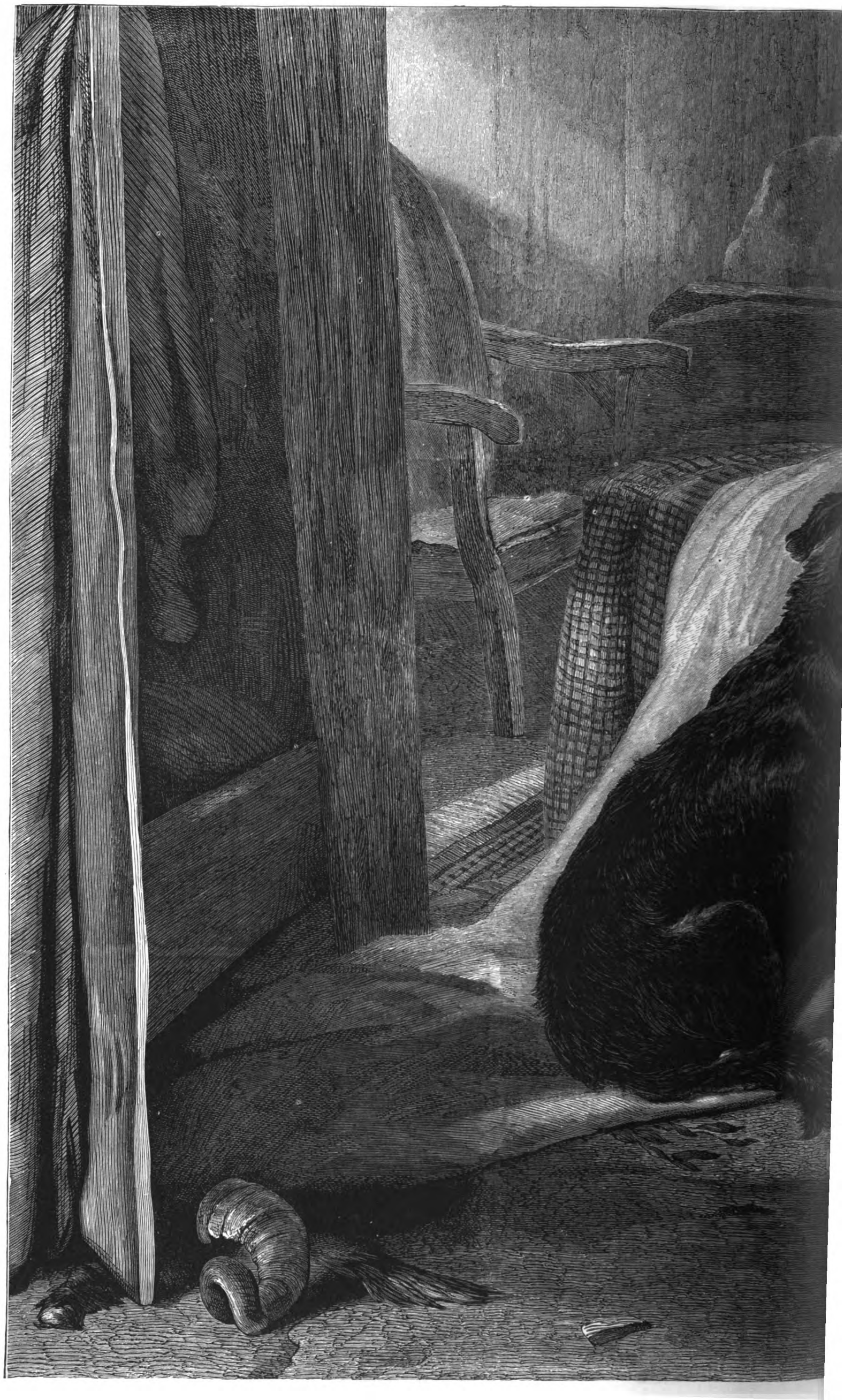
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SIR EDWIN LANDSEER MODELLING THE LIONS FOR TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

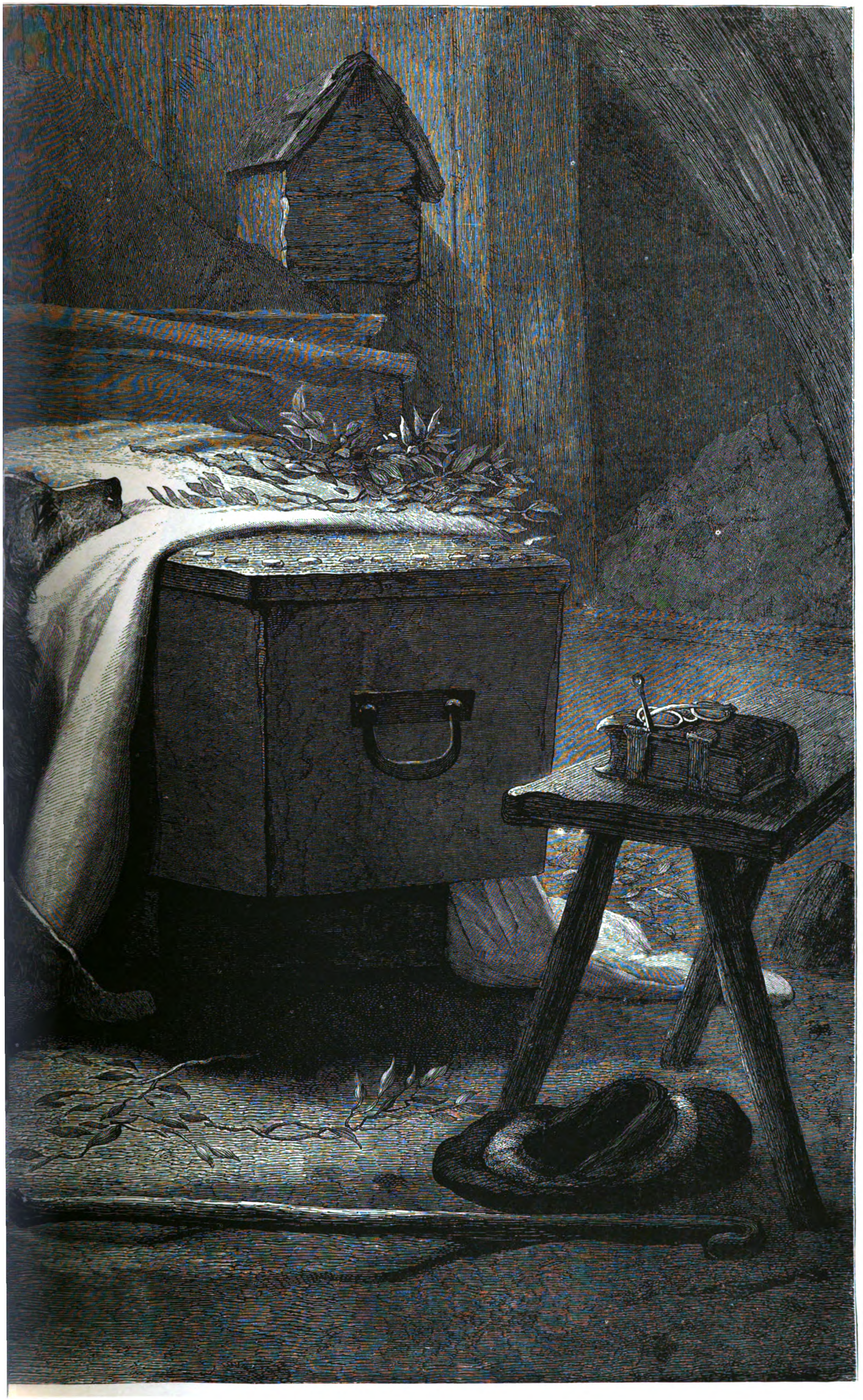
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"THE SHEPHERD'S CHIEF MOURNER."

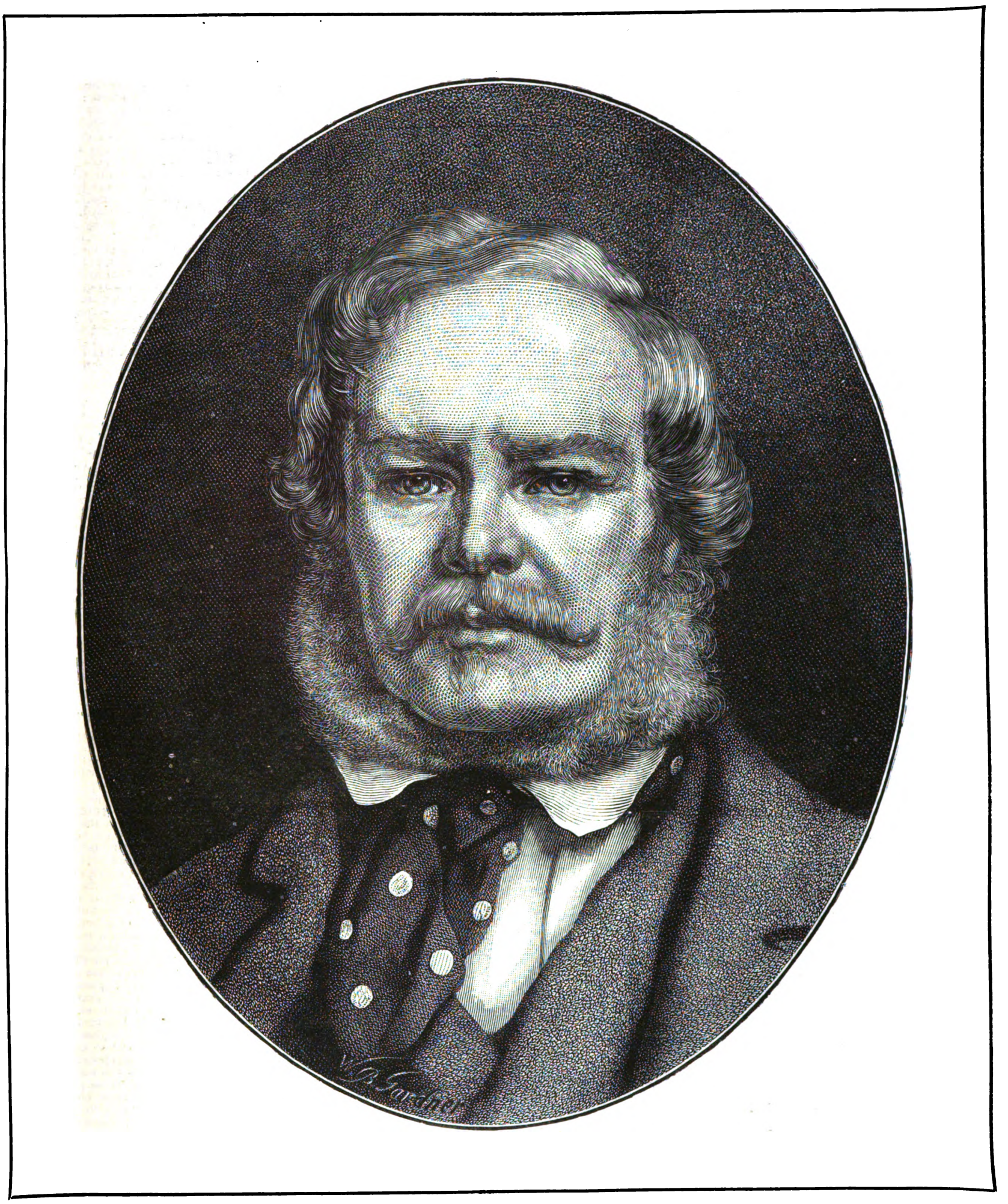
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THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

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THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

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SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

Sir Edwin Landseer, whose lamented death on the 1st inst. we announced last week, was born at 83, Queen Anne-street, in 1802, and came of a family of artists. His father, John Landseer, was an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy for nearly fifty years; he was largely employed by the publishers of his day, and also won distinction as a writer on engraving, and by the lectures he delivered at the Royal Institution. Sir Edwin's eldest brother, Thomas Landseer, the well-known engraver, who has executed many plates from his brother's works, is also, as his father was, an Associate of the Academy; and the second brother, Charles, has long been a full member of the Academy, and held, from 1851 till his recent resignation, the post of Keeper to that body. These sons, with three daughters, were the offspring of a marriage between John Landseer and a Miss Pott. She is introduced in Sir Joshua Reynolds's picture "The Gleaners," painted for the publisher, Macklin, for whom John Landseer was then working, and, in all probability, the engraver met his future bride at his employer's house. The father set young Edwin, from his very earliest age, to study direct from nature, sending him to Hampstead-heath and other picturesque suburbs to make studies of donkeys, sheep, and goats. There are few instances of precocity so remarkable, the promise of which has been so fully kept. Little Edwin drew animals well even before he was five years old. Among the series of his early drawings and etchings in the South Kensington Museum there are some executed by him from six to eight years of age, and one done "when Master Edwin was breeched." When twelve years old he won the silver Isis medal of the Society of Arts for a drawing of a hunting horse, and at thirteen he was an exhibitor at the Academy of two paintings which are entered in the catalogue of 1815 as Nos. 443 and 584—"Portrait of a Mule" and "Portrait of a Pointer Bitch and Puppies," by Master E. Landseer, 33, Foley-street (Portland-place). In the immediate neighbourhood of this house then dwelt many eminent artists and literary celebrities, from some of whom the young artist doubtless derived much benefit and encouragement. Before this, though we have seen no notice of the fact, the family resided for some years at Maldon, in Essex. In Haydon's "Autobiography" it is mentioned that the elder Landseer brought his "boys" to Haydon to receive instruction. Authorities differ as to whether Edwin was included among the "boys;" but probably Haydon, and certainly Flaxman, advised him to draw from the Elgin marbles, then deposited at Burlington House. Haydon, we know, not less than Flaxman, appreciated the inestimable artistic value of the Phidian antiques better than most of their contemporaries; and it is to the study, whomsoever recommended it, of those remains that we should no doubt trace the origin of that masterly breadth of style so fully developed later in Sir Edwin's career, which was one of his best characteristics as an artist. We have also reason to believe that about the time of his connection with Flaxman he made some essays with the modelling tools; it is, at all events, a mistake to suppose that he had made no attempts at modelling before executing the lions of the Nelson Column.

In the summer of 1822, when only twenty years of age, Edwin Landseer established himself as a fashionable and popular artist with his "Fighting Dogs Getting Wind," which was exhibited in the rooms of the Society of Painters in Oil and Water Colours, and purchased by Sir George Beaumont, the acknowledged leader of the "connoisseurs" and "patrons" of that day. In the following year appeared two pictures of lions, in delineating the anatomy of which the young student is said to have been aided by witnessing the dissection of an old lion that had died in Exeter 'Change. "Ratcatchers," "Pointers—Soho," "The Larder Invaded," which won a premium of £150 at the British Institution; "The Cat's Paw," and the "Hunting of Chevy Chase" followed, and the year the last picture was exhibited (1826) Edwin Landseer was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. He was now twenty-four years old—the earliest age at which an artist is eligible for the honour of the Associateship. The only other artists who have obtained this distinction at the same age are Sir Thomas Lawrence and Mr. Millais. It was near this time that he removed into the cottage in St. John's-wood-road, where he resided till his death. This house he gradually converted into a handsome and artistic residence, always maintaining a certain seclusion there, though mixing freely in the courtly and fashionable society, in which he was always a great favourite. Six years later, in 1831, he was elected R.A.

From the date of his Associateship a large proportion of his subjects were drawn from the Highlands, a district which he visited for study and sport almost annually, till a few years before his death. It would be impossible within our limits to give a list of Sir Edwin's works. But the mention of the following among his principal pictures will suffice to recall his progress and the varied and extensive range of his power—familiar as they all are either directly or through the medium of the engravings which have diffused his works more widely probably than those of any other artist. The very titles of many of the works are like household words:—"The Chief's Return from Deerstalking," "Monkey who had seen the World" (1827), "Illicit Whisky Still in the Highlands," "A Fireside Party," now at South Kensington, the terriers in which are said to have been the original "Peppers and Mustards" described in Scott's "Guy Mannering" (1829), "High Life" and "Low Life," also at South Kensington (1831), "Poachers Deerstalking," "A Lassie herding Sheep," "Spaniels of King Charles's Breed," "A Jack in Office" (1833), "Suspense" "A Highland Dog rescuing Sheep," "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," now at Chatsworth, "The Drover's Departure," a scene in the Grampians, "The Tethered Rams," "Comical Dogs," all three at South Kensington, "Odin," a portrait of a Scotch deerhound, "The Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner" (1837), "There's Life in the Old Dog yet," "Dignity and Impudence" (South Kensington), in which the noble bloodhound that forms such a striking contrast to the pert little terrier is supremely grand. "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society" (1838), "Her Majesty's Favourite Dogs and Parrot," "The Return from Hawking," "A Highland Breakfast," and "Deer and Deerhounds in a Mountain Torrent" (1839).

Several of the works produced during the next ten years are not less popular, though generally less complete in execution than the preceding. "Laying Down the Law," "The Highland Shepherd's Home," "The Otter Speared," "The Sanctuary," "Coming Events Cast their Shadows before Them," "The Challenge," "Shoeing," "Time of Peace," "Time of War," "The Stag at Bay," "Alexander and Diogenes," "A Random Shot," and "A Dialogue at Waterloo," South Kensington. Among the pictures painted in 1851-60 are some subjects of a more ideal, elevated character, but usually flatter in effect technically, and less thoroughly wrought out. The scene from "The Midsummer Night's Dream"—"Titania, Bottom, and Fairies Attending"—(though the composition is almost an exact counterpart of a picture painted, we believe, previously by poor insane Dadd) is, however, one of Sir Edwin's happiest efforts. After this work, which appeared in 1851, and has been reproduced so exquisitely in mezzotint by Mr. Samuel Cousins, came "Night" and "Morning," "The Last Run of the Season," "Children of the Mist," "Saved!" (dedicated to the Humane Society), "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale," "Deerstalking," "The Maid and the Magpie," "Doubtful Crumbs," and the large important picture, "A Flood in the Highlands." The works executed since 1860 include "The Shrew Tamed," "The Fatal Duel," "Windsor Great Park," "Pensioners," "Man Proposes—God Disposes," "Prosperity" and "Adversity," "The Connoisseurs" (with the painter's own portrait), "Wild Cattle at Chillingham," "Her Majesty at Osborne in 1866," "Eagles Attacking the Swannery," "A Doctor's Visit to Poor Relations," and other more recently-exhibited pictures, which but inadequately sustain the artist's reputation. The lions in Trafalgar-square bear noble testimony to Sir Edwin's capacity as a sculptor, by their grand yet naturalistic style, if not otherwise. Sir Edwin executed innumerable private commissions for portraits of favourite animals; he also painted several portraits of human subjects. Apropos of the last, we may recall Sydney Smith's witty answer when Lord and Lady Holland desired him to sit to Landseer—"Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" The value of Sir Edwin's works and of the copyright of them has increased enormously. Pictures which were originally sold for one, two, or three hundred pounds, have fetched, or would now fetch, one, two, three, or more thousand; and copyrights have ranged from £100 for early works to £3000 for later works. It remains to add that to the nervous or mental disease under which Sir Edwin succumbed he had been a prey at intervals for many years. The honour of knighthood was conferred in 1850, he was awarded a large gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and he (as well as Mr. Maclise) declined the Presidency of the Royal Academy, offered to him first on the death of Sir Charles Eastlake.

This is hardly the occasion to attempt a critical estimate of Sir Edwin's art. It is, however, obvious that he addressed himself mainly to that love of animals and field sports which is a national trait; hence his popularity was perhaps greater with us than it would have been with any other nation. Courtly and fashionable influences are, however, seldom favourable to an artist. His animals had often a sleek, subdued self-consciousness, as though they had been prepared for a drawing-room inspection. The analogies they are made to present to human character and conduct are frequently beyond the possibilities of animal expressions and habits. Facts of natural history are ignored, as in the picture professing to represent the mode in which eagles would attack swans, and even the delineation of the red deer of Scotland fall short of satisfying the anatomist or naturalist. Sir Edwin's wild animals are not instinct with untamed, exuberant vitality, like those of Snyders; nor had he at command the vigorous handling, colour, and effect of the great Fleming. Sir Edwin's slatey, cold, flat, and thin colouring was his weak point, technically considered. Foreign critics estimate him as a designer, rather than as a painter. On the other hand, no painter of animal life can for a moment be compared to him for intelligent invention, for humour and its congenial pathos, for breadth, variety, and subtlety of observation. No painter has ever so widened and deepened our sympathies with the dumb creatures that minister so largely to our pleasures and necessities; no painter so well deserved the epithet he fairly won of the "Shakspeare of the Animal World."

We are much indebted to Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, for their permission to copy the engraved Portrait of Sir Edwin Landseer, as well as his picture of "The Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner," which is noticed in another page, and that of "Sir Edwin Landseer Modelling the Lions for Trafalgar-square," which last is from a chromolithograph. The portrait of Sir Edwin is that painted by himself and engraved by Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A. The copyright of the engraving is the property of Mr. Graves; the original was painted for the Prince of Wales.

FINE ARTS.

After nearly two more years of official obstruction the actual building of the New Law Courts is, it appears, about to begin. The cause of the last delay has been the desire of the Government—i.e., the First Commissioner—to reduce or "economise" on the estimated cost. This has been effected to the amount of £15,000; that is to say, the decorative portions of Mr. Street's design are to be impoverished to that amount, for, structurally considered, the design remains almost precisely the same. Meanwhile the country has been losing by way of interest on the purchase-money of the site, taxes, &c., £40,000 a year, to say nothing of the inconvenience and loss of retarding a much-needed public work.

Several improvements at Cambridge are in progress during the present vacation. Trinity Chapel has been renovated and decorated, the Fitzwilliam Museum has been enlarged, the Duke of Devonshire's building for experimental physics is nearly finished; the new buildings at King's College are completed, and so is the new wing at Trinity Hall.

Mr. J. Adams Acton, the sculptor, besides being engaged on a statue of Sir Titus Salt, which is to stand in front of the new Townhall, Bradford, is now erecting three monuments which he has executed for the mausoleum at Saltaire. The monuments are composed of costly marbles, with appropriate sculptural emblems, the principal of which is a colossal figure in alto-relievo of the Angel of the Resurrection.

Mr. G. W. Childs, the proprietor of the *Philadelphia Register*, has offered to defray the entire cost of erecting a memorial window to George Herbert and William Cowper in Westminster Abbey, in the chapel containing the monument to William Wordsworth. It is hardly necessary to add that the Dean of Westminster has accepted the generous offer.

In addition to the several stained-glass windows which have been inserted in the nine altars and south transept of Durham Cathedral, it is understood that the Freemasons of that city are about to place a window in the nine altars in memory of Mr. John Pawcett. Major Joicey and the Dean are also about to add stained windows to the south aisle.

The interior of the chapel of King's College, London, has been completed during the vacation, the works having been carried on under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. A very handsome reredos of marble and alabaster, with mosaics, has been erected; the apse and side walls painted in gold and colours by Messrs. Clayton and Bell; the stalls completed, and the organ greatly enlarged. The chapel is open to strangers every Sunday without orders of admission.

The Louvre has acquired a monument said to be unique in France, and of great interest in relation to the ancient manufacture of Limoges enamels. The monument represents Blanche de Champagne, wife of Jean, first Duke of Brittany, who died towards the end of the fourteenth century. The statue is recumbent, with joined hands, like most of the effigies of the time. What renders the statue of peculiar interest is that it was executed by Limoges enamellers of the fifteenth century. The whole is composed of numerous copper plaques worked in repoussé and fixed with nails on a wooden model. In certain parts the plaques are broken away, and thereby reveal the methods of fabrication employed by the artist-workmen. The statue was preserved in the ancient abbey of Hennebont, in Brittany.

The second annual exhibition in New York of drawings and sketches in water colours or simply black and white will be held, under the direction of the council of the National Academy, on Dec. 1. Works intended for exhibition must be sent to the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on Nov. 3 and 4.

Mr. Henry Bright, a landscape-painter of considerable repute, died recently at Ipswich. He was born at Saxmundham, in Suffolk, in 1814. The first part of his art-education was acquired, while he was principally employed as a dispensing chemist, from the Norwich school of painters—Crome, Cotman, Stark, Vincent, the elder Ladbroke, &c., among whom circumstances placed him early in life. Before long, however, he came to London and devoted himself exclusively to art. On one of his numerous Continental sketching trips he made the acquaintance of J. M. W. Turner, and an intimacy arose which subsisted till the death of the latter. Mr. Bright's landscapes are often remarkable for their sky effects: he excelled also in crayon drawings, and he was very successful as a teacher. He had resided at Ipswich a few years before his death.

Lord Leigh opened, on Monday, an exhibition of art and industry at Rugby, containing some fine specimens of the old masters, and in his address referred to the great benefits which had accrued to art and manufactures in this country from the Prince Consort's inauguration of such exhibitions. Mr. Newdegate, M.P., indorsed Lord Leigh's remarks. Art and industry, he observed, are to-day most happily combined. Art is the luxury of the intellect, and needs to be tempered by the exhibition of industry. Good taste, it has been observed, is good sense applied to little things, and the combination of the products of art and industry is honourable and gratifying to humanity. The possessors of art-treasures are fortunate in living in an age in which they can be exhibited without cost or risk, and thus afford enjoyment to those who, in other times, must have been deprived of that stimulus to good-fellowship which such exhibitions afford.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Oct. 6.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Austrian display at the Vienna Exhibition may be gained from the fact that not only have eight transversal galleries and fully one half of the eastern nave been set aside for her prodigious show, but that she occupies considerable space in the rotunda as well, besides many courts which have been covered in, and innumerable annexes that have been erected in the park with the view of housing one or other branch of her products or her industry. One long gallery is reserved exclusively for billiard-tables and pianofortes, both remarkable for their elegant shapes and rich ornamentation; and the latter especially noticeable for their rich, melodious tones and finely-graduated shades of expression. The best are those displayed by Herren Streicher, Erbar, Bosendorfer, and Promberger, the first named of whom exhibits a grand piano which, in point of brilliancy and sonority, and general excellence of construction, is entitled to be ranked among instruments of the very highest class. The handsome billiard-tables come from the establishments of Knill, Seifert, Pezrosta, and Zigula; but it is worthy of remark that in many instances the ornamental design seems to interfere with the comfort of the player.

Endless examples are displayed of that bent wood furniture for which Austria is so celebrated, principally chairs of beech-wood, cut into long pieces and bent by steaming them into the sometimes eccentric but generally graceful forms so many varieties of which are here presented to the visitor. The method of construction is simple enough. The ordinary chair has one piece for the back and back legs, one for the seat, one for a circular uniting bar, and two more for the front legs, the various pieces being solidly screwed together with pins and nuts. Some most elaborate specimens of twisted woodwork are exposed at Herren Thouet's stall, but the principle of construction remains the same. Among other Austrian exhibits of furniture one notices some extremely beautiful priedieu and triptyches by Leimer, the counterparts of those he displayed at Paris in 1867. Next come Kolt, Trem, and Levehemelder, with their elegant console and buhl tables; Callobia and Kreutzel, with their superb marqueterie; Kitschel, with his handsome iron bedsteads; Kramer, with his elaborately-carved walnut furniture; and Schenzel, with his highly-ornamental suites of chairs and sofas. In the Austrian nave are some magnificent carved bedsteads with the richest of hangings, offering charming harmonies and contrasts of colour, and other articles of furniture pertaining to the chamber à coucher, that are at once richly elegant and exquisitely graceful.

The Austrian display of plate and jewellery is, as I have already had occasion to remark, one of the finest of the Exhibition. At the entry of the Austrian glass court stands the resplendent stall of Lobmeyer, whose dessert services, with their épergnes and candelabra formed of a combination of silver and glass, are remarkably beautiful both in point of design and execution. His white flint glass, in a great variety of forms, is also in excellent taste and of admirable manufacture. Among the leading exhibitors of jewellery come Kockert, with his classical diamond coronets and handsome black pearl brooches; Michael Goldschmidt, with his priceless parures of diamonds and emeralds, and gorgeous birds of paradise in rubies and brilliants; Mayer Sons, with their Renaissance opal diadems and wreaths of diamond flowers; Hueber Sons, with their sprays of flashing vine-leaves and cascades of pearls and Grohmann, with his regal Bohemian rubies. Austrian gold and silver plate industry is worthily represented by Klenbosch, Bohm, Hanausch, and Dziedzinskis, whose surtouts and épergnes are of most artistic design and the perfection of manufacture.

Passing along the eastern nave one perceives in a recess on the right hand an elegant little pavilion, hung with blue silk and lighted by a stained-glass roof, in the centre of which one finds a lofty fountain, ornamented with garlands of flaxen fruit and flowers and adorned with bobbins and balls of twine. The water is successfully imitated by the flax which hangs over the upper basin, and streams, as it were, from the open mouths of the lions' heads which ornament the base of this singular structure, which is surmounted by a figure of Penelope bearing her distaff in her hand and patiently awaiting the return of the absent Ulysses. The Austrian section abounds, so to say, with eccentric trophies. In the rotunda a Corinthian temple, nearly twenty feet in height, made exclusively of stearine and wax candles, has been erected by the province of Styria; while in one of the transverse galleries will be found the statue of an ancient goddess of the Alemanni, cut or carved in cocoa-nut oil soap. Close at hand are saponaceous figures of Moravia and the goddess Flora, and a short way off a model of the lantern of Diogenes executed in white curd soap. Perched on a mock rock of mottled soap, and lying on a crimson cushion with gilt tassels, is a colossal Imperial crown, while at the further end

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of the same gallery will be found an ancient Roman wall, with appropriate buttresses and mouldings, built entirely of turf, and partially overgrown with artificial moss and ivy. Entering the clothing section, where the Viennese and provincial tailors have a profuse display, one is struck by a handsome case, from the top of which huge black and white bears, with extended fore-paws, grin ferociously at every passer-by; while below recline stuffed tigers and leopards guarding the raiments of fur which are exhibited behind the glass panes. Black foxes are to be seen climbing up the columns of the stall; others, which have already reached the top, peering over the summit in imitation of the observant bears.

In another section of the clothing department will be found a remarkably curious show of Dalmatian and Gallician costumes, which, being hung on poles with cross-pieces, look at a distance like so many men and women. "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," however, and, on approaching nearer, one discovers that there are no heads beneath the various Astrakan and other caps which surmount the poles on which the various garments are hung. The latter are for the most part of a masculine character, and consist of long cloaks and tight breeches covered with elaborate embroidery, short jackets with a profusion of buttons, baggy trousers with capacious pockets, coarsely-made shoes, and brilliantly-polished high-heeled boots. Some of the specimens of feminine attire that are to be seen here are richly embroidered with coloured braids and gold and silver cords, but the majority are quiet and simple.

Wertheim's iron safes, of which several specimens will be found in the Austrian court, enjoy a very high reputation, not merely in Austria, but all over the Continent. Their manufacturer, Baron von Wertheim, is at the head of one of the largest Viennese industrial establishments, and supplies the trade annually with upwards of 20,000 fireproof safes, the patent safety locks of which are remarkably ingenious. He has also a very extensive display of edge-tools, not far from which will be found a coloured view of the Danube and the new Vienna, displayed by the Imperial Commission, for the regulation of the course of the great Austrian stream. Aware of the splendid position occupied by Vienna, which lies close to the banks of the deep and voluminous Danube, Francis Joseph and his advisers have long favoured the scheme of converting the Austrian capital into a great commercial centre. For this purpose it has been proposed to amend the course of the river, to build a splendid suburb on its banks, with wharve, and docks, and entrepôts, and to construct innumerable barges and vessels, with the view of turning this natural channel of communication between Central Germany, Southern Europe, and the East into good account. The produce of Russia, Asia, Turkey, and the Danubian provinces would then be sent in large quantities to Vienna, which could not fail to become one of the greatest commercial marts of the world.

Discontent prevails among British exhibitors who have been awarded medals for progress at the note prefixed to the official list of prizes issued by the British Commission, which quotes an obsolete resolution of the President's council setting forth that all the medals were to have the same rank and value. They complain that no such note prefaces the official list of awards published by the Imperial Commission from which the British list was compiled. This is, indeed, not to be wondered at, considering that subsequent to the resolution above mentioned the Austrian Exhibition authorities accepted the unanimous decision of the jurors of the twenty-six classes to the effect that medals for progress were to rank next to diplomas of honour, and medals for merit after medals for progress. In this light all the other commissions have regarded them.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Lady Byron, who died, on Aug. 20, at Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, was proved, on the 25th ult., by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Byron and the Hon. and Rev. William Byron, the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £5000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her daughters, and the residue she gives to her said two sons.

The confirmation under seal of the Commissariat of Wigton, dated Sept. 17, 1873, of the will and codicil of the Right Hon. Randolph, Earl of Galloway, Baron Stewart of Garlies, was sealed at the Principal Registry, London, on the 3rd inst., the personal effects in England and Scotland being sworn under £40,000. The deceased died at Galloway House, Wigtonshire, Jan. 2 last. The accepting executor-nominate is Sir Walter Rockliffe Farquhar, Bart.

The will of the late Francis Cæsar Braun, of Holly Lodge, West Derby, near Liverpool, who died at his estate, near Bingen, on the Rhine, has been proved by his brother-in-law, Philip Blessig, and Augustus F. Brandt, the trustees and executors therein named, the personalty in this country being sworn under £300,000. The testator, by his will, after giving certain annuities, devises and bequeaths all his property, both in this country and abroad, to his trustees and executors upon trust to divide it equally between all his children.

The will of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, formerly of The Boltons, Brompton, but late of No. 44, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, was proved, on the 26th ult., by Michael Wills and Nathaniel Warner Bromley, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths the residue of her property as her sister, Lucy Hutchison, shall appoint, and, in default of and until such appointment, to the said Lucy Hutchison for life, and at her death to her nieces, Eliza and Caroline Hutchison.

The will of Lieutenant-General Arthur Cunliffe Pole, Colonel of the 63rd Regiment, who died at his residence, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, Aug. 21, was proved, on the 23rd ult., by Philippa Maria Pole (the relict) and Edward Septimus Codd, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his widow a legacy of £500, and to Mr. Codd £100; and bequeaths the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death to his three children, Arthur Charles Pole, Florence Amy Cole, and Philippa Matilda Pole.

The will of Thomas Buck, of Bradford, Yorkshire, was proved, at the District Registry, Wakefield, on Aug. 25, by Joseph Hill and Edward Hirst Wade, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to the Bradford Eye and Ear Infirmary £250; to the Bradford Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary, and the Bradford Fever Hospital or House of Recovery, £500 each; and to Crossley's Orphanage, Halifax, £2000, all free of legacy duty. Subject to various other legacies and annuities, testator gives the residue of his personalty to his son Charles Frederick; he also gives him all his real estate.

The will and codicil of Mr. Edward Gosnell, late of No. 18, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, Islington, were proved on the 19th ult., by John Kaye and Edward Gosnell (the son), the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife a residence and his furniture absolutely, and the income of £6000 for life; the residue he bequeaths to his children.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

B. D. B., M.A., and Others.—In Problem No. 1543 we certainly do not see why mate should not be given as well by 1. *R takes P*, &c., as by 1 *K to Q 4th*.

R. D. T.; H. H. HANMER; J. L., Shoeburyness; G. M. BRODY.—Is it possible you can fail to see that, in Problem 1542, if Black take the Kt or Queen, White gives checkmate *next move!* As a mate in one move is too profound for you, try the following, by Mr Shinkman, of Michigan:—

White: K at K B 3rd, Q at Q Kt 4th, B at K 4th, Kts at K B 8th and Q R 8th, Ps at Q 6th, Q Kt 7th, and Q R 7th.

Black: K at Q B 3rd, B at K sq, Ps at K Kt 7th, K B 2nd, and Q 4th.

In this position, *according to the composer*, White mates without making a move!

J. J. HISSEY, R. D. T., M. P., Zoo, DEVONPORT.—Received, with thanks.

HARRY DEBB.—An easy mate in two moves.

D. M. TWAITE.—Quite right.

HIRAM, Newport; CHESSWOMAN.—Correspondents who write for information should not write anonymously. Send your names and addresses (not for publication), and we will with pleasure answer your inquiries, if we can.

W. H. A.—The key move is 1. *Kt to K 4th*. After that all is plain sailing.

H. R., Piccadilly.—No such position occurred in the game. You have copied the moves incorrectly.

DRUSUS.—Like you, we have received no copy of Mr. Reichhelm's *Chess Record* for the last month. We should be sorry to find that so interesting a chronicle of American chess had expired from want of encouragement.

J. W. R., Toronto.—Many thanks. The solution was in fault, not the problem. You have now put it all right.

C. W. M. DALE.—No. 40 has been marked for insertion.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1543 have been received from D. D.—S. F. H. Faversham—L. L.—W. H. Carlyon—R. W. D.—A. A.—W. F. Mayo—E. R. T.—R. March Berwick—M.—H. D. and B.—Inach—Morgan Torlie—East Marden—C. Duke—T. W. of Canterbury—J. C. Moore—J. Bale of Otley.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1544 by S. F. H. Faversham—M. P.—G. S. Ravenna—Chicago—L. L.—E. D. Way—M. D.—Sadina and Jotram—E. B. G.—F. H. of Mona Owlch—E. K.—The Busy Bee—Sindbad—J. Allaire—Tony and Tiny—Swanmore School—Quito—Joseph Janion—E. Frau of Lyons—W. N. Carlyon—H. B. S.—Barrow Hedges—O. Vessler—J. N. K.—C. D. L.—R. Firbank and C. A. Mueller—W. V. G. D.—A. A.—W. Acton—Amphictyon—A. Wood—W. D. Gilbert—J. Bugby—H. H. Hanmer—Mandrak—W. Lewis Wood—T. Wilson Morris—W. Airey—R. D. T.—H. See—Aristotle—A. Sallantyre—Tarlie—T. W., Canterbury—H. Ree—D. E. M. Callander—F. R. Rapp of Munich—E. H. N. V.—Retford—L. W. Stapleton—J. C. Moore—J. Bale of Otley.

*** The answers to very many correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1545.

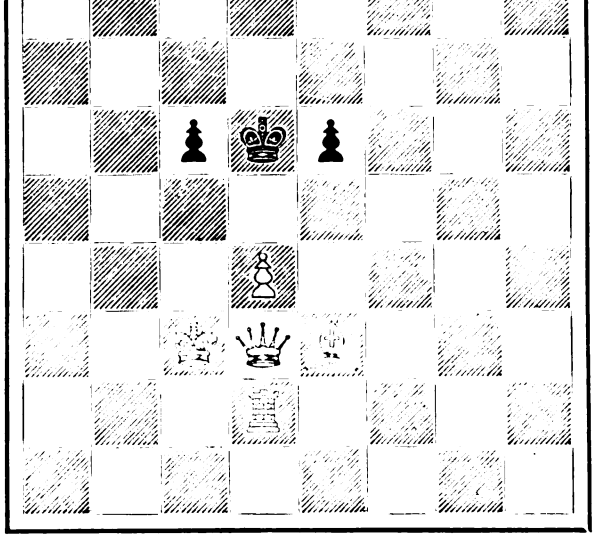
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 8th	P to K 4th*	3. Q to Q Kt 7th	Any move
2. Q to K R sq (ch)	Kt to K R 6th (best)	4. Q gives mate.	

*1.	Kt to K 5th (ch)	3. Q to K R sq	Any move
2. B takes Kt	Any move	4. Q gives mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1546.

By Mr. J. RYALL, M.B., Hamilton. A Canadian Prize Problem.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

The following Game in the above Tourney was played between Messrs. STEINITZ and BIRD.—(*K's Kt's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Another capricious step. This time a fatal one.	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	22. P takes B	Q to K Kt 5 (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd	23. K to R 2nd	P to K 5th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K R 5th (ch)	24. Kt to K Kt 5th	
5. K to B sq	P to Q 3rd	The rest of the game is played with admirable spirit and originality by White	
6. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 5th	24.	Q takes P (ch)
7. Q B takes P	Q to K B 3rd	25. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
8. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	26. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt takes Q P
9. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd	27. Q to K B sq	Q R to K B sq
10. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	28. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd
11. Kt takes B	Kt to Q 2nd	29. P takes Kt	
12. K to Kt sq	B to K Kt 6th	A good move; as clever and bold as it was unexpected.	
At this point Mr. Bird's game is the better one, owing to the restrained position of his adversary's King and K's Rook.		29.	R takes Q
13. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	30. K R takes R	R to K B sq
14. B to Q 3rd	B to K B 5th	31. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
15. B to K B 2nd	P to K R 4th	32. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
16. P to K R 4th	Castles Q's side	33. R to K B sq	Q to K sq
17. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	34. R to K B 7th	
This strikes us as a worse than useless move. But eccentricities of this kind are not unfrequent in Mr. Bird's play.		The *coup de grace!* If P takes B, then obviously follows R to Q B 7th (ch) and mate, or the winning of Black's Queen next move.	
18. P to K 5th	Q to K 3rd	34.	Kt to Q 2nd
19. Q to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd	35. B to K B sq	Kt to K B 3rd
20. R to K sq	Kt to Q B 3rd	36. R to Q B 7th (ch),	
21. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes K P	and Black resigns.	

Another Game in the Vienna Tourney.—(*King's Bishop's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal).	WHITE (Dr. Meitner).	BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal).	WHITE (Dr. Meitner).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Queen, as it will be found that she has no means of escape.	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16.	Q takes K B
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	17. P takes Q	P to K B 4th
4. K to B sq	P to Q 4th	18. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
5. B takes P	P to K Kt 4th	19. Kt to K R 5th	B to K 3rd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	20. P to Q B 4th	B to Q 3rd
7. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	21. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
8. K to Kt sq	P to K Kt 5th	22. K to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
9. Kt to K sq	Kt to K B 3rd	23. K Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	24. Kt takes B	K R to K sq
11. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 6th	25. K takes P	P takes P
12. P to Q 4th	P to K B 7th (ch)	26. R to Q R 6th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
The combination of which this is the beginning is very ingenious. Unfortunately it is not sound; but it leads to some pretty positions and a battling game.		27. R to Q R 5th	B to Q 2nd
13. K takes P	Kt takes P (ch)	28. P takes P	Kt takes P
14. Kt takes Kt	P to Kt 6th (ch)	29. R to Q B 5th	Kt to Q 3rd
15. K to K 3rd	Q takes Q	30. K to B 3rd	R to K Kt sq
At the first glance, Dr Meitner appears to have carried everything before him victoriously, and his poor opponent to have lost his Queen, and, as a natural consequence, the game. Looking nearer, however, we find that Mr. Rosenthal purposely allowed his Queen to be won, foreseeing that he must win the adverse Queen in return, and, after the exchange, have the better game.		31. Kt to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd
		32. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to B 3rd
		33. B takes K R P	B to Q 4th (ch)
16. P to Q B 3rd		34. K to B 4th	R takes Kt P
This forces Dr. Meitner to sacrifice the		35. K R to Q B sq	Kt to K 5th
		36. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt takes b
		37. P takes Kt (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
		38. Q R to Q B 2nd	R to Q Kt sq
		39. R takes R	B takes R
		40. R to Q R sq	R takes P
		41. R takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
		42. K takes P	R to Q Kt 5th
		43. K to B 6th	R takes P
		44. R to R 8th (ch)	Resigns.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Mr. Robert K. Douglas contributes to the October number of the *Popular Science Review* an article on "The Progress of Science in China"—a subject which is now engaging much attention in European countries. Mr. Douglas says though the Chinese have neither adopted railways nor established telegraphs, yet that many of the most thoughtful men of the empire have been of late carefully comparing the state of scientific knowledge in China with that existing in Europe, and he adds that, since the close of the Ming dynasty, in 1644, there has been less indisposition than before that time to the introduction of foreign innovations. It appears from historical records that a considerable amount of native scientific knowledge existed in China in very early times. In the time of the Emperor Yao (B.C. 2300) an astronomical board existed, the members of which were employed in watching the motions of the heavenly bodies, in marking the solstices and equinoxes, and in forming the imperial calendar. In the Chow-Pi, a work on trigonometry, of the date 1100 B.C., a great advance is exhibited in the knowledge of mathematical principles. But after this time, up to the accession of the Yuen dynasty (A.D. 1280-1368), science declined, and its followers were persecuted. With the accession of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1368) the reign of darkness again began. But when the Jesuit missionaries appeared in China they gained high honour and appreciation from their scientific attainments. Latterly various scientific works of celebrity in Europe have been translated into Chinese, among which may be mentioned "Bourne's Catechism of the Steam-Engine," the woodcuts in which have been very creditably reproduced by native artists. A translation department has been established at the arsenal at Shanghai, presided over by Mr. Fryer, for translating into Chinese the most valuable English works; and many evidences are being given of the determination of the Chinese to imitate the example of the Japanese in availing themselves of the best resources of Western science. For some time past arsenals have been established at Tien-Tsin, Nanking, and Foochow, and subsequently a dockyard for the production of ships of war, an arsenal for the production of large and small arms, and a gunpowder manufactory have been established at Shanghai, now become the most important port in the empire. Tools and managers for these establishments have been sent out from England by Messrs. Bourne and Co., of London, and we believe the whole are now in active operation. Telegraphic communication between England and Shanghai has existed for a considerable time, and quite recently a concession, we understand, has been given for connecting Shanghai with Woosung by railway.

At the opening of the schools of University College Hospital Professor Erichsen stated that the use of the knife in surgery had reached its limit, and that professional solicitude was now devoted to the substitution of milder expedients. He illustrated this doctrine by the use of electricity in aneurism, by the treatment of deformities by the galvanic ecraseur, and by the history of operations for the stone. We believe that the power and value of galvanism as a remedial agent is still very imperfectly apprehended by medical men.

In designing the Devastation a considerable advance was made upon previous ironclads; but in this, as in previous cases, the Admiralty has only come up to the co-existing power of perforation of artillery, instead of giving a safe margin for the probable advance of the next few years. The 35-ton gun can perforate the 14-in. plates of the turrets of the Devastation; whereas if only one turret had been employed 24 in. thick the vessel would not have cost more, and would have been secure against perforation for several years to come.

In the *Archiv für Mikrosc. Anatomie*, Herr Grimm describes the reproduction of bacteria and vibriones from his own observations. He has noticed their congregation and fissiparous multiplication, and has also seen leucocytes breaking up into granular matter, which ultimately took the form of bacteria.

Recent investigations by M. Cornu on the velocity of light fix it at 298,500 kilometres per second, which is almost identical with the velocity ascertained by Foucault, and corresponds closely with the value obtained by the solar parallax.

In a late number of the *Chemical News* it is stated that if paper coated with gum be mixed with bichromate of potash, and be exposed to light, the gum will be rendered insoluble even in boiling water. Glue becomes insoluble more rapidly than gum.

Brown gelatine may be bleached by dissolving it in water so as to make a solution of the consistence of syrup, and filtering through wood charcoal, with 25 per cent of animal charcoal. The solution requires 4 per cent of the charcoal mixture. When bleached it is to be evaporated to the proper consistence for solidification.

The October number of the *Popular Science Review* contains an article by Mr. Proctor, entitled "News from Jupiter," in which he states that by observation the depth of the Jovian clouds cannot be less than one hundred miles, and if it be supposed that the atmosphere of Jupiter has the composition of our own, and that the pressure at the upper part of his cloud layer is not less than the pressure above the highest of our cumulus clouds, then it will follow that, taking into account the greater depth of atmosphere and the greater attraction of the planet than exists in the case of the earth, the Jovian atmosphere will have a greater density than ours at the sea level in the proportion of a number containing sixteen figures. This being a monstrous supposition, Mr. Proctor concludes that both the mass and the atmosphere of Jupiter are expanded and rarefied by internal heat.

The *Journal of Science* for October contains an article entitled "What Determines Molecular Motion? the Fundamental Problem of Nature," in which the conclusions published a year ago by Mr. James Croll are recapitulated and advocated. It has been pretty well agreed by physicists that all the growth and change which we see around us are due to the operation of force. But no one has yet been able to specify the cause which determines the direction in which the force acts or what directs it. Mr. Croll establishes the law that a force cannot determine the direction of a force; and hence, to say that everything springs from force is only tantamount to saying that everything is built up of matter, which in no way accounts for the forms which matter assumes. The fundamental hypothesis of the evolutionists is that the whole world, living and not living, is the result of the mutual interaction, according to definite laws, of the forces possessed by the molecules of which the primitive nebulosity of the universe was composed. But the difficulty has been to determine the reason why some parts of this nebulosity assumed one form and other parts another form. This difficulty will be to a great extent surmounted if to the idea of force we add the idea of resistance, and form will result from the operation of force in the line of least resistance. Thus, in the basaltic columns of Staffa or the Giant's Causeway, the stones assumed a hexagonal shape, because the contraction, on cooling, involved cracking, and, the substance being homogeneous, the cracking took place in the line of least resistance, or in that line in which there was the least cracking to do. The bee makes its cells hexagonal, because that form involves the least expenditure of wax. In like manner, cracking hexagonally involves the least expenditure of force.

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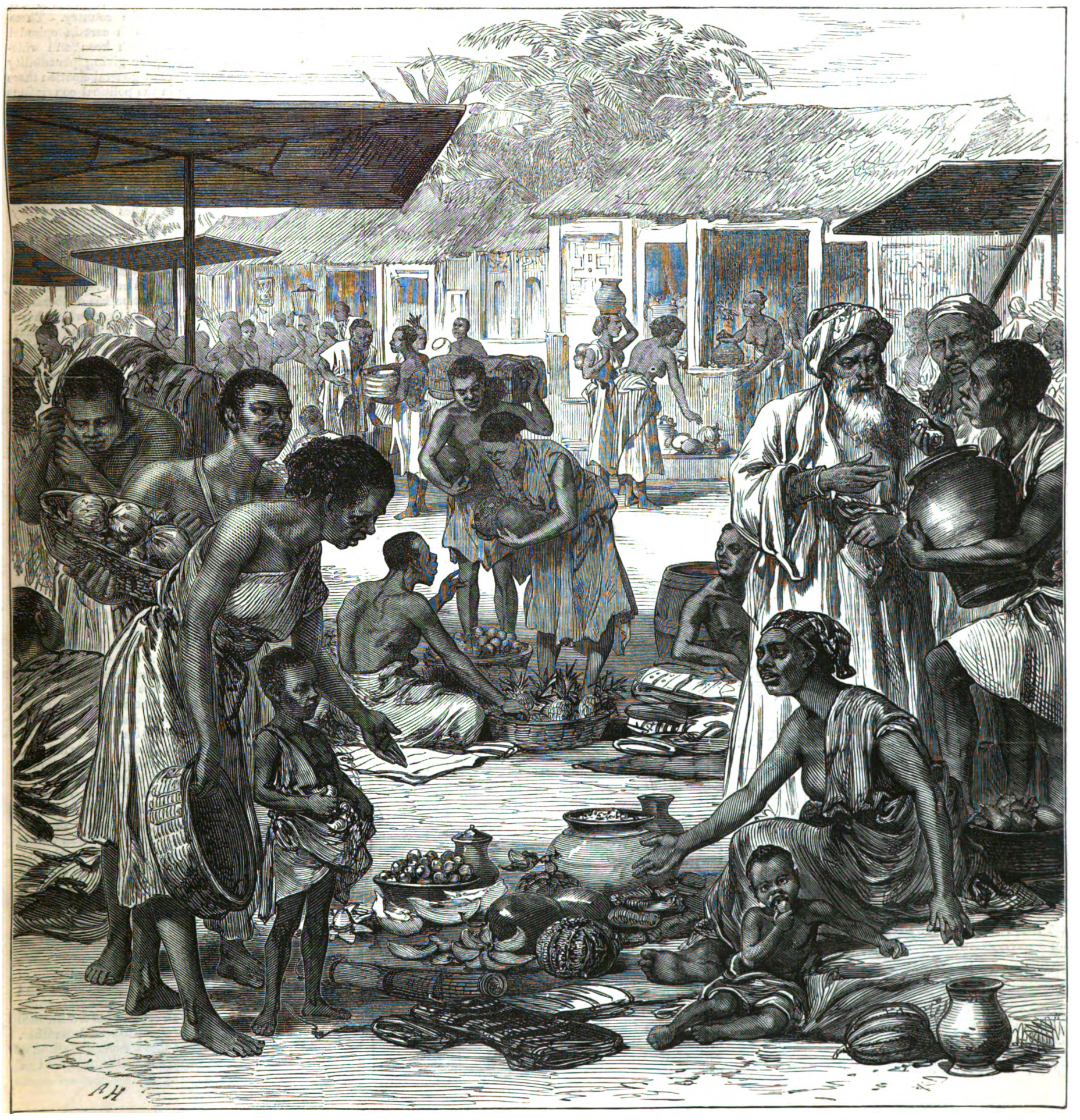
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1781.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE MARKET-PLACE AT COOMASSIE.

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BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at 50, Grosvenor-street, W., Lady Augusta Smart, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, Viscount Walden to Julia, daughter of Keith Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth.

On April 19, at St. James's Church, Sydney, N.S.W., by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, William Hogarth, of Balgownie, Queensland, to Ann Cunningham, eldest daughter of Robert R. C. Robertson, of Wellington Vale, New England.

On the 15th inst., at Quiddenham, Norfolk, Mr. Ernest Noel, eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, to Lady Augusta Keppel, youngest daughter of Earl Albemarle.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at 75, Portsdown-gardens, W., Charles Frederick Weber, Esq., in his 66th year.

On the 9th ult., at Madras, Johanna Josephine, the dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Vizard, Madras Staff Corps, and youngest daughter of the late H. R. Oswald, Esq., F.S.A., of Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 35 years.

On the 15th inst., at Moat House, Welling, Mary, the beloved wife of Thomas Pacey Birts, of Woolwich and Welling. Friends please accept this intimation.

On the 15th inst., at Wilton Villa, Campden-hill, Jeremiah Little, in his 68th year.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Scott, Prebendary, Head Master of Westminster School; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, Vicar of Battersea.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.
Savoy, closed.
Temple Church, probably 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple: 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Newmarket Races, Houghton Meeting.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

New moon, 10.55 a.m.
Bristol Musical Festival, noon, Haydn's "Creation"; 8 p.m., miscellaneous selection.
Royal Humane Society, committee, 2 p.m.
Ross Agricultural, Cattle, and Poultry Show.
Royal Toxophilite Society: Extra Target.
University College of Wales, general meetings at Aberystwith, 3 and 7 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Crystal Palace: opera ("Lily of Killarney"), 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Pharmaceutical Society, special general meeting, noon.
Bristol Musical Festival, noon, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" 8 p.m., miscellaneous selection.
Public Meeting at the Mansion House respecting Hospital Sunday, 1874.
Oxford Union Society, fifteenth anniversary (the Lord Chancellor in the chair).

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.

Bristol Musical Festival, noon, Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" (first time) and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang;" 8 p.m., Rossini's "Stabat Mater," &c.
Crystal Palace: opera at 3 p.m.; great fireworks; Mr. Brock's benefit.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Southwell Agricultural Society Show.
Bristol Musical Festival, noon, Handel's "Messiah."
Pharmaceutical Society, Election of Annuitants, noon.
Architectural Association, conversazione, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Annual Balaclava Dinner, at Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m. (Lord George Paget in the chair).
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.
Thames Sailing Club, Surbiton match.
Crystal Palace: Fourth Saturday Concert.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
October 8	29·760	43·0	40·0	90	7	37·1	48·8	SW. WNW.	76	·015
9	29·804	45·1	41·8	89	6	31·3	54·3	WNW. SSW.	389	·030
10	29·758	50·7	43·5	90	9	44·5	64·4	SSW. WSW.	500	·000
11	29·775	59·2	52·7	80	9	57·3	62·7	SSW. SW.	401	·415
12	29·636	51·1	50·9	99	10	49·8	57·6	WNW. E. S.	150	·993
13	29·595	48·5	44·2	86	7	46·6	52·7	NW. W.	113	·000
14	29·899	45·1	36·7	75	2	39·0	53·1	SW. W.	82	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·738	29·892	29·749	29·804	29·754	29·578	29·897
Temperature of Air	47·8°	44·8°	49·1°	50·2°	50·2°	49·2°	47·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	45·8°	43·0°	57·8°	56·8°	49·7°	47·2°	44·4°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	ENE.	NW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 27	1 15	1 30	1 45	2 0	2 15	2 30	2 43	2 58	3 15	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 15

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	Oct. 30.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	——	Nov. 30.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	——	——
Duke of Lancaster	3015	——	——
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Sailed.

The Duke of Argyll is intended to leave the Victoria Dock about Oct. 30. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers only, 40 gs., 50 gs., and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY. The next Term begins on MONDAY, OCT. 20; and Madame Sainton-Dolby will receive Candidates for Admission at her residence, 7, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, on Saturday, Oct. 18, from Ten to One o'Clock. Prospectuses can be had on application at Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

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Bach's Christmas Oratorio.	Handel's Israel in Egypt.	Hiller's Song of Victory.
Bach's Passion (St. Matthew).	Rossini's Stabat Mater.	Gounod's Gallia.
Mendelssohn's Elijah.	Mendelssohn's Lobgesang.	And
Haydn's Creation.	Macfarren's Outward Bound.	Mendelssohn's St. Paul.

The Concerts will take place on the following dates:—
1873: Thursday, Oct. 30; Thursday, Nov. 13; Thursday, Nov. 27; Monday, Dec. 15; Wednesday, Dec. 24. 1874: Thursday, Jan. 8; Thursday, Jan. 22; Thursday, Feb. 5; Wednesday, Feb. 18; Thursday, March 5; Thursday, March 19.

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Loges (to hold Eight Persons) ..	£21 0 0	Amphitheatre Stalls	£3 3 0
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Boxes (Upper Tier)	10 10 0	Balcony Stalls	1 10 0

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WAGNER SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SIX ORCHESTRAL and CHORAL CONCERTS, FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14, Dec. 12, Jan. 23, Feb. 13, March 13, April 10. Conductor, Mr. E. Dannreuther. Subscription for the series—Stalls, £2 2s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—MORNING PERFORMANCE on MONDAY, NOV. 10. ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.—Triumphant success of "Antony and Cleopatra," unanimously pronounced by the public press to be the grandest and most gorgeous spectacle ever witnessed on the stage of Old Drury.—On MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week, will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Rignold, Dolman, J. Morris, Byron, Ford, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames Banks, E. Stuart, Melville, Adelina Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, entitled THE STRAIGHT TIP. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, her Majesty's Attorney-General, told his constituents, a few days ago, that the present Parliament has yet two years to run before it will complete its term of legal existence, and that the Government has no desire to bring it to a premature close. Associating this statement with the elections which have recently taken place in Bath and Taunton, and with that which will, in all human probability, be formally concluded to-day at Birmingham, there is opened up to us a wide field for interesting speculation. We have no intention of deviating from our customary rule by treating the subject in a party sense. We do not, indeed, pretend even to conjecture what will be the effect upon either the "ins" or "outs" of the House of Commons, should the present Parliament continue its labours for two more Sessions. The prospect may be glanced at in a far broader light—namely, that of the general interests of the country. We start, therefore, upon the assumption, which we must admit may at any time be set aside by facts, that it will be the duty of the present Parliament to employ its best energies, its sagacity, and its patriotism for two more years in trying to give legislative expression to the thoughts, convictions, and desires of the people of the United Kingdom, on those questions of the day in the settlement of which, one way or another, the will of the majority may make itself felt.

It may be held, we think, to be matter of congratulation that there is no reason for anticipating a precipitate appeal to the sense of the country. A general election, it is true, is one of those necessities imposed upon us by the constitution of the realm. It is not without its uses simply as a process. It stimulates political thought and sentiment, and affords scope for the exercise of the best and noblest functions of genuine patriotism. But it must be freely admitted that it has also disagreeable and deteriorating accompaniments, which it is to be feared, at least if we are to take the verdict of experience, are inseparable from it. The troubling of the waters may be the condition of new life; but, apart from that result, it is seldom desired for its own sake. A general election rouses into activity some of the worst, as well as the best, of human passions. Whilst it lasts it interrupts and well-nigh paralyses the ordinary and habitual progress of commercial life. It concentrates all national thought upon itself. It generates an influence which is irresistibly contagious, and which, during its continuance, exercises an ascendancy over every other influence. It excites a kind of social fermentation which sensibly affects—not always for good—every single particle of the body politic. We are all more or less aware of this. We all more or less shrink from its recurrence. We submit to the necessity when it overtakes us as we submit to a surgical operation indispensable to a renewal of health and vigour; but we are not sorry to have the day of our trial postponed to the utmost limits consistent with our conformity to constitutional law and constitutional needs. It is one of those processes which we like to be deferred until a necessity for undergoing it actually arises, and the less frequent and the less sudden that necessity is the better pleased we are.

But there is something in the existing political condition of the country which disposes us to accept with increased satisfaction the probability that Parliament will fill up the term of its legal existence. There is no sufficient ground for the belief that, in the main, it has ceased to represent the mind of the country. Three months ago, when dissatisfaction with certain episodal blunders of the Government was both keen and widespread, reasons were not wanting for giving plausibility to the conclusion that since the last general election there had occurred a serious change in the political convictions and desires of the people. It does not appear to be generally entertained now that such a change has taken place as would render the representation by Parliament of the views of constituencies an incorrect exposition of them on the whole. Here and there, it may be confessed, there is a wide discrepancy between a member and his electors, in regard to some topics. An appeal to the constituent bodies might possibly issue in results which would appreciably modify the tone of the House of Commons in regard to them. But, looking at the matter on a broad and national scale, there seems to be no conclusive evidence that the course pursued by the present Parliament has misinterpreted the will of the nation, or that the nation has deliberately adopted conclusions at variance with those which have governed the legislation of the last five years. What has been done has been done mostly in accordance with the public opinion of the times, and in what may be done hereafter there is no general desire that the action of Parliament should be reversed. Any argument, therefore, for an immediate election, in the absence of a special necessity for resorting to one, must be regarded as devoid of adequate force. If the country is not intent upon altering the present direction of its policy, there can be no necessity for plunging it into the turmoil of a general election.

There is one more feature of the political condition of the times which tends to augment our satisfaction with the continued existence for some time longer of the present Parliament. It can hardly be denied that there is no commanding question just now before the public which would justify an appeal to the constituencies of the United Kingdom. In this country—happily, we think, for its population—all important political changes have to ripen in public opinion before they are likely to receive legislative sanction. There are no questions of magnitude which as yet have reached that stage of maturity in the political convictions of the constituencies which can be more suitably and safely referred to them for immediate decision than at some future time. Precipitate legislation usually turns out in the end to be barren legislation. The one great distinction between the Parliamentary action of the British people and that of several Continental nations is, that it is never followed by reaction, because it never greatly outruns public opinion. Questions of policy which require to be referred to the decision of the constituent bodies are usually mooted, expounded, discussed, resolved upon, both by the press and by the people, a long time before they are finally dealt with by the Legislature. It is well that it should be so. It may do something to retard the development of political and national life; but, at least, it ensures to it a natural, in place of an artificial, expansion. It cannot be said, we think, that any policy of great moment has now attained a stage which requires that it should be submitted to the judgment and will of the electors. We have yet to see what measures will be laid before the country by her Majesty's Government. We shall be better prepared to pronounce a verdict upon them after they have been formally propounded and thoroughly discussed. Just at present there is nothing before us upon which to deliver an opinion but a difference of general profession between one party and another. Who will be disposed to lament that a general election is not to be taken upon so vague and indefinite a field of strife?

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It is not to be concealed that speculations such as these may be suddenly swept away by unforeseen accident. Two years more may complete the legal term of the existing Parliament, but who can guarantee that it will live to the close of its appointed time? "Three score years and ten" constitute the normal period of human life; but what an infinitude of causes there are that cut it short or prematurely extinguish it. Glad as we may be that there is no immediate prospect of passing through the ordeal of a general election, it would, nevertheless, savour of unwisdom to take for granted that the prospect will be realised. For the present, the quietude of the hour appears likely to be maintained unbroken for some time to come. Let the country enjoy as it may what it has, and hold itself prepared for what the future may unfold.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty gave a ball on Tuesday week to the servants, tenantry, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales, and Prince John of Glücksburg were present, and also the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and their children, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor received invitations to be present at the dance. On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle for the Royal cottage on the Glassalt Shiel, Loch Muich, where her Majesty and the Princess remained until Saturday, and then returned to Balmoral. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Marshall Lang, D.D., of the Barony church, Glasgow, officiated. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince John of Glücksburg. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked to the Manse and called upon the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, afterwards drove to Tillypronie, and visited Sir John and Lady Clark. Mr. and Mrs. George Forbes of Newe and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her accustomed walking and driving exercise. The Queen has sent to Rothesay four Sardinian sheep from Balmoral as a present to the Marquis of Lorne. Lady Waterpark has left Balmoral. The Countess of Erroll and the Hon. Mary Pitt have arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at the last deer-drive of the season, on Saturday last, in Invercauld Forest, where Colonel Farquharson had assembled a large and distinguished company. Twenty-five stags were brought down, some of which fell to the rifle of Viscountess Folkestone. On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service at Crathie church. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, and Prince John of Glücksburg left Abergeldie Castle for the south. The Royal party drove to Ballater, where a guard of honour of the 78th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Kirwan, was drawn up at the railway station. The Royal travellers proceeded by special train to Aberdeen, where the Earl of Kintore, Mr. Farley Leith, M.P., and other gentlemen, greeted their Royal Highnesses. The journey was resumed shortly after twelve o'clock, and Perth was reached at a quarter to three o'clock, when tea was served in the state saloon to the Princess and her children. The journey was afterwards continued to Edinburgh, where Colonel Farquharson (who had travelled in the train) took leave of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Lord Provost and the principal civic authorities of the city, by Sir George Harvey, and the Hon. B. F. Primrose. The Royal travellers dined at the Clarendon Hotel, and resumed the journey south, viâ the east coast, at eight o'clock. The Prince proceeded to York, passing the night at the chambers of the Yorkshire Club, of which his Royal Highness is a member. The Princess and her children, with Prince John of Glücksburg, continued the route to London, and arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday morning. The Prince left York the same morning on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough at Londesborough Park. Lord Londesborough met his Royal Highness at Selby. The Prince will visit Newmarket during the Houghton Meeting. His Royal Highness will be the guest of Mr. H. Chaplin. The Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg went to the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening. Her Royal Highness has driven out daily.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein are the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Inverary Castle. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne are also at the castle.

Prince Arthur went to Drury-Lane Theatre on Saturday evening.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Monday from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough at Londesborough Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck arrived at Vienna on Thursday week en route for Styria, on a visit to the Duke of Teck's father.

Princess Bariatinski has left Thomas's Hotel for Rome.

The Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild have returned to Great Cumberland-place from Sweden.

The betrothal of the Duke of Hamilton to Lady Mary Montagu, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, was formally celebrated by the Grand Ducal Court at Baden on the 9th inst.

Two gun-boats—the Ant and the Cuckoo—built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, for the Admiralty, were successfully tried upon the Mersey on Wednesday. Each is to be supplied with an 18-ton gun.

The Right Hon. Edmund Hammond, having completed a period of fifty years in the public service, has resigned the office of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he has held since April 10, 1854; and Lord Tenterden has been appointed to succeed him.

A memorandum, which is the result of twelve years' experience as the superintendent of Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, has been written by Dr. Sheppard, who attributes from 25 to 40 per cent of insanity to alcoholic drinks, which he alleges are flavoured with poisonous matters.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday the directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount from five to six per cent.

Mr. Charles H. Piesse, F.C.S., has been appointed public analyst for the Strand district.

The *City Press* states that Mrs. Munro, for a long time a pensioner and inmate of the Goldsmiths' Company's Almshouses, East Acton, died last week, in the 102nd year of her age.

The prizes offered by the Turners' Company for excellence of workmanship were, on Monday, distributed at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor.

At Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday evening, the annual dinner of the Anglo-Belgian Fund took place, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

A fire was discovered early on Wednesday morning in the stables attached to the Bishop of London's palace at Fulham, which was, however, extinguished without any damage being done to the main building.

A young married man applied, last week, to the Islington guardians for admission into the workhouse, and, when asked why he wanted to be admitted, said his wife had deserted him. On being asked how many children he had, he said one, which his wife had taken with her. He was admitted.

The London Ladies' Educational Association opened its sixth session at University College this week for evening lectures, and for morning courses on Oct. 27. For the session about to open seventeen classes in thirteen subjects are offered to ladies, besides the teaching in the Fine-Art School.

The Royal Academy has decided to pay a deserved tribute to the memory of Sir Edwin Landseer. At the approaching winter exhibition of old masters space will be set apart for the works of the great animal-painter, and those who possess examples of his art are invited to contribute to the collection.

Sir E. Watkin's correspondence with the Metropolitan Board of Works relative to the completion of the Inner Circle Railway has resulted in his being informed that the board decline to reopen the question, and adhere to the view expressed by the Parliamentary Committee in August last.

The foundation-stone of a Gothic edifice, intended to be a Pastors' College in connection with the Tabernacle at Newington, was laid, on Tuesday, by Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, who stated that his "church" was now the possessor of more than £100,000 worth of property. Towards this last offshoot he has received some munificent contributions.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, it was stated that Queen Victoria-street was so far completed that it was in a condition to be handed over to the care of the City authorities. Only one-twelfth of the surplus land was now unlet, and that was in the least valuable part of the new thoroughfare—viz., between Bennett's-hill and Blackfriars Bridge.

The suspension was announced at Lloyd's, on Wednesday, of Mr. W. Wilson Saunders, and his son, Mr. George S. Saunders, who were among the best-known members of Lloyd's, the family having been connected with marine-insurance business for nearly a century. The stoppage has been consequent on heavy losses during the past two years; and the outstanding risks are believed to be large.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,439, of whom 33,852 were in workhouses and 63,557 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3242, 18,619, and 29,749 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 646; of whom 409 were men, 174 women, and 63 children under sixteen.

Several donations of £1000 each have been given anonymously this week to charitable institutions in the metropolis. The committee of University College Hospital acknowledge a gift of £1000, through the London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury branch, from G. W. S., being the third of the like amount from the same source; the committee of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat have received £1000 from H. D. T.; and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb has received another sum of £1000 from M. R.

The annual dinner of the New Thames Yacht Club took place, yesterday week, at Gravesend, under the presidency of the Commodore, Mr. Lee. The club numbers 462 members, with a squadron of 176 vessels. It was stated that the success of the past season had been unprecedented. Forty-two of the club's yachts had started in various races, and every cup run for on the Thames and to the westward this year had been won by one of its yachts; whilst the club itself had distributed £700 in prizes.

Last week 2154 births and 1247 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 147, and the deaths were 195 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 48 deaths from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 45 from different forms of fever, and 43 from diarrhœa, while not one resulted from smallpox. Five deaths were caused by street accidents. The Registrar-General reports that scarlet fever is on the increase in all the principal towns of this country.

The winter session of the Working Women's College, in Queen's-square, was opened yesterday week, when an address was delivered by Mrs. Fawcett. The report stated that the number of students had increased session by session, the average during the present year being 208, as against 181, the highest average of previous years. In her address, Mrs. Fawcett said it was absolutely necessary that the limits of the field of female work should be extended. It was said that women were born for marriage; but there were 2,500,000 unmarried women in the country, and half these must remain unmarried. The world, however, was changing its views as to the position of women. She heard that the Messrs. Baring were taking women into their banks, and were satisfied with the result.

Upwards of 13,000 persons attended a "military fête" given at the Crystal Palace on Monday, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and other distinguished officers. The wet weather materially interfered with the outdoor amusements and spoiled the fireworks with which the fête concluded. Soldiers and volunteers in uniform were admitted at reduced rates, and commanding officers were authorised to grant leave to all well-conducted soldiers to attend.——The next annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits at the Crystal Palace will be held on Nov. 17, 18, 19, and 20. For poultry there are 111 classes, for pigeons 55, and 10 for rabbits. In some of the classes for poultry eight prizes are to be given. There are sixty-three silver cups, which will be distributed among the various varieties; and the money prizes amount to nearly £1000.

Mr. Lankester held an inquiry, on Wednesday, at the Bank of England Tavern, Paddington, on the body of Frederick Cooper, a gardener, in the employ of Mr. Warner, of the Lower Welsh Harp at Hendon. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Warner had kept in his grounds some years a large brown bear. It was chained up near the water's edge, and inclosed by brickwork and bars on the other side, and the chain was about twelve feet long. The animal was considered docile, and deceased, as well as other persons, occasionally fed it. On Friday morning the deceased, having been cutting the grass-plat, took an armful, went within the hurdles, and, as the deceased himself stated, threw the grass to the bear. On turning to come away, being within the length of the chain, and before he could reach the opening, the bear flew at him and threw him down. The deceased's cries brought the assistance of a boat-builder, among others, who struck the bear with a boat-hook while he was standing over the deceased's body. They succeeded in beating the bear off and getting the deceased out, when it was discovered he had received some severe lacerations and injuries from the animal's claws and teeth. Cooper was at once removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died thirty-six hours after admission. Mr. Warner, the owner of the bear, said it was five years old, and was so docile that children used to feed it. It would feed with dogs, and a man had ridden on its back round the post to which it was chained. Since this occurrence the bear had been shot. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

DISASTERS.

During a terrible gale, yesterday week, the schooner Tulip, from Sunderland, went ashore on Saunton Sands, North Devon. The master, mate, and one seaman were lost.

Edward Williams, aged eighteen, one of five men burned by an explosion of firedamp at the Furness Main Colliery, near Barnsley, died on Saturday. Deceased's father and his hurrier, named Nevill, are not expected to survive. Men were working with naked lights when the explosion occurred.

In the work of replacing the rope attached to an elevator in a factory at Dundee three men met with a terrible accident. The machine fell while they were inside it, and their injuries were so great that one died within an hour, and the other two are in a dangerous state.

Mr. Charles Paget, of Ruddington Grange, Notts, Mrs. Paget, and her sister, Miss Tebbutt, went on to the rocks near Filey Brigg, on Monday afternoon, and while they were sitting there a huge wave broke upon them and threw them into the sea. A girl who was near seized with one hand a piece of seaweed which grew fast to the rocks and with the other grasped Miss Tebbutt; but Mr. Paget and his wife were drowned.

Owen Cain, nine years of age, has died in Liverpool from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat five weeks ago. Two deaths from hydrophobia have recently occurred in Salford. One case was that of a boy five years of age who was bitten, on the 5th ult., by a bulldog belonging to his father. The other was that of a girl seven years of age, who, on Aug. 29, had been bitten by a strange dog as she lay in bed.

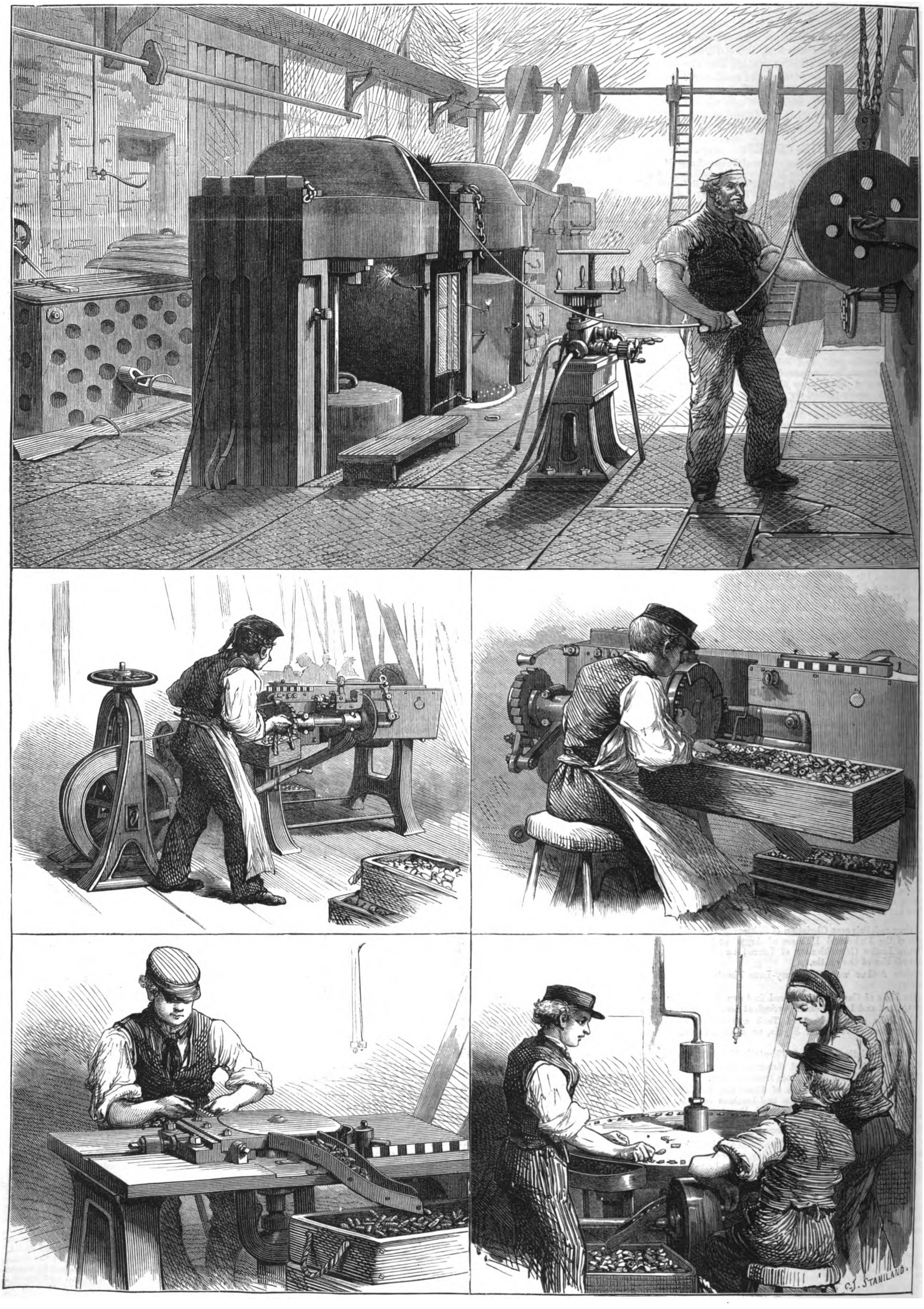
The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the explosion that took place at the ammunition manufactory of Messrs. Dyer and Robson, in Greenwich, on Aug. 29 last, was concluded on Tuesday by Mr. Carttar, at the Admiral Hardy, in that town. The explosion resulted in the deaths of Isabella Matilda Scott, aged twenty-one; Annie Hill, fourteen; and Elizabeth Newman, sixteen—all of whom were employed in the shed in which the disaster occurred. After hearing further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

At Swansea, on Saturday, through the points near the railway station being wrongly turned, a passenger-train was shunted into a siding full of coal-trucks. Fortunately, the train was proceeding slowly, and no one was killed; but in two carriages, which were smashed, several passengers were injured.——On the Great Western line at Goring, on Monday morning, two goods-trains were shunted in mistake on to one siding to make room for the mail-train to pass, and they came into collision. Two vans were thrown off the line, and some were considerably damaged. The early train was delayed two hours.——A fatal accident occurred, on Tuesday night, at a level crossing on the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway, close to Carmarthen. The 10.19 p.m. train dashed through the gates, which had been left shut, breaking them into fragments. The train kept on the line, but a woman who was standing a few yards from the crossing was struck by a piece of timber and killed.——Two accidents upon the Midland Railway occurred on Wednesday. In one case a fish-train ran into some coal-trucks a short distance beyond the Unstone station, and in the other a locomotive and several waggons ran off the line near Wath station, on the Doncaster branch. Considerable damage was done to rolling stock, but no one appears to have been hurt.

THE ANGLERS' CLUB WEIGHING FISH.

There are several pleasant institutions, favoured by not a few worthy middle-aged Londoners of the middle class, which have no worse aim and bond of union than their common pursuit of good old Izaak Walton's river-side pastime. We remember once describing in these pages the annual dinner of the Piscatorials at St. James's Hall, under the genial chairmanship of Mr. George Haydon, where the wit and fun of speeches like Mr. Frank Buckland's, full of comical allusions to the habits of fish and the arts of fishermen, kept a hundred of the jolly anglers in temperate glee around their festive table. Particulars of this society may be got from Mr. T. R. Sachs or Mr. James Lander (the late and present honorary secretaries), or from Mr. F. G. Pearce (the treasurer), or at their ordinary trysting place, on Monday nights, in the season, the Star and Garter, 44, Pall-mall. Fish-culture—or pisciculture, if you like that Latin word better—is naturally allied with the emulous zeal of the water-Nimrods to capture the most numerous and largest fish. Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Francis have therefore reached out their right hand of fellowship to the social piscators, as well as to the Thames Angling Preservation Society, whose object is manifest from its name; and the Exhibition still open at South Kensington is not less encouraging to the lovers of a gentle and quiet sport, than substantially useful to show an economic supply of food for the people. The walls of a parlour frequented by the assembled members of an Anglers' Club are usually adorned with casts or coloured drawings of the finest fish taken within its jurisdiction; the pictures by Mr. H. L. Rolfe are especially admired. The Piscatorial Society offers to preserve in its permanent collection any specimens above a certain size, which is 10 lb. for salmon, 6 lb. for Thames trout, 3 lb. for other trout, 3 lb. for perch, 20 lb. for pike, 5 lb. for carp, and various proportionate weights for the less important kinds. Prizes are duly awarded to the most successful anglers, the meet recompense of their patient skill. Our Illustration of the meeting of an Anglers' Club, at the time of weighing the fish, will be viewed with some interest by those who can sympathise with the votaries of a healthful and harmless amusement.

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THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION: MAKING THE BULLETS AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

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WEIGHING THE FISH AT A LONDON ANGLERS' CLUB.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 16.

The elections of Sunday last in the departments of the Loire, the Nievre, the Puy-de-Dôme, and the Haute Garonne have resulted, as was foreseen for some weeks past, in another and overwhelming Republican victory. France, whom the Legitimist journals depict as longing for the return of her ancient monarchs, has once more affirmed her Republican predilections in a most unmistakable manner, and that almost on the eve of the meeting of the Assembly, the first task of which, we are told, will be to decree the restoration of the house of Bourbon. In the department of the Loire M. Reymond, the Republican candidate, obtained nearly 60,000 votes; while his adversary, M. Faure-Belon, a Legitimist, polled only 24,699. In the Nièvre Dr. Turigny, whose previous election was quashed by the Royalist majority for alleged illegal practices, has been again returned by 39,872 votes, 28,253 being given to M. Gillois, the representative of the Conservative party; while in the Puy-de-Dôme, where the Monarchists failed to bring forward any candidate, M. Girod-Pouzol, an advanced Radical, has been elected by 79,825 votes out of 80,985 voters. The election which presents, however, the most significant character is that of Count de Rémusat, M. Thiers's former Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Haute Garonne. This election is at once a great Republican victory and a protest against the Parliamentary revolution of May 24. It will be recollected that M. de Rémusat was defeated some months ago by M. Barodet in Paris. The Count was then considered too reactionary by the Parisians, but he is to-day elected in one of the most Republican departments of France by 70,669 votes, against 31,000 given to M. Niel, the Bonapartist candidate, and son of the Marshal of that name.

These elections all point in one direction. They show that, however Ministers may strive to fetter, falsify, and gag the press, they cannot stifle the Republican spirit which animates the country. The tyrannical home policy of MM. de Broglie and Beulé, analogous to that of the worst days of the Second Empire, is bearing its fruits, although they are not precisely such as these statesmen imagined they would have been. They deny liberty of speech to the most moderate of their opponents, or else subject it to such vexatious conditions as to render it utterly worthless. They, moreover, forbid any discussion of their acts in the Republican journals under penalty of exclusion from sale in the streets and at the railway stations, suspension, or suppression; while, on the other hand, they themselves star through the provinces, delivering incendiary speeches at every agricultural Concours-Général, and permit their own journals to preach civil war and to stigmatise the Republican party in the most offensive terms. The recent speech of M. Gambetta at Perigueux led to the suspension of no less than four Republican journals, and to the interdiction of the sale in the streets of a fifth which had quoted its more striking passages. Of these four were provincial organs, the other being the Paris *Siècle*, which, however Republican its sympathies may be, always couches its articles in moderate language. When questioned on this subject before the Committee of Permanence, M. Beulé explained that the *Siècle* had been interdicted because M. Gambetta, being a deputy, could not be proceeded against—virtually admitting that the object of these severe measures is to prevent other newspapers from following the example; or, in other words, to prevent France from hearing the voice of the deputies she has chosen to represent her.

This monstrous avowal has naturally greatly elated the Royalist journals, who continue to minister incentives to the mutual hatred of citizens every day with impunity. To-day we learn that in the department of the Haute Marne the Royalist préfet has interdicted the sale of every newspaper except the *Figaro*, *Paris Journal*, *Soleil*, and *Journal de Paris*, all Fusionist organs, and three little harmless halfpenny publications; while at Lyons General Bourbaki has just suppressed another Republican organ, *Le Feuilleton*. A working man's club in the same city has also been closed, by order of the Préfet. M. Wilfrid de Fonvielle—whose brother certainly accompanied Victor Noir on his ill-fated visit to Prince Pierre Bonaparte, but who is himself well known in the French literary world as of no very extreme political opinions—writes to the newspapers to say that the Minister of the Interior has refused him permission to deliver lectures on ordinary subjects. In a letter addressed to M. Beulé he mentions that this permission has been accorded him for eight consecutive years, and that it was never refused him, even in the most difficult times of the Second Empire. During the last ten years an annual fête has taken place in the Saône et Loire in honour of Raclée, who discovered the means of destroying the disease of the vines; but this year the necessary authorisation was refused by the Préfet, M. Ch. Rollond. One of the deputies of the department complained bitterly to the Minister of the Interior, but it was only after he had formally promised that no political speeches should be delivered that permission was granted.

The correctional tribune of Toulouse is happily not influenced by the tyrannical rule of the present Government, for it recently decided that the Préfet acted illegally in decreeing that the Republican organ, *La Dépêche*, could only be distributed to its subscribers through the post, where it was seized by the Administration almost every day. Unfortunately, however, the French tribunals are, as a rule, so imbued with the principle of subserviency to the ruling power, whatever this may be, that an Opposition journal appealing from some illegal prefectional measure rarely obtains redress.

M. Rouher, who, according to M. de Cassagnac, is the Plenipotentiary of the ex-Empress in France, has recently addressed a superb piece of special pleading to Baron Eschasseriaux, the president of the Bonapartist Society of the "Appeal to the People," in which he proposes to hold a meeting of Bonapartist deputies to deliberate upon the projects for a Monarchical restoration elaborated by the Royalists, and upon the line of conduct and the means of action which the Imperialists should adopt. This letter purports to be written in defence of the national sovereignty, which, according to M. Rouher, both Legitimists and Republicans ignore; but to which the Empire "created by free and enlightened plébiscites, and which no subsequent plébiscite has denied," would fain appeal. "The strong and the powerful," he says, "refuse to submit to the sovereign arbitration. They say they are loved of the people, and yet they shrink from its verdict." Coming so soon after Prince Napoleon's alliance with M. Portalis, this letter has a certain interest; but the Bonapartist party, being small, has little political significance. Should a division be taken on the question of a Monarchical restoration, the Imperialists will undoubtedly vote with the Republicans.

On Monday the interrogatory of Marshal Bazaine by the Duc d'Aumale began at Trianon, the first day's questioning being confined to military matters of secondary importance as far as the Marshal is concerned. On Tuesday the subject of the suppressed despatches was dealt with. When interrogated with regard to his communications with the Emperor during the battles of Gravelotte and St. Privat, the Marshal replied that, fearing the publicity of the telegraph, he had preferred sending his aide-de-camp Commandant Magnan in person to Châlons. The Commandant never returned, and, although he was charged with carrying instructions from the Emperor to Bazaine, did not succeed, according to his own account, in passing through the German lines. The Marshal formally denied that he ever received a despatch apprising him of the departure of MacMahon's army for Sedan; and stated that he never sent the despatch received by the latter in which it was stated that he could pass through the Prussian lines whenever he pleased. All the despatches sent by the different commanders to one another, by the Emperor to Bazaine, and vice versâ, were read by the *greffier*, and showed what terrible confusion reigned in the various corps-d'armée. In the course of this sitting occurred the first incident of any importance, the Marshal passing to the Duc d'Aumale a diplomatic telegram, dated from Constantinople, stating that two foreign Powers only awaited a French victory to declare themselves against Germany, and advising the army to remain under Metz, so as to cut off the enemy's retreat or to intercept his communications. The Tribunal, the Government Commissaries, the counsel for the defence, and the Marshal were all of opinion that the signatures of this telegram should not be revealed; and the newspapers are actively engaged in speculating from whom it came. After some preliminary questioning about the reasons for not preventing the Germans closing around Metz, Marshal Bazaine entered, yesterday (Wednesday) upon the branch of his examination which refers to the armament and provisioning of that city. He declared he gave all necessary orders for its defence, but blamed the inferior officers for not having executed them, upon which he was reminded by the Duc d'Aumale that he, as commander, was by the military code made responsible for administration. The "Regnier incident" formed a feature of yesterday's examination. The Marhsal declared that he did not think of the use which M. Regnier might make of the signature which was given to him. He defended Bourbaki's mission, on the ground that an armistice was necessary for both the army and the country. The interrogatory of the Marshal will last for several days to come. He shows considerable assurance in replying to the Duc d'Aumale, and is reported to have smiled ironically on noticing the impression produced on the Tribunal by the Constantinople telegram.

The Fourth Council of War met, on Monday last, to try M. Ranc, the member of the National Assembly who, after a couple of years of immunity, is accused of having taken part in the Communist insurrection. M. Ranc, prudently enough, did not present himself; for, after reading the indictment and taking the evidence of the witnesses, the Court summarily condemned him to death. The sentence, which was expected, has caused little excitement, except in advanced Republican circles.

SPAIN.

There has been a naval engagement off Carthagena. On the arrival of Admiral Lobo off the port on Saturday the Carthagena Junta at once resolved to fight. Their chances were by no means desperate, as their fleet, if properly manned and well handled, was a fair match for the enemy. Rapidly coaling and provisioning (probably with the spoils of Garrucha), the four Intransigente vessels—the Numancia, Mendez Nunez, Tetuan, and Fernando el Catolico—steamed out and offered battle, which was immediately accepted by Admiral Lobo, who had under his command the Almansa, Villa de Madrid, Carmen, and two paddle steamers. The Numancia out-distanced her sister ships, and sustained the brunt of the battle. The tactics and firing were, however, of a very random character, and, after some wild chasing, the Numancia ran back to port, pursued by the Vittoria. The Mendez Nunez continued almost out of range during the whole of the action, and the Fernando el Catolico did not take part in it at all. A smart though short engagement between the Tetuan and the Vittoria wound up the fight, which thus ended in the defeat of the insurgents. The insurgent frigates again left the port of Carthagena at noon on Monday; but, seeing the Government squadron ready to meet them, returned to the harbour. Contreras has been removed from the command of the Intransigente fleet and has been succeeded by the Captain of the Tetuan, who is described as a very determined man. The English Admiral offered surgical assistance to both combatants in the recent fight, but each party declined to avail themselves of it. Admiral Lobo's squadron left its position near Carthagena on Tuesday for Gibraltar, in order, it is stated, to coal. It is reported that at a Cabinet Council held on Wednesday Admiral Lobo's dismissal was resolved upon. The Minister of Marine was expected to leave Madrid in the evening to take command of the fleet and return with it to Carthagena. The fleet would be strengthened by the addition of the Zaragoza. A sortie from the town by a band of 1000 insurgents with four guns was repulsed on Friday week, and the besiegers have considerably advanced their lines. We learn from La Palma that a general attack upon Carthagena is being prepared by the besieging forces, and that the insurgents are said to be demoralised.

The conflict of Republicans and Carlists continues, with varying results, but with no important gain on either side. There is still much mystery about the great battle, as it is termed, in Navarre. Both sides with equal pertinacity claim it as a signal victory for themselves, and it would therefore seem that, though there had been severe fighting, each side had obtained no decided advantage at the close. As far as one can gather from the conflicting accounts, any slight gain which there may have been was on the side of the Carlists. However, General Moriones announces that the recent engagements have led to good results; that the soldiers are full of enthusiasm for the Republic, and that operations about which he is hopeful are shortly to be carried out.

GERMANY.

Letters of the highest interest and importance have been published at Berlin, the correspondents being the Emperor William and the Pope. His Holiness wrote from the Vatican, on Aug. 7, remonstrating in frank and friendly terms with the Emperor on recent action by the German Government against Catholicism. The Imperial answer, dated Sept. 3, is couched in the same amicable tone, but firmly resists the Papal assumptions.

Prince and Princess Frederick Charles have been warmly received in Italy.

The Crown Prince of Saxony has met with a severe carriage accident at Dresden. His Royal Highness is suffering from a painful contusion of the side, but is not in any danger.

Herr von Bülow, the recently-appointed Secretary to the Foreign Ministry at Berlin, has been raised to the rank of a Minister of State.

Chamberlain von Zehmen has again been appointed by the King to the post of President of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet. By a Royal decree, issued on Saturday, the Chamber of Deputies of the Prussian Diet is dissolved, and the preliminary elections are to take place on the 28th. The final elections are fixed for Nov. 4.

By an order of the Government, all emigration and recruiting agents who are not German subjects and domiciled in Germany are to be expelled from the country.

A social economy association is holding its first sitting at Eisenach, under the presidency of Herr Gneist. It seems that its principal object at present is a reform of the German factory laws. Motions were adopted in favour of a reform of the laws relating to joint-stock companies, and in favour of a law creating boards of conciliation between masters and men.

DENMARK.

In Monday's sitting of the Folksthing a discussion was held, upon the motion of fifty-three members, to the effect that the House should call upon the Ministry to remove the impediments to co-operation between the Government and the national representatives. The President of the Council of Ministers declared that the Government would not state its views until the Budget came on for discussion. He then left the hall of the Chamber, and the motion was passed by 53 votes against 39. In compliance with the wishes of the King, the Ministers have resolved to remain in office, and the Minister-President threatens a dissolution of the Folksthing if the Budget be rejected without debate.

RUSSIA.

The Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna left Tzarskoe Selo with their family on Thursday week, proceeding to Livadia, by way of Nicolaieff.

From Berlin comes the statement that the Emperor of Austria will visit the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg early in January next.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that, by order of the Czar, the right bank of the Amoo Daria, together with the delta, from the sea as far as the extreme western arm of the river, has been incorporated with Russia; that troops are to be left to protect the annexed territory; and that a military commander has been appointed, with the rights of governor.

Several of the detachments engaged in the Khivan expedition are on their march homewards.

A ukase has been issued by order of the Czar declaring all endowments of Greek schools invested in land situate in Russia to be forfeited.

TURKEY.

Mahmud Pacha, the ex-Grand Vizier, is appointed Governor of Adana, and Mithad Pacha, ex-Grand Vizier and late Minister of Justice, is appointed Governor of Salonica.

The subscriptions received at Constantinople for the new Turkish Loan amount to £2,000,000, and in other cities to £8,000,000.

The international commission on the Suez Canal dues met in Constantinople last Saturday. A discussion having arisen respecting the regulations to be adopted during the sittings, it was found on a division that the members on both sides were equal. The president thereupon wished to give a casting vote, but this was objected to, and the meeting was adjourned. The commission met again on Wednesday, and disposed of all the preliminary questions to which the discussion of its internal regulations gave rise.

AMERICA.

President Grant is reported to have declared in conversation that the recent panic was the first step towards a return to specie payments, which would form a solid financial basis, beneficial to the whole country. He is also said to have added that if he now were writing his message, he would recommend to the Legislature the accomplishment of this task.

President Grant has issued a proclamation appointing Nov. 27 to be observed as a National Thanksgiving Day.

Election intelligence includes the statements that the Republicans have gained the day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and the District of Columbia, but not by any great majorities. In Oregon the Democrats have succeeded in returning another member to Congress.

Mr. Wilkie Collins has had a very friendly reception in New York, where several entertainments have been given in his honour.

Brigham Young has been re-elected President of the Mormon Church at Utah. No other candidate came forward.

The yellow fever is abating at Shreveport. The total number of persons who have died of the epidemic is 600.

The cotton crop is reported to have suffered much damage from drought and worms.

INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla on the 24th inst. on a tour of inspection, during which he will visit the camps of Roorkee and Kirwee.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, the Director-General of the Post Office in Bengal, who was recently suspended for abstracting a letter of his wife from the post office, has been reinstated. It seems that he had officially reported the matter in 1871, and believed he had a legal right to take the letter.

The overland mail arrived last Saturday morning with advices from Calcutta to Sept. 16 and Bombay to Sept. 19. Full details are given in the Indian papers of the late Moplah disturbances, but the main facts appear to have been correctly reported in the telegrams. The affair had no political significance. The other news is of no general interest.

It has been finally settled that the Vienna Exhibition shall be closed on the 31st inst.

United States papers say that the Bureau of Statistics reports that 18,000 Americans visited Europe this summer.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Major de Winton a diamond ring with the Imperial initials for services in connection with international exhibitions.

The cod-fishers at Faroe and Iceland have been remarkably successful this season. Up to the 2nd inst. 280,000 large cod, of fine quality, had been landed at Lerwick.

The Government of India has decided on adopting the Hunterian system of spelling Indian proper names. The orthography of well-known names is to be retained.

Father Hyacinth and M. Chavard, the newly-elected Old Catholic curés of Geneva, took the oaths, on Tuesday, before the Council of State, and will be installed on Sunday next.

M. Theophile Gérard, a Chasseur Eclaireur of Liège, has won the grand prize of honour, which is contested for by the successful competitors in the Tir National at Brussels.

The Mexican Congress has sanctioned constitutional amendments separating Church and State, abolishing oaths, prohibiting monasteries, and banishing the Jesuits.

The Maharajah of Jeypore has commissioned Mr. Forsyth, of Baker-street, to execute a bronze statue, 8 ft. 6 in. high, of the late Lord Mayo. It is to be erected in Bombay.

It is reported that Marshal MacMahon consents to act as arbitrator between England and Portugal in the question relative to the Bay of Lorenzo-Marques, east coast of Africa.

The International Juridical Congress at Brussels was opened yesterday week at the Townhall, by M. Visschers, formerly Minister of State. Mr. Dudley Field and the Burgomaster of Brussels spoke. A dinner was afterwards given by the Town Council. At the business meeting letters from the King of the Belgians, Count Sclopis, and others were read.

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Messrs. Forrestt, the well-known builders of life-boats, have constructed for the Government a number of large surf-boats to be sent out with the Ashantee expedition.

A Reuter's telegram from Lisbon says the Portuguese Government will not take part in the special exhibition of Portuguese wines in London in 1874, on account of insufficient time for preparation.

The violent storm that prevailed in the North Atlantic in August and was felt all along the seaboard is computed to have caused the loss of 600 lives and the destruction of 1122 vessels and 900 buildings.

A committee has been formed for organising a pilgrimage from Nice to Jerusalem and the Holy Places. The pilgrimage will extend over three months, and each person taking part in it will have to contribute 1800f. (£72). It is confined to men.

The Royal Court of Jersey has decided that every shareholder in the Mercantile Bank (which stopped payment) is an insolvent debtor, but it is still thought that an effort will be made to arrange the payment of a composition.

Major-General W. S. R. Norcott, C.B., has, by an order in the *Gazette*, been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Major-General Guy, C.B., whose period of service has expired.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces, through the Emigration Commissioners, that grants of land by the Government of Natal to military and other immigrants will be discontinued, and no pastoral lease, on any terms whatever, will be granted in future.

Cuba has been visited by a destructive storm, which caused the sea to break over vessels leaving the harbour, and to drive some of them ashore. A lighthouse was overthrown, and great damage done to telegraph lines on the island. A hurricane has raged in Southern Hayti, causing great destruction of houses and shipping.

Galignani says that the report that Queen Isabella was lately nearly losing her life in an attempt to save her son's life at a watering-place in the Atlantic is contradicted. Her Majesty was in Paris at the time, and Prince Alphonso at Vienna. Queen Isabella was probably confounded with the Queen of Portugal, to whom, as recorded elsewhere, an accident of the kind happened.

Mr. Charles Malcolm Kennedy, of the Foreign Office, is appointed, by an order published in the *London Gazette*, her Majesty's Commissioner to attend the commission which is to meet at Paris, under article 4 of the new Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce; and Mr. Henry Austin Lee, of the Foreign Office, to be an acting third secretary in the diplomatic service while employed abroad.

The ship Winifred, 3000 tons burden, sailed from Gravesend on the 4th inst. for Brisbane, Queensland. The Winifred is the 119th vessel that has sailed under the land-order system of emigration, and under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government Office, 32, Charing-cross, London.——Messrs. Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts have received a telegram announcing the safe arrival at Brisbane of the London line clipper Indus, after a passage of eighty-five days, with upwards of 500 passengers. There had been no deaths.

Private advices from Zanzibar up to the 17th ult. report the capture of a slaver off Lamoo by the Governor of that place, with a cargo of 217 slaves. This is a most satisfactory proof that the Sultan of Zanzibar and his officials on the coast are acting up to the late treaty with Great Britain for the abolition of the transport of slaves. Through the same medium we learn that letters had been received at Zanzibar from the Livingstone Search Expedition up to July 24, at which date Lieutenant Cameron and his party were within a fortnight's march of Unyanyembe. All well.

The death of Count Flavigny, president of the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded, is announced from Paris; Bishop Christoph Florentius Koett died at Fulda on Tuesday morning, aged seventy-three years; the death is announced also of Dr. Reischl, Professor of Ethical Theology at the University of Munich; and of the Rev. Dr. Herman Schmettau, who was for seventeen years the foreign secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, having formerly been German chaplain at Lisbon. The American papers announce the death of Admiral Winslow, who commanded the Kearsarge when she sank the Alabama; and of Mr. John B. Baldwin, who was Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives, and, after the war, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates.

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 4th inst., gives an account of an alarming accident which befel the Queen of Portugal and the Royal Princes two days previously. On the afternoon of Thursday, it says, her Majesty and her infant sons, who were staying at the watering-place of Cascaes, were walking on the beach of Mexilhoeiro, near the rocks known as the Boca do Inferno (Mouth of Hell). The place is full of basins, which are always filled with water. The full force of the Atlantic dashes on the beach, and waves often mount the highest rocks. The young Princes ran along the sands and left the Queen behind, when a wave rushed among the rocks, and, surrounding the Princes, carried them into one of the deep basins. The Queen, seeing the peril of her sons, ran to save them, but, her dress catching on a rocky point, she fell into the water, but still managed to grasp the Infante Dom Carlos. Fortunately, the assistant keeper of the Guid lighthouse saw the disaster, rushed into the water, and managed, with some difficulty, to bring the two Princes to the shore, afterwards assisting the Queen out of the water. The Queen was carried to the palace enveloped in sheets, and it was some time before she recovered from the effects of the fright. Afterwards she sent a special messenger to the King to inform him of the accident. As soon as the letter had been read, his Majesty conferred upon the lighthouseman the order of the Tower and Sword. The Queen also ordered her treasurer to give him £100, and the authorities will promote him to a more remunerative post.

There was a great gathering of Wesleyans at Reading on Wednesday, the occasion being the opening of a new chapel, which has been erected at a cost of nearly £8000. The edifice was designed by an amateur, the Rev. J. P. Johnson, of Woodgreen, London.

The free library at South Shields was opened on Wednesday by Alderman Glover, the Mayor, who was accompanied by members of the Corporation, the committee of the free library, and a number of ladies and gentlemen. After the ceremony the Mayor and Mayoress entertained about 150 ladies and gentlemen at breakfast.

A delegate meeting, representing the whole of the miners of Scotland, was held at Glasgow on Wednesday. The majority of those present advocated a general demand for an increase of pay; but, acting on the advice of Mr. Macdonald, it was agreed to endeavour first to obtain an advance in those places where the rate of wages is now below the average.

THE CHURCH.

Mr. Lowe is gazetted an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.

The Ven. William Pollock, D.D., died on Saturday last at Claughton, near Birkenhead, after a protracted illness.

Her Majesty has forwarded £75 towards the fund for a memorial to the late Rev. S. B. Gobat, Vicar of Seaforth, and late Vicar of Is-y-coed, near Wrexham, where he died in August before removing to his new living. He was a son of the Bishop of Jerusalem. Mr. Gladstone has also subscribed £10.

A window for the south transept of Bath Abbey, which is in course of restoration, was promised by a lady in Bath, in 1872, in commemoration of the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. The window, which is by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, has just been completed, and adds greatly to the adornment of this very ancient and beautiful edifice.

The annual meeting of the Hereford Diocesan Association was held at the Shire Hall, Hereford, on Tuesday afternoon—the Bishop of Hereford in the chair. Sir John Pakington, in moving the adoption of the report, ventured to think that in the history of the Church of England there was no nobler passage than that which recorded the origin and history of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The foundation of a new district church, St. Mark's, South Shields, was laid, on the 18th ult., by Sir Hedworth Williamson. The work was in a great measure started by the Rev. Robert Green, Vicar of Longhorsley, who gave the site, worth £500, and £100 more to the building fund. A site of an acre in extent for a vicarage and £1500 have also been granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Amongst other princely gifts bestowed by the Earl of Dudley towards the restoration and beautifying of Worcester Cathedral may be mentioned a pulpit, which, from the costly nature of the materials and richness of the sculpture, will surpass anything of the kind in England. The design is by Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A.; and Mr. Forsyth, of Baker-street, is the sculptor. It is expected to be finished by Easter next.

The Church Congress concluded its sitting at Bath yesterday week. Among the subjects of discussion in the morning were "The Life of Godliness: Intellectual, Devotional, Practical," introduced by the Rev. J. Griffiths. Among the speakers were the Bishops of Manchester and Chichester. In the afternoon the religious wants and claims of children were discussed. The Mayor held a reception at the Assembly Rooms in the evening. The total number of members and associates was 6481, the highest yet reached. Next year's meeting will be at Brighton.

A meeting of the clergy and laity of the archdeaconry of Ely was held, at Cambridge, on Tuesday afternoon—the Mayor presiding—at which it was agreed to present a farewell address to the Bishop of the diocese on his translation to the see of Winchester. This document spoke of the wisdom, loving care, and self-denying zeal shown by his Lordship during his tenure of the see of Ely, and the choice of Mr. Gladstone in selecting the Bishop for the more important diocese of Winchester was generally commended.

The parish church of Brandon, Suffolk, was reopened, on St. Michael's Day, by the Bishop of Ely, after an expenditure upon it by Mr. J. D. Wyatt, architect, of 2000gs. Of this sum the Rev. W. F. Crocker, Rector, gave £500; Mr. W. Angerstein, £200; and Messrs. W. and J. Wood, £200, and a stained-glass window to the memory of their father. As soon as the remaining £350 is liquidated, it is proposed to build a north aisle (which is much wanted), and an organ-chamber, to rebuild the steeple, and to purchase an organ.

The Rev. John Salwey, having resigned the curacy of Ewell, Surrey, on his appointment as secretary to the London Diocesan Home Mission Society, has been presented by the inhabitants with a handsome clock and a purse of £200; also a gift of books from the teachers and scholars of the Sunday and day schools, in testimony of their high appreciation of his valuable services.——The pupil teachers and children of the school of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields have presented the Rev. R Hay Hill, one of the curates, with a handsome testimonial, on the occasion of his retirement from his curacy.

St. George's Church, Kidderminster, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday, the 5th inst., after having been closed for four weeks for the purpose of undergoing renovation. A handsome altar-cloth of crimson velvet, richly embroidered, has been presented by the ladies of the congregation, and new alms-bags and office-books by the Rev. J. L. Chesshire, a former curate of the parish. Light screens of brass and iron (manufactured by Messrs. Jones and Willis) have been erected on the north and south sides of the sacrarium; these are the gift of some past and present Kidderminster clergy (the Bishop of Rochester amongst the number) and members of the congregation, and are intended as a memorial to the late Vicar, the Rev. C. J. M. Mottram. The organ has also been put into thorough repair.

The Bishop of Rochester made his periodical charge to the clergy of his diocese, in his cathedral church at Rochester, on Tuesday morning. He spoke at great length upon the subject of confession—a practice which he altogether discountenanced, except in manner provided by the law of the Church, wherein it was made the exception, not the rule. He congratulated the diocese on the fact that the religious education of the youth of the diocese had not suffered, owing to their exertions as a Church, under the new educational system. He also touched upon his mission fund, stating that, owing to subscriptions for a certain period having now almost expired, fresh contributions were much needed. Alluding to the Public Worship Facilities Bill, he denied that the Bishops' conduct respecting it was actuated by any wish to acquire increased powers. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that the Church had such a hold on the hearts of the people that disestablishment was not to be feared; what they must endeavour to avert, was disruption from within.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The four vacant open classical scholarships at Lincoln, of the annual value of £80 each, have been awarded as follow:—W. S. Lyon, Christ's Hospital; C. E. Brown, Bristol Grammar School; A. Lowe, Lancing; E. F. Lankester, St. Paul's School. H. C. Barnes (Commoner), of Trinity, and late of Durham School, has been elected to a scholarship at this college, in addition to the gentlemen previously named. The scholarship is of the annual value of £80. The Tatham Scholarship, worth about £52 per annum, was at the same time awarded to F. S. N. Bousfield, from Winchester.

The exhibition offered by Worcester to those senior candidates successively at the recent Oxford local examinations who shall have obtained the highest place in the first division of the general list, provided they have been placed in the first division of one at least of the first four sections of the examination, has been accepted by W. J. Sale (fifth in order of merit), who was educated at the College School, Taunton. This exhibition was offered to the daughter of Professor Rogers, who was first on the list, but she declined it.

To the classical demyships at Magdalen, value £75 per annum—J. H. Chambers, Magdalen College School; L. M Moriarty, Brighton College; C. A. Swan, Eton College; G. Hughes, the Liverpool Institute. Proxime accessit—H. Wilks, Clifton College. To the mathematical demyships, value £75 per annum, tenable for five years—W. C. Partridge, Wolverhampton School, and L. Treffery, commoner, of Magdalen. To the natural science demyship, value £95 per annum, tenable for five years—W. Wansborough-Jones, Clifton College. To the exhibition in natural science, value £75 per annum, tenable for five years—F. J. Bell, Christ's Hospital.

To the Mathematical Postmastership at Merton, value £80 per annum, and tenable for five years—J. R. Maguire, Cheltenham College. Proxime accessit—G. P. A. Blomfield, Malvern College. To the Physical Science Postmasterships, value £80 per annum, tenable for five years—F. J. Bell, Christ's Hospital, and W. Carter, Blackburn Science School.

From the above it will be seen that three men have been elected at two places—viz., G. Hughes, from the Liverpool Institute, to Queen's and Magdalen; F. J. Bell, from Christ's Hospital, to Magdalen and Merton; and J. R. Maguire, from Cheltenham, to Queen's and Merton. It is stated that Messrs. Bell and Hughes have since elected to enter at Magdalen, and Mr. Maguire at Merton.

The following elections to scholarships were made, on Tuesday, at Jesus College:—Natural Science (open)—Mr. E. Poulton, from Mr. Watson's school, Reading. Classical (Welsh)—Mr. O. Owen, commoner of the college; Mr. W. F. Evans, Cowbridge School; Mr. J. C. Evans, Bangor School. Mathematical (Welsh)—Mr. R. F. Mathias, the Chapter School, St. David's.

The members of the Union Society intend celebrating their fiftieth anniversary by a banquet to be held, on the 22nd inst., in the Corn Exchange. The Lord Chancellor will preside; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earls Beauchamp and Stanhope, the Bishop of Oxford, the Attorney-General, and other distinguished persons will be the guests.

CAMBRIDGE.

The undermentioned have been elected Fellows of Trinity:—Dr. J. J. S. Perowne, Prælector in Theology; also the following, scholars of the college: J. G. Fawcus, R. Appleton, H. Hart, A. J. Mason, J. H. Pratt, R. Archer Hind, and T. O. Harding. The Rev. R. Burn, formerly one of the Senior Fellows and Tutor of the college, has been appointed Prælector in Roman Literature and in Archæology.

The examination at St. John's for sizarships (on entrance) and limited exhibitioners has resulted as follows:—Sizars: H. F. Blackett, W. Caister, H. B. Carr, E. T. Doherty, A. Eustace, C. H. Hatfield, J. S. Jones, E. Luce, G. H. Marwood, F. H. Paramore, H. Vivian-Robinson, F. T. Ridley, and F. B. Walters. School Exhibitioners (on the Duchess of Somerset's Foundation): F. H. Paramore and F. T. Ridley, Hereford School; T. W. Thomas, Marlborough School; R. Jeffrey, Manchester School. On Dr. Dowman's Foundation: G. H. Marwood, Pocklington School.

A correspondent writes in defence of the claim of Durham to rank with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He says:—"Durham, like the older Universities, but therein differing from London, requires residence from all aspirants to its degrees. It has a corporate existence of Warden, Fellows, and Scholars. Its discipline is regulated by proctors; its degrees are allowed by Royal charters."

At a meeting of the Edinburgh University Court, the income arising from the late Sir David Baxter's bequest of £20,000 to the Faculty of Arts was divided into twenty-five parts, and allocated to fourteen different professors. A minute of the Senatus Academicus, dated Aug. 1, was received, suspending "*in hoc statu* the matriculation of women in the University."

Mr. Disraeli has accepted the invitation of the Lord Provost of Glasgow to a non-political dinner, and it is now settled that the right honourable gentleman will deliver his inaugural address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University on Nov. 19.

The annual meeting of convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland was held on Wednesday, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. Dr Henry, president of Belfast Queen's College, presided. The report states that no religious sect is now excluded from any State-supported educational institution in that country, and contains a suggestion that the Government should provide for intermediate education.

The Rev. G. C. Bell, the Head Master of Christ's Hospital, delivered, on Thursday week, the inaugural lecture of the present term to the students of the City of London College in Leadenhall-street. The meeting was very well attended, and Mr. Coe, of the Bank of England, was called to the chair.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Albert Middle-Class College at Framlingham, Suffolk, was held on Thursday week, the Earl of Stradbroke in the chair, Lord Henniker and Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, M.P., being also present.

The Rev. Alexander J. D. D'Orsey is lecturer on public reading in the theological department, and Mr. C. J. Plumptre is lecturer on the same subject to the evening classes, at King's College, London.

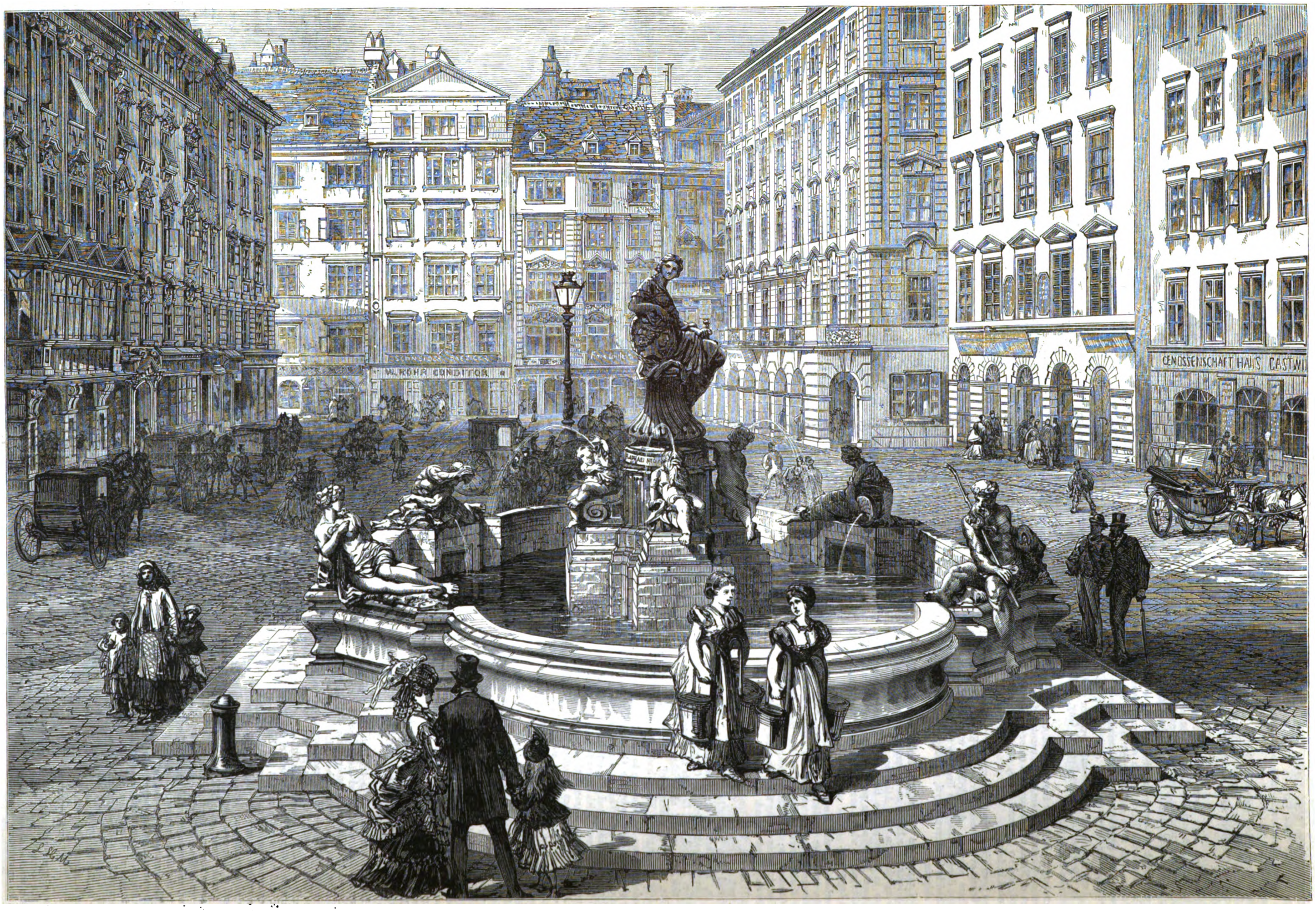
The third session of the Newcastle College of Science began on Tuesday, presided over by the Dean of Durham. Professor Herschel delivered an address. The necessity for shortly providing more accommodation was considered, and it was understood that an effort was about to be made to raise funds for a new college. The very rev. chairman also mentioned that a College of Agriculture was about to be founded in Central Northumberland in connection with the University of Durham.

Mr. William Weekes Fowler, B.A., scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed an assistant master in Repton School.

The proposal to found a middle-class school in the county of Oxford, which emanated from the Duke of Marlborough, has assumed a practical form by the establishment of a company under the Limited Liability Act for the purpose. The Duke of Marlborough is the president, and the trustees are the Earl of Ducie, the Bishop of the diocese, Lord Redesdale, Colonel North, M.P., &c. The capital is £7000, in 700 shares of £10 each; and the title, "The Oxfordshire Central County School." The school is to accommodate one hundred boys, the sons of rural professional men, farmers, and others—the cost not to exceed forty guineas per annum.

At the Meath Church Synod, on Wednesday, in Dublin, Mr. Hans Hamilton Woods handed over to the representative body a sum of £1298 15s. 6d., being the amount, with interest, received by him for the advowson of the parish of Moyglare. "Out of this sum," he stipulated, "the glebe-house and lands are to be bought, and the balance to be invested at 4 per cent, and the interest to go to the sustentation fund for the parish." The Bishop, in addressing the Synod, defended the omission of the Apocrypha from the Irish Lectionary, and the practice, as now legalised, of evening communion.

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THE FOUNTAIN OF RAPHAEL DONNER IN THE NEUMARKT, VIENNA.

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"THE CHURCH DOOR—SPAIN."

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY GOUPIL AND CO., OF THE PICTURE BY MADRAZO.

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A FOUNTAIN IN VIENNA.

The Neumarkt, or New Market-place, in the capital city of Austria, is to be distinguished from the ancient Hoher Markt, which occupies the exact centre, on the site of the Roman castle Vindobona. The New Market is a short distance towards the southern Boulevards, the Opern-Ring, and Karnthner-Ring, beyond which you cross the little river, by the Elizabeth Bridge, to the suburban quarter of Wieden. It is sometimes called the Mehlmarkt, as there was always a flour market held in this place. The fountain or basin of water in the middle is adorned with a fine statue of cast lead, by the famous artist Raphael Donner, which represents the virtue of Prudence, supported by four children holding in their arms each a fish, which is spouting water; on the rim of the basin are four large figures, to personify four of the Austrian rivers. This work of sculpture was made in 1631, but the figures were at one time removed to the city armoury, where they were kept many years, till their restoration, in 1801, to their original place.

"THE CHURCH DOOR IN SPAIN."

In the picture by Madrazos, which is engraved after a photograph belonging to Messss. Goupil and Co., we see a characteristic example of that familiar neighbourhood of sacred to trivial objects so constantly met with in the ecclesiastical associations of a Roman Catholic country in Southern Europe. The embroideress, or lace-worker, sits busy at her task; the little boy is at his play on the pavement below; the strolling minstrel hugs his guitar, the muffled beggars await the dole of charitable visitors to the temple of Divine grace; the monk or pilgrim is sunk in pious meditation; while the ladies who have paid, or are going to pay, their customary tribute of devotion at the altar exchange some friendly talk on the fashions or scandals of their social world. Behind the curtained portal, with its dim tapestry, is the scene of religious solemnity which all profess to revere; and there is much to suggest contemplative thought in this picture of a "Church Door in Spain."

TANGIER AND MOROCCO.

The port of Tangier, on the Morocco coast of North Africa, is almost forgotten by most Englishmen; but it once belonged to England, having been part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, the Portuguese Princess who married our Charles II. in 1662, and its abandonment in 1684 by the English Government was a very unpopular act of his declining reign. It is situated in the narrowest part of the Strait of Gibraltar, not directly opposite that fortress, but thirty miles west-south-west of it, and was possessed alternately by the Moors and the Portuguese during centuries of frequent warfare. The city, picturesquely seated on the east slope of a hill which overlooks the harbour and bay, is built in a square form, with a surrounding wall flanked by towers; its square masses of white masonry, surmounted by domes and minarets, and relieved by the olive or the palm, have a pleasing aspect viewed from the harbour. A sketch of Tangier, with H.M.S. Aurora firing a Royal salute, on the 27th ult., in honour of the accession of the new Emperor of Morocco to his throne, has been sent us by Mr. R. E. Galindo. He contributes one also of a party of militia soldiers, or armed constables, who were sent out by the Pacha of Tangier, in those days, to patrol the neighbouring country and prevent any such disturbances as might have been feared upon a change of government. The two figures in the rear are soldiers in full uniform, with English smooth-bore muskets. The population of Morocco is very mixed, of Berbers or North African aborigines, Arabs, Moors, Jews, and negroes of Soudan. Only its northern part, the province of Fez, is much visited by European traders or travellers.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

A portion of the new buildings at Greenheys, Oxford-road, Manchester, for the accommodation of this college, which was founded more than twenty years ago by the bequest of the late Mr. John Owens, has been completed and opened. The architect is Mr. Waterhouse; the style of his design is shown in our Illustration. The opening ceremony took place on Tuesday week in one of the lecture halls. It was presided over by the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Thomas Ashton, chairman of the committee for the extension and additional endowment of the college, handed over the custody of the new building to the council of directors. Professor J. G. Greenwood, principal of the college, delivered an address upon the value and right direction of university studies. Other addresses followed from Professor Scott (president of the Lancashire Independent College), the Bishop of Manchester, Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir B. Brodie, the Dean of Durham, Dr. Storrar, Mr C. S. Roundell (secretary to the Universities Endowed Commission), and Mr. Henry Cole, C.B. The new buildings have cost upwards of £100,000, and special attention has been bestowed upon the construction of the chemical laboratory, which is favourably compared with the great Government laboratories in Germany. A soirée was held in the evening, at which short lectures, illustrated by experiments, were given by Professors Roscoe, Balfour Stewart, and Ward.

Mr. E. A. Bernays, the civil engineer at Chatham Dockyard, has been appointed superintendent civil engineer at Chatham and Sheerness, in succession to Colonel Pasley, R.E., appointed director of engineering and architectural works at the Admiralty, vice Sir A. Clarke.

At a meeting on Wednesday of the Sustentation Fund Committee af the Irish Presbyterian Church, held in Belfast—the Rev. William Johnstone, Moderator of the General Assembly, in the chair—the convener reported that the sum received from the several congregations at this date was upwards of £2000 in advance of that received at the same date last year.

The funded debt of the United Kingdom amounted on March 31, 1873, to £726,584,423, and the unfunded debt (in Exchequer Bills and Bonds) to £4,829,100, making a total of £731,413,523, which is above 4½ millions less than at the corresponding period of the preceding year. The annual charge for interest on this debt and for management of the debt is rather more than 22 millions sterling. But the debt is really larger than the amount above stated, and the annual charge entailed by it exceeds £26,700,000, because, in addition to interest on the permanent and floating debt—the funded and the unfunded—we pay upwards of 4½ millions sterling as Terminable Annuities, whereby we discharge annually a part of the principal along with the interest. Upwards of £900,000 of this payment for Terminable Annuities consists of life annuities, sold to the public at the National Debt office, and some of these are, of course, falling in and ceasing from time to time by the death of the annuitants. But the great item is that of over 3½ millions for annuities granted for a term of years, ending in 1885.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The result of the Cesarewitch once more appears to leave the Cambridgeshire almost at the mercy of the winner of the long race; and, in spite of the utter failure of Cecil, Cherie, Sulvanos, and indeed of all previous Cesarewitch winners, to secure the double event, King Lud is firmly established as first favourite for the Cambridgeshire. It would be impossible to find any horse more likely to accomplish the unprecedented feat of carrying off both handicaps. He showed fine speed, both in the Cesarewitch and, later in the week, in his match A.F.; he will have only 4 lb. more to carry than in the Cesarewitch; and his weight (7 st. 9 lb.) will enable him to be ridden by some powerful jockey, instead of by a shivering feather-weight, who would probably be half frozen at the post, while numerous false starts were taking place, and have lost the race before the flag fell. Many people assert that the training necessary to enable a horse to win a race over two miles and a quarter renders it impossible for him to be successful over half that distance only a fortnight later, and if King Lud fails as lamentably as most of his predecessors have done, this theory must be accepted as correct.

The racing during the Second October week was decidedly better than usual, the sport on Thursday and Friday showing little falling off. Laburnum (8 st. 12 lb.) beat a fair field over the Cambridgeshire course in rare style, and it is quite clear that he can race when he is in the humour, which, unfortunately for Baron Rothschild, does not happen more than once or twice in the season. The Newmarket Oaks, in which Hannah and so many other hot favourites have come to grief, very nearly furnished another startling sensation. Odds of 5 to 1 were freely laid on Marie Stuart, who on all previous running ought to have presented 7 lb. to Wild Myrtle and Silver Ring without the least difficulty. Mr. Crawfurd's filly was beaten a long way from home; but at the distance Silver Ring closed with the favourite, and Osborne had to sit down and ride her in earnest, amid the greatest excitement. Marie Stuart, however, finished with her usual indomitable gameness, and Silver Ring, dying away in the last few strides, was beaten cleverly by a length. It is probable that the Russley mare had not got over her exertions in the Cesarewitch; while Silver Ring must be coming back to her two-year-old form, which entitled her to rank as one of the best fillies of last season. The Newmarket Derby on Friday was one of the most interesting races of the week, and produced a very large amount of speculation. It was quite clear that if Boiard were in his best form, Kaiser and Doncaster could not possibly give him 7 lb.; while the severity of the course—the last mile and a half of the B. C.—precluded any idea of Andrea or Trombone proving successful. The difficulty which Boiard experienced in beating Franc Tireur in his last race in France, coupled with the latter's subsequent easy defeat by Montargis, looked as though all the hard work he has done this year were beginning to tell on him, and the result of the race conclusively proved that he was about 21 lb. worse than when he won the Grand Prix, for Kaiser cantered home four lengths in front of him, and Doncaster, who has lost every vestige of form since his grand struggle for the St. Leger, being absolutely beaten off last. After his excellent running in the Middle Park Plate, the Prendergast Stakes looked a certainty for Spectator, as he had incurred no penalty; yet he could only manage to run a dead-heat with Feu d'Amour, from whom he received 6 lb. If we could be certain that Spectator ran exactly the same horse in each of these two events, we should be bound to believe that Feu d'Amour is slightly superior to Couronne de Fer; but, as the results of the Champagne and Clearwell Stakes forbid this supposition, we must conclude that Spectator was stale and jaded from the effects of his severe race on the Wednesday. Newry ran very badly in a Juvenile Handicap; and, as might have been expected, King Lud, in receipt of 14 lb., fairly played with Kingcraft in a match A.F. It was the worst match we ever remember to have seen made, for there is scarcely a four-year-old in training to whom Kingcraft could concede a stone, and had they run at level weights the result would have been precisely the same.

There was a general meeting of the Jockey Club in the Second October week, but the two motions of which notice had been given were postponed for consideration until the Houghton Meeting. We shall allude further to them next week, when they have been decided, merely stating in the meantime that Mr. Chaplin's attempt to abolish the Middle Park Plate—a race which has never been favourably regarded by the Jockey Club—is a very unpopular one; while turf men in general agree with Mr. Alexander that the racing season having been curtailed, no restriction need be placed on the time at which two-year-olds are allowed to run.

On Thursday Mr. Reginald Herbert's match to row from Maidenhead Bridge to Westminster Bridge in twelve hours for a bet of £1000 came off. The distance is about forty-nine miles, and it was evident that the backer of time had made a very bad match, for it is a feat that any decent oarsman ought to accomplish easily; and, in spite of a long rest at the last lock, Mr. Herbert won, with nearly two hours to spare.

EDUCATION.

An order is published in the *Gazette* containing the regulations to be observed at the triennial election of school boards in boroughs and parishes. One of the provisions is that the expenses of the elections shall be paid out of the school fund.

Application is to be made to the Education Department for an order to increase the number of members of the London School Board, in order to give two additional representatives to Lambeth. This decision was arrived at in opposition to the recommendation of the statistical committee, on whose report the matter was discussed.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Sir John Bennett, Mr. W. Sutton Gover, and Alderman Cotton have issued an address to the electors of the city of London in which they solicit re-election as members of the London School Board. No opposition is spoken of, nor does it appear that there is likely to be any.

Two new schools, built by the Sheffield School Board, at a cost of £18,000, were opened on Monday, and 600 scholars were at once enrolled.

It was stated at a meeting of the Liverpool School Board, on Monday, that some correspondence had taken place with two gentlemen who were desirous of having the kinder-garten system adopted in the board schools, and that an experimental attempt of this kind might soon be made.

Last Saturday the foundation-stones of four new schools were laid at Exeter by members of the school board, and these buildings, when completed, will give additional accommodation for about 1200 children.

The proposal for the establishment of a girls' model school in Manchester has taken definite shape, and at a meeting of subscribers and supporters of the movement, held on Wednesday, the provisional constitution and rules were adopted.

The railway line and bridge connecting the dockyard and the gun wharf at Chatham were opened on Wednesday.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Court was occupied on Thursday week until the time of adjournment with the cross-examination and re-examination of Captain Brown. He was questioned at much length as to the circumstances under which he saw the brown mark on Roger Tichborne, and as to what passed on board the Bella on the morning of her departure from Rio. Having been cautioned by Mr. Hawkins to carefully consider his reply, the witness deliberately swore that he was on board the Bella when she left Rio, on April 21, 1854, and that Captains Birkett, Oates, and Hoskins, and Roger Tichborne all came on board drunk, and said he defied the whole world to say he was not speaking the truth. He also said he was in the service of Hobbs, ship-chandler at Rio, as shipping or boarding clerk, from January, 1853, to Aug. 12, 1854. Mr. Hawkins read the application of the witness, in August, 1861, to the Local Marine Board of London to be examined for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of competency to act as master ordinary for the foreign trade. In accordance with the regulations, he gave a list of the vessels he had served in, with the dates. The list, which was a very long one, contained this entry:—"The Equity, of Boston, mate, from Dec. 15, 1853, to Jan. 15, 1858—five years and sixteen days." In reply to the learned counsel, the witness said he still adhered to his statement that he was a ship's chandler clerk at Rio during 1853 and 1854. The first date ought to have been Dec. 15, 1854. He also said that all the previous entries were fictitious, in order to make up the necessary time required by the Board of Trade. In re-examination he was asked to look at the defendant's thumb, and, the defendant holding out his left hand, the witness said that was the kind of thumb he saw at Rio. Having been reminded that he had said it was the thumb of the right hand, the witness said he thought it was. Dr. Kenealy was proceeding with his re-examination when the Court adjourned.

Captain Brown fell into another discrepancy the next day. He stated to Dr. Kenealy that all his papers, up to 1864, were lost in the shipwreck. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hawkins produced two documents bearing the witness's signature, with an indorsement that they had been deposited at the local marine office in August, 1864. Peter Chick, of Hambledon, near Tichborne, deposed that between 1842 and 1853 he was accustomed to call with jewellery at Tichborne House, and that he frequently saw Roger, both there and at Gosford's. He recognised the defendant, and had tested him by his knowledge of events in the previous history of Roger. Ann Markham professed to have known the Tichborne family since 1838, to have frequently seen Roger in Paris when a boy, to have been introduced to him in Dublin, and to have met him several times afterwards in London. She reiterated that she saw him and his cousin in the Exhibition together in June, 1851. When the Lord Chief Justice observed that Roger did not obtain his leave at Clonmel till July 4, Mrs. Markham owned that she might be mistaken. Margaret Hornibrook and Ann Adams, wives of old Carabiniers, declared that the defendant was the Mr. Tichborne who had been an officer in that regiment. George Nash, an ex-digger, just returned from Egypt, declared that when passing through Melbourne, in 1854, he boarded a ship in the harbour called the Osprey. Out of his own family he had not mentioned this remarkable occurrence till about a week ago. He could not give the address of the friend to whom he had made the communication.

The cross-examination of George Nash was continued on Monday, by Mr. Hawkins, chiefly with regard to the Osprey, which he said he saw in Melbourne harbour in July, 1854. He saw no cargo, and could not give the slightest idea how low she was in the water. Was on board twenty minutes, but remained merely on the deck. Was not sure whether he saw her name on the quarter or stern, but he saw it on one or the other. The name was in the ordinary letters, but he could not describe them. Richard Goodyear, landlord of the Shipwrights' Arms, West Cowes, was in Melbourne, as a corporal in the Royal Engineers, in 1854. On July 22 or 23 in that year he remembered seven or eight persons being put on board the steam-tender Comet from a three-masted schooner, whose name he did not know. One of them was a landsman, but he had no recollection of him. Mr. Russell, a merchant, who was in Melbourne in June or July, 1854, recollected two Ospreys being then in Hobson's Bay. He bought the smaller one, but went on board the larger from curiosity, and the latter, he believed, was afterwards lost on the eastern coast of Australia. Mr. Liardet, a witness on the last trial, recollected only one Osprey. Mr. Lockhart, a Scotch manufacturer, was a passenger on board the little Comet steamer when the sailors were taken on board; he thought some of them were Welshmen. The last witness examined was Thomas Dornay, the chief clerk to the Tipperary police, formerly a hair-cutter, who pointed out a scar on the head of the defendant, whom he recognised by that as Lieutenant Tichborne, whose hair he cut.

Tuesday was a remarkable day in the history of this extraordinary case; for it was marked by the appearance of the "mate," as he was called, or, as he turns out to be, the steward of the Osprey, to prove that the defendant was actually picked up by that vessel and carried to Melbourne. His account was in substance this:—That in April, 1854, the Osprey, a vessel from New York, about 400 or 500 miles from the coast of Brazil, came upon a boat containing six men (not nine as the defendant said—eight besides himself), including the defendant, who, with the others, was taken up into the vessel and carried to Melbourne. The witness swore further that, as the defendant was delirious and helpless, he had to wash him, and that he washed him repeatedly, and that there were no tattoo marks upon him; but that there was a mark upon his body where the "brown mark" has been described to be, but of an "olive" colour. He gave as his name, the witness said, "Mr. Rogers," and he never mentioned the name of Tichborne. The witness stated that the defendant was landed by the captain himself in one of the boats of the vessel—not, as the witnesses stated on the previous day, by a steamer plying in the harbour; and as he himself went away the same day to the diggings with two of the crew of the Bella and two of the Osprey, he never saw him again until quite lately. In the course of his cross-examination, which lasted until the end of the day, and was not then concluded (the Crown counsel intimating that they had been led by Dr. Kenealy's opening to expect an Osprey from New Bedford), he stated that he had seen the captain of the Osprey he spoke of at New York in 1864 (though he was since dead), and several other persons connected with it—the part owner, the brokers, the stevedore, &c.; and that, being at Melbourne in 1865—the year the defendant first set up his "claim"—he found one of the crew, who had prospered at the diggings, living there in comfort, having been in the colony ever since. As to himself, he said, he came over here on July 5 last from Ostend, seeking a cheap passage to America, and that, happening to hear in a public-house about the defendant as having set up that he was lost in the Bella and had been picked up by the Osprey, he thought he might have been the Mr. Rogers he had known, and at once found out the defendant's advisers, who took his statement on

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July 7 last, and that some hours afterwards he was introduced to the defendant, who at once addressed him by his name, and whom he swore he recognised by features and by voice. He admitted that he was living with a Mr. Pulleyn, who managed the getting up of meetings for the defendant. He was not paying anything to Mr. Pulleyn now, because he had arranged with him to pay him at the rate of £2 a week for board and lodging after the trial was over. He further stated that he had given the addresses of the persons he had mentioned as connected with the ship to Mr. Whalley, who, in consequence of this, had gone over to New York; but he did not know what witnesses, if any, that gentleman had brought back, nor whether he had brought the log. The cross-examination was directed to elicit all the details of the story with a view to suggest its inherent improbabilities, and also to contrast it either with the account given by the defendant of his rescue, or the evidence given of it by his witnesses, especially as to the number of the men, the place and manner of landing, and his not mentioning his real name.

When the trial was resumed on Wednesday morning Dr. Kenealy drew the attention of the Court to the summaries of the evidence in the *Times*, which he characterised as scandalous and one-sided, and issued apparently with the design of destroying the defendant's case. The Judges, however, did not see anything unfair or objectionable in the summary complained of; at the same time, their Lordships thought it better not to refer to anything in the past history of the case by way of contradiction to the testimony reported. The cross-examination of Jean Luie, the steward of the Osprey, was then resumed by Mr. Hawkins. During its progress the witness mentioned that since July 7 last he had had some conversations with Mr. Whalley, M.P., and that gentleman took down the names of the brokers and others belonging to the Osprey, for the purpose of making inquiries in America. Mr. Hawkins then called upon Mr. Whalley, on his subpœna, to produce the statements he had taken down from Luie. The hon. member for Peterborough said that, as he had received the subpœna only a few minutes previously, he could not then produce the memoranda. He had, however, telegraphed for them, and he hoped to have the papers on the following day. Five other witnesses were examined. Francis Longland (who was examined at the previous trial), Frederick Tizard, and Daniel Shandy stated that they saw the Osprey at Melbourne in 1854. Henry Crabb, gardener at Upton, and Emma Helsby, who was in Chili in 1853, identified the defendant as Roger Tichborne. Mrs. Helsby, who is the sister-in-law of the gentleman who took the famous daguerreotypes at Santiago, in Chili, in 1853, declared that, "to the best of her belief," the defendant is Mr. Tichborne; but it appeared that the lady's knowledge of the young gentleman was confined to his having once been pointed out to her in the streets of that city twenty years ago.

Henry Williams, formerly corporal in the Carabiniers, was the first witness called on Thursday. He saw the defendant for the first time last Monday, and in his judgment he was the gentleman (Roger Tichborne) whom he knew in the Carabiniers; but, in cross-examination, the witness stated that "if the defendant had not been able to answer the question I put to him, I should not have believed he was the man." Sergeant-Major Hugh Hughes and John Hastie, both in the Carabiniers, believed that defendant and Roger Tichborne were the same person, although Hastie seemed to have considerable doubt. Mary Ann Bunnidge, whose husband served the Ortons with fish, said the defendant was not Arthur Orton. Thomas King, a lighterman, also formerly of Wapping, said there was not a morsel of Arthur Orton about the defendant. He created much laughter by saying that the whole Orton family, including the daughters, had humps on their backs, and by admitting that in that respect they were like dromedaries. Other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was not of much importance.

The *Solicitors' Journal* understands that the City of Carlisle has applied for and obtained a separate court of Quarter Sessions, and that Mr. Herschell, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed the first Recorder.

Several persons appeared at Lambeth, on Saturday, in answer to summonses for neglecting to send their children to school. Small fines were inflicted, and generally paid, but in five cases the defendants elected to go to prison rather than pay the penalties. It was incidentally stated that there are some hundreds of similar summonses to be brought before the magistrate at this court.

At the Heslingden County Court, last Saturday, Mr. W. A. Hulston, Judge, decided an action brought against the Postmaster-General for alleged damage in consequence of the destruction of a telegram. His Honour gave judgment for the defendant, on the ground that the Postmaster-General was not responsible for the negligence of his subordinate officers.

The Recorder of London has appointed Mr. Woodthorpe Brandon to be a Deputy Assistant Judge of the Lord Mayor's Court. The appointment has been rendered necessary by the enormous increase in the business of that court.

Fines were on Tuesday inflicted at Guildhall on Thomas Martin Coleman for keeping a betting-office, and on five persons in a humble condition of life for frequenting the place and making bets there.

Two shopkeepers were convicted at the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, of having adulterated mustard with starch and turmeric. Each of them was fined 20s., with 23s. costs. —— Several more Liverpool grocers were fined £5 and costs, at the Liverpool Police Court, on Wednesday, for selling tea adulterated with metallic matter and sand. The adulterated tea was "caper," and in support of the opinion he expressed at a recent trial in Liverpool for the same offence—that the adulteration was effected in China—the Public Analyst stated that the tea imported from British India was perfectly pure.

Several tradesmen, placed before the magistrates at Marlborough-street, on Monday, charged with Sunday trading, were severally fined 1s. and costs.

There was a considerable riot in New Palace-yard, Westminster, on Monday afternoon, and Judges and counsel had to get out of the crowd as well as they were able. The ringleaders were taken into custody by the police, and five of them have been fined for their violence.

Several charges of assaulting the police came before the metropolitan magistrates on Tuesday. At Clerkenwell a man was fined 50s. for this offence, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. At Southwark the punishment was imprisonment for six months, with hard labour. At Hammersmith a man was sent to prison for two months, with hard labour.

A seaman, who had broken into a warehouse in Bishopsgate-street, and was only captured by the police after he had run over the roofs of several houses and dropped through a skylight, was examined at the Guildhall Police Court on Wednesday, but subsequently made his escape from the cells and disappeared before his absence was discovered.

The disappearance of Mr. William Ball, cashier at the justice-room of the Mansion House, has led to an examination of his books, and the consequent discovery, it is alleged, of serious defalcations. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension; but it is thought that he has left the country.

Mr. Lockwood, who lodged at a house in Pevington-road, Notting-hill, was, on Monday, fined £36 for removing some of his landlady's goods to prevent them being distrained upon by the landlord, to whom half a year's rent was due.

For having kept an illicit still, Louis Durand, a Frenchman, has been fined in penalties amounting to £37 10s. by the Hammersmith police magistrate.

Abraham Bush, one of the recent witnesses in the Tichborne trial, has died, after a violent altercation and struggle with another person, in a beerhouse at Wapping, on the question of the Claimant's identity. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the testimony that death was caused by serous apoplexy, which might have been brought on by excitement.

Mrs. Julia Lowndes, who disappeared from Torquay the other day, with a large quantity of goods which she had obtained from the tradesmen of that place, has been taken back and committed for trial on the charges of larceny and obtaining property under false pretences.

George Norman, an ex-town councillor of Birmingham, pleaded guilty, at the police court of that borough, to a charge of embezzlement, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour. It is stated that his defalcations amount to £800.

A boy of eleven years of age was sentenced to six strokes from a birch rod, at the Stockport County Petty Sessions, last week, for experimenting, along with five other boys who have not been arrested, to ascertain the effect that would be produced on a train by placing a brick on the rails over which it was passing. —— Another boy has been convicted of placing obstructions on the rails. At the Altrincham Petty Session, on Tuesday, James Massey, aged fourteen years, confessed that he had fixed iron bolts across the rails at Sale, on Sunday, the 21st ult., and was sentenced to receive a whipping and be kept in prison for a month.

James Mahoney, who, from the number of convictions proved against him, may be classed as a professional thief, was sentenced by the chairman of Lewes Quarter Sessions to seven years' penal servitude and five years' police surveillance for his last felonious exploit. He pathetically begged for another chance, and suggested that by tossing up it should be decided whether he was to have twenty-one years or nothing.

At the Bucks Petty Sessions, held at Slough on Wednesday, M. Ostrog, alias Bertrand Ashley, who is charged with having committed a number of robberies at Eton College, Windsor, Woolwich, and elsewhere, was brought up for final examination, and was committed for trial. He had expressed his determination to starve himself, and, during his detention at the Bucks county gaol, he only took a table-spoonful of milk and arrowroot offered him on Sunday, and a cupful of coffee on Tuesday night.

Juvenile commitments appear to have increased in number by 30 per cent at Warwick in the past twelve months. Mr. Lloyd, the late High Sheriff, stated, at the quarter sessions, that there is now in the county gaol a child eleven years of age undergoing a sentence of three months for sleeping under a hedge.

A watchmaker named Barnett was sentenced, at Manchester, on Monday, to pay £20 and costs, or in default to suffer fourteen days' imprisonment, for embezzling the movements of watches intrusted to him by his employer.

About midnight on Monday, as a band of poachers, numbering from fourteen to twenty men, armed with cudgels, brickbats, and stones, and accompanied by ferocious dogs, were proceeding to unfold their nets, at a place called Garrett's Carr, on the Keddleston Hall estate, Derbyshire, they were attacked by a strong force of gamekeepers, who, after a sharp conflict, succeeded in capturing four of the band and putting the rest to flight. All the prisoners were wounded, and the gamekeepers also bore evidence of the severity of the struggle.

At the Cardiff Police Court, on Wednesday morning, nine seamen, of various nationalities, were charged with refusing to go to sea in the Cordillera, 700 tons. The case had been adjourned in order that a survey might be made, as the seamen alleged the vessel to be unseaworthy. The surveyors' report stated that on sounding the vessel they found she made 1¼ in. of water in two hours, which would undoubtedly be increased in heavy weather. The magistrates, upon this evidence, dismissed the case against the prisoners.

In July last Mr. and Mrs. Hall attempted to kill themselves at Ilfracombe by taking laudanum. The quantity of poison they swallowed was either an overdose or was insufficient to destroy life, and they both slowly recovered; the woman meanwhile giving birth to a child. On Wednesday they were tried at Devon Quarter Sessions, when Mrs. Hall was acquitted, and her husband, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

There is good reason to doubt that the attack upon Mr. Parish, master-at-arms of the Active, was not made, as stated in our last issue, by men of the Royal Marine Artillery.

A portion of the cargo of the Dominion steamer Memphis, which arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on Sunday, consisted of several of Pulman's sleeping-cars, which the Midland Railway Company intend to run between Liverpool and London.

The picture of "Sir Edwin Landseer Modelling the Trafalgar-Square Lions," copied in our last Number from a chromolithograph published some years ago, was painted by Mr. John Ballantyne, R.S.A., at the suggestion of Sir Edwin himself, who gave several sittings for the purpose in Baron Marochetti's studio. It now belongs to Mr. Wells, M.P.

The bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society was on Wednesday presented, at a full-dress parade of the whole of the officers and troops at Chatham garrison, to Corporal Edward Falconer, Royal Engineers, for the gallantry displayed by him in rescuing two men from drowning in the river Thames last summer. The presentation was made by Brigadier-General G. Erskine, commanding the forces.

The Irish Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops assembled, on Tuesday, in the presbytery of Marlborough-street Cathedral, Dublin. Cardinal Cullen presided. The entire body was present, and also Dr. Russell (the president of Maynooth College) and Dr. Farrelly (the bursar of the college). The proceedings were private, but it is understood that they had reference to the management of Maynooth College, and that on the following days the present position of the Roman Catholic University and the general subject of Irish education were discussed.

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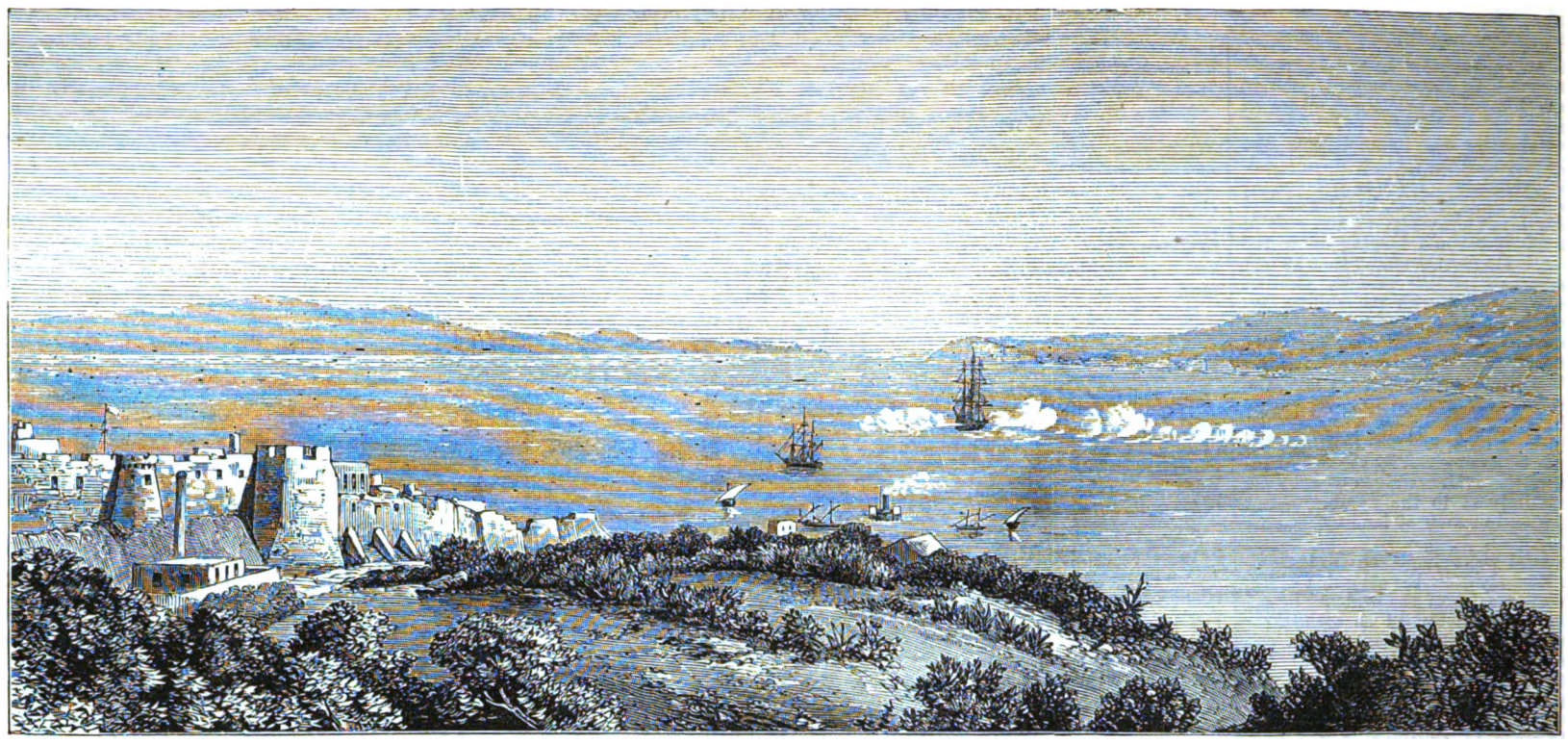
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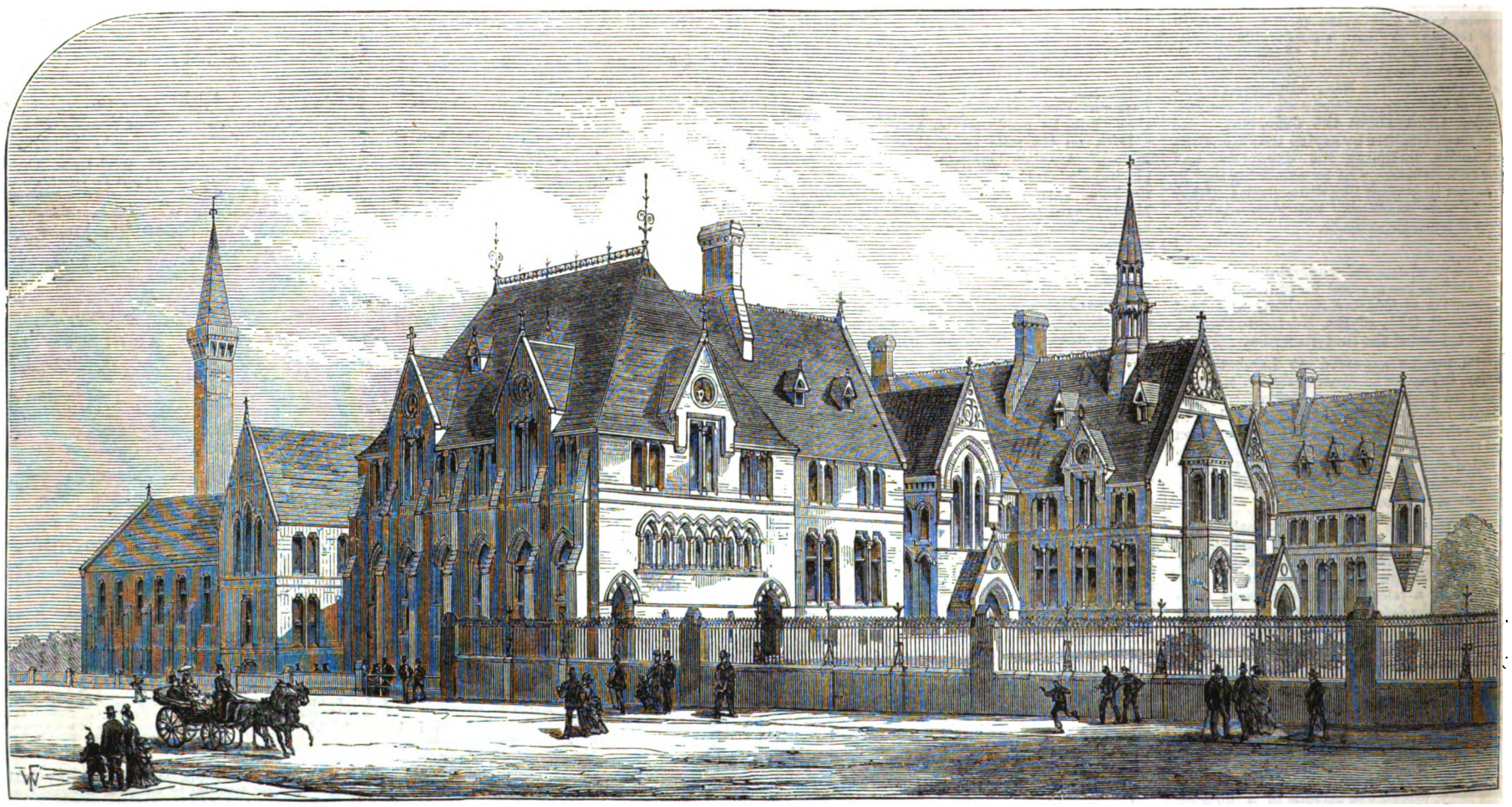
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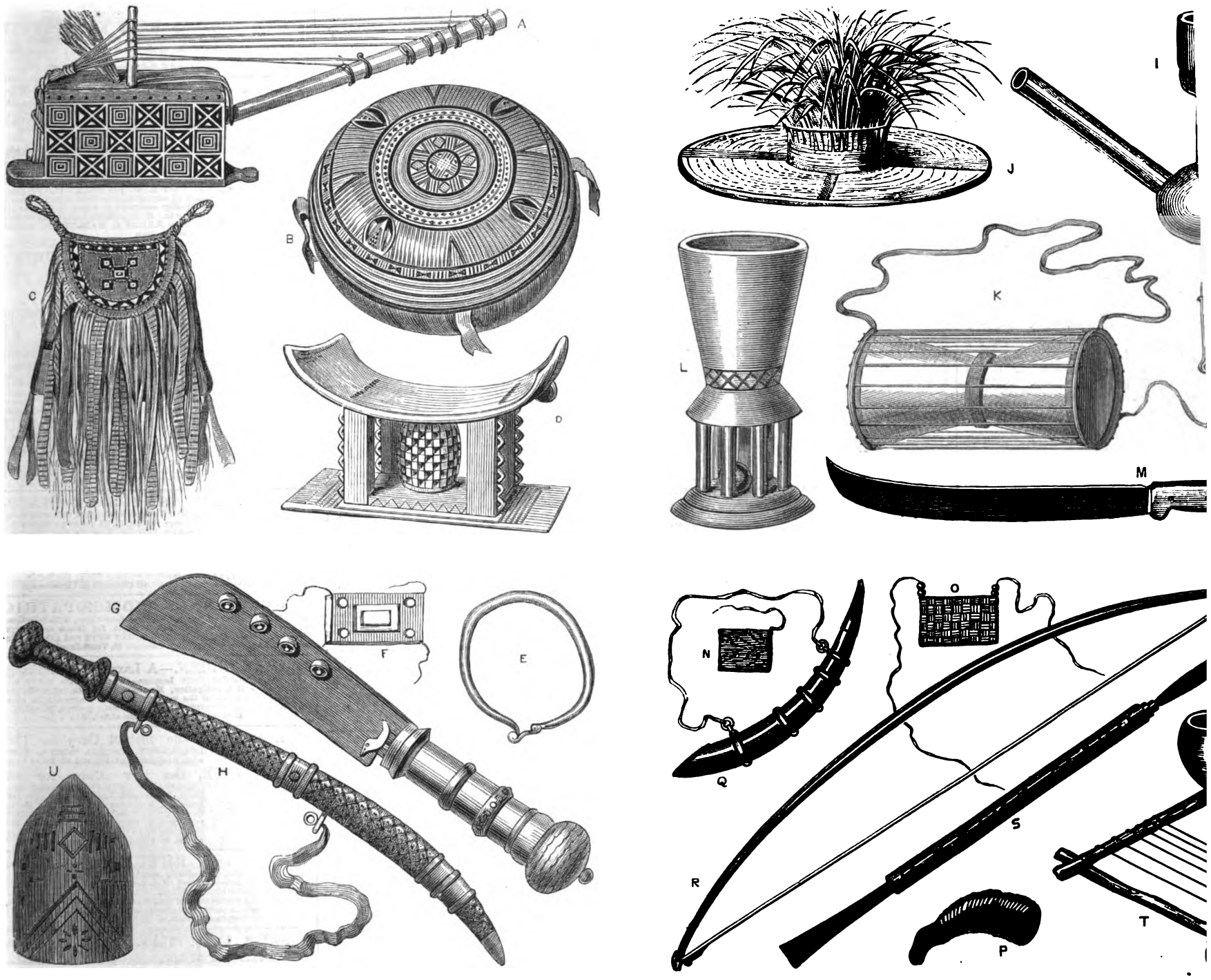
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HANDSOME TURKEY CARPETS,
RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS,
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IMPERIAL TWILL CARPETS,
and every kind of Carpeting manufactured; also an immense Stock of STAIR CARPETING
to match the above various kinds, at equally low prices.
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This Condensed Milk is produced from the milk of Cows in the richest dairy district in Ireland. The country round Mallow is noted for growing the sweetest herbage in the world, and the cows are unrivalled in their rich and delicious juices. In the preparation of the milk all the characteristics and delicate flavour of pure milk are retained, and nothing is added but the very finest loaf sugar. This Condensed Milk will be found far superior to any that can be presented to the public, and for delicate infants is unrivalled.
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TO LADIES.—TAILS and TRESSES of HAIR, in every shade of colour, for adding to and for forming every kind of Head-Dress and Chignon. Cachepeignes of Curls, Châtelaine, Bridé, Trisettes, and Hair Stems for plaiting over Frontlets and Coronet Plaits of good quality and easily priced from 10s. 6d. to 21s.; Long Plaits for Coiling, Alexandra Curls, Fan Curls, and every other novelty in hair work. Any article sent by post, secure from observation, and willingly exchanged if not approved of. List of prices on application.
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WATERPROOF MANTLES,

thoroughly Waterproofed, and in every way suitable for seaside wear and for travelling, in a variety of New Shapes, and in all the New and Fashionable Tweeds, both in plain colours and all the favourite mixtures,
28s. 6d. to 50s.
The GUINEA WATERPROOF, with or without Sleeves, in all the grey mixtures, both light and dark.
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CHEAP BLACK SILKS.
A good serviceable Black Silk, Gros Grain or Glacé, 14 yards for £2 1s. 5d., or 2s. 11½d. a yard.
Gros Grains of superior quality.
Drapa de Paris, 3s. 11d. a yard.
Rich Cachemire de Lyons, Drapa de France, 4s. 11d. a yard.
Super Draps d'Italie, 5s. 11d. a yard.
Ladies are invited to send for Patterns to compare.
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NEW AUTUMN DRESSES.
A cheap parcel of Victoria Tweeds, in dark blue, green, brown, and grey, all wool, 60 in. wide, 2s. 11½d. a yard, made expressly for winter Costumes.
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NEW COSTUMES for the SEASON.
A large variety of choice New Styles; also Ball Dresses, Over-Skirts and Polonaises; rich Satin Skirts, 12s. 9d. to 31s. 6d. each.
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"THE GUINEA" QUILTED SATIN SKIRT.

—KNIGHT and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 217, Regent-street, having purchased a Manufacturer's Stock of French Satins, are now showing the best value ever offered in Skirts, being wholly Satin, of the full average size, finished in the best manner, and obtainable in Black and every shade of Colour.
Patterns, for choice of colour, post-free.

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Dress Warehousemen, &c., 217, Regent-street, are now displaying their Registered Novelties for this season in Satin and Silk Skirts, Velveteen and Fabric Costumes, Fur, Seal, and other Jackets, &c.—Agents for Booth and Fox's Down Skirts, Dressing-Gowns, &c.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS for LADIES' WEAR.

MANTLES, Costumes, Silks, Fancy Dresses.
Silk Velvet, Real Seal, and Cloth Jackets, 14s. 9d. to 15 gs.
Elegant Costumes (Autumn Shade), 18s. 9d. to 4½ gs.
Double Diagonals, Persian Cords, &c., 6s. 11d. to 42s.
Real Irish Poplins (All Colours and Black), 3s. 9d. per yard.
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Best Cash Prices in Plain Figures. Patterns forwarded.
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CHAPMAN'S,

NOTTING-HILL,
Opposite Holland Park, W.
Patterns of all Goods free.

JAPANESE SILKS, Rich Quality.

One Hundred New Colours. All one Price, 27s. 6d. 12 yards, or 2s. 3½d. per yard.

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BLACK SILKS .. Bonnett's .. 4s. 11d. per yard.
BLACK SILKS .. Good quality .. 2s. 11d. "
BLACK SILKS .. Rich Lyons .. 5s. 11½d. "

LYONS SILK VELVETS.

7s. 11d., 9s. 11d., and 12s. 11d. per yard.
Very Rich Quality, 29 inches wide, 25s. per yard; worth 35s.
H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

COLOURED VELVETEENS.

"The new patent Silk Finish."
(As supplied by me to H.R.H. the Princess Louis of Hesse.
27 in. wide, all one price, 3s. 11d. per yard.
BLACK IMPROVED, NEW PATENT FINISH

VELVETEENS, Incomparable.

These goods are confined entirely to myself, and gave universal satisfaction last season. The prices are considerably reduced. The quality and finish improved.

First Price .. .. 1s. 11½d. per yard.
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Always in fashion. Forms a dress unrivalled of its kind. Finest quality manufactured, 2s. 11½d. per yard, 45 inches wide. Second quality, 1s. 11½d. per yard.

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BEIGE-CASHMERE, 2s. 6d. per yard.

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Best quality imported, 1s. 11½d. per yard.

CHEVIOT SERGE.

This charming Scotch wool material will make up into one of the most stylish and useful Dresses or Costumes a lady can desire for travelling, &c. Price 30s., twelve yards, 2s. 6d. per yard, 28 in. wide.
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Patterns free.

GRENADINES ALGERIENNES,

for Weddings, Balls, Dinners, and Evening Wear.

Per yard.
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GRENADINES, ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES.
Stock Unrivalled. Prices most Economical.
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SILKS and DRESS MATERIALS.
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Patterns sent free.

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COSTUMES, SKIRTS, POLONAISES, and SEALSKIN JACKETS.
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5000 ROMAN SASHES, that were

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Silks,
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PRICE-LIST. Sent for P.O.O.:—Real Lynx, 21s., 25s.; Angora, 8s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 15s. 9d.; Real Swiss Grebe, 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 21s.; Real Chinchilla, 8s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 21s., 35s. 6d.; Real Ermine, 15s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 21s.; Real Seal, 25s. 5d., 31s. 6d., 42s.; Real Seal, trimmed Beaver, 25s. 6d.; Real Beaver, 25s. 6d., 29s., 31s. 6d., 42s.; Real Sable, 42s., 55s., 75s.; Peach Astrachan Lamb, 8s. 9d.; Imitation Sealskin, 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d.; Natural Musquash, 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d.; Imitation Ermine, 5s. 11d., 7s. 6d.
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SILKS and VELVETS.—Rich Silks in

Black, Colours, and Fancy, 3s. 11d. to 9s. 9d.; useful and inexpensive ditto, 1s 6½d. to 3s. 6d.; Black Silk Velvets, 3s. 6d. to 12s. 11d.; Velveteens, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. Patterns post-free.—Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY, Wholesale, Retail, and Export Silk Mercers and General Warehousemen, 65 and 66, Farringdon-street.
N.B.—Z. Simpson and Co. invite attention to their large and varied Stock of Dress Materials and Costumes for Autumn and Winter wear.

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SKIRTS, and VESTS.—Warmth without weight. Elegance, utility, and economy combined. No cold can penetrate a Down Garment. Invaluable to invalids. Beware of imitations. The genuine bear Booth and Fox's name. Sold by all Drapers and Upholsterers.

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New Shapes,
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at moderate Prices.
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A GOOD BLACK SILK for £3 10s. the

Dress of 14 yards (Deposited).
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SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at

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Peter Robinson has now on Sale
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Excellent Black Gros Grains } at 3s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard, and Glaces .. .. .. } or 47s. to 69s. the Dress.
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Also Shades in Greys, Slates, Mauves, White, &c., equally cheap.

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"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM,"

MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—
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Funerals Furnished on a moderate scale.

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IN CORRECT TASTE,
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SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, Trimmed crape. } 45s. to 5 gs.

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Autumn Season,
in Black and various novel textures,
from 12s. 9d. the Dress upwards,
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COSTUME WAREROOMS, 65, OXFORD-STREET.
HAND-SPUN, HAND-WOVEN R.Y.C. SERGES.
1s. per yard. The largest and cheapest stock in the kingdom. Patterns free.
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29s. 6d. — Polonaise Costume, trimmed two shades of Blue and other Colours. Sent to any part, carefully packed in a box, upon receipt of P. order for 29s. 6d.
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1s. 11½d. per yard. (Registered). Fast Black Genoa Pile, Silk-Finished, 1s. 11½d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
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21s. — In Black Cachmerette, distingué shape. Sent to any part, upon receipt of P. order for 1 guinea.
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1s. 11½d. to 3s. 6d. per yard. — Having a world-wide celebrity for the quality and choice of these useful and everlasting wearable fabrics, I am determined to maintain it by selling the wide width at the price of inferior offered goods. Patterns free.
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11½d. per yard. — Aberdeen make, in all the Grouse and Heather Mixtures. Patterns free.
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1s. 11½d. per yard, wide width. — A marked improvement in the manufacturer's studio. Patterns free.
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Shower and Mist resisting.
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ODDS and ENDS of all our leading

Materials, in Bundles of Thirty Yards, in various lengths from two to six yards, 15s. 9d., 21s., to 42s. the Bundle.

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PRINCIPALITY.—Under Royal and Distinguished Patronage.—Messrs. MARSHALL and SNELGROVE respectfully invite attention to the several SPECIAL ARTICLES made in the above district expressly for their firm. First among them is the New Cambrian Serge, a warm and inexpensive cloth, made from wool in its natural state, well adapted for costumes, dresses, and polonaises. Also the Ashantee Carriage Rug (registered). This is quite novel, in perfect taste, and made from a sample recently brought from Ashantee by a military officer. Messrs. M. and S. are also showing three descriptions of new shawls. The Londonderry, suited for ladies of taste, price 13s. 6d. and 14s. 6d. Messrs. M. and S. hope that the introduction of this will renew a desire for shawls, and help to revive an industry which has for some time been stagnant. The Wynnstay Wrap, at the same price, in various checks, is a warm and most desirable covering; and the Ancient Briton Shawl, a nice, large, useful article, suited for charitable gifts, price 5s. 9d., or, in quantities of not less than fifty, at 5s. 3d. each. None of these articles can be purchased except from Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, at their Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, Vere-street and Oxford-street, London; and at their Branch Warehouses at Scarborough and Leeds.

IMPORTANT SALE—HALLING,

PEARCE, and STONE, of WATERLOO HOUSE, Pall-mall East and Cockspur-street, have purchased (at a large discount off the cost price) the ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE of the old-established and well-known firm of SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Soho, and will OFFER the Goods for SALE, upon exceedingly advantageous terms, on and after MONDAY, OCT. 20.
The Stock amounts to nearly £30,000 at cost price, and consists of Carpets, Furnishing Goods, Linens, Silks, Sealskin Mantles, Ribbons, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c. Halling, Pearce, and Stone have marked the Goods at prices which will enable the public to secure an advantage rarely, if ever, equalled.
The Stock will be on Sale at Waterloo House, Cockspur-street, and Pall-mall East.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Superior Bouquets,

for Town or Country. Bridal Bouquets from 15s.; Bridesmaids and other Bouquets from 5s. Bouquets from 2s. 6d.
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CASHMERE HATS for LADIES.

Registered.
"The Novelty of the Season."
JAYS'.
"Some of the black Hats ornamented with the new drooping feathers are eminently picturesque."—The Queen.

IMPROVED JANUS CORD (Registered).

To be had only at JAYS'. £1 11s. 6d. the Dress. For some years past Messrs. Jay have recommended Black Janus Cord as the best wearing material ever manufactured, a recommendation which countless purchasers of the Dress have confirmed. The Improved Janus Cord has both sides alike, but its price remains the same.
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prophets should be realised by an unusually severe winter, it will be well for those who may be furnished with a resistance to the cold."—Daily Press.
Messrs. JAY have a very superior Stock of FURS, and also Mantles trimmed with Fur, for Mourning and Ordinary Costume, which they invite their Patronesses to inspect, as early purchasers will secure the best advantages, both in selection and price.
JAYS'.

AUTUMN BLACK SILKS.—Ladies in

search of this useful material will find a choice selection at Messrs. JAY'S for £5 5s. the Dress, or 7s. 6d. the yard. Costumes from the best French models made to price and order, with only the additional cost of trimmings.
"It would be impossible to give a detailed description of all the novel costumes imported by Messrs. Jay; but the silks made with square tunics, velvet sleeveless jackets, and velvet as has looped up with jet buckles, the delicate grey silks trimmed with crimped plaitings and silver buckles, the violet silk and velvet costumes with steel buckles, are quite masterpieces in composition."—Messrs. Jay's "Autumn Fashions."

THE PRICE of WOOL.—There are daily

large importations of Foreign Wools to the port of London, and yet the price is continually rising. Messrs. JAY, having made previous contracts for the best Woollen Goods in Roubaix, are enabled to sell the new Black Fabrics for Autumn and Winter without any advance in price.
JAYS',
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

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GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO.

are now showing
A LARGE STOCK OF THE
FINEST RUSSIAN SEAL JACKETS,
SELECTED SKINS.
Considerably less than Winter Prices.
ALBION HOUSE, 161 to 167, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

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New Evening and Dinner Dresses, 21s., &c.
58 to 63, Oxford-street; and 1 to 5, Wells-street.

FRENCH SILKS and VELVETS UNDER VALUE—GASK and GASK

are now showing Lyons striped Velvets, new colours, 11s. 6d. per yard; rich all-silk French Dress Satins, all colours, 5s. 6d.; Black Lyons Dress Velvets, 18s. 6d.; Black French Silks, 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 11d. These lots are very cheap. Patterns free.
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GASK and GASK have just received from Paris decided Novelties in Bonnets and Hats, from 1 guinea; Rich Velvet and Cloth Jackets and Polonaises, &c.; Sealskin Jackets, new shape; Trimmed Beaver and Otter, Sables, &c., all at the most moderate prices.
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SUPERIOR SILKS at LAMBETH HOUSE.

The unprecedented depression in the Silk trade has forced quantities of the richest fabrics on the market. HARVEY and CO. have invested largely, and are determined to share the profit with many of their old friends who have patronised their firm during a period of fifty years. Several Cases OPENED TO-DAY, containing the best and widest Lyons makes, at 3s. 6½d., 4s., and 5s. Nothing has hitherto been seen equal to this parcel within a shilling a yard.

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Widest, at 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. The quality at 2s. 6d. is bright and silky. This Firm (the first to place Velveteens before the public) have sold many thousand dresses, and never heard a complaint.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

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Bottle Green, Navy Blue, Violet, Prune, &c. Wide, at 12½d. the yard. Patterns sent free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

MERINO.—After all, there is no Dress

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HARVEY and CO. Established 50 years.

FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS. — The

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JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.—Patterns free.

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A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK now Selling at little more than half price. Beautiful Winter Colours, wide width. Price 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

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are manufactured in every style of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
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Suit for a Boy 4 ft. in height, C Class, 25s.; Class D, 30s. 6d. Prices ascending or descending according to size. Patterns free.
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ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, of very superior make and construction, for Debility, Corpulency, &c. Directions for Self measurement by post, free, 20s. and 27s. 6d.—ELAM, 196, Oxford-st.

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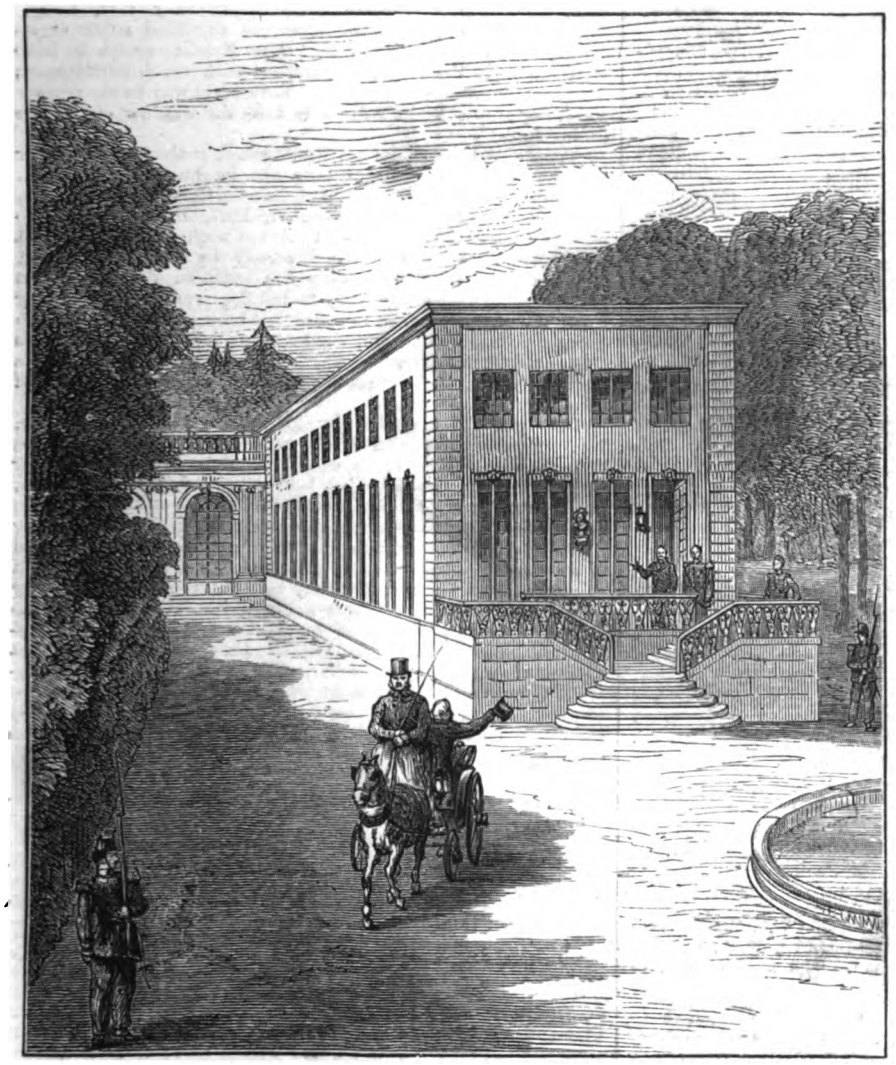
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THE LATE MRS. ALFRED GATTY.



TRIANON-SOUS-BOIS, WHERE MARSHAL BAZAINE IS DETAINED A PRISONER.



THE FOUR SWANS, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

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The Extra Supplement.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The scene represented in a large Engraving, which forms the Extra Supplement of this week, is the sitting of the court-martial in the hall of the Grand Trianon palace at Versailles, for the trial of Marshal Bazaine on the charges of misconduct in his command and surrender of the French army and fortress of Metz. An account of this procedure, which is likely to be continued many weeks from day to day, will be found in the letters of our Paris Correspondent. The members of the court-martial are his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale, president, and nine other French general officers, who sit at a curved green-baize table, having before them the defendant, with his two counsel and his aide-de-camp, at a separate table on the left hand; while the counsel for the prosecution, and General Rivière, author of the report of a Committee of the National Assembly by whom it was ordered, have their places on the right hand of the court. In the sketch by our Special Artist, from which the Engraving is drawn, the spectator's view is taken from the reporters' box, also on the right-hand side, and the foreground is occupied by their desks and chairs. One of them is a German, reporter for a Berlin journal. The stout, bald, elderly man, with black eyebrows and moustache, attired in a Field Marshal's uniform, with the broad ribbon of the Legion of Honour, is the unlucky Marshal Bazaine. He sits perfectly still, unless spoken to, with his left hand supporting his chin, attentive to all that is said or done, but seldom interfering with it. His counsel, sitting at his left hand, are Maître Lachaud, the full-faced, red-haired barrister, with double eye-glass stuck upon his nose, who is reading the brief held upright in his hands; and the son of Maître Lachaud, placed next his father; while Colonel Villette is next the younger barrister, to aid them with facts of military detail. Behind the table of the Judges, and at the back of the president's chair, is a topographical plan of Metz and its environs upon a small table, which can be moved forward. The accommodation for mere spectators is limited, but a few may be seen at the lower end of the hall.

The Grand Trianon and the Petit Trianon, the former built by Louis XIV., the latter by Louis XV., are situated within the park or gardens of Versailles, near the Grand Canal, but a mile from the Versailles Palace. The Grand Trianon was the residence of Madame de Maintenon; the Petit Trianon was the favourite retreat of Queen Marie Antoinette. They are to Versailles, in a manner, what Frogmore is to Windsor Castle. In a separate house, called the Trianon-sous-Bois, the Marshal now upon his trial is kept prisoner, but of course with ample means of personal comfort and freedom to receive the visits of his friends.

THE LATE MRS. ALFRED GATTY.

This estimable and accomplished lady, whose death was recorded last week, has long been known as one of the best authors of wholesome and pleasant reading for young people. She was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, Lord Nelson's Chaplain on board the Victory at Trafalgar. Margaret Scott, afterwards Mrs. Alfred Gatty, was born, in 1809, at her father's rectory of Burnham, in Essex. In 1839 she became the wife of the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., Vicar of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, and Sub-Dean of York Cathedral. After her marriage, and with her husband's assistance, she brought out, in 1842, the "Life of Dr. Scott," her father, which had something of an historical character. Mrs. Gatty's first independent work appeared from the press in 1851, being a graceful mélange of fanciful stories, entitled "The Fairy Godmothers, and other Tales." In 1855 she followed up this first success with the earliest of the five volumes of her "Parables from Nature." The rest followed at uncertain intervals, until the fifth series, completing the whole, appeared, just two years ago, in 1871. Mrs. Gatty, in 1856, published her "Worlds not Realised," and a year afterwards her "Proverbs Illustrated." Her next production was a tale, issued from the press in 1858, and called "The Poor Incumbent." In the same year she laid before her increasing number of readers a volume of "Legendary Tales," which were embellished by Phiz. "The Human Face Divine, and Other Tales," published in 1860, was illustrated, as were several of her subsequent volumes, by the pencil of Miss C. S. Lane. A little over a twelvemonth afterwards Mrs. Gatty brought out, in 1862, the good-humoured record of a holiday excursion in Ireland during the previous autumn, under the whimsical title of "The Old Folks From Home." During that same year she edited "Melchior's Dream," having done the like good office in 1860, when seeing through the press, this time in association once more with her husband upon the same titlepage, "The Travels and Adventures of Dr. Wolff, the Missionary." Just ten years ago, in 1863, Mrs. Gatty first brought out her work on "British Seaweeds," reprinted last year in two quarto volumes. A twelvemonth afterwards she translated, in 1864, from the French of Professor Macé, "The History of a Bit of Bread." Mrs. Gatty was by this time beginning to extend her reputation as a writer for children. "Aunt Judy's Tales" had been originally published in 1858. "Aunt Judy's Letters" still further popularised the sobriquet. From the later collection there appeared in a separate form, in 1865, "Aunt Sally's Life"—the indefatigable writer producing within the last-mentioned twelvemonth, her "Domestic Pictures and Tales." In the May of 1866 she began her well-known monthly organ for children, entitled *Aunt Judy's Magazine*. Selected and reprinted from "Mission Life," she passed through the press in 1869, first "The Children's Mission Army," and afterwards "Mission Shillings." During the year 1870 she penned "Waifs and Strays in Natural History," and in 1871 put together "Aunt Judy's Song-Book for Children." Three works came from her hand only last year—"A Book of Emblems, with Interpretations Thereof;" a charming compilation, called "The Mother's Book of Poetry," adorned with engravings; and a sort of archæological autograph, entitled "The Book of Sun-Dials."

The portrait of Mrs. Alfred Gatty is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

THE FOUR SWANS, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The tavern-life of Old London can now scarcely be traced, save in a few antiquarian records and pleasant gossip, ranging from Bishop Earle to Samuel Johnson. These thrones of human felicity, as our great lexicographer termed "tavern chairs," for ages lined the main thoroughfares of London, particularly the great leading roadway from High-street, Southwark, to the northern extremity of Bishopsgate, and that still more important "main artery" which follows the course of the river from London Bridge, by way of Cheapside, Fleet-street, and the Strand, to Westminster. To the former of these localities, Bishopsgate, the accompanying Illustration takes the reader. The Swan will be recollected as one of the most ancient among our signboards. For more than 500 years a house of public entertainment; for in 1323 Rose Wrytell bequeathed "the tenement of olde tyme, called the Swanne on the Hope, in Thames-street," in the parish of St. Mary-at-Hill, to maintain a priest at the altar of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, "for her soul and the souls of her husband, her father, and mother;" Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, in 1440, in her public penance for witchcraft and treason, landed at Old Swan, bearing a large taper, her feet bare; and Stow, in 1598, mentions the Old Swan as a great brewhouse. In the scurrilous cavalier ballad of Admiral Deane's funeral by water from Greenwich to Westminster, in June 1653, it is sung—

> The Old Swan, as he passed by,
> Said she would sing him a dirge, lye down and die;
> Wilt thou sing to a bit of a body? quoth I,
> Which nobody can deny.

The Old Swan Tavern and its landing-stairs were destroyed in the Great Fire, but rebuilt. Its token, in the Beaufoy Collection, is one of the rarest of large size. In its catalogue we find several references to "Swan" signs. This brings us to "the Four Swans" Bishopsgate, reputed to be the oldest galleried inn remaining in London.

Bishopsgate abounded with taverns of note in olden time, commencing with the London Tavern, built upon a more ancient foundation. The White Hart, Old Bethlehem, has been rebuilt in our time, and a portion of the Sir Paul Pindar remains, preserving its olden associations with the rich Knight's history, although appropriated to more humble cheer. The reader will recollect that one of the Bishopsgate inns was the London inn of Hobson, the Cambridge University carrier, who had the honour of two epitaphs written upon him; and a curious portrait of Hobson, mounted on a black nag, which was preserved for many years at his London inn, the Bull, in Bishopsgate-street. There are several engraved portraits of Hobson—that representing him in a cloak, grasping a bag of money, which print is, most probably, from the fresco figure at the Bull inn, which, in Chaloner's "English Poets," 1810, is stated as likely to be seen; but it has long since disappeared, and the Bull was more modernised than either the Green Dragon or the Four Swans Inns at a few houses distant. The Green Dragon has its outer galleries remaining, but modernised and inclosed with glass. The Four Swans is still more perfect, and is, perhaps, the most entire galleried inn which remains in the metropolis, and shows how well adapted were the inns of old for the representation of stage plays. In a gossiping volume, published in 1815, it is described as "the Four Swans, No. 83, Inn and Tavern, has good accommodation, principally for travellers."

The Four Swans was closed in June last, and has since been taken down. It contained much timber, some of the floors being three feet in thickness. It latest appropriation was for railway traffic. Upon the site, we understand, will be erected chambers and warehouses.

That the Bull was indeed used for the purpose we have stated we have evidence, the yard having supplied a stage to our early actors before James Burbage and his fellows obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for erecting a permanent building for theatrical entertainments. Tarlton, the famous clown, often played here (Collier's "Annals" and Tarlton's "Jests," by Halliwell). Anthony Bacon (the brother of Francis) lived in Bishopsgate, not far from the Bull Inn, to the great annoyance of his mother, who dreaded that the plays and interludes acted at the Bull Inn might corrupt his servants; but on her own son's account objected to the parish, as being without a godly clergyman.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

This year what is termed the "volunteer year" will, in accordance with the new regulations of the force, terminate one month earlier than formerly—viz., the 31st inst., instead of Nov. 30. On that date the returns of the strength and efficiency of every regiment in the kingdom will have to be forwarded to the War Office.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of a special capitation allowance of £2 10s. being granted on account of each officer or sergeant of volunteers, not including the permanent staff, who holds a certificate of proficiency for every year in which he earns the ordinary capitation allowance of £1 10s.

The twentieth half-yearly prize meeting of the Pimlico division of the Queen's (Westminster) was held at Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday. The challenge vase and gold medal and £3 were won by Lieutenant Laybourn; second, Private G. J. Booty; third, Lieutenant Dennis. For the money prizes, Private Hollon made seven consecutive bull's-eyes at 500 yards, and won the first prize; Lieutenant Falwasser, tying him in the aggregate score, took second prize; Private A. Black, third; Private Grover, fourth; Private Mundell, fifth; Corporal Tovey, sixth; and Private James Clothier, seventh.

The annual prize meeting of the 4th Administrative Battalion Kent Volunteers was held last week, at Sittingbourne. Forty prizes, amounting in the aggregate to about £80, were offered for competition. The weather was unfavourable for shooting. The first prize, of the value of £10, was won by Private Clayson, a recruit from the 36th (Wingham) Corps; and the second, of the value of £8, by Colour-Sergeant Honeyball, of the 16th (Sittingbourne) Corps. The remaining prizes were pretty equally divided among the representatives of the different corps of the battalion. The prizes were afterwards distributed by the commanding officer, Major Plumptre.

The annual rifle contest of the 2nd City of London was brought to a close last week at the Rainham ranges. Appended are the principal results:—Battalion prizes, value, £50—Private Holt, first; Colour-Sergeant Millard, second; Corporal Rothan third; and Corporal Green and Lance-Sergeant Brown, the fourth and fifth. The battalion challenge clock was won by B company. In the company contests the principal prizes were won as follow:—A company, Private Richardson, Colour-Sergeant Long, and Private Butler; D company, Colour-Sergeant Ellis, Sergeant Bird, and Sergeant Cheesman; F company, Lieutenant Hardy, Colour-Sergeant Froggatt, and Sergeant Lloydnock; G company, Lieutenant Brown, Staff-Sergeant Franklyn, and Corporal Hindenberg; H company, Staff-Sergeant Auley, Private Reeves, and Corporal Green; K company, Messrs. Hamilton, Harris, and Sharp.

At the prize meeting of the Ulster Rifle Association, the Clandeboye Gauntlet, presented by the Countess of Dufferin, was won by Mr. R. S. Joyce, Belfast. The Belmont Cup, presented by Mr. Thomas M'Clure, was carried off by Mr. Clews, of the Clydesdale Long Range Club, Scotland.

At the Hunts Quarter Sessions, on Monday, the deputy-chairman read a letter from Colonel Duncombe, M.P., wherein he tendered his resignation as chairman. The appointment of a new chairman was deferred.

Lord Aberdare, yesterday week, presented the prizes to the successful pupils in the Bristol Evening Class Association, in the Colston Hall; and on the same day the Earl of Dartmouth opened an exhibition in connection with the Huddersfield Naturalists' Society.

CURIOUS WILLS.

Among the twenty-eight thousand wills annually admitted to probate there are every year some which may fairly be called "curious wills," curious from the peculiarity and conditions of the bequests or directions. Some of these bequests or directions are simply humorous, and some are the outcomings of the affections or antipathies of the testator. It has happened that a testator has set out in his will his opinion about some one else in so strong a manner that it amounts to a libel, but in these cases the Court has ordered the libellous matter to be expunged, so that it appears neither in the probate nor on record. Some wills are curious from their brevity, some from their prodigious length, some from being in rhyme; some testators bequeath property which they have not, in order to enable them to enjoy, while living, the considerate attentions of the expectant legatees. A Welsh gentleman, for the reason, as recited, that he might give way to the unfair importunities of his wife, secretly assigned, subject to his life interest, all his property by deed, and afterwards gracefully gave way to his wife's solicitations and made a will in her favour, which, of course, at his death, turned out inoperative. There are testators who think it necessary that posterity should not be in any doubt as to their religious belief, and accordingly occupy a page or two of their wills with an elaborate statement on the subject; some even think it necessary to set out their pedigrees at full length. Some wills are curious only from the method or arrangement of the paper or the document they are written on, and require an inspection to appreciate their peculiarity. The many ingenious ways in which, neglecting the plain way, the requirements of the Wills Act have been complied with, make up a very interesting body of cases. In writing a few articles on curious wills we shall endeavour to take our illustrations from the records of the last twenty or thirty years, and, as far as possible, to classify them; many, however, defy classification, and will in this have to form a class by themselves.

There are few wills made without some directions being given either as to the place or the manner of burial; frequently the testator desires to be buried in the same grave with his wife or some other member of his family. We remember one case where the testator directed that he should be buried in the space left for that purpose between the graves of his first and second wives, so that he should lie with one on his right hand and the other on his left. More frequently still, the direction limits the expense of the funeral; in some cases no carriages are to be used, in others the body is to be carried to the grave by persons employed on the deceased's estate; in one instance the persons so to be employed were labourers, and they were required on the occasion to wear clean white smockfrocks, and were to be paid one pound each for their trouble.

Mr. Zimmerman, whose will was proved in 1840, accompanied the directions for his funeral, in case they were not carried out, with something like a threat. In his will he says, "No person is to attend my corpse to the grave, nor is any funeral bell to be rung, and my desire is to be buried plainly, but in a decent manner; *and, if this be not done, I will come again—that is to say, if I can.*" The Countess Dowager of Sandwich, in her will, written by herself at the age of eighty, proved in November, 1862, expresses her "wish to be buried decently and quietly—*no undertaker's frauds or cheating, no scarfs, hatbands, or nonsense.*"

Mrs. Kitty Jenkyn Packe Reading, although evidently possessed of sufficient means, appears by her will, proved in April, 1870, to have been very anxious that one part, at least, of the expenses attending her funeral should be kept as low as possible. After saying she is to be placed first in a leaden and then in a wooden coffin, she provides that if "I die away from Branksome I wish my remains, after being duly placed in the proper coffins, to be inclosed in a plain deal box so that no one may know the contents, and conveyed by a goods-train to Poole, which will cost no more than any other package of the same weight, from Poole station said box to be conveyed in a cart to Branksome Tower." The contrivance of sending her remains in a plain deal box by a goods-train, so that it will cost no more than any other package of the same weight, and "said box" afterwards to be conveyed in a cart, sounds rather oddly in connection with the dignified name of its destination, Branksome Tower. Mrs. Reading seems to have considered the details of her funeral with much minuteness; among other things, she states "the easiest way to convey my coffin out of the house will be to take the window out of the dining-room."

Some people—we do not know whether they would rather not die—certainly would rather not be buried. Mr. J. L. Greffulhe, of Winchester-street and Cornhill, merchant, whose will was proved in October, 1867, thus directs as to the disposal of his body:—"I do not wish to be buried. I enjoin my nephews to cause my body to be embalmed and placed in a coffin, the top of which shall be glazed and not nailed down, so that the body be not deprived either of air or daylight. Subsequently to cause it to be burned, if that can be legally done." It could not be from a motive of economy, as the personal property in England was sworn under half a million sterling, and he left 400,000f. to be laid out in works of beneficence and charity.

Mr. William Kensett, by his will, proved in October, 1855, seems to have been of the same opinion as the members of a recently-formed club, who have pledged themselves, for sanitary reasons, to have their bodies burned at their deaths, for he recites that, "believing in the impolicy of interring the dead amidst the living, and as an example to others, I give my body, four days after death, to the directors of the Imperial Gas Company, London, to be placed in one of their retorts and consumed to ashes, and that they be paid ten pounds by my executors for the trouble this act will impose on them in so doing. Should a defence of fanaticism and superstition prevent their granting this my request, then my executors must submit to have my remains buried, in the plainest manner possible, in my family grave in St. John's-wood cemetery, *to avoid in poisoning the living in that neighbourhood.*" Generally, the curious wills are home made. The will of Mr. Kensett was made by a solicitor.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has sent £200 to the fund for providing better boats and fishing gear for the distressed fishermen of Baffin and Shark Islands, in the county of Galway, Ireland; and also £50 towards the fund required to defray a portion of the expenses of building a boat-slip on Shark and a pier on Baffin Island. It appears that at the former place the fishermen have to haul their boats up a cliff nearly thirty feet high.

In reply to the accusation that the sanitary arrangements of Cambridge are in the hands of a body who have taken no steps to introduce an efficient drainage scheme, the Commissioners have resolved to inform the Local Government Board that the matter has engaged their attention for years, and that they are waiting for legislative sanction to a new scheme affecting the relations of the town and University before proceeding with the diversion of the sewage from the Cam.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

As a rule it is only to conquerors, whether military or political, to whom triumphs and tributes, and what nowadays are called testimonials, are awarded. It has not been usual to celebrate a defeat by eulogistic orations and the presentation of some solid symbol of sympathy. But recently, at Tiverton, a group of Devonshire and neighbouring members assembled to feast and to present to Mr. Walrond a piece of plate of considerable value for not having succeeded in being returned for that borough at the election caused by the accession of Mr. Denman to the judicial bench. There were Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Neville-Grenville, and Mr. R. Paget, the two last coming over from Somersetshire, and they all spoke in bold strain, evidently inspired by the influence of that Conservative reaction in the existence of which they avowed their belief. Indeed, the speech of Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided, was an elaborate delivery of what may be called a negative opposition policy, which seems to consist, to use a familiar phrase, in giving the present Ministry rope enough, and in the meantime winning as many elections as possible, and in particular wresting Tiverton from the domination of the Liberals. At a gathering at Chorlton, near Manchester, last week, Mr. Birley, the Conservative member for Cottonopolis, was on the whole rather facetious on the re-entry of Mr. Bright into the Ministry. According to him, so minute is the business of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, that its habitat is only one very small room, with one clerk and one chair, so that when the Chancellor takes his seat in the office his solitary henchman is obliged to stand. It seemed as if Mr. Birley meant to insinuate that the position of Mr. Bright was not magnified by his possession of such a post, and that it would have been better if he had been an influence in the Cabinet without nominal office. One other thing was said by Mr. Birley which was noticeable—namely, that he was preparing himself for meeting Mr. Gladstone as a competitor in the representation of Manchester at the coming general election.

It is a tradition that the reason why a space of time not inconsiderable is allowed to enable Parliament to come together was because of the voyages and travelling difficulties to which what may be called the Ultima Thule members for Orkney and Wick must be subjected in getting to London. Nowadays, a fewer number of hours than are the days granted would suffice to enable the representatives of the Orcades and so on to reach Westminster; but memberdom in those regions is even now not without its dangers. At any rate, the other day Mr. Pender, who had gone down to visit his constituents at Wick, was nearly lost during a boat voyage that he was taking. However, he passed through the peril, and duly presented himself before the electors. Being a Scotsman born, of course he has a sort of right to represent a Scottish constituency; but in going to Wick he has gone so far north as, considering the greater part of his antecedents, to engender a doubt of the compatibility of the association. Certainly, if the people of Wick like an unobtrusive member, they are fitted to a nicety just now. This, however, is perhaps doubtful, if the proceedings at the meeting in question are to be a test, for it is recorded that, though his speech was received quietly, no decided feeling for or against him was exhibited while he was speaking. But, when the usual cross-examination on matters of political opinion came on, to use a mild term, the assembly became demonstrative, and the demonstration so expanded itself that the proceedings were brought to an abrupt conclusion, which is not generally the culmination of these gatherings when sufficient accord exists between representative and represented. Few private members in the House, in a quiet way, have a better position than Mr. Magniac. He does not think it necessary to babble about every subject, whether he knows anything about it radically or not; but he contents himself with coming in on appropriate occasions with practical suggestions, set forth in neat language, and with proper sequence, and, above all, he is never long realising, as it were, the saying that the man who cannot say what he wants to say in a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes knows little or nothing of his subject. Last Session, Mr. Magniac, for a short while, occupied a decidedly conspicuous attitude in the House; for when the Juries Bill was in Committee he moved an amendment, no matter what, which raised the whole question of local taxation. Thereupon there ensued a series of discussions, almost the most angry of the Session; and the Government were hard put to it, in a contest in which, so to speak, Mr. Magniac led the opposition, and showed considerably what stuff he had in him, which was very good stuff. To such a constituency as that of St. Ives he must be valuable, inasmuch as his representation of the borough adds to its importance in the Parliamentary scale.

There are many gentlemen in the House, who, physically speaking, are conspicuous figures, and whose appearance is as well known as that of the Speaker or either of the leaders of the two great political parties, but with whom the public is not at all familiar. Such a member is Sir H. Fergusson Davie, who has sat for the Haddington Burghs for some twenty-five years, who is a regular attendant, a steady Liberal vote, and most entirely taciturn. His aspect is remarkable, suggesting ideas of Don Quixote, but without anything of the ludicrous element. For, though the figure is tall and gaunt, there is in the demeanour and expression of face something which indicates the possession of that chivalric spirit with which Cervantes has toned down the comic side of his Don, while the quick, energetic movement denotes that in his day he may well have been a smart soldier. The other day Sir Fergusson Davie met some of his constituents at Jedburgh, and showed that if he has been silent in the House it is not because he is unfacile of speech, for he went through and dealt with the topics of the day, after the manner of out-of-Parliament addresses, with spirit and point. It is evident that "the old man hath much blood in him" yet. Towards the end of last Session Mr. J. Farley Leith, who since last year has sat for Aberdeen City, made some tentative speechlets. He was evidently trying his wings before attempting a long flight, for each of his addresses was more expanded than the other, and at the last he nearly reached the point of a long speech. His rhetoric is slightly rotund; but he is more earnest than lawyer members generally are in the House; and, as may be supposed, with his training, he is not likely to talk on a subject on which he was not fully informed. In the course of a circuit that he has been making amidst his constituents he was subjected to a catechism of portentous extent. As it were, he was asked to give his opinion categorically on almost every subject of legislation of the day, and he made his responses in such a manner as to justify more than usual the vote of confidence which is passed on these occasions.

It may seem almost an outrage on his dignity to speak of an Attorney-General as a pilot-balloon, but that simile somehow arose out of consideration of the recent speech of Sir John Coleridge to his constituents at Exeter. Apart from the evident desire to be pleasing and fascinating—to be, so to speak, as "silvery sweet" as possible—which characterised his address, he suggested the idea that he was charged with the deliverance of a message to the country in a matter which has been exercising the minds of those who interest themselves in it—namely, the prospects of a dissolution of Parliament. Protesting a little too much, perhaps, that he knew nothing, and that, if he knew, he could not tell, he argued demonstratively that the present Parliament was not moribund, at least so far as next year and the intentions of the Ministry were concerned. He did not, however, hint at the intentions of the Opposition and the extreme Liberal members in the House, which are quite another thing, As the question of dissolution was, at least at one time, said to turn on the success or non-success of the new Solicitor-General at Taunton, it would seem that the law officers of the Crown have been, as it were, intrusted with political and party missions of unusual importance.

MUSIC.

The second of the new series of Crystal Palace concerts, on Saturday last, was distinguished by several specialties. The fine performance of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, although no novelty, was in itself enough to throw a lustre over the programme. This noble work, the third of nine such compositions, is the first of them in which Beethoven exhibits entire freedom from those antecedent influences which are more or less observable in his previous orchestral works. The clear design and symmetrical proportions of the Mozart school, which had hitherto so largely governed Beethoven's style, here give way to that bold independence and vastness of expression which constantly progressed until the attainment of the climax of symphonic grandeur in the colossal No. 9, the "choral" symphony. The "Eroica" is specially interesting as illustrating Beethoven's uncompromising political principles, the work having been composed as a tribute of admiration at the early career of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose name originally formed the title of the symphony, the leaf bearing which was indignantly destroyed by Beethoven on his learning that the man whom he had supposed to be the champion of political freedom had grasped the sceptre of Imperial power. Saturday's execution of the work was in every way worthy of its merits. The concert referred to brought forward a new "Meditation" by Gounod, for violin and orchestra. This is not, like a previous piece of the kind, constructed on one of Bach's preludes, nor, indeed, on any other borrowed basis, but is an original "song without words" for a solo violin, with orchestral accompaniments. On this occasion the violin part was played by all the sixteen performers of the Crystal Palace band, affording a test of their admirable proficiency, such as has before been given by a multiplied execution of solo parts. Mdlle. Platteau, a violoncellist from the Brussels Conservatoire, made a highly successful first appearance, having been received with great and deserved applause in the execution of a fantasia by Servais. The lady produces a pure, liquid tone, and her bowing and execution are highly skilful. The vocalists were Mdlle. St. Alba, Madame Démeric-Lablache, and Mr. Werrenrath. The concert commenced with Weber's overture to "Oberon," and concluded with that by Mr. J. F. Barnett, written in illustration of "A Winter's Tale," and produced at the British Orchestral Society's fifth concert, in February, when its successful performance was noticed by us.

Music, of course, formed a part of the proceedings at the military fête given at the Crystal Palace on Monday. "The Daughter of the Regiment" (in an English version) was appropriately chosen as the operatic performance on the occasion, when Mr. H. Guy, of the Royal Academy of Music, made his stage début, and met with a favourable reception. For Thursday Sir J. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" was announced.

M. Rivière's promenade concerts show no sign of diminished attraction. On Monday Herr Meyer Lutz's cantata, "A Legend of the Lys," was repeated; Tuesday was a "Meyerbeer night;" Wednesday, a "Beethoven night;" Thursday was rendered tributary to Sir Henry Bishop; and to-night (Saturday) is to include a selection from the works of Mr. Arthur Sullivan—Friday having been appropriated to the benefit of Mr. Carter.

The Wagner Society has just issued its prospectus of a second series of concerts, which will comprise orchestral and choral performances, to include extracts from the works of Richard Wagner, besides pieces by the great musical classics, from Bach to the present time. The excellence of the concerts given in February and March was commented on by us at the time, and their success can scarcely fail to ensure a similar result for those which are about to commence. As before, the musical direction and conductorship will be in the hands of Mr. Edward Dannreuther, whose previous admirable fulfilment of the duties proved him to possess special qualifications for them in addition to his previously known excellence as a pianist. The concerts are to take place on Nov. 14, Dec. 12, Jan. 23, Feb. 13, March 13, and April 10.

Six oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by Mr. W. Carter, have been announced, to commence, on Wednesday next, with "Elijah."

M. Gounod's new series of five choral and orchestral concerts will not commence until next year. The first is announced for Feb. 7, and they will be given fortnightly. As previously stated, the composer's new music to the drama "Jeanne d'Arc" will be performed; besides various other works by him, vocal and instrumental.

We have already given the details of the arrangements for the Bristol Musical Festival, which commences on Tuesday next.

THEATRES.

OPERA COMIQUE.

On Saturday Madame Ristori appeared in a new part and a new play, entitled "Renée of France and the Huguenots" ("Renata di Francia e gli Ugonotti"). The new drama consists of five acts and a prologue, and is written by Paolo Giacometti, who has evidently a vein for historical pieces. But we cannot greatly congratulate him on his successful working of the same, for he fails to show that restraint and reticence on which so much of the result of art depends. Our own Shakspeare stands at the head of all historical dramatists, and his method of operation is altogether different from that of Giacometti, who rather resembles our great poet's predecessors than himself. We allude to the chronicle playwrights whose popularity induced Shakspeare to improve upon the hint, and to produce such dramas as "King John," "Richard II.," the two parts of "Henry IV.," "Richard III.," and "Henry VIII." Signor Giacometti resembles more the unknown writer of the three parts of "Henry VI.," which are included in Shakspeare's works, but were merely adopted by him, and perhaps slightly touched up, for performance at his theatre, in pursuance of his duties as manager. Their popularity having demonstrated that historical subjects were likely to be successful, he naturally proceeded on the suggestion, and, in the works we have mentioned, left us an example of how it should be carried out. He skilfully mingled with them the ideal element, and left room for individual portraiture, such as that of Falstaff, thus modifying the fact by the addition of illustrative fiction, and of characters simply introduced for dramatic purposes. Signor Giacometti has no notion of this, but confines himself to historic persons and situations, intending nothing more than their representation on the stage. Moreover, he writes in prose, and makes no attempt at poetic elevation, either in language or sentiment. His characters appear in groups, and are subordinate to the events. The individuality of the former have therefore to be suggested by the actors, each of whom has his place on the canvas, as a portion of the picture, and no more. Great pains are taken to explain the historical situation, and the dialogue for the most part is accordingly of the narrative sort. All this is doubtless done with a certain degree of skill; but it is not poetry, it is not drama—it is merely an acted chronicle. Six acts of such matter inevitably try the patience of an audience, and, though it may instruct, can scarcely amuse them. The part which Madame Ristori supports is itself interesting: it is that of Renée, Duchess of Montargis, who, as the victim of Catherine de Medicis, is made to promote, unconsciously, the conspiracy against the Huguenots which that infamous woman had contrived, in complicity with Charles IX., whose hypocrisy is broadly intimated by word and gesture. This wily monarch is admirably impersonated by M. Edoardo Majeroni, whose tall figure and stately action give dignity to the various situations in which he assists. The next character of importance is that of Jane of Albret, Queen of Navarre (Madame Gilda Lucchini), to whom Renée is made to bear a fatal present—a pair of perfumed gloves, which poison her while she smells at them. The death of this personage, and Renée's anguish in consequence, occur at the end of the third act, which closes with decided effect. What follows, giving the horrible details leading up to the massacre and attending it, in a series of stage evolutions, is not calculated to please. The lesson, however, which the whole play is designed to teach may be needed at this moment, when much of reaction is attempted, both in this country and others. If, however, the lesson is to be taught by this drama, nothing can be clearer than that it should be condensed, abridged, and in great part rewritten. The play, such as it is, has been nobly placed on the boards, and is nobly acted by a well-chosen company, each member of which strove to the utmost for the prosperity of the performance. The play itself is not a good one, though it contains the materials for a better.

A new piece by Arthur A'Beckett was produced at the Court Theatre on Tuesday, entitled "On Strike." It claims to be "an entirely new and original social problem." Its novelty, we take it, is like that of the New River, and its originality such as pertains to comic writing in general—only by very fine degrees to be distinguished from the very old and much worn, when about to be transformed by its transmigration into a fresh and probably less worthy vehicle. Its treatment is life-like, but extremely literal. Mr. Byron's comedy, "About Town," preceded, and it was followed by "The Happy Land," which last, however, is announced to be withdrawn in a few nights.

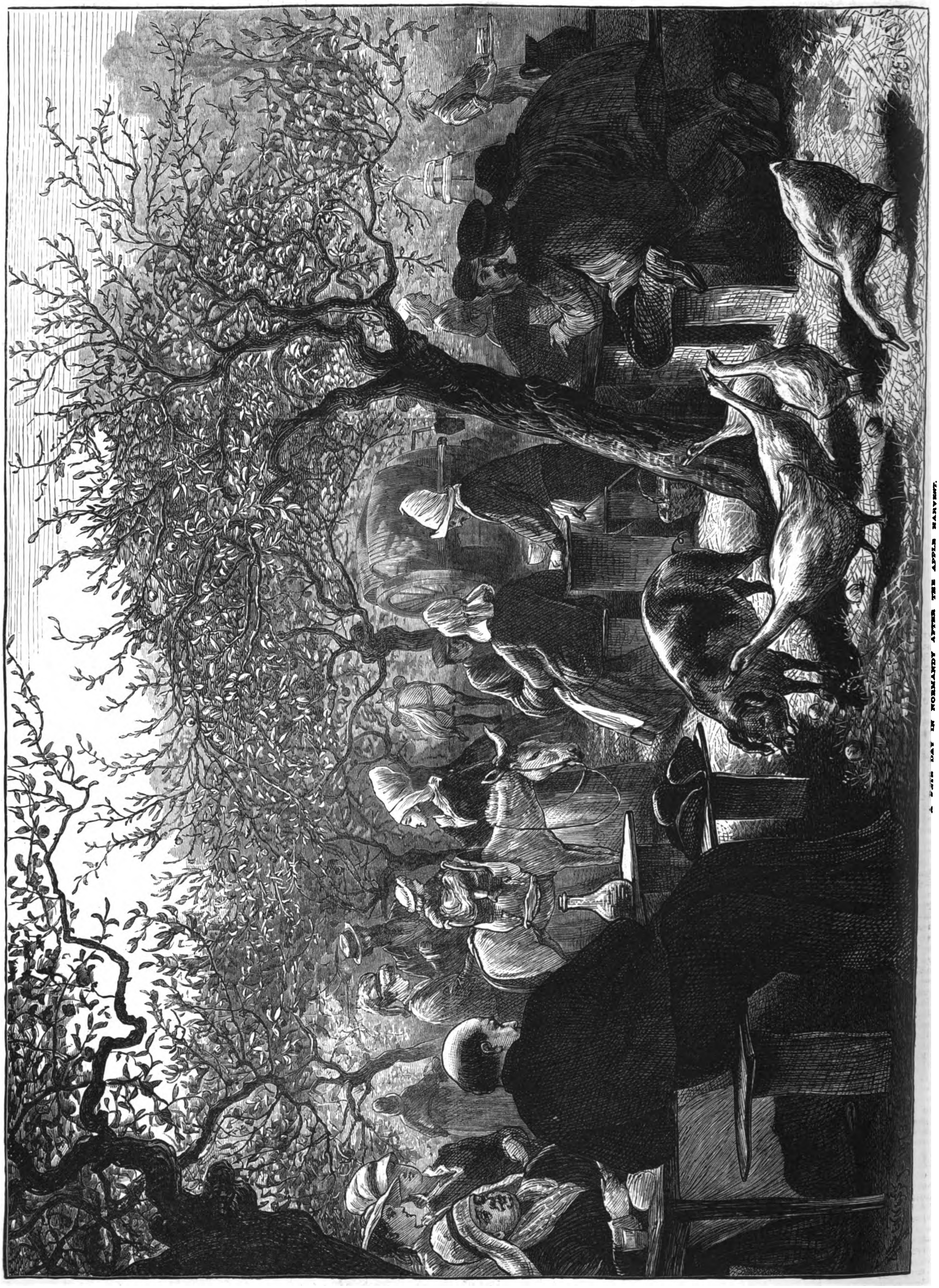
We have to record the reading from memory of "Hamlet," on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, by Mr. Faed, who comes before us with testimonials from the provinces, and performs wonders as a reciter. At the Queen's Concert Rooms Mr. Mark Twain was engaged by Mr. George Dolby to deliver a lecture of a humorous character, the subject being "Our Fellow-Savages of the Sandwich Islands." Mr. Twain states that he has spent several months in the islands, and describes them with that wit and point which have already contributed so much to his celebrity. His lecture was attended on Monday by a very numerous and fashionable audience.

APPLE HARVEST IN NORMANDY.

The gifts of the bountiful soil are apt to be gathered by rustic mankind with peculiar demonstrations of festive gratitude when they administer something to drink. It is the vintage, even more than the wheat harvest, that invites the village youth and lusty manhood of a southern country to kick up their heels with joy and to indulge in customary frolics of the season. Hop-picking, as we have heard from travellers in Kent, is likewise attended with a good deal of fun, inasmuch as hops go to make beer, and beer goes to make people jolly; and there is a fine old English song about "the free and bearded barley," which is declared to be "the monarch of them all." But take boat from Southampton or Newhaven to cross the Channel, and ask your neighbours in Normandy what they would like to drink! Some degenerate Normans, or rather Frenchmen, would bespeak the petit verre de cognac—nay, the more pernicious absinthe might be chosen for a passing sip at the café table; but we should expect that the genuine peasantry, their country's pride, would choose a cool, deep draught of their country's cider; and we hope it will do them good! There must and shall be cakes and ale in this world, or some of us will know the reason why, in spite of the annual meeting, last Tuesday, of the "United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic." But we are in Normandy just now, helping to pick up the apples for cider-making, as the other day we assisted in Burgundy to carry off a load of ripe grapes for the manufacture of generous wine. Beer, indeed, is our national beverage, and we are not ashamed to own it; yet cider has its servants and votaries in the western shires of England, as well as beyond the Channel. The scene which our Illustration brings to view is only the feast and revel after the apple-gathering in a Norman village. We shall give some representations of the process of cider manufacture.

The Duke of Cambridge, on Tuesday, held a review of the troops at Woolwich, and this was followed by an inspection of the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, and by an award of commissions in the scientific corps. The Empress Eugénie was present with her son. The Duke, in addressing the cadets who are about to receive commissions, told those who were destined for the Royal Artillery that no artillery in the world could for efficiency be compared with our own. The regulation sword for exemplary conduct and the Pollock gold medal were awarded to Mr. M. Sankey as the most distinguished cadet. The Commander-in-Chief afterwards remained in conversation with Prince Louis Napoleon, while a gymnastic display was in progress. The following cadets were recommended to receive commissions in the order of merit as given:—*For Royal Engineers:* M. H. P. H. Sankey, Hon. M. H. Talbot, A. L. Mein, F. N. Maude, H. L. Mulholland, S. A. E. Hickson, G. C. P. Onslow, W. F. H. Stafford, E. A. Waller, A. H. Kenney, R. A. Wahab, W. A. E. St. Clair, G. A. Tower, E. S. E. Childers, C. V. Wingfield-Stretford, C. Maxwell, and W. Coles. *For Royal Artillery:* T. S. Baldock, Hughes E. Vaughan, W. A. G. Saunders, J. A. Grieve, B. O. Cochrane, W. F. Cleeve, T. S. Lett, F. C. Farmer, E. Gunner, E. Hardy, St. J. St. G. Ord, A. Burton, H. Burton, E. G. Edwards, A. M. Carden, W. R. M. Daunt, J. H. Whebble, F. Waldron, G. W. B. Howard-Vyse, J. D. Wright, R. A. Rigg, E. V. Blachett, W. C. Brown, H. R. Ross, W. G. De Jersey, and E. J. K. Priestley. Cadets T. S. Baldock, Vaughan-Hughes, and Saunders obtained sufficient marks to entitle them to receive commissions in the Royal Engineers, but they elected to be appointed to the Royal Artillery.

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A FETE DAY IN NORMANDY AFTER THE APPLE HARVEST.

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THE TRIAL OF

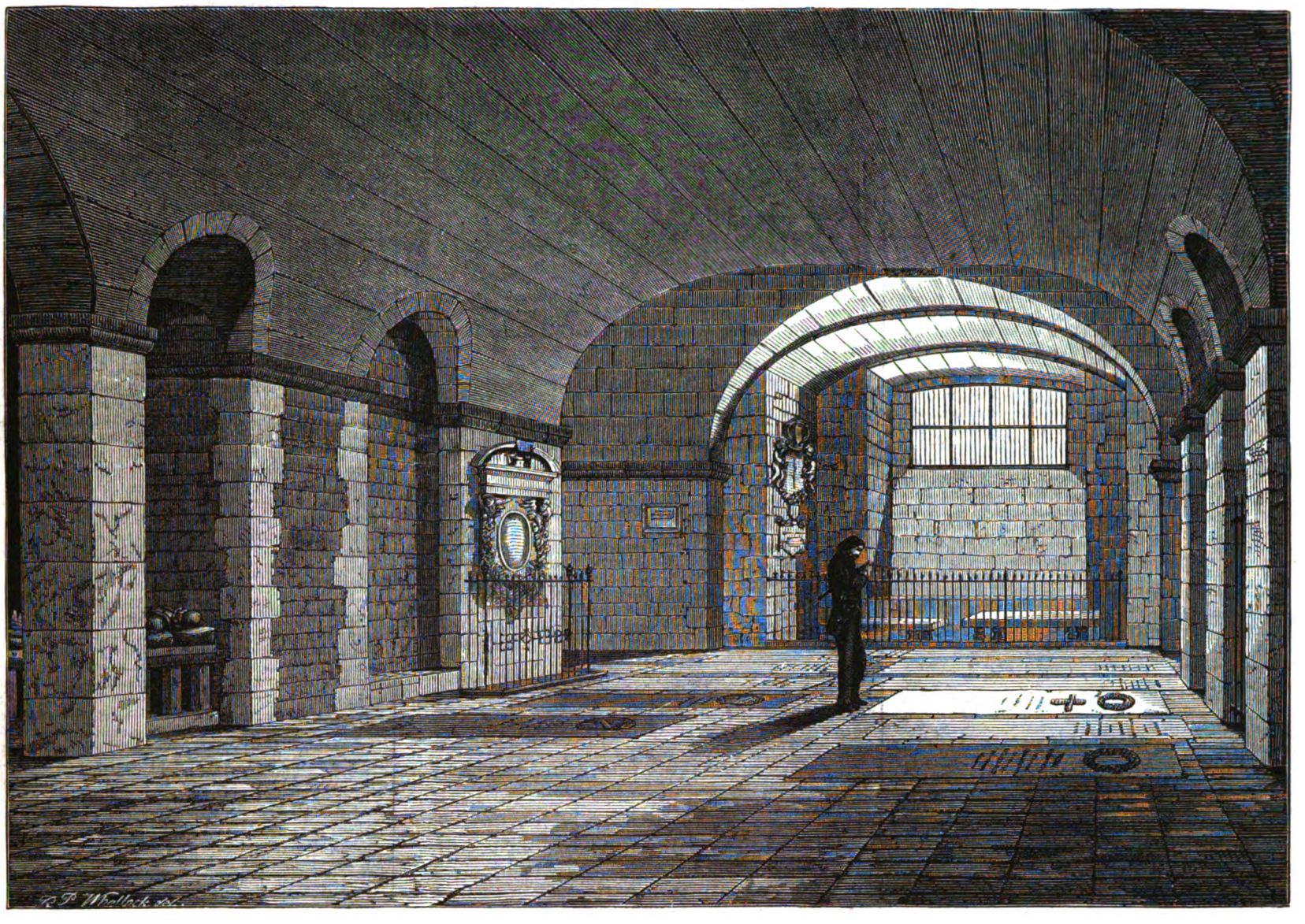
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RSHAL BAZAINE.

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THE ARTISTS' CORNER IN THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S: THE GRAVE OF LANDSEER.

FUNERAL OF SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

The funeral of this eminent artist, whose portrait and memoir appeared in our last, took place, on Saturday, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. His body was there laid near those of Reynolds, Opie, West, Fuseli, Lawrence, Turner, and other painters; Vandyke also was buried in old St. Paul's, but his tomb was destroyed by the Great Fire of London.

The funeral procession started at a quarter past ten from Sir Edwin Landseer's house in St. John's-wood; it was four mourning-coaches. The first was occupied by Sir Edwin Landseer's brothers and sisters, Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., Mr. Thomas Landseer (Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy), Miss Landseer, and Mrs. Mackenzie; the second by Mr. Edwin Mackenzie, Mr. Landseer Mackenzie, and Mr. John Webb; and the third by Dr. Humby, Mr. Hills, Mr. Arnold White, and Mr. John Pye. In the fourth coach were Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell and Colonel the Hon. A. Ellis, representing her Majesty and the Prince of Wales. The hearse and these mourning-coaches proceeded by Portland-place and Regent-street to Trafalgar-square. Some of the Regent-street shops were partially closed, and the blinds of many houses were drawn down. The printsellers, dealers in artists' colours, furriers, and other tradesmen, had placed mourning-shutters against their shop windows; and flags were displayed half-mast high. Waterloo-place, where several carriages joined the procession, as well as the east end of Pall-mall, was filled with people waiting to see the hearse pass. A black line of twelve mourning-coaches was drawn up in Trafalgar-square before the National Gallery, to receive the Royal Academicians, who entered them as they arrived, and sat waiting till the hearse came. Here the concourse was great; the crowd was thick upon the steps of St. Martin's Church. At last the hearse and its following entered Trafalgar-square; the bell of St. Martin's tolled; the Academicians, in their mourning-coaches, fell into the procession, which moved on. The dead hand of Landseer was carried past its mighty work—the lions which guard the column; they had mourning-wreaths in their jaws.

The cathedral had filled with people, all dressed in black, long before twelve o'clock. The choir was thronged with the painter's personal friends, but the crowd was great under the dome and all the way to the great west doors, which stood wide open. Along the way kept clear through the centre of the cathedral was visible the white group of cathedral clergy and choristers waiting by the great doors to receive the coffin. This did not enter the cathedral till half-past twelve, but at last the chant of the choristers told that the coffin was moving between the crowds of people towards the choir. The procession moved slowly up the great aisle of the cathedral and across the space under the dome. The men and boys of the choir, singing from their books, walked first, then Bishop Claughton, Canon Gregory, and Minor Canons Webber, Milman, Povah, Calvert, and Simpson. Behind the surpliced procession rose the black-palled coffin, followed by the long line of mourners. The pall was carried by Sir Francis Grant, as President, and by Mr. Webster, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Cope, and Mr. Marshall, as the five senior members of the Academy present. A long double line of Academicians and Associates, clad in heavy scarves and weepers, followed the mourners of Sir Edwin Landseer's family, whom we have named. Upon the black pall of the coffin lay a heap of flowers, a great cross of white camellias, and wreaths of violets and immortelles. Two of the wreaths were laid there for the Queen and Prince of Wales by Colonel Liddell and Colonel Ellis, who walked next to the mourners of the family. The wreath sent by her Majesty bore the following inscription:—"A Tribute of Friendship and Admiration for great Talents. From Queen Victoria." The Royal Academy was present in the persons of Sir Francis Grant, its president, and not less than twenty-six of its Academicians, fifteen of its Associates, and its two Associate Engravers—forty-four members in all, out of a total of sixty-three. The Academicians present were—Sir Francis Grant, Messrs. Cope, Cooke, Cooper, Calderon, Dobson, Elmore, Frith, Faed, Frost, Goodall, Herbert, Horsley, Charles Landseer, Lewis, Marshall, Millais, Pickersgill, Redgrave, Richmond, Smirke, Sant, Street, Stocks, Webster, Weekes, and Wells. The Associates present were—Messrs. Le Jeune, Stephens, Pettie, Yeames, Durham, Armitage, Leslie, Orchardson, Poynter, Cole, Marks, Walker, Woolner, Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Shaw, and the two Associate Engravers, Messrs. Thomas Landseer and Barlow. Among the other persons were noticed Mr. Robert Browning, Lord Granville, Lord Westminster, Lord Hardinge, and Sir William Codrington. As the pro-



HOGARTH'S HOUSE AT CHISWICK.

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cession entered the choir the singing ended, and the great organ took up the service with deeper music. The closing of the great west doors sent a shade through the cathedral, and, while the organ pealed, the flower-laden coffin was set down on the bier before the altar-steps, where a grave-like aperture, descending to the crypt, had been lined and surrounded with black cloth. Bishop Claughton having read the Lesson, the choir chanted the mournful sentences beginning, "Man that is born of a woman," and then a crowd of undertakers' men surrounded the coffin; the pall, lettered silver on its black with the monogram "E. L.," was taken away, and the polished oak and silver handles of the coffin were seen. The flowers were again heaped on the lid, which bears a silver plate, inscribed—

EDWIN LANDSEER,
Born March 7th, 1802,
Died October 1st, 1873,

and the coffin was lowered down the black opening till it rested on a bier in the crypt. Standing by the grave before the altar, Bishop Claughton read the words beginning, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God," a verger with a crape-wrapped mace throwing the usual three handfuls of earth at the words, "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." The clause, "I heard a voice from heaven," was taken up by the organ and choir. The prayers and collects followed, and, after an anthem, Bishop Claughton gave the blessing. The service was over, but for some time the organ played, rolling through the cathedral the wailing music of the Dead March in "Saul." The chief mourners were admitted first to the crypt, and Sir Edwin Landseer's friends looked down into his grave. It is distant but a few feet from those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Joseph Mallord William Turner; it is not far from that of Sir Christopher Wren.

The service was admirably conducted, the singing being excellent, and the choir including Mr. Walker and the whole musical staff of the cathedral. The anthem was "His body is buried in peace, but his soul liveth for evermore." Dr. Stainer and Mr. Cooper were the organists, and gave Croft and Purcell's music with beautiful effect. The crowd round the cathedral and on Ludgate-hill was great, but was quiet and orderly, and easily managed. Messrs. George Smith and Son, of Great Portland-street, were the undertakers.

HOGARTH'S VILLA, CHISWICK.

The truthful English artist of the last century, who painted the common life and manners of his countrymen with a pencil and colours, as Chaucer had done in the fourteenth century, with the same humorous shrewdness, in his pleasant Canterbury Tales, and as Charles Dickens has again done for us in his delightful stories—William Hogarth is the artist we mean—was not interred in St. Paul's. His tomb is in the old churchyard of Chiswick, with an epitaph written by his friend David Garrick; there lies the mortality of him who created those powerful scenes and figures, the sincerest and most faithful efforts of moral satire, which exposed Vice in all her coarseness, foulness, and baseness, helping good Samuel Johnson, and good John Wesley, and gentle Goldsmith and Cowper to bring Virtue into fashion during the reign of George III. The painter of "Marriage à la Mode," of "The Rake's Progress," and of "The Two Apprentices," he who did more than a dozen bishops of that day for the cause of true religion and morality, and for the cause of patriotism as much as Lord Chatham, is not yet forgotten like mere Academician artists. William Hogarth, it is well known, was a thorough Londoner, born in St. Bartholomew's parish in 1697, and bred in the City; he usually dwelt, when he had grown prosperous and famous, in Leicester-fields, near Sir Joshua Reynolds, and near Captain Coram, the benevolent founder of the Foundling, whose portrait Hogarth loved to draw, for he loved the noble charity of that tender-hearted English sailor. But Hogarth had bought a small house at Chiswick in 1750, and here he used to spend the summer months; he remained here during a greater part of the year as his life declined, and retirement became more congenial to him; here, too, he met the engravers who came to retouch his favourite plates; and from this house, on the day before his death, Oct. 25, 1764, he was removed, to die in Leicester-fields, now called Leicester-square. The funeral procession, as we have observed, did not convey his body to St. Paul's Cathedral, where it would still have been neighbour to Reynolds, but carried it home to quiet Chiswick; and this was just as well, for Hogarth never liked pomp and fussy grandeur. His widow lived on, twenty-five years after him, in the little house at Chiswick, which is preserved, and has its place among the subjects of our Illustrations this week. Perhaps the next generation will like to remember the houses where John Leech once lived, in Brunswick-square and in Kensington, and that of George Cruikshank, in Hampstead-road, Camden Town.

SYNODS.

The English Synod of the United Presbyterian Church was opened at Sunderland on Monday. The Rev. Geo. Bell, Newcastle, in his opening address as Moderator, treated exhaustively the question of union, and advocated the formation of an Imperial Council of the three Churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to meet annually in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin; the object of which would be to promote united action on all important questions. Presbyterianism had had no small share in throwing off the yoke of Popery in the past, and, for the furtherance of this work in future, such a council would be a great assistance.

The business meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales were begun, on Tuesday morning, in Tacket-street Chapel, Ipswich, in the presence of 500 delegates and a large gathering of the public. The chairman for this year—the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., of Leeds—after devotional preliminaries, delivered the opening address. Having referred to the new ground which the Union occupies this year, the rev. gentleman dealt a blow at Ritualism, "which had a more serious name among their fathers," and then went on to speak of the decay of systematic theology. The theology of the future must, he said, be human, harmonising with all true science.

The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland has held its autumnal session this week in Nottingham. About 500 delegates were present. On Monday evening the Rev. J. Clifford, M.A., LL.B., of London, preached the customary preliminary sermon to a large congregation, in Derby-road Chapel. The proceedings were carried on from day to day, ending, on Friday morning, at a public breakfast, given by Mr. W. Foster, the Mayor of Nottingham.

The Presbytery of Edinburgh had before it, on Thursday week, the case of the Rev. Dr. Wallace, Professor of Church History in Edinburgh University. The Presbytery agreed to take no further action, at the same time cautioning Dr. Wallace to be careful to use language that could not be liable to misconception.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Augusta Ann Countess of Kenmare, of No. 11, Belgrave-square, widow, was proved on the 6th inst. by the Right Hon. Valentine Augustus, Earl of Kenmare, the nephew, the sole executor, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. Subject to some legacies, the deceased Countess has given all her property to her said nephew.

The will and codicil of Lady Caroline Murray (daughter of the third Earl of Mansfield), late of Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks, were proved on the 28th ult. by Lady Elizabeth Anne Murray, the sister, Henry David Erskine, and the Earl of Yarmouth, the nephew, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. After giving legacies to her sister, nephews, nieces, and other relations, the testatrix leaves the residue to her sister, the said Lady Elizabeth Anne Murray.

The will and codicil of Mrs. Anne Ayrton, late of No. 4, Arundel-gardens, Kensington, were proved on the 1st inst. by the Rev. George Percy Badger and Edward Lambert, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix bequeaths to each of her daughters £10,000, to Mr. Badger £1000, and there are a few other legacies. The residue of her estate she leaves to her son Frederick Ayrton.

The will, with three codicils, of Lady Isabella Mary Ann FitzGibbon, late of No. 35, Lowndes-square, was proved on the 11th inst. by Elizabeth Catherine Baroness de Cetto, Robert Hunt, the Dowager Baroness Cremorne, and the Countess of Kimberley, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. There are very numerous legacies, both pecuniary and specific, among the former being one of £50 to the Rev. R. Burgess for the poor-box of St. Luke's, Chelsea. The residue of her property testatrix gives to her niece the Countess of Kimberley.

The will and codicil of the Rev. Charles Steers Peel, Rector of Rousham, Oxford, were proved on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Francis William Peel, the brother, and William Peel, the executors, the personalty, including leaseholds, being sworn under £35,000. The testator provides that, in the event of his leaving any children, his property is to go in the same way as it would have done if he had died intestate; but if he leaves no children, then he leaves to his widow £2000 and the income of the rest of his property for life; and at her death, subject to some legacies to his sisters, his nephew Frank Steers Peel takes the freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, and a moiety of the personal, and his nephew Spencer William Peel the other moiety.

The will of Mrs. Jemima Mary Bacon Ciocci, formerly the wife of Raffaelle Ciocci, late of Yarmouth, Norfolk, was proved, on the 25th ult, under £25,000.

The will of Colonel Charles James Robarts has been proved under £20,000.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

On Nov. 1 next and thenceforward money orders may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom on the post office of Port Louis, in Mauritius, at the same rates of charge and under the same regulations as those already in force with other colonies between which and this country money-order business is transacted. Money orders may also be obtained at the post office of Port Louis on any money-order office in the United Kingdom.

The packets of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company will, for the present, touch at St. Vincent, Cape de Verd, on their voyages from Liverpool to South America. Advantage will, therefore, be taken of the opportunity to forward mails for St. Vincent by these packets, and they will be made up in London on Tuesday evening, until further notice. The rates of postage will be the same as by packet, viâ Southampton.

Copies of a new book of the tariff and regulations applicable to telegrams sent from the United Kingdom to foreign parts, together with a list of foreign telegraph stations, can be had on application to the secretary of the General Post Office, London, price 2s. a copy, or by post 2s. 3d.

Glasgow is this year to have a musical festival, the profits of which will be devoted to paying off the debt on the new infirmary in that city.

Tuesday, which was the last or added day of the Feast of Tabernacles, and was the day distinguished by the title of Feast of the Law, closed the season of the Jewish festivals, which began with the first day of the civil year on the 22nd ult.

Somnambulism has been pleaded as the excuse of a sentry at Woolwich Arsenal for absenting himself from his post and marching four miles in the direction of Bexley Heath, in full uniform, and carrying his rifle at the trail.

In the Mansfield Townhall, on Tuesday, the Duke of St. Albans presented the prizes to the successful students of the night art-class connected with the Mechanics' Institute. There was a crowded audience, including many ladies. His Grace was accompanied to the platform by Mr. Henry Cole, C.B.

The deerstalking season at Invercauld was wound up last Saturday by a grand deer drive in the forest. Viscountess Folkestone again proved herself the crack shot of the party, and singled out and brought down some beautiful stags with her rifle as the herd drove past. The company were entertained at dinner in the evening at Invercauld House by Colonel Farquharson. During the week no fewer than twenty four fine stags were shot.

All who have been intimately connected with the fine arts during the last thirty years will regret to learn that the widow of the late Mr. Henry Murray is in destitute circumstances. Mr. Murray was a well-known art-critic, and for several years the esteemed honorary secretary of the Graphic Society. Mr. Murray's long-declining health required the unremitting and devoted attention of his wife; this was given, and everything gradually sacrificed to pressing need. An attempt is now being made to raise a fund for Mrs. Murray, and subscriptions will be received by John Foley, Esq., R.A., 10, Osnaburgh-street.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on Tuesday at Manchester. The general council met in the Free Trade Hall, in the forenoon, under the presidency of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, and received the annual report of the executive committee, which stated that the only object of the Alliance is to secure the enactment of a measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The financial position of the organisation was reported to be satisfactory, the income being £27,500 and the expenditure £22,500. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in moving a resolution reaffirming the conviction of the Alliance as to the justice, the policy, and the necessity of the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic, said it was the duty of the Alliance from its head-quarters, whenever there was a chance of doing so, to give their friends throughout the country a fair opportunity of supporting their principles. The resolution was passed, as were also resolutions thanking Sir Wilfrid Lawson and those members of the House of Commons who supported the motion for the second reading of the Permissive Bill.

WORK, WAGES, AND PRICES.

Both masters and men in the Staffordshire iron trade have agreed that wages for the next three months shall remain at their present rate.

Mr. Rupert Kettle, arbitrator in the ironworkers' wages question, has decided against the reduction of 12½ per cent claimed by the masters on the ground of the bad prospects of trade, remarking that the employers have not satisfied him that a reduction is economically right or commercially expedient. Dear coal and pig-iron have affected a few works which are disadvantageously placed with their contracts, a risk which the capitalist must take. Mr. Kettle finds the average price of finished iron higher than in April. The downward movement in the iron trade, he states, which is so much dreaded as a result of high prices, has not begun. His award, therefore, is that the present rate of wages continue over the current quarter.

At the Miners' Conference at Bristol, yesterday week, a discussion took place upon the hours of work, and it was resolved that the matter be referred to the executive to urge upon every district to carry out the Regulation of Mines Act for boys, whose hours are restricted to fifty-four per week, and to bring the Act into operation with respect to the men. Resolutions were adopted on Saturday in favour of an alteration of the special rules of the Mines Act, payment of wages in coin, abolition of "truck," payment of compensation for injuries in mines, the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the amendment of the Masters and Servants Act. On Monday Messrs. Halliday and G. Pickard were appointed as delegates to attend the Sheffield Trades Congress in January of next year. A resolution in favour of the formation of boards of conciliation and arbitration was passed. The proposal to found a mining school was again brought forward by the president, who advised that each miner should give 1s., with another 3d. per head annually for scientific teachers. Mr. Handel Cossham, a local colliery proprietor, suggested that in each district there should be a small school. He said he had had the eight-hours system and the weighing machine in operation for twenty years, and found them work admirably. He strongly condemned the discharge-note system. It was resolved that, in the event of a general election taking place before the next conference, Mr. T. Halliday and Mr. W. Pickard be brought forward as candidates of the working man. On Tuesday the delegate from St. Helens stated that the proprietors of the Evans Colliery, Haydock, had refused to adopt the system of weighing the coal; and, after a discussion, an amendment was carried instructing the men, who number nearly 600, to strike, after giving fourteen days' notice, in the event of the firm refusing to come to a satisfactory arrangement with them on this matter. It was stated that one hundred men were at present on strike for this reason at Radley's collieries, St. Helens. With regard to the Burnley strike, it was intimated that the executive of the miners' association would do all they could to help the Cornish men who who had gone to that town to leave as soon as their contracts were fulfilled, and a resolution was carried by acclamation that subscriptions should be raised for the Burnley miners and distributed to them at once.

A slater at Dundee who had gone to Barrow-in-Furness, where his employers had a contract, without receiving permission from his brother unionists, was fined £3 and expelled from the union for so doing. His employers having no fault to find with him, however, the expelled unionist remained in their employment until twenty of his fellow-workmen compelled the firm to dismiss him by threatening to strike if he was retained in their service. The injured man caused summonses to be served on the leading office-bearers of the slaters' union in an action for damages; and the unionists have thought it prudent, in the circumstances, to receive him back into the union and pay the whole costs of the proceedings that had been taken, which are said to amount to between £30 and £40.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided, on Monday, at an agricultural meeting near Torrington, and spoke at length on questions of public interest. He urged the farmers to co-operate in efforts for self-protection, without looking to Parliament or the Government. He advised the production of a greater quantity of meat to supply the increasing demand caused by the prosperity of the country. He did not overlook the labour question—in reference to which another telegram states that a large number of labourers and artisans have left Exeter, intending to work in the Lancashire collieries at 7s. per day.

Statute fairs, though yearly becoming obsolete, are still held in England, and one of these antiquated labour markets, at which young men and women stand in rows to be hired, was held on Monday at Warwick. The attendance was smaller than usual; but the increased wages demanded by the raw lads and lasses did not, in spite of recent agitations by the union, meet the acquiescence of employers.

The Emigration Commissioners have, by the desire of the Colonial Secretary, published a notice respecting the return of British emigrants from Brazil. Thirty-six families, consisting of 164 persons, have had a free passage home, after having met with much suffering and disappointment.

Ten sailors have been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment by the Southampton magistrates for refusing to work on Sundays on board the steamer Liffey while on a voyage from Brazil to Southampton. They pleaded that under the Act of Charles II. they were prohibited from following their employment on Sundays, but this plea was rejected. Notices of appeal, however, was given on behalf of the men.

The Board of Trade surveyors at Liverpool have reported that the forecastle of the Mary Ida, which five seamen complained of as unfit to live in, is not constructed according to the Board of Trade requirements, and that it is badly lighted and ventilated and has no drainage. The vessel will be kept in the river until the necessary improvements are made.

During a Board of Trade inquiry at Liverpool, on Tuesday, into the loss of the schooner Coquette, bound from Ramsay for Workington, it was stated that, though her registered tonnage was only forty, she was laden with seventy-five tons of iron ore, and leaked badly when she left.

Messrs. William Adams and Son were the architects of the North Cambridgeshire Cottage Hospital at Wisbech, of which we gave an Engraving last week.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. James was laid in Church-street, Pendleton, by Dr. Vaughan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford. It will be in the Early English style of architecture, and will seat about 700 people. In connection with the church will be a house for the clergy, a sacristy, and a choristers' vestry, and the estimated cost is between £5000 and £6000.

Differences of opinion arose at an Amnesty and Home Rule meeting in Cork on Sunday. The Nationalists were disinclined to hear the arguments of the Home Rulers, and the only sort of harmony between the two sides was in their combined opposition to the advocates of Communism, one of whom, a Mr. Maroney, "of London," was driven from the platform by Home Rulers and Nationalists in a determined body.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD HOWDEN.

The Right Hon. Sir John Hobart Caradoc, Baron Howden, in the Peerage of Ireland, and also Baron Howden, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Lieutenant-General in the Army, G.C.B., K.H., Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight of St. Anne of Prussia, of Leopold of Belgium, of the Redeemer of Greece, and of Charles III. of Spain, died, at Bayonne, on the 8th inst. His Lordship was born Oct. 16, 1799, the only son of the well-known General Sir John Francis Cradock (son of Dr. Cradock, Archbishop of Dublin), by Theodosia Sarah Frances, his wife, daughter of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam. Sir John Cradock, created G.C.B. for his distinguished services in Egypt, was made a peer of Ireland in 1819, and of the United Kingdom in 1831. The nobleman whose death we record succeeded to those honours at the death of his father, July, 1839. He entered the Army in 1815, and acted as A.D.C., first, to the Duke of Wellington with the army of occupation in France, and afterwards to Viscount Beresford in Portugal. In 1827 he was present, as Military Commissioner, and was wounded, at the battle of Navarino; and in 1832 he served, also as Military Commissioner, at the head-quarters of the French army at the siege of Antwerp. His diplomatic services extended over several years; after having been employed at Berlin and Paris, he was sent, in 1847, as Envoy to the Emperor of Brazil; and, in 1850, as British Minister to Spain, where he remained till 1858. For twenty years his Lordship was Equerry to the late Duchess of Kent. Lord Howden married, Jan. 11, 1830, Catherine, Princess Bagration, daughter of Paul, Count Skavronsky and great-niece of Prince Potemkin, but was left a widower, without issue, June 2, 1857. By his Lordship's decease his Peerage honours become extinct.



GENERAL HAY.

Lieutenant-General Charles Craufurd Ruse Hay, Colonel of the 93rd Highlanders, commanding H.M. forces, Cape of Good Hope, and Lieutenant-Governor, died, on the 27th ult., at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged sixty-four, shortly after his return from the Cape. General Hay was a son of the late General Sir James Hay, K.H., and belonged to a junior branch of the family of Hay, of which General the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B., is the chief. He entered the Army in 1824, as Ensign in the 19th Regiment, and retired in 1854. His commissions bore date as follow:—Ensign 1824, Lieutenant 1825, Captain 1826, Major 1837, Lieutenant-Colonel 1842, Colonel 1854, Major-General 1858, Lieutenant-General 1867, and Colonel 93rd Highlanders 1868. From 1854 to 1867, he held the appointment of Inspector-General of Musketry and chief of the new school of musketry at Hythe. The General married, in 1844, Ellen Frances, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., by whom he leaves two sons and three daughters.

MAJOR-GENERAL FYLER.

Major-General Lawrence Fyler, C.B., who died recently, at Tunbridge Wells, had served with distinction in the 16th Lancers, the 3rd Light Dragoons, and 12th Lancers—in India with the 16th during the campaign in Afghanistan; at the battle of Maharajpore (Dec. 29, 1843); during the campaign on the Sutlej in 1846; and at the battles of Buddiwal and Aliwal, at which last he was severely wounded. He went through the Punjaub campaign, in 1848-9, with the 3rd Light Dragoons, and was in the Crimea with the 12th Lancers from May 17, 1855. In recognition of his military services he received, in 1869, the decoration of C.B., and was one of the officers receiving the rewards for "distinguished and meritorious services." Major-General Fyler was second son of Samuel Fyler, Esq., of Twickenham, by Margaret, his second wife, daughter of Hugo Arnot, Esq. He married, in 1836, Amelia, daughter of the Hon. John Byng, and had one daughter.

MR. GEORGE ORMEROD.

George Ormerod, Esq., of Sedbury Park, in the county of Gloucester, and Tyldesley, in the county of Lancaster, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., died on the 9th inst., at his seat, Sedbury Park, near Chepstow. This gentleman, the author of "The History of Cheshire," was known for more than fifty years as one of the most accomplished and learned of county archæologists. His celebrated work on Cheshire was published in 1819, and is considered one of the most important of our great county histories. Mr. Ormerod, who represented a junior branch of the ancient family of Ormerod of Ormerod, was born Oct. 20, 1785, the only child of George Ormerod, Esq., of Bury, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Johnson, Esq., of Tyldesley. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and at an early period showed his tastes for heraldry and topography. He married, Aug. 2, 1808, Sarah, eldest daughter of John Latham, M.D., F.R.S., of Bradwall, Cheshire, by whom (who died April 11, 1860) he had seven sons and three daughters. The eldest son, the Ven. Thomas Johnson Ormerod, M.A., J.P., Archdeacon of Suffolk, born July 27, 1809, married, Jan. 25, 1838, Maria Susan, eldest daughter of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P., of Glanusk Park, and has issue.

MR. PICKERSGILL-CUNLIFFE.

John Cunliffe Pickersgill-Cunliffe, Esq., of Portland-place and Hooley House, Coulsdon, Surrey, died, on the 6th inst., from the results of an accident on the railway at Caterham junction on the 22nd ult. The unfortunate gentleman was born March 28, 1819, the second son of the late John Pickersgill, Esq., of Netherne House, Surrey, and Tavistock-square, London, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of John Cunliffe, Esq., of High House, Addingham, Yorkshire. In 1867 he assumed by Royal license the additional surname and arms of Cunliffe. For many years at the head of the influential American banking firm of John Pickersgill and Sons, he retired not very long back, with a large fortune. He married, Jan. 30, 1849, Helen Hutton, second daughter of the late Rev. Canon Dale, of St. Paul's Cathedral, and leaves a large family.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. J. Lawrence presided at a largely-attended meeting in the Western Hall, Guildford, on Monday night, in aid of a proposed Soldiers' Institute at Portsmouth. Addresses in favour of the movement were delivered by the chairman, General Wilmot, Miss Robinson, of Guildford (who is well known from her efforts for the moral and religious improvement of the soldiers engaged in the late autumn manœuvres), Major Elliott, Dr. Monsell, the Rev. Messrs. Hart and Trimmer, and Mr. Macdonald. A liberal collection was made in behalf of the movement.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

E. H. H. V., VOSSLER, A. WOOD, and Others.—See notice to R. D. B., M. A., and others in our last.

C. COOMBE; D. O. W., Ipswich.—It shall be examined.

B. CLIFTON.—Received, with thanks.

D. M. E.—At any time, with much pleasure.

THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1545 has been received from Taffy—C. B.—L. S. D.—Mercutio—H. B.—Sigma—Box and Cox—Inagh—Rev. M. Clare—Ibis—Jerry—J. W. of Canterbury—W. Furnival—Bison—E. T. H.—Ferdinand and Miranda—A. Wood—R. D. T.—T. Wilson Morris—W. V. G. D—J. Allaire—J. C. W.—M. P.—Q. E. D—H. Ree—W. Acton—Newbold of Sheffield—W. Airey—Queen's Kt—C. J. P. D.—E. G. Brook—R. B. Searle—Amphictyon—G. M. D.—Phiz—Hermes—Iota—Pangloss—Ralph and Mabel—Simcox—Latimer—S. W. Addison—Peterkin—Manfred and Man Friday—Emile Frau.

*** We have not space this week to answer a tithe of our Chess correspondents.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1546.

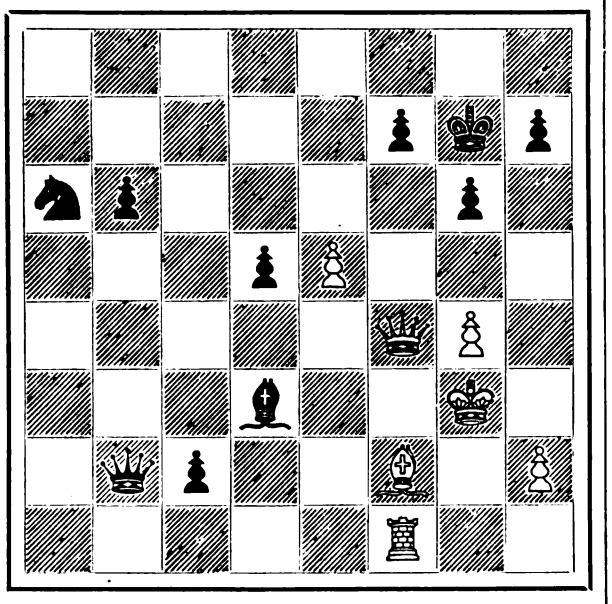
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 7th	K to Q 4th*	3. P takes P (ch), or Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to K 5th, or K to Q 4th
2. Q to Q B 7th	P to Q B 4th, or K to K 5th	4. Q to K B 4th or K 5th. Mate.	
*1.			
2. Q to K B 7th	P to K 4th† P takes P (ch), or P to Q B 4th	3. R takes P (ch), or P takes Q B P, dis. ch	K to K 4th, or K to Q B 3rd
		4. B to K B 5th, or Q to Q 7th. Mate.	
†1.			
2. P takes P, dble ch	P to Q B 4th K to K 4th	3. Q to K B 7th 4. Q to K B 4th. Mate.	K to K 5th

PROBLEM No. 1547.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

In compliance with the request of several correspondents we propose to reprint a few of Mr. Bolton's least known compositions.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

This position first appeared in a collection made by Mr. Lewis in 1827.

VIENNA CHESS TOURNEY.

The following is one of the Games between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and ROSENTHAL in the last round.—(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q takes B P	P to Q B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. Kt to K B 5th	Q to K 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	14. B to K 2nd	P to Q 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	15. B to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 3rd
5. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 2nd	16. P to Q 4th	B takes Kt
An interesting variation on the routine defences of this gambit.		17. B takes B	B to Q 3rd
		18. Q to K Kt 4th	R to K B sq
6. Kt takes K Kt P	P to K B 4th	19. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Q to K B 2nd
7. Kt to K B 2nd	P takes P	After this move White has no resource. His game is altogether irretrievable.	
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
9. Kt to K Kt 4th	Kt to K R 4th	20. B to K Kt 4th	Q takes Q
Mr. Rosenthal's play in this game, as in several other games of this tournament, is of a very high character.		21. B takes Q (ch)	K to Q 2nd
		22. B to K R 6th	Kt to Q R 3rd
		23. B to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
10. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K Kt 6th	24. B takes R	R takes B
11. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt takes R	25. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 6th
		26. K to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 8 (ch), and Black wins.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of this body was held, a few days since, at the Fine Arts Academy—the Rev. A. C. Rowley in the chair.

Mr. E. M. Banfield, the hon. secretary, read the report, which said:—"The Committee of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association have much pleasure in announcing to the members that the second year of the club's formation, just closed, has been highly satisfactory. We have had many new members. We now number ninety-eight. The committee have to regret the loss the club has sustained by the death of two members—General Goodwyn (president of the Bath Club, and originator of the friendly matches that have taken place with that club) and Mr. R. E. Ferrier (one of the oldest members of the Bristol Chess Club); and also by the removal of several from Bristol. Perhaps there has never been such a year for chess in Bristol before. The season was opened by a match with the Bath Club, which resulted in favour of your association by nine games; and in the return match, played at Bath, in February, the Bristol players were again victorious, scoring thirty-five games, against twenty-seven scored by their opponents. The annual soirée, in December, was in every way the most prosperous one that has ever been held in Bristol. The annual tournament commenced in January; twenty-six members entered, and some capital play took place. There have been also two other tournaments during the year, for which the club are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. J. Greene and Mr. Lee, who presented the prizes. The Counties' Chess Association met here in August, and it was the largest and most successful meeting they have ever had. Play was commenced on Monday evening, Aug. 4, and continued on each evening during the week. Three members of the association entered the first class, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. J. Burt, and the Rev. A. C. Rowley; Mr. Thomson tied with Mr. Minchin for the third prize. In the second class there were eight entries; Mr. L. Moseley won the first prize (scoring eleven games and a half out of twelve played), Mr. W. Berry won the third, and Mr. W. Tribe the fourth. In the third class there were only four entries, and, consequently, only one prize, which was won by Mr. W. Hibbins."

Mr. W. Tribe, the treasurer, read the accounts.

The report and accounts having been adopted, some alterations were made in the rules.

Mr. Burt then suggested that the committee should invite the Counties Chess Association to hold their 1875 meeting in Bristol; should endeavour to continue the matches between the Bath and Bristol clubs; and should institute a champion prize and a circulating library in connection with the association.

Mr. Berry suggested that the association should invite the British Chess Association to visit Bristol in the same year as the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science would be held in Bristol.

Various other suggestions were made

The committee and officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The members of this numerous and spirited club gave a dinner to the English chess representatives at the Vienna Chess Congress on Wednesday last. The report of this entertainment reached us too late for publication in the present number, but it shall be noticed in our next.

MATCH BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.—A contest between the players of the East and West of Scotland has been arranged, and is to come off in Edinburgh next month. There are to be twelve competitors on each side. The exact date of the tournament has not been fixed, but it will be made known next week.

ELECTION NEWS.

The polling for Taunton took place on Monday, when 1711 electors recorded their votes. Of these 899 exercised the franchise in favour of the Solicitor-General, while the supporters of Sir Alfred Slade numbered 812. On leaving Taunton, the Solicitor-General received a spontaneous demonstration of goodwill from his constituents, who escorted him to the railway station with banners, cheering him loudly as the train departed.

The writ for Birmingham was received on Tuesday night by the Mayor, who has fixed the nomination for Saturday (to-day), when it is expected that Mr. Bright will be returned unopposed. It is announced that Mr. Bright will address his constituents next Wednesday. The meeting at which he will speak will be held in Bingley Hall, the largest building in Birmingham. Mr. Bright has appointed Mr. Carmichael, of the Admiralty, to be his private secretary. Mr. Carmichael held the same appointment under the late Chancellor, Mr. Childers.

The writ for Hull arrived on Tuesday. Saturday (to-day) has been fixed for the nomination, and the election will take place on Wednesday next.

Mr. Forsyth, the defeated candidate for Bath, has issued an address of thanks to his supporters, in which he bids them a respectful farewell. He attributes his defeat to the fact that many electors did not keep their promise to vote for him.

The return of Mr. Alsopp as Conservative member for East Staffordshire was celebrated at Lichfield, on Tuesday night, by a banquet, at which several members of Parliament were present. Colonel Dyott, M.P., was in the chair.

Mr. H. W. Ripley, who was returned for Bradford in 1868, and unseated on petition early in 1869, has issued an address, offering himself as a candidate for the representation of that borough in case of a general election.

The banquet given by Mr. E. Samuelson, the Mayor of Liverpool, to the Earl of Derby, on Thursday, was on a magnificent scale, but did not partake in the least degree of a political character. The object was to pay a compliment to a nobleman who has always evinced a warm interest in the concerns of the town and port, and who is one of the largest landowners in the district. About 300 guests were invited, including the Lord Mayors of London, Dublin, and Cork, the High Sheriffs of Lancashire and the adjoining counties, and the leading magistrates of the neighbourhood.

The Attorney-General responded to the toast of "The House of Commons" at a luncheon given on Saturday by the Exeter School Board to celebrate the laying of the foundation-stones of four new schools in that city. The learned gentleman, speaking of the generally accepted idea that the present was a "dying Parliament," reminded his hearers that it was elected as lately as November, 1868, and therefore had still two years of constitutional life in it. He ventured to predict that it would survive the termination even of the Tichborne trial. The Education Act of 1870, Sir John Coleridge said, was the work of the entire House of Commons, without distinction of party. That statute had traced the outlines and laid the foundations of a great system of national education, and it had done something to allay an obvious danger and wipe away the greatest scandal of this age and of this country. Whatever of injustice there may be in the Act (Sir John added), let it be made out by fair argument, only let it be sustained with reason, and neither House of Parliament will willingly let an injustice remain. It would be impossible for any Government either to put forward, or, if it put forward, to carry, an absolute Parliamentary prohibition of the element of religion of some kind in the national schools of this country.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., addressed a public meeting at Dundee, on Monday evening, taking for his subject "The Best Way of Developing Improved Political and Commercial Relations between Great Britain and the United States." Its substance consisted of an essay, written in 1868, in response to an offer of a gold medal from the Cobden Club for the best composition on this question. Mr. Baxter was one of the competitors, and in his paper he advocated, *inter alia*, a series of remedial measures for the distress and the discontent which had become almost chronic in Ireland—measures calculated to obliterate the memory of former wrongs, and to show the world that England was earnestly solicitous to atone for the past, and to act justly, liberally, and generously in the future. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the right hon. gentleman.

A new life-boat, named the John Keble, the cost of which has been defrayed by members of the family of the late author of "The Christian Year," has been stationed at Dunwich.

An Order in Council, published in the *Gazette*, approves a recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty that the number of Lieutenants of the Navy to be allowed to retire on exceptional terms be increased, in consequence of the large number of applications sent in—from 80 to 110—such retirements to take effect from the 1st inst.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The preparations in our military arsenals for the expedition to the Gold Coast of West Africa have been carried on with the diligence before observed. In the Laboratory of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, under the superintendence of Colonel Milward, R.A., C.B., are now erected a series of ingeniously-contrived machines for manufacturing buck-shot by pressing and punching them out of cold lead, instead of casting them in moulds, the means by which the first supply was obtained. The cast shot were found to be not always true to gauge, and consequently the cartridges into which they were made were not so accurate in size and form as they were required to be. Lathes used for other purposes have consequently been re-adapted—first, for rolling the metal into long rods; secondly, for compressing these rods into bands, with the little bullets stamped in relief upon them; thirdly, for punching out these bullets, which is the prettiest process of the whole; fourthly, for rolling them between steel plates until they are correctly rounded and of exact size; and, finally, for polishing them and giving them a coat of black lead. The machines are erected and at work in the section of the huge factory where the conical expanding rifle bullets have been manufactured for many years past, and are still being made. Nine million cartridges for the Martini-Henry rifle have been ordered upon this occasion. Our Illustrations of the breechloading-cartridge-making machinery represent four processes: first, that of the lead-squirting machine to produce the coils of lead which are to be cut into bullets; secondly is shown the front of a bullet-punching machine, in the first operation; thirdly, the same machine in the second operation; fourthly, the front of the machine in which the bullet is softened by warming it, while the plug, to aid its expansion when the shot is fired, is pressed into the base of the bullet. This breechloader-rifle ammunition is for the use of the British troops, while the buck-shot, to be fired from old-fashioned smooth-bore muskets, will do very well for the Houssas and Fantees in our service.

The men of the Royal Engineers who have volunteered to

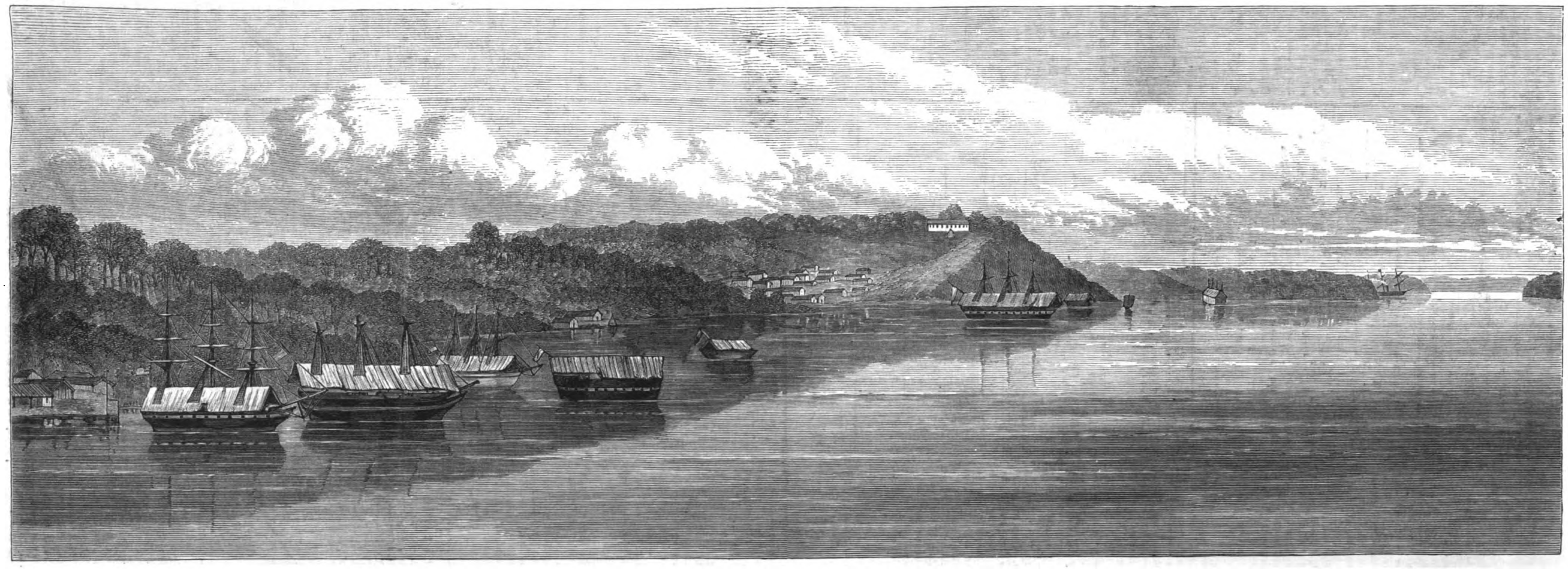
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serve in this war are clothed in the new uniform adopted for the expedition—a tunic and trousers of the Elcho grey tweed and gaiters, in which they much resemble the London Scottish Volunteers. They wear the new-pattern helmet, designed for the service by an officer at the Royal Army Clothing Dépôt at Pimlico, and mainly composed of cork and canvas. The helmet weighs a little over six ounces, and is provided with an inner isolated cone to fit the head, outside of which there is a space for ventilation, an object further ensured by a perforation at the top. All the British soldiers employed in the expedition will be provided with this outfit, and puggerees and cap-covers of white linen, padded with wadding, to protect the head and neck. They will have no fatigue-cap, except their own regimental one, which they may wear at pleasure, but every man will have two suits of clothing. The tunic introduces a novelty into the uniform of the army, in the shape of outside pockets, of which there are three, one on each hip and one on the left breast, wide, deep, and strong. The garment fits loosely about the neck and chest, it is confined at the waist by a belt of its own material, there is no stiffness in the collar, and it is a comfortable and serviceable dress. The soldiers who have been fitted with it highly approve of the pockets.

The country of the Ashantees, beyond the dense forest which secludes the interior of West Africa from the British settlements on the Gold Coast, has been described by travellers as possessing many natural advantages of position, soil, and climate, with abundant mineral wealth. Coomassie, its chief town, and the capital of King Koki Kankalli, is distant from Cape Coast Castle but 133 miles in a horizontal line, or 187 miles by the forest path. This town is built on high ground encompassed with marshes or creeks of a river; the town itself, defended by an earthen wall, is about a mile and a half long by a mile broad. The streets are wide, the houses are mostly uniform in structure, and built in blocks or squares. The side next the street is called a public seat, the floor of which is raised two or three feet above the street level, and open to it, so as to afford persons walking through the town ready protection from the rain or sun. The front is also ornamented with rude geometrical figures in relief, coloured with red, and above the ground floor whitewashed. At one side of the public seat is a door communicating with the inner square. The rooms on three sides of this are open on the inside, and occupied day and night by the several members of the household. The open space of the square is used for cooking and other domestic purposes. The framework of the house is of sapling timber, fastened together with cordage made from climbing plants, and thatched with bamboo leaves woven into a kind of matting. The Ashantees are not an utterly savage race, but have lately gained some knowledge of the useful arts from their Mohammedan neighbours to the north. We present a view of the market-place at Coomassie, and some drawings of a collection of West African native utensils, implements, weapons, and articles of dress, which do not all belong to the Ashantee nation.

The following description of a visit to the King of Ashantee some years ago has recently been published:—

When a stranger of any distinction arrives in Coomassie, the King gives him what is called a public reception, and the writer received this mark of honour from his Majesty Quaco Duah, in the centre of the town. When the stranger arrived upon the spot he found the King seated upon an artificial turret of earth, surrounded by a few of his principal chiefs and some thousands of the people. The King and chiefs sat each under a large umbrella, five or six feet in diameter, made of cloth of divers colours, the one used by the King being made of silk velvet. Some of them have small flaps attached to the edges, and diminutive mirrors fastened to the flaps, reflecting inwardly, whether for ornament or use is not known. These umbrellas are not only a protection from the sun and rain, but are also badges of authority or rank, as they are surmounted by a kind of armorial bearings, in the shape of rudely-carved and gilt figures of animals and other objects. Each chief was fanned by two slaves, one on each side, and the whole company was seated in a semicircular form, in the midst of which a narrow open space was left for the stranger to pass and pay his respects to the chiefs. This was done in the Ashantee manner, by putting out his right hand; when opposite the King he uncovered his head and bowed in the English manner. Arriving at the outskirts of the crowd, he took his seat, when the King sent some palm wine for the stranger to drink his health, and, this being done, the whole company marched past; the chiefs returned the salutation; some of them bade him welcome, and one of them honoured him with a war-dance, during which he frequently flourished his sword in the air—sometimes too near to be at all agreeable, but which, however, was obliged to be borne, as it was to do him honour. At last the King passed by, bowing and smiling right royally. In the procession were carried the chairs or thrones of the deceased monarchs of Ashantee, which were profusely ornamented with gold and silver, various articles of European manufacture — as richly inlaid boxes, silver vases, and, among other things, the portrait of Queen Victoria, beautifully framed in gilt, and carried in an upright position between two men. Each chief, as well as the King, had his body-guard around him, with their muskets and martial music, consisting of gong-gongs, drums, horns, and cymbals. These retainers called over the names and rehearsed the mighty deeds of their several masters. There was also in each chieftain's company a death-drum, ornamented with skulls and various other parts of the human skeleton, and clotted all over with the blood of the numerous victims whose death-signal it had given. Some of the horns (made from the tusks of elephants) had human jaw-bones fastened upon them. The whole scene was rude and barbarous in the extreme, and well calculated to excite the nervous system. When the public reception had been given and received, the stranger was allowed to move freely about the town.



OLD CALABAR, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

OLD CALABAR.

The Upper Guinea coasts of West Africa being connected at this time with so frequent a topic of discussion as the Ashantee war, there is something opportune in our View of Old Calabar, though an interval of some ten degrees of longitude, near the Equator, where such degrees are widest, separates this place from Cape Coast Castle. It is in the Bight of Biafra, near the island of Fernando Po, around which that vast angular recess of the African Continent from the Atlantic Ocean, which is called the Gulf of Guinea, bends from its upper line of west-and-east to take a north-and-south direction in the shore of Lower Guinea. The Calabar river, like other rivers on this coast, which reach the sea through a maze of mangrove swamps, has several different mouths and channels in its lower course. It meets the Atlantic in latitude 4 deg. 30 min. N., and longitude 8 deg. 20 min. E. The main stream, formerly called the Cross River when the inland country was less known, is navigable by steamers 200 miles; but the Old Calabar River can only be ascended thirty miles from the sea. Duke Town, with 2000 inhabitants, is six miles up, and Creek Town five miles beyond; here the European traders buy palm oil of the negroes, while the missionaries preach to them, and teach them to read the Bible; which dealings, in both cases, are better at any rate than the slave trade, once the great business of Old Calabar. The soil is loose and sandy, but fertile of most tropical products. There are few trees, but abundance of brushwood: in this river is bred that singular animal, the manatee, with its odd flippers and enormous head. What is called New Calabar, a hundred miles west of Old Calabar, is but one of the mouths of the Niger or Quorra; another is the neighbouring river of Bonny. These places are quite out of the reach of Ashantee hostilities; they are nearer to the large native kingdom of Dahomey, but do not properly belong to the Gold Coast.

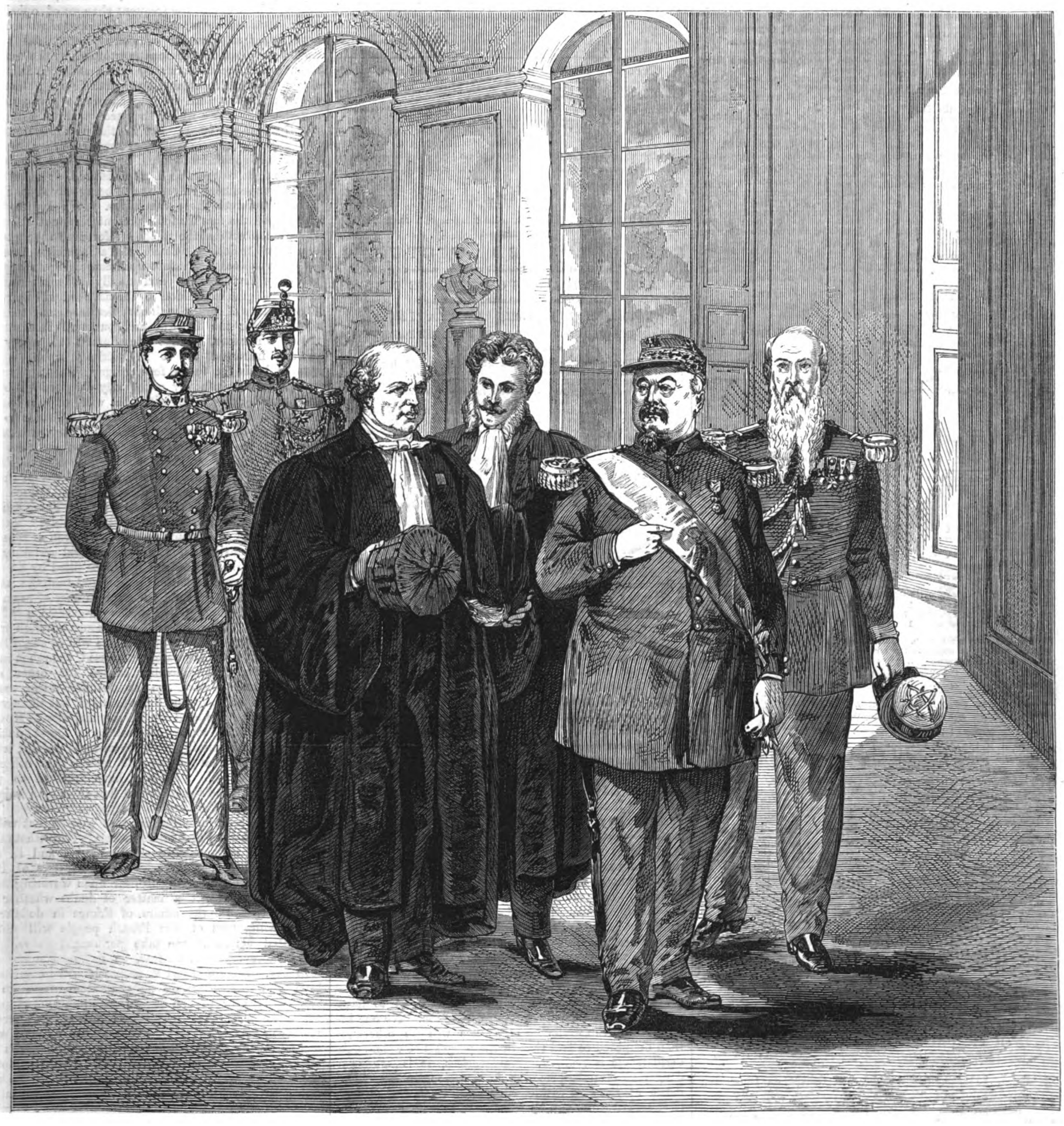
London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 18, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1782.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



MARSHAL BAZAINE COMING FROM HIS TRIAL AT THE GRAND TRIANON, VERSAILLES.

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BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Portreath, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Vyvyan Wallis Popham, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Oporto, the wife of Augustus Joseph Shore, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Candilli, on the Bosphorus, the wife of George H. Clifton, Esq., of a son.

On the 18th inst., at Markgate-street, near Dunstable, the wife of Norman S. Kerr, M.D., F.L.S., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at 41, South-street, Park-lane, Viscountess Downe, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., the Countess of Normanton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Chambré Brabazon Ponsonby, late of the 10th Hussars, to the Hon. Mary S. E. Plunkett, eldest daughter of Lord Dunsany.

On the 20th inst., at the Pro Cathedral, Kensington, James FitzGerald Lombard, J.P., Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, Southill, Upper Rathmines, Dublin, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Michael Barry, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at his residence, Beaulieu, Jersey, Francis Bertram, Esq., aged 93 years.

On the 17th inst., at 23, Royal York-crescent, Clifton, Isabella Frances, the beloved wife of Anthony Cliffe, Esq., of Bellevue, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, aged 77 years. R.I.P.

On the 20th inst., at her residence, Crofton Court, Orpington, Kent, Ann, the relict of John Francis Skeggs, Esq., of Farnborough and Orpington, Kent, after fifteen months' great suffering, borne with exemplary patience. Regretted by those who knew her sterling worth and her many thoughtful and kind acts.

On the 17th inst., at Brecart Lodge, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, Sir Francis Hawtrey Cox, Bart., aged 57.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 1.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. G. Humphrey, Prebendary, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Alfred Barry, Principal of King's College.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Conway; 3 p.m., the Rev. J. W. Reeve, Chaplain to the Queen.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Robinson Duckworth.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, closed.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bonverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Dudley Gallery, Exhibition of Oil-Paintings opens.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
French Plays begin at the Holborn Theatre.
St. Thomas's Choral Society, commencement of season, 8.30 p.m. (Randegger's "Fridolin.")
Photographic Society's Exhibition, open daily till Nov. 15.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28.

St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles.
Streatham Races, October meeting.
Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Crystal Palace: "Der Freischütz," 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Moon's first quarter, 0.10 a.m.
Hare-hunting begins.
Oxford Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
Lincoln Races, autumn meeting (three days).
St. George's Hall, 8 p.m., "Musical Evening."
Dr. B. Behr on German Literature at Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30.

Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, autumnal election at London Tavern, noon.
Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Theodora.")
Lincoln Races, autumn meeting.
Meeting at the Mansion House respecting elections to charities, 2.30 p.m.
London Church Choir Association, festival at St. Paul's, evening.
Crystal Palace: "Il Trovatore," 3 p.m. Great Fireworks.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Luis I., King of Portugal, born, 1838.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

All Saints.
National Gallery reopens.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
Crystal Palace: Fifth Saturday Concert, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
October 15	29·962	43·8	42·7	·96	5	31·9	54·5	SW. SSW.	73	·030
16	30·045	44·7	41·3	·89	1	36·4	58·0	SSW.	49	·000
17	30·090	46·6	44·4	·93	4	33·1	58·4	SSW. SW.	115	·000
18	30·010	52·3	49·1	·90	8	44·2	59·3	SSW. W.	111	·000
19	30·162	50·4	48·7	·94	10	48·6	52·6	NNE.	183	·085
20	29·865	47·4	34·5	·64	7	...	53·5	SW. WNW.	283	·000
21	29·662	44·5	42·4	·93	10	37·2	53·6	WSW. SW.	458	·214

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·974	30·059	30·139	30·008	30·218	29·813	29·855
Temperature of Air	46·0°	42·7°	47·0°	54·7°	49·8°	52·6°	46·5°
Temperature of Evaporation	43·9°	42·4°	45·8°	52·1°	48·4°	47·7°	42·1°
Direction of Wind	sw.	sw.	ssw.	sw.	w.	nw.	w.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 52	4 50	5 19	5 32	5 55	6 22	6 52	7 30	8 15	9 0	9 50	10 32	11 10	11 40

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	Oct. 31.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	—	Nov. 30.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	—	—
Duke of Lancaster	3015	—	—
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Sailed.

The Duke of Argyll will leave the Victoria Dock on Nov. 1; last shipping day, Oct 31. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 40 gs., 50 gs., and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN at T. M'LEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission 1s., including Catalogue.

MR. J. SIMMS, the Author, will deliver an Illustrated FREE LECTURE on PHYSIOGNOMY in WESTBOURNE HALL, Westbourne-place, Bayswater, W., London, on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, at Eight o'Clock. TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28, PHYSICAL CULTIVATION AND HEALTH. Admission free. Lecture each evening of the week. Physiognomical Charts and Delineations of Character given daily in the Hall after Monday.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Every Evening, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. Henry Clayton, Beaumont, Henry Forrester, J. B. Howard, F. Charles, Carter, E. F. Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by SIX MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Webber; and Miss St. Ange. Concludes with SIMSON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter, Miss Pauncefort, Miss Le Thière, and Miss St. Ange. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—RICHELIEU.—MORNING PERFORMANCE. In compliance with the expressed wish of many distinguished and influential Families, a Morning Representation of Lord Lytton's Play will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 1. Doors open at 1.30; commence at Two o'Clock precisely. Places can now be secured at Box-office and Libraries. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—MORNING PERFORMANCE on MONDAY, NOV. 10. ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.—Triumphant success of "Antony and Cleopatra," unanimously pronounced by the public press to be the grandest and most gorgeous spectacle ever witnessed on the stage of Old Drury.—On MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week, will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Rignold, Dolman, J. Morris, Shore, Ford, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames Banks, E. Stuart, Melville, Adelina Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. To conclude with the Farce of MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Last Nights of the eminent Tragedian, Mr. Creswick, who will appear each evening with his son, Mr. Charles E. Creswick, and Mrs. Charles Viner, in a Legitimate Play. The Adelphi Drama, THE WANDERING JEW, on MONDAY, NOV. 3. Adelphi Artists, Scenery, and Appointments.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD, THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES. LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. THURSDAY NEXT, OCT. 30, at Eight o'Clock, Handel's THEODORA (with additional accompaniments by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller). Madames Otto-Alvsleben, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Davies, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Thurley Beale. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Band and Chorus of 1200. Boxes, £3 3s., £2 10s., and £1 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry, the usual agents, and at the Royal Albert Hall.

MONTHLY POPULAR CONCERTS, Brixton.—Fifth Season.—Director, Mr. RIDLEY PRENTICE.—FIRST CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28. Herr Straus, Mrs. Hale, &c. Tickets—Season, 21s., 12s. 6d.; Single, 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., of Mr. Ridley Prentice, 30A, Wimpole-street, W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

As the very bold but extremely doubtful experiment which is designed to lay a basis for the future constitution, government, and policy of France draws to its final crisis, uncertainty and excitement very naturally agitate the minds of all classes of the nation. We take the true bearing of that experiment to be whether the French community, as a whole, will submit to the imposition upon it of a sovereignty to which its assent has not been asked, and, if asked, would assuredly be refused. It may be that the course resolved upon by the Parliamentary partisans of Monarchy may suit the present circumstances, and may hereafter win the sympathy and loyalty of the French people. It may be that the understanding arrived at between the Comte de Chambord and his supporters in the National Assembly comprehends a rational guarantee of all the civil, social, political, and religious liberties which the laws of France, as they now stand, are supposed to secure. It may be that the sincere purpose, both of those who presume to give away the Crown and of him who ventures to accept it at their hands, is to govern the affairs of that great nation in accordance with those general principles of policy which may be said to have received the stamp of European sanction. No one interested in the wellbeing of France will be otherwise than delighted to find that in the progress of events this desideratum is realised. Nevertheless, it is always a dangerous thing to prescribe for a nation, in direct defiance of its own wishes, what shall be its future political constitution, and by what organic institutions, and with a view to what primary objects, it shall be permanently ruled. The responsibility is vast, the success is doubtful; and failure, if failure should ensue, will bring with it calamities which may extend into the experience of two or three generations.

The real question which is now agitating France, at its centre is one which goes far deeper than to forms of government—deeper, perhaps, than most of those who are taking a zealous part in its discussion appear to have discerned. There is nothing in hereditary Monarchy, in the abstract, unsuitable to the genius of the French people. On the other hand, there is nothing in Republican institutions which, in the course of time, they might not adapt to the wise management of their political affairs. We in this country, with our historical traditions, our social distinctions, and our habits of thought and feeling in regard to public matters, have convinced ourselves that, for us at any rate, a Monarchy, surrounded and upheld by free political institutions, and limited in its prerogatives by a strong chain of precedents, is the best form of Government, and are very apt to suppose that what suits us so admirably might be found equally suitable to the wants of other peoples. It is clear, however, that such is not necessarily the case. Forms of government, though not unimportant, are far less important than the national spirit which makes use of them. Unfortunately, in France at the present moment the national spirit is about to be ignored, both in relation to the form which government shall take, and the principles which it is intended to express. For two generations, at least, the French people, whilst exhibiting frequent changes of opinion in regard to what may be called the machinery of government, have, under all changes, constantly maintained that it should rest upon foundations sanctioned by the national assent; that the authority by which it is put in motion should be authority emanating from their will; that there are no rights but such as they choose to give; no prerogatives but those which they see good to recognise; and that, on the whole, and in the last resource, the nation transcends in authority the magistracy, whencesoever it might come to them, by which the laws of the nation might be prescribed, administered, or annulled.

The experiment on the eve of being solved in France directly reverses these conditions. We lay no great stress upon the fact that the present National Assembly was elected without the smallest reference to the question it is about to decide. Constituted a Sovereign Assembly for one purpose, it is intent upon exercising its supreme authority for another and totally different purpose. Elected to give expression to the national will in regard to conditions of peace with the Germans, and to make provision for the faithful and punctual fulfilment of those conditions, it has determined to apply the powers intrusted to it in settling upon a permanent basis the future form of government. Such a usurpation of authority could only be justified by its ascertained accordance with the will of the people. What renders the political situation in France so preeminently perilous is that the Parliamentary partisans of Monarchy, having abundant reasons to suspect that their object is not agreeable to the desires of the French nation, take every precaution which the letter of the law allows them to prevent the inhabitants of France from giving legal effect to their preferences. There are now a dozen vacancies in the National Assembly. There is a near balance of opinion in that body even as it is now imperfectly constituted. There is a moral certainty that every one of these vacancies would be filled by an opponent to the projected Restoration, and that the Assembly, if allowed to fill up its normal number of members, would unquestionably reject the propositions of the Monarchists. This, however, is a consummation which is to be prevented at any cost. The will of the French people is not to be accurately expressed, though it might be by a National Assembly chosen for other ends. Several constituencies are accidentally unrepresented there, and are to continue unrepresented, lest their voices should change the decision of the majority. Nothing can justify this mode of settling a great national problem. It is unfair; it is known to be unfair; and it is avowedly adopted for the sole reason that otherwise the design of the men who have resolved to place Henri V. upon the throne would find their plan rejected by a majority of Parliamentary representatives.

We are not quite certain that this project will be crowned with even immediate success. Notwithstanding the arbitrary suspension of electoral writs, and in spite of the immense pressure which the Ministers of President MacMahon can bring to bear upon wavering members, it remains yet a matter of doubt whether this attempt to settle the affairs of France in defiance of the unwillingness of the French people will not be frustrated before it can take permanent shape. One thing, however, must, we fear, be reckoned upon as a certainty. Should Henri V. be proclaimed in virtue of his Divine right, there are no guarantees which he can voluntarily give to the people, no intentions of policy which he may have resolved to pursue, no personal virtues or kingly liberality which he can cherish, which will effectually prevent him from attracting towards himself an *entourage* of aspiring and, perhaps, plotting Monarchists, which will pervert the policy of his reign into paths which the majority of his subjects will utterly condemn. Those paths will conform far more closely to the past professions of the Comte de Chambord than to

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the best intentions of the Legitimist Monarch; and France, we fear, while sullenly acquiescing in a dénoûment which she cannot prevent, is but too likely, at no very distant period in the future, to avenge the insult inflicted upon her self-respect by dethroning, dismissing, and disinheriting the last of the Bourbons.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues to sojourn at Balmoral Castle. Prince Leopold visited Dr. Robertson at Indego, and Sir John and Lady Clark at Tilliepronie, on Thursday week. The Right Hon. James Stansfeld arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance upon the Queen. On the following day the Earl of Kintore and the Earl and the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen arrived at the castle, and, together with the Right Hon. James Stansfeld and Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, dined with her Majesty. The Hon. Harriet Phipps and Sir William Jenner left Balmoral. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Braemar, where horses were changed at the Invercauld Arms, after which her Majesty drove to Derry Lodge, at the foot of Ben Macdhuie. The Queen partook of luncheon in the open air, and afterwards returned to Balmoral. The Earl of Kintore and the Earl and the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen left the castle. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Lees, of the Abbey Church, Paisley. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, walked to Crathie and paid some visits to the villagers, returning by the Craig Green walk to the castle. The Right Hon. James Stansfeld dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, makes frequent excursions on Deeside.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince John of Glucksburg, visited the British Museum on Thursday week. In the evening her Royal Highness went to the Strand Theatre. On the following day the Princess and Prince John of Glucksburg visited the South Kensington Museum and in the evening went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. On Saturday last the Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough at Londesborough Park. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glucksburg went to the Lyceum Theatre. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses, with Prince John of Glucksburg, attended Divine service. In the evening Prince John of Glucksburg left Marlborough House en route for the Continent. The Prince accompanied Prince John to Charing-cross station, whence his Highness travelled by the South Eastern Railway to Dover. On Monday the Prince went to Newmarket. His Royal Highness has also been on a visit to the Duke of Rutland at Cheveley Park. The Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, went to the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday evening. The Prince will visit Lord Walsingham at Merton Hall on Nov. 10. His Royal Highness will also shortly visit Mr. W. A. Tyssen Amhurst at Didlington Hall. The Princess has appointed Lady Suffield to be a Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness, vice the Marchioness of Carmarthen (now Duchess of Leeds), resigned; also Miss Elizabeth Charlotte Knollys to be a Woman of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness, vice the Hon. Mrs. William Grey (now Countess Gustave d'Otrante), resigned; and Countess Gustave d'Otrante to be an Extra Woman of the Bedchamber to her Royal Higness.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Windsor on Saturday last from Scotland.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) has complied with the wish of the committee that the Woodhouse Home for Young Girls, in connection with the National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, shall in future be known as the Princess Louise Home for Young Girls, Woodhouse, Wanstead. Her Royal Highness is patroness of the society.

His Excellency the Duke Decazes, French Ambassador, has left town on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville at Walmer Castle, whence his Excellency goes to Paris.

The silver wedding of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter was celebrated at Burghley House, Stamford, on Friday, the 17th inst.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Guildry, held on Monday, Mr. James Craig was, without a division, elected Lord Dean of Guild for the ensuing year.

During the last three months the Marine Society sent from its training-ship thirty-four boys into the Royal Navy, and fifty-eight into the mercantile marine.

A new home and school for orphans of seamen who belonged to the Royal Navy is to be erected at Portsea. The Queen and Baroness Burdett-Coutts head the list of donors.

The Cambridge Town Council on Monday resolved to proceed at once with the building of a new Corn Exchange, an operation which has been long delayed by litigation as to the site.

Sir C. B. Adderley, M.P., speaking at the annual meeting of the Saltley Reformatory, on Tuesday, expressed his satisfaction at the undoubted diminution of crime in this country. He did not attribute the decrease to any change in our system of secondary punishments, but to the gradual spread of education and enlightenment, more especially amongst the lower classes.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided at the annual conference of the poor-law authorities which began at Exeter on Tuesday. A paper was read by Dr. Acland, who insisted upon the point that those who were engaged in the preparation and conduct of Parliamentary schemes relating to sanitary matters should be men who had local experience.

In a report presented to the Commissioners of Sewers their sanitary committee, after complaining of the large quantity of adulterated tea which they believe to be in bond in London, express their belief that a large percentage of the imports is not tea at all, but the leaves of various plants. The commissioners have adopted this report, which recommends that communications should be made with the Government in order to the introduction of a bill appointing inspectors to examine every cargo of tea brought to this country.

The Lord Mayor presided on Wednesday at a meeting held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for the purpose of settling the preliminary arrangements for the Hospital Sunday, 1874. The Bishop of London proposed the first resolution, declaring the expediency of appointing a Hospital Sunday next year. His Lordship said that this year's Sunday had produced £28,000, and he was sanguine enough to hope for £40,000 next year. Mr. Prudencll Carter seconded the resolution, which was supported by Dr. Allon, and carried unanimously. A second resolution fixed June 14 as the Hospital Sunday of 1874.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced on Saturday from 6 to 7 per cent.

The London *Mirror* of last week recorded seventeen anonymous donations of £1000 each to various London charities, and several donations of the same amount have since been announced.

A banquet was given on Tuesday at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, to the Clothworkers' Company, the Stationers' Company, the Fruiterers' Company, and the representatives of other companies connected with the Corporation of London.

The weekly meeting of the London School Board was held on Wednesday, when several resolutions with reference to the establishment of industrial schools were discussed. Two of these were agreed to, and the consideration of the others was adjourned until next week.

Archbishop Manning, in addressing a large meeting of Irishmen on Clerkenwell-green, on Sunday afternoon, spoke strongly against the drinking customs of the country, and advocated strict temperance as the best means of reducing pauperism and securing the proper education of the young.

At the General Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, the Aldermen received the report of the committee with the estimates for the enlargement of the City lunatic asylum. Mr. Alderman Besley said the expense would be £9000, and the increased accommodation was necessary for the pauper lunatics. The report was adopted.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 97,287, of whom 34,282 were in workhouses and 63,005 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 4280, 17,900, and 32,619 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 722, of whom 503 were men, 182 women, and 37 children.

Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of health and public analyst for the city of London, presided, last Saturday, at the first meeting of the present session of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, of which he is the chairman, and read a paper "On the Right Use of Disinfectants." The meeting was held at the Scottish Corporation Hall, and there was a large attendance of members.

A visit of inspection was paid, last Saturday, to the establishment of the National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, situated near Wanstead. The inmates were found healthy and happy. Princess Louise takes the greatest interest in this institution, and in May last requested that it should be called after her name. It will, therefore, in future be known as Princess Louise's Home for the Protection of Young Girls.

The gratitude of the British exhibitors for the services rendered to them by Mr. Cunliffe Owen at the late Vienna Exhibition has found expression in a handsome testimonial, consisting of a piece of plate, accompanied by a purse of 1300 guineas, together with a case of jewellery for Mrs. Owen. About 275 gentlemen subscribed nearly £1700. The testimonial was presented on Tuesday at a banquet held at Willis's Rooms—Mr. Colin Minton Campbell occupying the chair.

A quarterly general meeting of the governors of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, Sir E. Hilditch in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for the past quarter had been £1239, and the expenditure £452 6s. 8d. Among the donations received had been one from the Duke of Edinburgh. The invested funds were as follow:—Three per Cent Consols, £38,530; Northumberland Fund, £5671; Exchequer Bonds, £300. Grants were made amounting to £463.

Considerable controversy has lately arisen respecting the mode in which candidates are elected to the metropolitan charities, and, it having been alleged by many that the present system is open to very great objection, a preliminary gathering has been held at the Mansion House on the subject, and a more general meeting has been called by the Lord Mayor for the 30th inst., for the discussion of the points which have been raised. The principal suggestions offered for consideration are that there should be no public polling, but that the election-papers should be sent to the subscribers and returned direct to the managers of the institutions.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a report was presented from the works committee recommending the main body not to contribute towards the improvement in St. Paul's-churchyard by setting back the cathedral railings, inasmuch as it did not provide for opening up the northern roadway for carriage traffic. After a discussion, however, the further consideration of the matter was adjourned for three months.——The works committee of the board recommended yesterday week, on a communication from residents of Westminster, on the subject of the continuation of Derby-street and Parliament-street to the Victoria Embankment, that the board do adhere to their previous resolution—viz., that they are not prepared to form the approach in question. After a long discussion, the report was adopted.

Persons desirous of seeing what skill and care can effect, under adverse circumstances, in the culture of flowers, should inspect the annual show of chrysanthemums in the Temple Gardens, which is now open to the public. Under the culture of Messrs. Newton and Dale, the respective gardeners of the Inner and Middle Temple, the chrysanthemums now attain a high state of perfection, and an increasing interest is yearly felt in the exhibition. The latest and perhaps finest specimens of the Japanese kind are the Elaine, a beautiful white flower, and the James Salter. Then there is the Prince of Anemones, well able to hold his own; and noteworthy among the incurved ones are the Golden Beverley, the Countess of Dudley, the Delight, Pio Nono, Nil Desperandum, and the Jardin des Plantes. These flowers will be in bloom a fortnight longer.

Last week 2434 births and 1283 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 166, while the deaths were 198 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 55 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 32 from different forms of fever, 30 from diarrhœa, and not one from smallpox. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 403 deaths last week, against numbers increasing from 296 to 399 in the four preceding weeks; 150 were referred to phthisis, 139 to bronchitis, and 79 to pneumonia. To different forms of violence 42 deaths were referred; 37 were the result of negligence or accident, including 19 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 3 from suffocation. Three cases of suicide and 1 of infanticide were registered. Three deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The report from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich shows that the temperature last week was nearly 2 deg. below the the average; one night the atmosphere was within 2 deg. of the freezing point.

The winter session of the Royal Geographical Society will open with a paper by Sir Samuel Baker on the geography of the countries which have been the scene of his recent adventures in the region of the Nile Lakes. On account of Sir Samuel's other engagements, the meeting of the society will be held on Nov. 3 instead of Nov. 10, as had been previously announced.

Professor Fawcett, M.P., on Wednesday night delivered an address at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, in commemoration of the opening of its fiftieth session. Mr. W. Lloyd Birkbeck, president of the institution, occupied the chair. In reviewing the past history of the institution, Mr. Fawcett dwelt on the remarkable and unprecedented success which it had attained since its formation. It had now 2600 students attending its classes; its curriculum was as wide and general as that of any University.

Our Illustration, in last week's Paper, of a London Anglers' Club weighing the fish captured by some of its members, to adjudicate the prize or the honorary record due to the successful wielder of rod and line, has not been correctly understood by a few readers of this Journal. It was never designed to represent the actual Monday evening meetings of the London Piscatorial Society, at the Star and Garter, 44, Pall-mall, but an anglers' club of modest pretensions which exists in another quarter of London. The Piscatorial Society, we believe, is composed of gentlemen belonging mostly to the higher middle class, and personally enjoying, in some instances, the privilege of access to reserved waters in parks or private demesnes. Its exploits are therefore of a style rather superior to those within the reach of the less fortunate sportsmen, whose means and leisure for their favourite pastime are comparatively limited; and for this reason alone we mentioned the Piscatorial Society, as the leader of many institutions with a similar purpose in view. The society was established so long ago as 1837; its number of members is restricted by the rules; but it is, we are glad to hear, in a flourishing condition. Mr. James Lawler, as before mentioned, is the honorary secretary this year.

MARSHAL BAZAINE ON HIS TRIAL.

The letters of our Paris Correspondent will relate the progress from day to day of Marshal Bazaine's trial by the court-martial at the Grand Trianon, Versailles, upon the indictment preferred by order of the National Assembly against him for misconduct in his surrender of the Imperial army and fortress at Metz three years ago. We have given some illustrations of the scenes attending this most important trial; the large Engraving for our Extra Supplement of last week showed the interior of the hall, converted for the occasion into a court of justice, with the Judges—his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale and nine other general officers—sitting at their table; the accused Marshal, with his counsel and aide-de-camp, seated before them on the left-hand side, and the prosecutors and reporters on the opposite side. A view of the exterior of the Grand Trianon, built in the reign of Louis XIV. for Madame de Maintenon, is presented in this Number; and the front-page Engraving shows Marshal Bazaine, as he may be seen any day when the Court sits, going through the corridor to attend his trial; behind him walk his two legal advocates, Maître Lachaud *père* and Lachaud *fils*, with Colonel Villette, their assistant upon the details of military business. A couple of gendarmes form the guard which daily conducts this distinguished State prisoner to and fro between the Grand Trianon and the ville of Trianon-sous-Bois, where he resides under arrest pending his trial.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

The mighty machine of Time, which never stops or slackens its speed, but is always grinding up the present lives, animal or vegetable, individual and social, of all things to which life has been lent, completes the orbit of seasons for another rolling year. Winter, "frosty, but kindly," which held every plant or germ of a plant in the security of a wholesome sleep, has faithfully delivered its beneficent trust to the soft hand of gentle spring; and the nurselings of the year have thriven. The touch and breath of that blessed season, when the miracle of God's bounty to the earth is renewed, have sweetly unbound their natural energies: the sap has risen to course through their tissues like blood through arteries of flesh. By the mystic powers of chemical affinity, they have made the elements of air and water, and the components of a fertile soil, to become the substance of their daily growth. The Sun has smiled down upon them out of his glowing azure vault; the winds have kissed them, and whispered a promise of future strength and wealth; the rain has wept over them its tears of joyful love, and not of sorrow, for Nature cannot deeply grieve or wholly die. And we have seen the majestic might of summer once more arisen, as in the years of our youth, and of the old time before us, and of the long time which shall be after us, triumphant in all forms of living organism that inhabit earth, sea, and air of this whirling globe in the vastness of space. The foliage has greened, the flowers have blossomed, the fruits have ripened, and their seeds have burst from the vegetable womb; the birds have paired with songs of amorous delight, the children of all cattle, like the young of mankind, have come to their birth and tasted their mothers' milk; the earth is again replenished with a million species of vigorous existence, all capable of enjoyment—all compelled, by the one Divine law of creation, to help and serve and feed each other. The summer has shown us all this, but the summer too, has passed away. Another law, which is not said to the soul that aspires to a life beyond this of mere physical organisation, begins to enforce its sway when, later, Autumn lets fall the withered leaves. It is decreed by the Sole Wisdom of the Universe, for the common good of all creatures in every region of space and epoch of time, that the bodily forms of individual being shall have but a transient existence. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth," and the multitudinous leaf that was spread or tossed aloft, to catch the boon of air and light from the summer sky, now drops or flutters down, a dry and dead thing, hopeless and worthless save as nutriment for what the soil is hereafter to bring forth in its turn. This, too, is the law and method of animal, even of human, existence amidst the ever-changing variety of products, alike renewable as perishable in their successive generations, that make up the collective life of the earth. It will be even so with these little people in our Artist's design, who are now shouting with innocent glee, while playing with the fallen leaves of autumn beneath that aged beech-tree, which has witnessed the infant sports of their grandsires and grandmothers, but which testifies by its own decay to this important truth.

> This is the state of man;—To-day he puts forth
> The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
> And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
> The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
> And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
> His greatness is a-ripening, nips the root,
> And then he falls, as I do.

But there is another word or two which might be added to complete the story.

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QUTSIDE THE GRAND TRIANON DURING THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 23.

The schemes for promoting the Restoration advance apace. A meeting was held yesterday of deputies belonging to the Right Centre under the presidency of the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, who communicated to it the resolutions which the Fusionist Committee proposed should be submitted to the Assembly, and which declare the national hereditary and constitutional Monarchy to be the Government of France; that the Count de Chambord is called to the throne, with right of succession to the Princes of his family in the direct male line; that the principles of the public law of France are upheld, as well as the right of the national representatives to vote the taxes for each year. Finally, the inviolability of the Sovereign under Ministerial responsibility is assured and the tricolour flag maintained, with certain modifications, supposed to be the sprangling of it with fleur de lys. The proposed resolutions are understood to have been unanimously adopted and communicated to the members of the Left Centre. Some reports even assert that the Left Centre, or at any rate the Casimir-Périer group of it, accepted them, and that an early convocation of the Assembly was determined upon; but these latter statements are contradicted on very good authority. Nevertheless, at the meeting of the Permanent Committee, which will be held to-day, the question of convoking the Assembly before the specified time is expected to be brought forward.

One thing is quite certain, that we are on the eve of a decisive battle, and that before many days are over the future of France will be revealed to us. Ever since MM. Chesnelong and Lucien Brun returned from Salzburg with the astounding intelligence that the Count de Chambord had abjured the white flag, which he had previously declared he could not abandon without dishonour, and had virtually admitted the principle of the national sovereignty, which he had so often insulted in his manifestos, the greatest agitation has prevailed in both Royalist and Republican circles. The former talk of a majority of fifteen, while the latter assert that they can count upon eight votes more than their opponents. One must remember, however, that on the morning of May 24 M. Thiers maintained that he could count on a majority of forty, and yet a few hours later the Royalists gained a signal victory.

The Republicans will, no doubt, be strengthened by the votes of the Bonapartists and by those of the members of the Left Centre who are in accord with M. Léon Say. Great efforts are being made to rally all waverers to the Republican side; and it is said that, among others, M. de Salvandy, upon whose vote the Orleanists have all along counted, has pledged himself to support the popular cause; and, further, that M. André, one of the directors of the Bank of France, who was elected through Conservative influence, has cut himself adrift from the Royalists. The Republican organs are full of letters and protestations from provincial deputies proclaiming their hatred of the Monarchy, and eighteen Paris deputies have signed a manifesto declaring that they will energetically resist any Royalist restoration. M. Vautrain, who has been re-elected to the presidency of the General Council of the Seine, has issued an address, in which he announces that he will defend existing institutions, which he believes to be as necessary to France now as he believed them to be in 1851.

On the other hand, M. Johnston, the Marquis de Plœuc, Admiral Saisset, and M. Target—the last of whom so coolly abandoned his old protector, M. Thiers, on May 24—writing to their constituents, declare that they do not recognise anyone's right to dictate to them how they are to vote; and they will obey only their own consciences.

The *Journal des Débats* shows symptoms of new vacillation. After publishing an article on Monday, in which it stated that the Monarchical restoration was certain, on Tuesday it undertook the defence of the Republican party. In the course of three months it has changed its opinions four or five times, and Royalists and Republicans alike are growing disgusted with the equivocal conduct of M. John Lemoinne.

To complicate the situation, Marshal MacMahon has formally declared that he will not remain in power after the vote of the Assembly; while M. Beulé, the Minister of the Interior, has tendered his resignation. If the Assembly meet before the appointed time, as it is said it will do, on the pretext of increasing the issue of the Bank of France, it will be to hurry on the settlement of the Monarchical question before the twelve unrepresented electoral circonscriptions can return their deputies. M. Léon Say has wrung an unwilling promise from Marshal MacMahon to the effect that the Government will carefully consider the question of convoking the two millions of electors who are unrepresented in the Assembly before the vote on the Restoration is taken; but there is little probability of the Cabinet yielding to the desires of the country. Should the coming battle result in a Republican victory, it is very likely that General Chanzy will be elected to the Presidency pro tem., as most of the Opposition journals advocate his candidature. In that case M. Thiers would be Vice-President of the Council, and virtually ruler of the country. He is reported to have stated that he should prefer that post to the Presidency of the Republic, as his acceptation of that office would prevent his taking part in the Parliamentary debates.

The agitation into which the Royalist and Republican intrigues have thrown the country has naturally reduced the interest felt in the trial of Marshal Bazaine to a minimum. His interrogatory, on Friday last, was extremely searching. The Duc d'Aumale proved that he sent despatches, on Sept. 15 and 23, to the Government of National Defence at Tours, in which he asked for information, but gave none; and pointed out that he neglected the excellent opportunity of General Bourbaki's departure at the close of September to send news by him. The Duke would not admit that the change of Government altered the Marshal's military duties, to which Bazaine rejoined, "My position was unprecedented. I was, in a certain sense, my own government. The duties of a military chief are strict when a legal Government exists; but I by no means admit that to be the case in presence of an insurrectionary power. There was no Government then; there was nothing." Fixing his cold grey eyes upon the speaker, the Duke quietly observed, "You forgot, then, M. le Maréchal, that France still existed." The remark created a great sensation in the court, and many murmurs were heard among the auditory, which was evidently displeased with Bazaine's previous unpatriotic reply. At the close of the sitting some agitation was caused by the Marshal's allusions to the oath he had taken to the Emperor, which prevented, he said, his obeying any other power.

His examination was brought to a close at an early hour on Saturday. He defended himself for not having destroyed the ramparts of Metz and the war material in the fortress before he surrendered by indicating this dilemma: that if the negotiations for a capitulation had been broken off he would have rendered his position untenable, and that, once the capitulation signed, it would have been a breach of faith to mutilate anything. When asked what more rigorous conditions could have been inflicted on him than those he finally accepted, he stated that Metz might have been treated as a town taken by assault, and pillaged. Respecting the flags, he alleged that had his orders been acted on with sufficient promptitude they would have been burned.

The first witness called on Monday was Marshal Lebœuf. He was followed by Generals Lebrun, Jarrus, and Coffinières, who detailed the various circumstances of the Marshal's taking the command of the Army of the Rhine. Then came MM. de Kératry and Jules Favre, who stated that they had waited on Count Palikao, in company with M. Ernest Picard, to obtain the command for Marshal Bazaine, in consequence of M. de Kératry having received a visit from Madame Bazaine, when she told him that the Emperor interfered with everything, and that her husband must have complete liberty of action. Count Palikao, who next made his appearance, stigmatised Messrs. Kératry and Jules Favre as a brace of liars, and the sitting was brought to a close amid considerable agitation. On Tuesday MM. Schneider and Rouher corroborated M. de Palikao's testimony to the effect that the Marshal obeyed an order and had not intrigued for the command; and Marshal Canrobert, with Generals Ladmirault, Bourbaki, and Frossard, gave some curious details concerning the battles which preceded the retreat of the army to Metz. They were unanimous in calling the attention of the tribunal to the great valour of Bazaine, who was always in the front ranks; and the picture that they all four painted of the confusion that reigned in the Army of the Rhine only corroborates what we previously knew.

SPAIN.

The Spanish squadron arrived at Gibraltar, under the command of Admiral Lobo, on Wednesday week. Admiral Lobo has been relieved of the chief command of the Spanish squadron, and Rear-Admiral Chicarro has been appointed his successor. It is stated that Admiral Lobo has been summoned to Madrid, and will be tried by a court-martial for his conduct of the siege of Carthagena. The startling intelligence has arrived that the Numancia, insurgent ironclad, has run down her consort, the Fernando el Catolico, off Cape Mierta, owing to the unskilfulness of the crews in manœuvring those vessels. The catastrophe is said to have been attended—as well it might—with great loss of life, the greater part of the crew of the Fernando having been carried with her to the bottom. The Carthagena ironclads arrived off Valencia on Sunday, accompanied by six English and French men-of-war, and demanded money and provisions. Preparations were being made by the inhabitants of the town to oppose the landing of the insurgents, and Admiral Yelverton and the commanders of the other foreign ships have announced that they would not allow Valencia to be bombarded unless four days' notice was given. The Spanish squadron left Gibraltar on Tuesday morning for Carthagena. On the same day the insurgent vessels left Valencia, also for Carthagena, after plundering ten more ships. They failed, however, in their attempt to capture the Spanish gun-boat in the harbour.

In the north the Carlists have resumed the interruption of railway communications. Some further slight advantages are claimed by the Republican troops. Don Alphonso, the brother of Don Carlos, having failed to procure the disgrace of Saballs, has abandoned the Carlist cause and withdrawn from Catalonia along with his staff. Don Juan, the father of Don Carlos, ran a narrow escape of being captured while he was passing through Catalonia, but has arrived safely in France. The Carlists in Biscay have obtained 4000 Remington rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. Don Carlos has held a review at Estella, where he has several battalions.

The new Captain-General and Civil Governor of Cuba embarked, on Thursday week, at Santander for Havannah.

General Sickles, who is now the United States Minister at Madrid, has received from the Spanish Minister of War the present of a handsome sword specially manufactured at Toledo.

The Government has ordered its representatives in Paris to make a complaint about the conduct of French officials in Spain.

ITALY.

The present Parliamentary Session has been closed by Royal decree, and the new Session is to open on Nov. 15.

The Minister of Finance has submitted to the Budget Committee certain modifications of his estimates for the financial year 1874. The deficit, which was originally estimated at 107,566,000f., is now set down at 109,937,000f., being an increase of 2,371,000f., which includes the whole military expenditure. Taking into account the balances of previous Budgets, the net deficit is reduced to 49,299,000f.

The committee appointed to carry out the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property at Rome took possession on Monday of six convents. At the convent of the Roman College the rector read to the delegates of the committee a protest drawn up by the Society of Jesus, declaring that the college was a Papal institution possessing an international character. Formal protests were also presented at the other colleges. The delegates simply received the protests and handed certificates for the income to be paid to the colleges. The proceedings (the telegram says) were carried out with scrupulous regularity.

A telegram in the *Daily Telegraph* says that the first scientific congress held at Rome assembled on Monday, in the Great Hall of the Horatii and the Curatii in the Capitol. Count Mamiani presided on the occasion, and delivered the opening address. There was a large gathering of scientific men from all parts of Italy. Dean Stanley also was present. The Minister of Public Education and Count Pianciani, the Syndic of Rome, were the principal speakers.

The deaths are announced at Brescia of General Enrico Cenate, who distinguished himself in the wars of 1859 and 1866; and at Turin of Engineer Noe, who constructed the Cavour Canal.

GERMANY.

The health of the King of Saxony has been causing great anxiety. The relations between Saxony and the German Empire are regarded as satisfactory in the Speech which was delivered from the Throne on the opening of the Diet.

Archbishop Ledochowski, who threatened to excommunicate a professor of theology at Posen for having signed an address of fidelity to the Emperor of Germany, has been fined 300 thalers for that conduct. In default of payment he is to be sent to prison for two months.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at St. Poelten on Friday, the 17th, where he was met by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The two Monarchs embraced each other most cordially. The Emperor of Austria shook hands with Prince Bismarck. Besides the leading authorities, Bishop Binder and the members of the Cathedral Chapter were present at the station. The Archdukes and their suites having been presented, both Monarchs drove to the palace of Schönbrunn, enthusiastically cheered on the way by immense crowds of people. The Emperor William wore the uniform of his Austrian and the Emperor Francis Joseph that of his Prussian regiment. All the Vienna journals publish leading articles welcoming the Emperor William, and allude in terms of approval to his Majesty's rebuke of the presumptuous claims made by the Pope in his letter. The presence of Bishop Binder, as above mentioned, seems to have made a great impression. It is noted that the Emperor William shook hands with the Bishop and conversed with him for some time. A visit to the Exhibition—which is to be closed on Sunday, Nov. 2—took place on Saturday. On Sunday morning his Majesty attended Divine service in the Lutheran church. While at the theatre at Schönbrunn, on Sunday, the Emperor of Germany expressed to the Emperor Francis Joseph the pleasure which his visit to Vienna had afforded him, and added that he would consequently delay his departure until Thursday. The Emperor of Austria thanked his Imperial guest, and the two Sovereigns shook hands with great cordiality. On Monday the Emperor of Germany visited the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Countess di Girgenti, and Count Andrassy, and drove afterwards to the Exhibition. In the evening both Emperors were present at the performance of the ballet at the Opera-House, during which the Emperor of Austria left the theatre to receive Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia at the Southern Railway station on their arrival from Italy. The Emperor of Austria paid a visit to Prince Bismarck on Monday. The latter visited the Archdukes of Austria. In the afternoon Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy visited the United States Minister. At the Court dinner given on Tuesday night the Emperor Francis Joseph proposed the following toast:—"My most heartfelt wish—namely, to welcome my dear friend and brother before the close of the Universal Exhibition in Vienna—having been fulfilled, I raise my glass with joyful heart and warm thanks to the welfare of our dear guest. Long live his Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia." The Emperor William replied: "Your Majesty, allow me to express my warmest and most friendly thanks for the gracious words we have just heard. I join thereto the expression of my gratitude for the hospitable and friendly reception which the Empress, my consort, and my children met with here. It is especially gratifying to me to have been able to return during the Exhibition the friendly visit which your Majesty, together with his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, paid to Berlin last year. The friendly sentiments exchanged between us then, which have been repeated here now in their full extent, are a pledge of European peace and of the future welfare of our peoples. I drink to the prosperity of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, my exalted friend and brother."

The Emperor has appointed Prince Charles Auersperg, President, and Count Wrona and Count Trautmannsdorf, Vice-Presidents of the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

Count Hohenwart, formerly Prime Minister of Austria during the brief period of feudalist supremacy, has once more emerged from the privacy of retirement by accepting election into the Reichsrath by the district of Krainburg.

The elections to the Austrian Reichsrath, the first which have taken place by direct suffrage, have been concluded in 169 constituencies. The result shows that 102 Constitutionalists have been returned and 67 Federalists, including Clericals, Feudalists, and Czechians. In Bohemia the Czechians have lost several seats: 30 Germans and 33 Czechians have been returned. In Galicia the Poles have for the most part been beaten by the Ruthenians. A large majority of Constitutionalists is expected.

The Minister of Finance has officially declined to render any assistance towards obtaining money for the relief of the Viennese stockbrokers, though he will aid them in their project for amalgamating the building banks.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Emperor will remain in Livadia until Nov. 1. The Empress will not leave till later. The Duke of Edinburgh, who is staying at Livadia, has visited Sebastopol, and been present at the trial-trip of a new Russian ironclad. The Grand Dukes Wladimir and Alexis have arrived at Livadia by steamer from Taganrog.

Portions of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt have been inundated by the Neva, which had risen ten feet above the ordinary level.

Advices received in St. Petersburg announce that General Kaufmann quitted Khiva on Aug. 12 with the Russian troops. He parted from the Khan on the most friendly terms, and left with him 500 muskets and some cannon to enable him to maintain order among his people.

DENMARK.

In consequence of the rejection of the Budget by the Folkething, yesterday week, by a majority of 53 votes against 45, the King dissolved the Chamber, and ordered new elections to be held on Nov. 14 next. At the conclusion of the reading of this Message from his Majesty on Saturday cheers were raised for the King and the fundamental laws of the kingdom.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Osmanlie, in brilliants, upon General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador.

The *Turquie* announces that, in accordance with an Imperial decree which has recently been signed, the Vacoufs of Constantinople and all other parts of the empire are to be secularised. The tax on landed property will at the same time be abolished, and several imposts which impede the extension of agriculture and commerce will be suppressed. A committee will be appointed to bring about an equilibrium in the Budget, and will be presided over by the Grand Vizier.

At a meeting of the International Tonnage Conference last Saturday a large majority of delegates expressed a strong opinion in favour of Moorson's system of calculating the gross tonnage of ships, but the discussion was adjourned at the request of the French delegates.

EGYPT.

The first Budget ever published in Egypt has been issued by authority of the Khedive. It gives details of the estimated revenue and expenditure for the twelve months from Sept. 10, 1873, to Sept. 10, 1874, and shows revenue equal to £10,166,000, and expenditure equal to £9,046,000, leaving a surplus of £1,120,000. The Government has sent to London £1,255,000, to pay the bonds and acceptances falling due between Nov. 1 and 7. The necessary funds to meet the obligations of the Government falling due in December are also ready.

AMERICA.

Mr. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has delivered a lecture on the financial situation, in which he advised the temporary expansion of the currency for present relief. He expected that the Government would shortly resume specie payments. A general resumption was not yet, however, practicable. It was necessary, said Mr. Boutwell, to await the equalisation of the currency with coin, the development of industry, and the restoration of the balance of trade in favour of America. Mr. Merriam, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, has had an interview with Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury. They both considered the present condition of affairs to be very hopeful, and regarded the financial disturbance as at end. Mr. Merriam advocated immediate legislation for the resumption of the currency and free banking.

Later returns correct the first reports received respecting the Ohio elections. According to the official returns, a Demo-

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cratic Governor has been elected by a small majority. The other State officers are Republican, but the majority of the new Legislature of the State is Democratic.

Strong equinoctial gales have occurred whereby several land telegraph lines have been broken and communication has been interrupted. Many canal boats sank during a gale near Verplank, Hudson river, and fifteen lives were lost. A bridge over the Susquehanna has been swept away by a violent storm.

The prevalence of warm weather has increased yellow fever at Memphis. There are now 1000 persons attacked by the epidemic in that city.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney states that, on the 17th inst., Mr. Lloyd, the Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, made his Budget speech. The surplus of 1872 amounts to £124,000, after paying deficiency debt to the amount of £390,000. The telegram adds:—A surplus is almost certain for 1873 of £655,000. This, carried forward to 1874, makes the estimated surplus for that year £200,000, after paying £334,000 balance of deficiency debt, abolishing ad valorem duties, and reducing specific duties to fifty-five articles, and after providing for an additional expenditure of £170,000.

INDIA.

A Calcutta telegram to the *Times*, dated the 20th inst., states that a severe famine rages over all Behar, including Tirhoot, is dreaded if the rain should still hold off. Scarcity is certain, except in the eastern districts. The railway is carrying grain from Calcutta. Prospects in Bikaneer and Raampootra are improved. In Burdwan fever has reappeared.

Another telegram from the same source says:—Compromises between landlords and tenants have been effected in Pubna and Bogra, but a failure of rain threatens complications. In Behar and Benares the prospects are especially gloomy. Prices are rising. Sir G. Campbell has instructed the officials to watch the product of the crops. The Rajpootana desert tracts are suffering.

A steam-transport is to be hired to convey a regiment to the Gold Coast, and a smaller vessel will be sent out with stores.

The cable between Singapore and Hong-Kong has been repaired.

Every English soldier who is sent out with the Ashantee expedition is to be provided with a pocket filter.

Advices have been received in New York from the Sandwich Islands announcing that King Lunalilo is recovering.

Riel, the half-breed, who was the chief instigator of the insurrection in Manitoba in 1869-70, has been elected member of the Dominion Parliament for that district.

A new comet has been visible for several nights by the aid of the powerful telescope at the Roman Observatory. It is described as most brilliant, with a tail of extraordinary splendour.

The completion of another Indian trunk railway is announced. By the opening of the Krishna Viaduct, Bombay and Madras are brought into direct communication.

The railway across the Isthmus of Panama having been threatened by revolutionary disturbances which have broken out in that State, a body of American seamen have been landed to protect the line from injury.

A Paris journal publishes the following curious paragraph:—"The oldest journal in the world is published at Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and on the same kind of stuff as took place a thousand years ago."

A large cask of Schloss Johannisberg of 1861, reputed the finest wine the famous vineyard of Prince Metternich ever produced, was sold recently by auction at the cellars on the spot, and was knocked down to a Russian agent at the price of 28,000 gulden, which will make the hock cost as nearly as possible 20 gs. a dozen when bottled, supposing there is no loss or waste in the process.

The whaler Ravenscraig, which rescued the members of the Polaris expedition, arrived in Dundee yesterday week, bringing an interesting relic of the unfortunate explorers. This consisted of one of the boats constructed by Mr. Chester, in which the castaways effected their escape from their winter quarters. The sail is a curious piece of workmanship, and is composed of many pieces of clothing dexterously sewed together. The Ravenscraig brings a young Esquimaux, about eighteen years of age, found on drift ice. On Wednesday the whaler Erik arrived in Dundee, having on board Dr. R. W. D. Bryan, who was astronomer to the expedition; B. Manch, seaman; and J. W. Booth, fireman. All the men are in excellent health, and do not exhibit any traces of vicissitudes or privation. According to evidence given by Dr. Bessel, the death of Captain Hall was solely due to natural causes.

Letters have been received from the *Western Morning News'* correspondent with the Challenger scientific expedition. The Challenger was, on Sept. 25, at Bahia. Having thoroughly explored the rocky desolate islands of St. Vincent and San Jago, belonging to Portugal, a long stretch across the Atlantic ensued, through depths averaging 2000 fathoms, to the vicinity of the African shores. With a view to investigate the currents, the course was shaped for St. Paul's Rocks, a lonely cluster in mid-ocean, one square mile in area, and 60 ft. above the sea level. Thence the vessel sailed (Aug. 30) for another cluster, 300 miles distant, known as Fernando Noronha. On arrival great disappointment was experienced by refusal of permission to land. The islands are used as a penal settlement by Brazil. America was then made for, and Pernambuco reached on Sept. 14. Schoolmaster Briant was missed at St. Vincent, and subsequently found dead on a high mountain peak.

An amnesty demonstration, in which from 30,000 to 40,000 persons took part, was held in Newry on Sunday. Mr. John Martin, M.P., presided, and Mr. Callan, M.P., Mr. Bigger (Belfast), Mr. Ferguson (Glasgow), and other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

Gloucester had its first Hospital Sunday on Sunday last, when sermons were preached in all the places of worship in the city. The institutions selected for benefit were the County Infirmary, the Eye Institution, the Children's Hospital, and the Gloucester Provident Dispensary. Bishop Ellicott preached in the cathedral in the morning, when there was a large congregation. The total amount collected amounted to about £300.

The collection of antiquities made by Mr. George Smith during his late expedition to Assyria has been presented to the nation by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. T. Winter Jones, writing to those gentlemen on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum, says:—"The trustees have directed me to request that you will accept their best thanks for this munificent donation of a class of antiquities which could not have been acquired by purchase, and which could only have been secured by a special mission and excavations such as have been carried out under your auspices."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

Austen, John Thomas, to be Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
Barnes, F.; Rector of Helmdon, Northampton.
Bailby, Samuel; Curate of St. Thomas's, Dudley, Worcester.
Bird, J. J. S.; Curate of South Cerney, Gloucestershire.
Blundell, Augustus Rickards; Vicar of Llanerhanger, Cruicorney, Mon.
Bone, F. J.; Vicar of Stratton, Cornwall.
Bosanquet, C.; Vicar of Christ Church, Folkestone.
Bracley, Frederick; Vicar of Easingwold.
Bury, J. M.; Rector of Friesthorpe, Lincolnshire.
Calthrop, Gordon; Chaplain to the Lord Mayor-Elect.
Cann, John Ponsford; Vicar of Davidstow.
Carroll, Thomas; Incumbent of Hilton.
Clough, John; Rector of Clifton-cum-Glapton, Notts.
Compton, Berdmore; Vicar of All Saints', Margaret-street.
Coxe, Seymour R., Vicar of Hawthorn; Vicar of Brompton, Northallerton.
D'Arcy, John Bertrand; Vicar of Clanfield, Oxon.
Davies, Evan; Rector of Llanllyfni, Carnarvonshire.
Davies, Daniel Owen; Vicar of Llandinorwig, Carnarvonshire.
Davis, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Wharton, Cheshire.
Edwards, Henry Gray; Rector of Llanfachreth with Llanfigall and Llanynghened, Anglesey.
Ellis, Richard; Vicar of Sherburn (East Riding).
Fardell, H. W. K.; Rector of Ludbrooke, Lincolnshire.
Ford, Alfred William; Curate of St. Sidwell, Exeter.
Fox, William; Rector of Stanton-by-Dale, Derbyshire.
Gedge, J. Denny; Rector of Methwold.
Grigg, T. N.; Rector of Lambley, Notts.
Handcock, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Hurdsfield, Cheshire.
Hannah, John Julius; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Brighton.
Harland, Edward; Prebendary of Eccleshall, in Lichfield Cathedral.
Hawker, John Marley; Vicar of Ide, Devon.
Holder, Francis William; Curate of Lee, Kent.
Hills, W. S.; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Rochester.
Hughes, W.; Rector of Llanenddwyn and Llandewye, Merionethshire.
Hutton, A. W.; Rector of Spridlington, Lincoln.
Jenkins, Edward; Vicar of Malpas, Newport.
King, Eustace; Vicar of Lullington, Derbyshire.
Lee, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Wheelock, Cheshire.
Lloyd, John; Vicar of Llanddeinol, Cardiganshire.
Lockwood, J. Travis; Vicar of Pampisford, Cambridge.
M'Arthur, Charles Chapman; Rector of Fishley, Norfolk.
Malleer, William Ernest; Vicar of Royston.
Master, Gilbert Coventry; Perpetual Curate of Rainford, Lancashire.
Mottram, Henry G.; Curate of Martin Hussingtree, Worcester.
Newcombe, Arthur; Vicar of Claydon Steeple, Buckinghamshire.
Paulett, J. D.; Vicar of Moreton Jeffries.
Perrin, Henry Horace; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Kinpale.
Pestall, Samuel; Rector of Oldberrow, Worcestershire.
Phelps, E. R.; Vicar of Long Compton, Warwick.
Prickard, William E.; Vicar of Clyro with Bettws Clyro, Radnorshire.
Rawnsley, R. D. B.; Rural Dean of Candleshoe, No. 1.
Rees, David; Vicar of Talley, Carmarthenshire.
Remington, Thomas Machell; Rector of Claughton.
Richards, Richard; Vicar of Penrhoslligwy, Anglesey.
Robeson, H.; Vicar of Mildenhall.
Serjeant, J. S.; Vicar of Twycross, Leicestershire.
Shaw, Thomas Maynard; Curate of North and South Stoke, Lincolnshire.
Steedley, T. A.; Assistant Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Story, R. L.; Vicar of Lockington, Leicestershire.
Symonds, Horatio Giles; Rector of Winthorpe, Notts.
Walters, John Thomas; Rector of Ideford, Devon.
Waugh, Arthur T.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's Chapel, Brighton.
Williams, John Evan; Vicar of Llanwenllwyfo, Anglesey.
Winslow, Forbes Edward; Vicar of Epping, Essex.
Woodroffe, J. N.; Vicar of Towcester, Northampton.
Wyndham, Edmund; Vicar of Yeovil cum-Preston.

Miss Hilton, of Canterbury, laid, yesterday week, the memorial stone of a church at Leysdown, Isle of Sheppey.

Kirkby Wiske church was reopened, on the 25th ult., by the Bishop of Ripon, who preached at both services, after it had been restored, at a cost of £3000, by Mr. Street, R.A.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of the Right Rev. T. E. M'Dougall, formerly Bishop of Labuan, to a canonry in Winchester Cathedral.

On Thursday morning the confirmation of the election of the Right Rev. Dr. E. Harold Browne to the Bishopric of Winchester took place in the parish church, Cheapside.

The subscribers to the fund raised for a testimonial to the Bishop of Ely, on his leaving that diocese, have resolved to divide it, and devote one part of it to some diocesan purpose.

The parish church of Farnworth-with-Kersley has been reopened, after being renovated and beautified. The cost of the works is about £4500, and Mr. R. Knill Freeman is the architect.

We are requested to state that on Monday next, the 27th inst., and on every succeeding Monday, the Bishop of London will be in attendance at London House, from eleven till two, to receive his clergy and others having business with his Lordship.

A beautiful stained-glass window has been placed by Lady Duke to the memory of the late Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., in the parish church of Laughton, Sussex, where he had for many years resided.

The rectory of Shepton Mallet, worth £863 per annum, with the Rector's right of alternate presentation, and an accompanying right of presentation to a district church, of the annual value of £150, has been put up to auction, and bought in at £3600, the reserve price being £4000.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Ely performed his last official act in Cambridge as Bishop of the diocese by laying the foundation-stone of a new church at New Chesterton, a suburb which has of late considerably increased in population. The edifice, when completed, will accommodate 1000 persons.

The Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Beech-hill, near Reading, has, during the past summer, been improved by the completion of the north aisle and enlargement of the vestry and organ-chamber. The work has been executed from the designs of Mr. Butterfield.

The Bishop of Oxford has issued a circular setting forth the suggestions which have been made with respect to the Wilberforce memorial, and intimating that if all who were ordained or confirmed by the late Bishop lent a helping hand missionary studentships might be founded in addition.

The parish church of Winkleigh, North Devon, one of the largest in the west of England, was reopened on Wednesday with much ceremony, after thorough restoration. The whole structure may be said to be new, and has been adorned with carvings in oak. The whole cost, amounting to nearly £7000, has been defrayed by Mr. G. H. Pinckard, of Combe House, Godalming, Surrey, a native of Winkleigh.

It has been determined to honour the memory of the late Vicar of Sheffield by building a church—to be called the Sale Memorial Church—in the district of Dyer's-hill. The work was one which Dr. Sale had deeply at heart, and which he was endeavouring to promote just before his very sudden death. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* publishes a first list of subscriptions amounting to over £6100, including six donations of £500 each. Among the subscribers are a Wesleyan and a Jew.

The London Church Choir Association intend holding their first great service at St. Paul's on Thursday evening, the 30th inst. The choir will consist of those of many of our London churches, including the special evening service choir of St. Paul's, numbering altogether over a thousand voices. The service (evening prayer) will consist of Tallis's festal music, Parry's service canticles, Anthem, and "Hallelujah Chorus," preceded by a hymn sung by the choir fully surpliced in procession. Great preparations are being made in the cathedral for the coming event.

Mr. Henry Crawshay, of Oaklands, has offered £1000 towards the erection of a new church at Newnham, near Gloucester.

There has been a remarkable series of services in Ely Cathedral to celebrate the twelve-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the original monastery by St. Etheldreda. Bishop Harold Browne made it the occasion for taking a dignified and impressive farewell of his diocese; Dean Merivale was the fit historian of the past, Sir Gilbert Scott described the building, and Canon Kingsley assisted in the preaching, which was crowned with the eloquence of the Bishop of Peterborough. The beautifully-restored cathedral, with its crowded congregations, was a glorious sight.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Lord Chancellor presided, on Wednesday night, at a banquet which took place in Oxford to celebrate the jubilee of the Union Society attached to that University. Several peers were present, and amongst the members of the House of Commons who attended were both the representatives of the University and the senior member for the city. In proposing one of the loyal toasts, the chairman pointed out that the eldest and the youngest sons of the Queen were members of the union. Among the speakers were Earl Beauchamp, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Goschen, Archbishop Manning (who was received with "prolonged cheers"), Lord Stanhope, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Attorney-General, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

In the Congregation held on Tuesday afternoon the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, whose seat had become vacant on account of insufficient residence during the past year, was re-elected a member of the Hebdomadal Council. No votes were given for any other candidate.

At a meeting of the warden and council of Keble College, on Thursday week, the Rev. E. King, D.D., was elected a member of the council for the vacancy caused by the death of the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. C. H. Prior, B.A., Caius, who was bracketed third wrangler in the mathematical tripos, and second class in the classical tripos, has been elected to a fellowship of Pembroke.

The Girton College for women is now established, and the tutorial staff, with their girl students, are now in residence, and have commenced the collegiate year. The college is a substantial building, erected in pleasant grounds on the Huntingdon-road.

At the meeting of the annual convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland, held on Wednesday week, Professor Nesbitt, of the Queen's College, Belfast, moved a resolution to the effect that the privileges of the University be extended to women. After some discussion, Professor Nesbitt's motion was lost, an adjournment *sine die* being carried by 17 votes to 16. The annual meeting of the Senate to confer degrees was held on Thursday, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The heads of colleges and professors having entered the hall in procession, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Dominic Corrigan, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, took the chair. In his opening address he reviewed the progress of the University. The degrees were then conferred, and the prizes distributed in the usual form.

CIDER-MAKING IN NORMANDY.

A village festival in Normandy, at the yearly celebration of the apple-gathering business, which is rather important to the agriculturists of that province, was the subject of one of our Illustrations last week. This seasonable occasion is to the Norman rustic folk what the vintage is to those of Burgundy or the Gironde, as we lately remarked, for cider is the wine of an extensive fruit-growing district on the shores of the Channel, and in some measure likewise in the west of England. The making of cider is a process requiring skill and care, but more especially in controlling the fermentation after the juice of the apples has been drawn off into casks. Before this stage of the manufacture the crushing of the apples to pulp, called "must," and squeezing of the juice out of the must, are performed by very simple machinery, as is shown in our Engraving of an apple-mill. This consists of a circular stone trough, 18 ft. in diameter, with a heavy round grindstone, which is set upright in the trough, and which is trundled around the circle by a horse or other animal, harnessed to the moving beam above. The apples, placed in the trough, should be so completely ground as to reduce the rind and the core to pulp, and to break the seed-pips; a handful of must, when squeezed in the fist, ought to pass out between the fingers. It is then poured, a thick sticky mass, upon cloths, or upon layers of straw, which are piled on each other, and are so placed together in the cider-press. The juice is left standing awhile in tubs or vats, but is transferred to other vessels for the critical fermenting process.

The site for the military centre in Oxfordshire has been selected. It is to be at Bullingdon, near the University city.

A meeting of the Dundee Presbytery was held on Wednesday, at which the Rev. William Knight, against whom proceedings have been taken on account of doctrinal differences, resigned his position as a minister of the Free Church.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Seamen and Marines Orphan School and Home at Portsmouth, held on Tuesday—Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy presiding—the director announced that the War Department had given a site for their institution, and that £1861, including £50 from the Queen, had been received towards enlarging the Home.

The Langton estate, in the parish of Kirknewton, Northumberland, containing altogether 956 acres, was offered, last week, at the Auction Mart, by Messrs. Beadel, and sold to the representative of the Earl of Durham for £63,000. The Swarland estate, in the same county, comprising a mansion and 2585 acres (in a ring fence), was bought in.

A review and sham fight between the Dover and Shorncliffe garrisons were held, on Thursday week, before the Duke of Cambridge. The Dover forces, which numbered nearly 600 men more than the Shorncliffe portion, were under the command of Colonel Macdonald, A.A.G., of the south-eastern district; and the Shorncliffe garrison was commanded by Lord A. Russell. His Royal Highness inspected the troops at Chatham, on Saturday, and afterwards drilled them. He complimented them on their admirable appearance.

The appointment of Lord Justice James, Lord Penzance, and Mr. George Ward Hunt, M.P., as Commissioners to inquire into the alleged grievances of military officers consequent upon the abolition of purchase is gazetted. They are to report whether the grievances set forth in the memorials from the officers should be compensated on the ground that they fall within the principle of recent legislation, though they are not expressly included in the words thereof. The Commissioners held their first meeting on Tuesday.

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CIDER-MAKING IN NORMANDY

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"HARD PRESSED," DIPLOMA PICTURE BY MR. R. ANSDELL, R.A.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Now and again, amidst the superabundance of extra-Parliamentary utterances, there is to be heard the voice of a subordinate member of the Ministry; and lately the electors of East Sussex have had the satisfaction of hearing one of their members, who fills that character for the first time. Though he has accepted the office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, as that function does not entail the penalty of re-election, Mr. Dodson only came before the constituency in the usual how-d'ye-do way as an ordinary member. He contrived, however, in the course of his speech, to show that, as the now first aide-de-camp to the most comprehensive and skilful of Chancellors of the Exchequer, he has been making himself acquainted with the outlines of finance, and he put the whole story of revenue into an epigram when he said that the duties on beer and tobacco paid the cost of the Army, those on tea and sugar and licenses defrayed the charge for the Navy; that those on wine and spirits in general sufficed to meet the interest on the National Debt; while the impost on gin had met the amount incurred under the Geneva award. Otherwise his speech was pleasant and cheerful, probably because he may have felt that his being a member of the Government, and one who is always at the side and the ear of the Premier, may have increased the chances of his return hereafter for East Sussex, which it has been whispered were rather doubtful. The advent of Mr. Dodson to the Treasury Bench may prove important in other respects than a merely official one. By virtue of his Ministerial position he might well become, as it were, an assistant leader at very late hours when turbulence runs high, when Mr. Gladstone is absent and Mr. Lowe (who as Home Secretary will be deputy leader) is aggravating; for Mr. Dodson's long experience as Chairman of Committees in controlling the House is likely to make him an influence when that potent assembly gets rackety and boyishly petulant, loquacious and noisy. With him at Tunbridge the other day day was his colleague, Mr. Gregory, who, speaking of him rhetorically, is of the dry-as-dust school and therefore was appropriately intrusted with a discourse in honour of the clergy.

Those who take an interest in such things and are still anxious for revelations about the reconstruction of the Ministry in August last, have probably been looking anxiously for a platform appearance of Mr. Baxter, who ought to know all about it. But he is yet tantalising, for though he has appeared twice at public gatherings, once he had to discourse only on a local church matter, and the second time, recently, he had only to deliver an essay on America, which did *not* gain a prize offered by the Cobden Club in 1868. However, it is to be hoped that the hour of Mr. Baxter's revelations is not far distant. It is intelligible enough that, in the early days of the Gladstone Government, and during the Childers régime at the Admiralty, it was not easy to reconcile the position of a dockyard member and an Under-Secretary in that Ministry. So probably Mr. Otway found it; and, if so, the spirit which moved him to prefer to be the independent representative of a constituency to continuing a subordinate official was highly creditable; and this action tended to improve Mr. Otway's position in the House, good though it was before. Possibly, however, he still finds it a little awkward to act the administrative reformer and economist and the liberal wage giver to a Government establishment at the same time. If, to the very scrutinising eye, any such awkwardness is discoverable in a speech which he has been making of late at Chatham, it is doubtful whether it was apparent to the general world and to his then listeners in particular. In truth, there is a fine tone of frankness, a breezy air of earnestness, about Mr. Otway's way of speaking that must be more effective on a platform even than it is in the House; and it may be said that his speech at Chatham, the other day, was a good specimen of his matter and his manner.

It has happened more than once ere now that a gentleman has been chosen as the representative of a metropolitan borough because he either was or was going to be Lord Mayor of London. It is the fortune of Mr. Lusk that he was member for Finsbury years before he could hope to be Lord Mayor, so that the influence attaching to that position in reference to his election was very remote indeed. No doubt he will bear the double burden, civic and Parliamentary, with that cheeriness which distinguishes him, and by means of which, imbued with a judicious comparative reticence, the result of some experience, he has been converted from something of a bore, in the carrying on of his mission as a close critic of the Estimates, into a commentator whose comments are sprinkled with dry jokes. Indeed, he seems now to look at all objectionable items of public expenditure of the six-and-eightpenny class, which he most affects, from a comic point of view—though, perhaps, like many quips and jests, his may come out of the depths of a melancholy hopelessness of his being ever able to arrest a single section of a money vote. There was no special significance about a recent address of the Lord Mayor elect to his friends in Finsbury; but he was pleasant and genial, and gave tokens of the manner in which he will preside in those halls of dazzling light in which he is predestined to stand the central figure for the next twelve months.

It is observable that several more or less recent elections have resulted in the return to Parliament of gentlemen of that aristocratic trade called brewers. What Johnson called in the case of one of that class the "potentiality of wealth" is thus exemplified; and something else is also exemplified—namely, the potentiality at elections of the genus publican. One of the latest of the so-called Conservative victories has been achieved in East Staffordshire by the return of Mr. Samuel Allsopp. In choosing him the constituency gave proof of its entire devotion to the brewing interest; for has not Mr. Allsopp been made colleague to Mr. M. A. Bass, who has sat for this particular district of the county and the borough of Stafford consecutively for some years? It would thus seem that politics are not the moving impulse in the elections there. *Tros Tyriusve*—Conservative or Liberal—what matters it, so that a brewer represent Staffordshire? Thus it has happened that a new rivalry is created between the great houses of Bass and Allsopp; and it will be in some sort kindred to that previously existing, inasmuch as it will be for the two gentlemen in question to strive to show which is the better man as a member, as they have hitherto sought to prove the better as producers of that which is now the nectar of England. There was a very goodly gathering of local personages at a feast to celebrate Mr. Allsopp's return the other day; and the new Commons man so spoke as to lead to the conclusion that as a politician he has no more liking for "the poor creature, small-beer," than he has for it in his other and more familiar vocation.

The Lord Mayor of London, who, with the Lord Mayor of Dublin and several provincial mayors, was present at the banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Earl of Derby, on Thursday week, was entertained at luncheon at the Liverpool Townhall on the following day, about sixty gentlemen connected with municipal affairs being invited to meet him.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE DROVER'S HALT."

We have already engraved a picture by John Phillip from the extensive collection of works by that artist and by his friend Thomas Creswick, at the London International Exhibition. As another special Illustration, we now reproduce an example of the latter—one of the most pleasing, if not one of the strongest or most varied, of English landscape-painters. Doubtless, the cool and quiet monotony and the light and feathery touch of the foliage in Creswick's landscapes are seen to less advantage, and may rather serve as a foil to the warm and strong colour contrasts and the broad handling of the figure-pictures with which they are brought into juxtaposition. Making due allowance, however, for the exceptional severity of the comparisons that are almost compelled by their present collocation, it is easy to understand the popularity which these landscapes have long enjoyed. Creswick seldom attempted to be impressive, yet he was always happy in choice of subject; his observation did not lie outside the range of ordinary perception, and his treatment is intelligible to all. He loved the simple, sweeter aspects of rural England—gentle undulations of hill and dale, variegated interspaces of woodland, and pasturage, and arable; the placid windings of river and stream, or the tiny cascades of the Yorkshire becks, with skies of spring tenderness or summer serenity; and we do not tire of the representation much more speedily than of the original. In the specimen before us we have some of the elements of English scenery above named, with others not less characteristic, such as the old farm-buildings, with their rough and littered adjuncts, and live stock, all the more picturesque for the irregular construction; the farmstead itself, the windmill on the hill, and so forth. Mr. Ansdell, however, has supplied the most prominent animated and picturesque element in the incident which gives the title—a drover halting, and, while he smokes a quiet pipe, giving a rest to his pony, dogs, and fleecy charge. We need hardly say that these figures are very cleverly introduced; the way in which the sheep are distributed is as true to their habit when tired as it is helpful to the composition. Such brotherly collaboration was not unfrequent with these two artists, and has also been used by Mr. Creswick, with other painters. The picture is the property of Mr. A. Collie.

"HARD PRESSED."

The picture we engrave "tells its own tale" as regards the subject with a degree of spirit and truth which requires no enforcement, and Mr. Ansdell's technical characteristics must be quite familiar to our readers. But the work has the additional interest of being the artist's "diploma picture"—that is to say, it is presented to the Royal Academy upon Mr. Ansdell receiving his diploma of full Academician, in conformity with the usage which has obtained since the foundation of that institution under its first president, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Such samples of the powers of each artist that has been admitted into the pale of "the Forty" should, in course of time, and if adequately representative, form a most interesting epitome of the history of British art since 1768. Unfortunately, however, many of the diploma pictures are very inferior productions of the respective painters compared to the work which Mr. Andsell has presented. A reason for this may have been that the Academy diploma pictures formed, till recent years, but a semi-private collection; they were placed in the meeting-rooms of the Academicians, and rarely seen by the public. The historical illustrations of British art in the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857, in the International Exhibition of 1862, and in the recent winter exhibitions at Burlington House have, however, shown the value of the collection, and at the same time indicated the great importance it might have acquired. In the new building in Piccadilly (which, by-the-way, is rapidly approaching completion), in those portions not appropriated for the ordinary exhibitions, a gallery is set apart for the diploma works, to which the public is to be admitted, and we have no doubt that the arrangement will act as an incentive to future R.A.s elect to contribute their best productions.

MUSIC.

At the third Crystal Palace concert of the present series, two important sacred works were given—Mendelssohn's hymn, "Lord, bow Thine ear unto me," for contralto solo, chorus, and orchestra (op. 96), and Schubert's cantata, Miriam's Siegesgesang ("Song of Miriam"). The latter is one of the several pieces by Schubert that were first made known in this country by performances at the Crystal Palace, where the cantata referred to was brought out in November, 1868, having been once again given a few weeks afterwards. The work is full of melodious beauty and grace of style, although scarcely anywhere rising to the height of religious sublimity. The fine hymn of Mendelssohn is one of various pieces of sacred music in which he has manifested sublime thought and high art almost equal in degree to that displayed in his oratorios "St. Paul" and "Elijah," although in more limited forms. This, like the cantata of Schubert, is for a solo voice (in this case a soprano), chorus, and orchestra. The solo passages were sung by Madame Patey, those in the "Song of Miriam" having been rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. Saturday's concert included the skilful violin-playing of Mr. Henry Holmes in a "concertino di bravura" (with orchestral accompaniments) of his own composition—a clever work, well suited for the display of Mr. Holmes's high executive powers. Another effective solo performance, of a very different kind, was Dr. Stainer's interpretation of one of the grand pedal fugues of Sebastian Bach. The lady vocalists already named contributed each an operatic aria, and the orchestral pieces were M. Gounod's overture to "Mireille" and Mozart's symphony in C (No. 6).

The arrangements for next year's National Music Meetings at the Crystal Palace have just been announced. On this (third) occasion the competitions will be restricted to classes for choral music and military bands, three days being appropriated thereto—June 23, 25, and 27, the dates alternating with those of the triennial Handel festival, which recurs in 1874.

The Bristol Festival commenced on Tuesday and terminated yesterday (Friday). We gave, a month ago, an outline of the arrangements, and need now only remind readers that the purpose—like that of all our provincial music meetings—is the praiseworthy one of aiding the cause of charity; in this instance, by adding to the funds of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, the Bristol General Hospital, and other benevolent institutions. The orchestra, as previously specified, consisted almost entirely of the members of the band employed by Mr. Charles Hallé at his Manchester concerts, and the performances have been conducted by that well-known pianist. Mr. George Riseley and Mr. Charles Stone, local professors, have acted respectively as organist and chorus-master. The first morning performance consisted of Haydn's oratorio "The Creation," that of Wednesday having been devoted to Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The solos on the first occasion were sung by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Otto Alvsleben, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Those on the second morning were assigned to the same singers, with the addition of Madame Patey, Miss Julia Wigan, and Mr. Rigby; and the exception of Mr. L. Thomas and Mr. Sims Reeves, the latter of whom was disabled by illness. The miscellaneous concert of Tuesday evening included, besides vocal solos and part-songs, Beethoven's symphony in C minor, the overtures to "Euryanthe" and "Guillaume Tell," and Mr. Hallé's performance of an impromptu of Schubert and a "Tarantella" of Heller. Wednesday evening's concert was of a similar nature. The overtures were Beethoven's "Leonora," Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and Mendelssohn's "Meerestille;" the symphony, Mozart's in E flat. Mr. Hallé's solo was Weber's "Concert-Stück," with orchestra; and the vocal music included some part-singing by the capital Bristol Festival Choir. The only specialty of the festival occurred on Thursday morning, when Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," was performed for the first time. Of this and the other closing performances we must speak next week.

Mr. Henry Holmes, the eminent violinist, has begun a new series (the eighth) of his pleasant "musical evenings," at St. George's Hall. His first programme included Beethoven's first string quartet in F and Haydn's in C (from op. 33); a violin solo of Handel, Mozart's sonata in E minor for piano and violin; and Chopin's rondo for two pianos. The quartet party comprises, besides Mr. Holmes as leading violin, Mr. Folkes as second, Mr. Burnett as viola, and Signor Pezze as violoncello. The pianists named for the first evening were Miss Channell and Mr. F. Westlake, and the vocalist was Miss A. Sinclair.

This week's schemes of M. Rivière's promenade concerts included a Verdi night on Tuesday, a Weber night on Wednesday, a grand Welsh festival on Thursday, an operatic night on Friday, and a national ballad selection for to-night (Saturday).

The Sacred Harmonic Society will commence its forty-second season on Nov. 21 with performances of Haydn's first mass, Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio, "Christus," and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum." During the season Dr. Crotch's oratorio, "Palestine," is to be revived.

The sixteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts will commence at St. James's Hall on November 10, when the quartet party will consist of Madame Norman-Neruda, Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mr. Charles Hallé will be the solo pianist, Miss Alice Fairman the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict will conduct. At the first Saturday afternoon performance, on Nov. 15, Dr. Hans von Bulow will appear as solo pianist.

Mr. Walter Bache's Pianoforte Recital is to take place on Monday afternoon at the Hanover-square Rooms, and his grand evening concert, with full orchestra, is fixed for Nov. 27 at St. James's Hall.

Mr. Carl Rosa's opera company, which is now pursuing a successful career in the provinces, will begin a short series of performances in March next at Drury Lane Theatre.

THEATRES.

ROYALTY.

Miss Henrietta Hodson is to be congratulated on her return to the Dean-street theatre, which under her management will achieve a certain prosperity. It was reopened under her conduct, on Saturday, with a revival of Tobin's comedy of "The Honeymoon." The reproduction of this drama is sure to provoke recollections of the calamities of authors, and of dramatic authors in particular, in relation to the management of theatres, and their habitual indolence in regard to the claims of new writers. Twelve new dramas by Mr. Tobin had been offered to managements only to be treated with neglect, and when the thirteenth had been accepted the poet was on a voyage for the benefit of his health, and died before it was produced. The comedy thus snatched from oblivion proved to be a work of consummate art, in which the various beauties of several preceding dramas were curiously blended. It was, in fact, an elaborate mosaic so skilfully accomplished that it was difficult to detect the fact, the result being a whole so harmonious that none would suspect it was a compilation. The dialogue was, besides, so poetic, so witty, and managed with such exquisite tact that it proved irresistibly charming. It is seldom performed, however, without abridgment, and Miss Hodson has preferred to give it in three acts. This gifted actress, of course, assumes the principal character for her own, and supports it with spirit and taste. She was ably supported by Mr. G. Warde, who, as the Duke Aranza, played with excellent propriety. Mr. Wyndham made a good Rolando, and Mr. J. Clarke a most amusing Jacques. The secondary female characters are efficiently sustained. Miss Augusta Wilton, as Zamora, and Miss Maggie Brennan, as Volante, were both enchanting. The comedy was preceded by the old farce of "Neighbours and Lovers," and succeeded by a new one entitled "The Realms of Joy"—being a free adaptation by Mr. F. Latour Tomline of "Le Roi Candaule," a piece produced at the Palais Royal, abounding in fun and practical joking. The scene is in the lobby of the Court Theatre, where a play offensive to the Chamberlain is being performed. An old gentleman and his two daughters arrive, on the understanding that the latter shall withdraw from the box when any improper dialogue is impending, and return when the danger is over. Of course, they take advantage of the opportunity to meet their lovers and effect their escape. Two husbands, too, are exhibited who take each other's wives to the play, where they meet, to their mutual embarrassment. The "row which they make in the lobby" causes the box-sitters frequently to open the door and remonstrate with the delinquents—a situation which pleases the audience.

PRINCESS'S.

Among the parts in which Mr. Charles Dillon has distinguished himself as an actor, that of Louis XI. is not the least. It will be recollected that Mr. Charles Kean made a great hit in the part, in an improved version of the play by Mr. Boucicault. Others have attempted it with inferior results; but to Mr. Dillon has been reserved the credit of adequately supporting the character. Mr. Dillon is equal to the rôle, and not seldom rises to the expression of the most subtle emotions, or to that of the tragic terror which is the prevailing passion of the closing scenes. The tragedy was followed by "The King's Musketeers," in which Mr. Dillon appeared in his old part of D'Artagnan, which he performed in his usual dashing style. Mr. Dillon is likely to re-establish his reputation by these performances.

OPERA COMIQUE.

On Monday Madame Ristori appeared in a new character—that of Lucrezia Borgia, which she sustained with all that

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marvellous power which places her above competition, in such lofty and severe parts as Victor Hugo delighted to portray in the days of his fame, as a great tragic dramatist. She repeated the part again on Wednesday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Houghton Meeting, which is the last held at Newmarket for the present season, commenced on Monday, and does not terminate till to-day (Saturday). The weather, up to the time of writing, has been very unfavourable, as rain has fallen heavily at intervals, and a bitter wind has swept over the heath, which possesses the uneviable distinction of being one of the most exposed spots in England. Monday's card was a better one than we are accustomed to see on that day, though the entry for the Criterion was decidedly poor, Miss Toto being the only really first-class animal engaged; and though a field of ten came to the post, odds of 5 to 2 were freely laid on her before the flag fell. Aquito ran well; but Miss Toto had no difficulty in winning by a neck. George Frederick finished only fourth, beaten several lengths; and though he will probably improve, there can be no doubt that at present he is one of the most overrated horses on the turf, and we have the gravest doubts as to the truth of the £8000 story, for it is highly improbable that such a good judge as Captain Machell would ever have offered such an absurd price, and still less likely that a man of Mr. Cartwright's experience would have declined to part with the colt at about six times his value. The Trial Stakes proved a very interesting race, and brought five speedy animals to the post. Rouen was outclassed, the distance proved too far for Oxonian and Tourbillon, though the latter claimed the full allowance of 21lb., and at the finish Laburnum had no chance with Thunder, to whom he was conceding 24lb.

If the Cesarewitch day was unpleasant, the Cambridgeshire was even worse; for the rain was heavier, and, in addition to getting wet through, we had to face a searching wind, against which the thickest wraps were powerless. Old Oxonian was far more at home over the Bretby Stakes Course than on the Rowley Mile, and cut down four speedy juveniles like Rostrevor, Cat's-eye, Eve, and Organist without an effort. A Nursery over the last half of the R. M. brought out a capital field, and was won by Dukedom (8st. 4lb.), who finished only a head and a neck behind Marsworth in the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, and also ran very prominently for a considerable distance in the Middle Park Plate; and then the Cambridgeshire horses began to go down to the post. Thirty-seven numbers were hoisted, which is decidedly above the average number, yet there was not much delay in getting them off, and a capital start was effected, though Visor (5st. 12lb.) was unfortunately left at the post. Day Dream (7st.) made the running for half the distance, and then Sterling (9st. 7lb.) deprived her of the lead and kept in front till reaching the Red Post, when Montargis (7st. 13lb.) and Walnut (6st. 7lb.) passed him, and, drawing right away, ran a tremendous race home, first one and then the other holding a slight advantage. Fifty yards from the winning-post the French horse was about a neck in front, and Walnut, never quite getting up again, was defeated by a short head. Sterling was a bad third, only a head in front of King Lud (7st. 9lb.), who made up a good deal of ground at the finish. It will be remembered that Montargis ran very well in the Middle Park Plate last year, as, in spite of swerving all over the course, he secured third place, about half a length behind Kaiser and Surinam; and but for his moderate performances in England this year, and notably at Doncaster last month, he would not have been allowed to start at 40 to 1, a price which was accepted by a good many French sportsmen. Two years ago Sterling, then a three-year-old, was beaten only a head for this race, though carrying 8st. 11lb., and it is satisfactory to find that after his long retirement, and the dismal accounts we have heard of his "man-eating" propensities, he still retains all that marvellous speed which made Admiral Rous pronounce him "the best horse of the century." King Lud again beat all the Cesarewitch horses, but had not sufficient pace to finish with; and Bull's-eye (6st. 4lb.) turned out such a complete impostor that we should imagine he was tried with Doncaster, who, in his present form, could scarcely win a selling race.

Wednesday was decidedly an "off" day, though there were two or three interesting races. Minister beat Atlantic by a head for the Glasgow Stakes, after a pretty set-to between Fordham and Maidment, the latter of whom seems about to succeed French as Lord Falmouth's jockey. Polyhymnia ran away from a large field in a Maiden Plate; and then Prince Charlie, who has been in retirement since July, won his ninth successive race this year, beating his old and persistent opponent Blenheim, and Laburnum, who finished much further behind him on this occasion than when they last met over the same course, which was in the Middle Park Plate of 1872.

A general meeting of the Jockey Club took place at Newmarket after the racing last Wednesday. There was a very large attendance of members, including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Rutland. Mr. Alexander's motion, the effect of which is to allow two-year-olds to run at and after the first legitimate meeting of the season, was first put. Mr. Chaplin opposed it, and, after a long discussion, it was carried, though only by two votes. Racing men will generally welcome the return to old customs, and, with the restoration of this Brocklesby and Althorp Park Stakes, the Lincoln and Northampton meetings will be more attractive than ever. We must regret that Mr. Chaplin's attack on the Middle Park Plate proved successful, and after 1874 the Jockey Club will not add £500 to that race. For some reason that body has never regarded the Middle Park Plate with favour. It will be remembered that it was founded in 1866 by the munificence of the late Mr. Blenkiron, who for four years added £1000 to the stakes. At the end of that time the members of the Jockey club decided that they could no longer accept this sum from a private individual; and, making Mr. Blenkiron the poor acknowledgment of offering him a life membership of the stands at Newmarket, which he declined, they proceeded to add just half the sum of money that he had done; while it was actually proposed to change the name of the race, though this brilliant idea was happily rejected by a large majority. The stewards of the club have now been requested to draw up the conditions of some other race, to which £500 will be added after 1874.

The cricketers who are to represent England in the Australian cricket-field have left Southampton in the Mirzapore. They are—W. G. Grace, G. F. Grace, J. A. Bush, W. G. Gilbert, F. H. Boult, gentlemen; and Jupp, Southerton, R. Humphrey, Lillywhite, Greenwood, Oscroft, and M. M'Intyre, players.

The new Townhall and municipal buildings at Renfrew were opened, yesterday week. Among the speakers were Colonel Campbell, M.P., and Mr. Crum-Ewing, M.P. The buildings have cost over £7000.

A new system of very narrow-gauge railway lines is being laid down in Woolwich Arsenal, and, as it is intended to use locomotives on them, the number of horses required in that establishment will be greatly diminished.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The time occupied with the case yesterday week was shorter than usual, owing to one witness being too ill to be examined, and no other being ready. Jean Luie, the Danish steward, appeared again before the Court, and promised to remain until he had been further cross-examined, it having been agreed that the Crown should pay his expenses, on the taxed scale. One witness was called to prove the excitement in Melbourne in August, 1854, owing to the gold discoveries, and that when a vessel arrived in Hobson's Bay neither customs nor police officers came on board. Mr. Hofland, who was drawing-master at Stonyhurst, expressed his conviction (as the result of conversation) that the defendant was the Roger Tichborne whom he had taught. Mary Groves, a lady's-maid, spoke as to the belief of her mistress, the late Lady Tichborne, that the defendant was her son. Other evidence was called to prove that the defendant was not Arthur Orton, with whom one man had had a fight, and that he was Roger Tichborne, to whom Miss Coates had sold pastry when he was at Stonyhurst.

James Loader, formerly a ship captain, stated on Monday that he knew the witness Brown when he was clerk to a firm of ship-chandlers at Rio de Janeiro. The principal witness was Charles Lewis, an hotel-keeper, living at Brentwood. In 1846 he was a draper's apprentice at Alresford, and knew Roger. In that year he went to Tichborne House to show Lady Doughty some goods, and about a hundred yards inside the park gates he met Roger and Miss Doughty. The young lady introduced Roger to witness as her cousin from Paris. He became very intimate with Roger Tichborne, whom he recognised in the defendant. This witness, who remarked that he had "a peculiar memory," stated that he and Roger frequently went out together at night, and he narrated that, when they quarrelled on one occasion, he struck Roger with an iron-shod stick and wounded him on the left arm, on which witness did not then see any tattoo marks. In their recent conversations the defendant mentioned some circumstances which witness thought could only be known to themselves. On cross-examination, he could not account for the defendant having, at the last trial, entirely forgotten him. This witness recollected the amount they spent together for drink and tobacco. William Acott, who said he met Arthur Orton in Australia, in 1854, stated that the defendant was not the same man. He testified also to the purchase of a horse from Orton, who gave him a receipt signed "A. J. Reid," and witness added that he changed his name three times while he was in Australia.

The only witness examined on Tuesday was Mr. Bulpett, the Winchester banker, who was called solely for the purpose of expressing his belief that the defendant was Roger Tichborne and of denying that he had communicated to the defendant the result of his conversation with Mr. Gosford. It was left to the counsel for the prosecution to ask all other questions—a mode of conducting the case which led to a difference of opinion being expressed between the Lord Chief Justice and Dr. Kenealy. In his cross-examination Mr. Bulpett explained that he was unwilling to be called as a witness. He stated that he only saw Roger four or five times in the hunting-field, and never exchanged a word with him. His memory was a blank as to having sent paragraphs to a Winchester newspaper in support of defendant's claim. He had only once seen the defendant since the last trial, and that was an accidental meeting on a railway; but they were still on friendly terms. After he learned that Gosford was opposed to the defendant, a dinner party at the Grosvenor Hotel was arranged on the advice of counsel, and witness was the instrument of getting that interview between Gosford and the defendant, in order, if possible, to procure a recognition. At that meeting defendant did not know the contents of the sealed packet, about which he was questioned by Gosford. The counsel who were then engaged in the case threatened to throw up their briefs unless the defendant cleared up the matter of the sealed packet, and then the defendant wrote the paper on which witness put his initials.

On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Kenealy, who was so ill that he was obliged to absent himself from court, wrote to the Lord Chief Justice announcing his intention to close the defendant's case on Thursday if possible. In his absence some witnesses were examined by his junior, Mr. M'Mahon. The evidence this day was of a mixed kind. There were Australians who spoke as to having seen an Osprey at Melbourne; there were domestics who spoke to the late Lady Tichborne being quite sane, and recognising the defendant as her son; and there were some who deposed to nothing at all.

The examination of Sir William Fergusson with regard to certain marks on the defendant's person occupied nearly the whole of Thursday. Dr. Kenealy, having recovered from his indisposition, was present in court throughout the day.

Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder, has resumed his sittings in the Lord Mayor's Court, and received the congratulations of the Bar on his return to this country after being engaged in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

The grand jury at the Birmingham Sessions on Tuesday presented a memorial to the presiding Judge expressing a strong opinion that, in large towns and districts in which justice was administered by stipendiary magistrates, the grand jury, as an institution, had been practically superseded, and might well cease to exist.

At the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, an order was made to register a series of resolutions come to by the creditors of Messrs. Mansbridge and Mansbridge, contractors, &c., of Banger Wharf, Camden-town, who failed in September last for £298,500. The creditors had resolved to liquidate the estate under the arrangement clauses of the Act, and not in bankruptcy, with Mr. J. Minter, Irongate Wharf, Paddington, as trustee, and a committee of inspection; and to grant the discharge of the debtors upon realisation by the trustee, out of the assets, of a sum sufficient to pay a dividend of 10s. in the pound. The statement of affairs shows a considerable surplus over the liabilities.

In the Edinburgh Court of Session a jury has awarded £600 damages to Mrs. Langford against the North British Railway Company for injuries received by her at the Granton station.

A barman, who began robbing his master the day after entering upon his employment, has been tried at the Surrey Sessions, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, it having been shown that he was connected with a gang who made their living by the plunder of licensed victuallers. A man, who, after having suffered six months' imprisonment for dog-stealing, went to the house of his prosecutor to thank him, but assaulted his female servant instead, has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. Charles Frederick Bloomfield, thirty-three years of age, described as a clerk, has been found guilty of having fraudulently obtained a sum of money from a young woman to whom he had promised marriage. Several previous convictions having been recorded against him, he was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Daniel Cocklin, a greater villain still, was sentenced to twenty-one years' penal servitude. Two men in the service of railway companies were tried on Monday for stealing the property of their employers, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

On being convicted, for the fourth time, of book-stealing, George Smith, an elderly man, stated to the Bench at Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, that he had been a churchwarden of a neighbouring parish, a commissioner of sewers, and a commissioner of taxes; moreover that, having lost £12,000 in a railway and £8000 in Johnson's Bank, he had been gradually brought down to want and destitution. Sentence has been postponed in order that the prisoner's story may be sifted.

William Brown, who last week escaped from the cells at Guildhall Police Court, has been recaptured at a low lodging-house in Drury-lane, brought up at Guildhall, and committed for trial on a charge of burglary in Bishopsgate-street.

The shopkeepers in the neighbourhood of Bishopsgate have recently suffered much from their expensive plate-glass windows being broken. A boy has at length been detected, and sent to prison for twenty-one days for wilful destruction of property. His plan was to provide himself with a number of pebbles, which he threw from a catapult, and when he had done any damage he hid in the carrier's van of which he was in charge.

Several cases of assault upon the police were heard on Monday before the metropolitan magistrates. At Lambeth a man, named James Brown, described as a rough-looking fellow, was sent to prison for a month, with hard labour, for this offence. At Southwark, in a more aggravated instance, the punishment was six months' hard labour. At Hammersmith, a father, mother, and two of their sons, were placed in the dock for having beaten a constable while in the execution of his duty. The father was ordered to find a surety for his good behaviour, the mother was sent to prison for a month, one son for six weeks, and the other for seven days; while a soldier, named Myers, who had sinned more grievously than any of the others, was awarded three months' imprisonment. At Greenwich two offenders of this description were sentenced to one and two months' imprisonment respectively. Daniel Green, described as a liveryman of the city of London, has been sentenced by the Brentford magistrates to undergo two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assaulting a railway porter and a policeman at Hounslow railway station.

Mr. William Whitmore, collector for the Hospital for Women, Soho-square, for the Metropolitan Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and for the Deaf and Dumb Institution for Women, was again brought up at Marlborough-street yesterday week, charged with embezzling moneys received for the first-named institution. At the close of the evidence Mr. Knox committed the prisoner for trial.

At the Wandsworth Police Court, last week, there were more prosecutions for the adulteration of milk, and some dairymen who had offended in this way were fined in penalties of £4 and £3 each, with a guinea costs.

Six boys have robbed the missionary boxes at a chapel in Highgate. Several of them are to be sent to a reformatory.

A Brighton clergyman was, on Monday, summoned before the magistrates on two charges of assault, and was fined £5 in one case and £2 in the other.

Frederick Francis Archibald Farquharson, a man of good address and about thirty years of age, has been committed by the Trowbridge magistrates to the Wiltshire Assizes on a charge of bigamy. It appeared from the evidence that in 1859 he married a lady named Buckley; but in 1861 he was divorced from her on the ground that when the marriage was contracted he was under age. In the same year, having attained his majority, he married Alice Bertha Henrietta Viner Benest, at Hackney church, London, after a courtship of seven months. On the occasion of this marriage the prisoner said nothing about the divorce. The parties lived together as man and wife till a few weeks since. Prisoner was in the habit of frequently going into the country, ostensibly to do business. These excursions at last aroused the suspicions of the mother of his London wife, and during one of his absences she visited North Bradley, Wilts, where prisoner's mother resided, a lady of independent means. To her great astonishment, she there found the prisoner living with another wife and family, he having, it was shown in evidence, married, on Dec. 26, 1865, a young lady named Jessie Hooper. The mother of the London wife, on making this unpleasant discovery, acted with considerable energy and decision. She compelled the prisoner, who begged to be released, to accompany her to Trowbridge, where she gave him into custody on a charge of bigamy. All three of the wives were present in court during a recent examination, and the two last have families.

Five men were charged before the North Riding Court of Quarter Sessions at Northallerton, yesterday week, with having placed a "bogie" or trolly on the Whitby and Stockton branch of the North-Eastern Railway, thereby endangering life and property. Two of the prisoners were acquitted, and a verdict of guilty was found against the rest, who were sentenced to terms of three, two, and one months' imprisonment.

Robert Wilson Humble, a clerk recently in the employment of the Leeds Corporation, was sentenced at the Leeds Townhall, on Tuesday, to six months' imprisonment, for embezzling several sums of money, amounting in all to about £100.

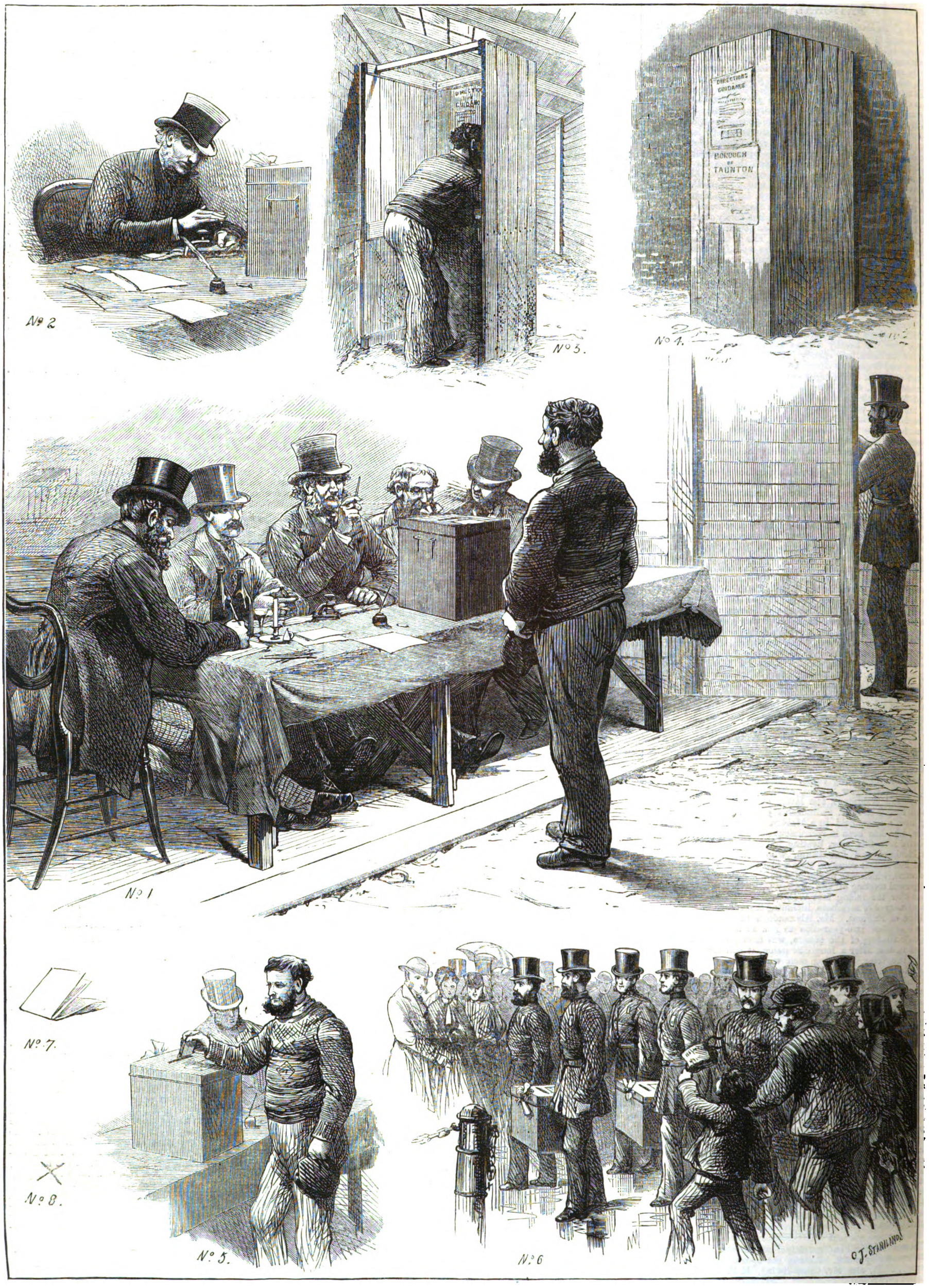
At the Sheffield Townhall, on Monday, a firm of provision-dealers was fined £10 and costs for selling adulterated lard, and other tradesman were fined 40s. and costs for a similar offence.

Langrishe Doyle, a man possessed of independent means, has been sentenced, at the Waterford Quarter Sessions, to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for ill-treating his wife, by withholding from her proper food and clothing.

David Garnsey, living in Devonshire-street, Theobalds-road, near Holborn, made a furious attack on his wife and also on his mother-in-law, while in a fit of drunken fury, on Saturday evening. The wife, it appears, had been upbraiding him for wasting his money in drink at a time when she most wanted it, being about to be confined. Both the women were repeatedly stabbed, and they are in a precarious condition. The wife had an infant in her arms at the time, but it escaped unhurt.——Robert Harrison, a very precocious and determined young felon, who belonged to a gang of street banditti, by whom the city of Exeter is much troubled, has hung himself in Devon county gaol, where he was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for robbery.——Three men have been committed for trial, on evidence—partly circumstantial and partly confessed—which implicates them in the manslaughter of Peter Smith, who was found in a dying state in a field at Barnsley.——James Wigley, who stood committed to the next Kingston Assizes for the wilful murder of his wife, died on Saturday night, from paralysis of the brain.

Severe storms of hail, accompanied by thunder, broke over Glasgow on Wednesday forenoon; and early on Thursday morning there was a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain, over Land's-end district.

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1. Voter giving his name and number on register. 2. Stamping ballot-paper with private mark. 3. Voter marking ballot-paper. 4. All that is visible of voter while marking paper.
5. Voter depositing paper in ballot box. 6. Policeman taking boxes from polling-booths to Guildhall. 7. Method of folding ballot-paper. 8. Voter's mark. Any other whatsoever disqualifies vote

VOTE BY BALLOT: SKETCHES AT THE TAUNTON ELECTION.

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THE LATE MR. HENRY BRIGHT, ARTIST.



THE BALACLAVA MARE, PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.



THE LATE MR. CORNELIUS VARLEY.

MR. HENRY BRIGHT.

We have mentioned the death of this approved landscape artist, a native of Saxmundham, who died at Ipswich, where he had resided since he left London. He belonged to the Norwich school of his art, but his representations of sky, clouds, and rain have been compared with those by Turner, his personal friend. In his water-colour and crayon drawing he was equally successful; much of his time, however, was employed in private teaching of his art. The portrait of Mr. Bright we have engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

THE LATE MR. CORNELIUS VARLEY.

The death of this veteran student and practical improver of science and art was lately announced. Mr. Cornelius Varley was born Nov. 21, 1781. Through his mother, whose maiden name was Fleetwood, he was a descendant of the General Fleetwood who married Oliver Cromwell's daughter Bridget. Mr. Varley spent the earlier portion of his life in assisting his uncle, the late Samuel Varley, a self-taught man, who became the leader and lecturer of a society for the investigation of natural science, of which Josiah Wedgwood and other distinguished men were members. Cornelius Varley afterwards left his uncle, and lived with his elder brother, John Varley, with whom he commenced the study of art. In 1811 he invented and patented the graphic telescope, an instrument of great value in his hands, but which even in the present day is not so well known as it deserves to be, though it obtained the prize medal of the Exhibition of 1851, forty years after its introduction. The large panorama of London, exhibited for some time at the Colosseum, was sketched by the aid of the graphic telescope from the gallery of St. Paul's. In 1814 Mr. Varley joined the Society of Arts, of which he was for a long time one of the most active and energetic members. To him were awarded at different periods two silver medals and the gold medal of that society, for machinery for grinding and polishing specula, for improvements in microscopes, for observations and illustrations of the circulation of the sap in water plants, and for improvements in the construction of microscopes specially designed for these researches. Mr. Varley took an active interest in all matters connected with natural science; but he is best known for his knowledge of optics and his love of microscopical investigation. In the *Transactions* of the Microscopical Society are published observations of the growth, structure, and circulation of the sap of the chara vulgaris and hitella made by Mr. Varley during a period of thirty years, and illustrated by numerous magnified drawings, which have a special value for their accuracy, the result of his ability as an artist, and for their having been traced by his graphic arrangement from living specimens under the microscope. Mr. Varley was the oldest member of the Society of Arts, and the last survivor of the founders of the Water-Colour Society. At the time of his death, which took place on the 2nd inst., Mr. Varley had nearly completed his ninety-second year.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Varley Brothers, Oakley-street, Chelsea.



SCENE FROM "ARKWRIGHT'S WIFE," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE

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VOTING BY BALLOT.

The recent elections of Parliamentary representatives for Taunton and Bath were so eagerly contested as to give some fresh interest to the Illustrations we have prepared of the mode of voting now practised throughout the kingdom, as well for municipal as for Parliamentary elections. This procedure, which is very simple, must now be tolerably well known, and no longer needs a particular explanation. The voter, having given his name and address, to be compared with the list on the local register, is presented with a paper on which the names of the several candidates are printed together. He gets it stamped at another table, and retires with it into a stall where he cannot be seen. Here he puts a mark against the name of the candidate for whom he means to vote. He then folds up the paper, comes out of the stall, and drops his vote into the ballot-box, through a slit in the lid. The different votes lie altogether in the box till the poll is closed; they are afterwards examined and tested by the official mark, to prove their genuineness, and the numerical results in favour of each of the rival candidates are counted up. By this method, if any elector chooses to keep it a secret how he has voted, he has an opportunity of doing so; but it is to be hoped that not one man in a hundred, of any class, will ever care to deny or disguise his political opinion.

THE BALAKLAVA MARE.

The Battle of Balaklava was fought just nineteen years ago. There is an old mare, twenty-seven years of age, which has the fame of being the only surviving troop-horse that was ridden by any of the glorious Six Hundred on that day of daring deeds, when—

> Guns to the right of them,
> Guns to the left of them,
> Guns in the front of them,
> Volleyed and thundered!

This veteran Balaclava mare, belonging to the 13th Hussars, was ridden that day by a brave fellow whom she left dead on the field. The mare was shot through both forelegs, but recovered, and was one of the only four horses originally belonging to the regiment that lived through the severe winter. The animal was lately the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy D. Maclean, commanding officer of the 13th Hussars; and he, on leaving the regiment, presented her to the Queen. She left the cavalry barracks at Colchester one day last month; and as she was brought out of the stables, in charge of two Balaklava men—Sergeant Eccles and Private Douglas—the band of the regiment struck up "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot," while the men turned out and saluted her with three hearty cheers. She was conveyed to the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace. The Illustration is from a photograph by Mr. E. Steele, of Colchester. The Queen has promised that "this faithful animal shall be kept in comfort for the rest of her life."

SCENE FROM "ARKWRIGHT'S WIFE."

The merits of this drama, now being acted at the Globe Theatre, have been universally acknowledged. It is such solid food as the modern stage seldom presents in the way of entertainment. It has none of the lightness and shallowness of some recent productions, but deals with the substantial realities of life, as they actually work themselves out in daily practice. Our Illustration represents the tableau formed at the end of the second act, when, after the destruction of the machine by the misguided wife of the inventor, at the suggestion of the envious Hayes, the appalled husband enters to see the result of all his labours lying in ruins. Immediately thereupon he repudiates the offender—a stern measure of justice which must have smitten him to the heart while compelled to inflict it on the woman he loved. He knows, however, that the mischief is not irreparable, since he has preserved the drawings, as, indeed, is skilfully intimated in a preceding portion of the play. These he doubtless subsequently employed in the construction of the new machines by which he made the fortune which, in the last scene, we see him possessing. But for the moment the shock was terrible. The sentiment is, we think, well indicated by the group which represents the situation.

The *Glasgow News* publishes a resumé of the trust deed settling the munificent gift by Mr. James Baird to the Church of Scotland of £500,000. The deed says that the donor has been moved to give the £500,000 because he "feels deeply impressed with the extent to which spiritual destitution prevails among the poor and working population of Scotland, and is satisfied that this proceeds in a great measure from the want of properly organised and endowed territorial work." He is also convinced that there is a "tendency to a departure from the truth, and to an exclusion of religion from the teaching of the young;" and that "the means available by law are insufficient to provide for the faithful preaching of the word of God, for the refutation of error, and for the support of the Church, and for educational and other purposes, of a religious character." He therefore, to aid in carrying out these objects, vests the £500,000 in seven trustees—viz., himself; Alexander Whitelaw, ironmaster, of Glasgow; David Wallace, ditto; William Weir, ditto; William Baird, of Elie; James A. Campbell, jun., of Stracathro; and the Rev. Archibald Scott, minister of Greenside Church, Edinburgh. The trustees may increase their number to nine, and they have the most ample powers to apply the interest of the £500,000 to any of the purposes set forth above. Provision is also made for an annual lectureship of six discourses on religious subjects. A curious provision in the trust is that the donor provides that the trustees may at the expiry of fifty years bring it to a close if they think fit, by expending the capital, as well as the interest, for the objects specified. The trustees are to have £500 yearly divided among them, according to the number of meetings they attend. They are all to be members of the Church of Scotland, and not more than one is to be a clergyman.

A new mail service is being arranged between this country and Australia via New York and San Francisco. The first dispatch is expected to leave Sydney about Christmas, and the first outward mail will leave England a few days later.——The following will be the dates for dispatching mails from London to the Bahamas during the remainder of the present year:—Oct. 25, Nov. 15, Dec. 6 and 27. Supplementary mails will also be dispatched on the evening of each succeeding Thursday, on the chance of their reaching New York in time for the Bahamas branch steamer. From Liverpool the dispatch of mails will take place on the same day as from London, and from Dublin on the following day.

Mr. Bright was re-elected for Birmingham last Saturday without opposition. For the first time since Jan. 10, 1870, Mr. Bright on Wednesday last addressed an immense gathering of his constituents at Bingley Hall. It is estimated that 16,000 persons were present. The Mayor of Birmingham presided, and fifteen members of the House of Commons were upon the platform, amongst whom was Mr. Childers, the immediate predecessor of the right hon. gentleman in the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. In his speech, which lasted nearly an hour and a quarter, Mr. Bright declined to discuss the education question as a member of the Government. As the representative of Birmingham he spoke against the Elementary Education Act, on the ground that it encouraged denominational education. He also spoke against the sale of livings in the Church of England, and indicated several subjects which might form the programme of a Liberal Government.

The experiment of shipping frozen meat from Australia to England has resulted, for the present, in disappointment. Mr. Harrison, who had charge of the cargo on board the Norfolk, attributes the failure entirely to the hurried way in which the preparations were made. The contract for the fittings was not completed until a week after the stipulated time; and, as the ship sailed punctually to date, there was no opportunity of testing the apparatus. After getting to sea it was found that the leakage of cold brine—upon the maintenance and circulation of which the success of the process depended—was so great, and the waste of ice so excessive, that failure seemed inevitable. On the thirty-fourth day out the greater part of the meat was thrown overboard. About a ton was kept, in the hope that with the remaining ice it might be brought to London; but when off the Azores the last of the ice melted, and nothing further could be done. It is stated that the failure is not due to any defect in the principle, and the experience gained should be valuable in a further trial more carefully conducted.

PROFESSOR ELLA will RETURN END of THIS MONTH, after his visit to Munich, Salzburg, and Vienna. Letters addressed to Victoria-square, or Poste Restante, Vienna.

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THE BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL: VIEWS IN BRISTOL.

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BY THE WAY.

Sixty-eight years ago—last Tuesday was the anniversary—at daybreak, the combined French and Spanish fleets, thirty-three sail of the line and seven frigates, were seen by Lord Nelson to leeward. He had withdrawn some sixteen leagues westward of Cadiz, in the hope of inducing a discreet enemy to put out to sea. The allies came, and formed a crescent, with its concave side towards the English; and at 11.40 up went the signal that will be remembered while a British ship floats. Collingwood began the fight at ten minutes past twelve. In another hour Nelson received his death-wound, but he lived to hear that the meteor-flag was gloriously victorious. Of the French and Spanish vessels, seventeen were taken and one was burned, and four more were subsequently taken by Strachan. The rest escaped into Cadiz. Only twenty of the officers who served on that immortal day survive, and their names have been printed this week. One of them, a midshipman at Trafalgar, now Captain Gilbert Kennicott, received forty wounds. The noble band have lived to read, not certainly of another such day, but of a strangely-changed condition of things. On Tuesday the journals told us that Admiral Yelverton, co-operating with the ships of a French Republic and of an Italian kingdom, had menaced Spanish revolutionists with the united fire of the triple power, unless they complied with his demand for delay in an attack on Valentia. The news must have aroused brave recollections in the minds of the old heroes. Perhaps they do not greatly admire the ships of the day. But they rejoice to know that our sailors are as ready and eager for the fight as they were cn Oct. 21, 1805, whereof it might well have been written,

> He that outlives this day and comes safe home
> Will stand a-tiptoe when this day is named,
> And rouse him at the name of "Trafalgar."

We are not about to make any observations here upon the extraordinary letter from his Holiness the Pope to the German Emperor, or on the reply. Prussia is "foaming" at the first, and Germany is pouring in hundreds of addresses thanking the Emperor for the second. Archbishop Manning defends the Papal epistle, and it is meet and right that he should do so. But we should like to know what certain Ultramontane organs in Ireland mean to say about it. Because, when the correspondence was first published those journals also "foamed," declaring the Pope's letter to be a stupid and impudent forgery, palpable at a glance, and that no Catholic would for a moment believe that the Holy Father could issue such an outrageous and ridiculous document. We own that there was some ground for hesitation in accepting it as genuine; and, though we should not have ventured to employ such language as that of the Irishmen in describing anything which might possibly have emanated from his Holiness, we found the letter so amazing that we suspended judgment. Now that it proves to be the Pope's, his unfortunate Irish children are in a most unpleasant dilemma. We respectfully suggest that they lose no time in making atonement for their dreadful irreverence. A pilgrimage to Rome should be at once organised in Dublin, and a lot of Irish editors should go forth—we submit that peas in their shoes during the voyage and three hours a day of perambulation on deck would be the least that could be expected—and seek absolution at the Vatican. We feel deep sympathy for intensely religious men who have got into such an awful "hole."

Surely it can be necessary only to say that Mr. Thomas Miller, poet, born in 1808, is now in need, to procure for him the assistance which Englishmen are so ready to afford to men whose claims on them are not a hundredth part so strong as those of Mr. Miller. The author of the "Day in the Woods," and of so much other thoroughly English work, racy of the soil, yet unaffected and hearty, will not be allowed to spend the evening of his day without some substantial recognition of the pleasure he has given to thousands. "If we had only known" is the frequent commencement of regretful expression. Well, let everybody know that Mr. Miller, by reason of misfortune, requires help, and that it will be received for him by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., 188, Fleet-street. And has the Government nothing to say to one who has deserved so well?

The Bishop of Manchester has been giving, certainly, some sound advice—and, perhaps, some offence—by pointing out to young curates that they have no business to marry unless they have such incomes as will enable them to do their duties to their families. Others than curates may profit by this counsel, and remember what is said in the Book about him "that provideth not for his own household." But the Bishop's warning was not needed by the Rev. Scotson Clark, who has just come under the rather unfavourable notice of the magistrates at Brighton. That ornament of the Church, having to give his own account of an assault with which his mother-in-law charged him, stated very frankly the terms upon which he consented to join her family. "She knew what my circumstances were. She knew I was in debt, and she undertook to pay what I owed. She promised that everything in her house should be mine; that I and my wife were to live there during her lifetime, and that on her death everything was to be my wife's. In pursuance of that arrangement I went to live in her house." It is melancholy to read that, notwithstanding so much prudence and foresight on the lover's side, the household became perturbed, the married couple separated, and the Rev. Mr. Clark went on the Continent. There, he being in the Ritualist line, he bought "a crucifix and candles," but of these latter he does not seem to have made the ancient Catholic use when he might have done so. For, according to his mother-in-law, he took occasion to enter her bed-room and curse her with a solemnity which would have been increased had he blown out a candle and trampled it under foot. But these are details, as is the fact that Mr. Clark was fined £5 for the assault complained of, and £2 for castigating a brother clergyman in Seven Dials, forgetting there is "friendly smiting," but that "precious balm should not break the head." We wish only to point out that the most prudent marriages in clerical life do not always ensure such a state of things as George Herbert desired should exist in "the Parson's House."

"Aversion *from*, or aversion *to?*" The controversy is again raised, and we desire to set it at rest by a sentence in the style of Pantagruel's, which, being utterly incomprehensible, threw both sides into an ecstacy of joy and delight. To No. 7 of the *Spectator* is appended one of the letters in the name of the muse Clio, and therefore the paper is Addison's. It is the capital discourse on household omens. The great English writer says, "It is not difficult for a Man to see that a Person has conceived an Aversion to him." The learned, classic, elegant author of Cato is surely authority enough for anybody. But what says the great Barrow? "There is innate in man an aversation and abhorrency from disgraceful abuse." And, again, "There is in the best dispositions much averseness from good." The eminent theologian, classic, and mathematician, "the storehouse of thought," is surely authority enough for anybody. The best authors now use "from," but let nobody be ashamed of erring with Atticus. "What . . . Addison approved cannot be wrong," as the poor fellow wrote (ignorantly, however) as his justification for shuffling off the mortal coil, unbidden. The words may fairly vindicate a harmless wilfulness in a matter of grammar.

"*Surge, carnifex,*" and shout! The first experiment in the way of bringing over Australian meat in ice has failed. The Port Phillip artisans were idle, drunken, and insubordinate (what a blessing that we have no such people here!), and so the tanks were hurried together, and were really unfit for their purpose. The meat was spoiled by the waste of ice, and had to be consigned to the fishes. Therefore, as aforesaid, let the butcher rejoice, and believe that his exactions will endure for ever. But our colonists are not men to be daunted by a failure, or our colonies would not be the noble things they are. Virtuous workmen will be found, trustworthy tanks will be constructed, and some of these days the splendid Australian meat will be eaten by Dukes and clubs; and perhaps, in the fulness of time, Jeames and the paupers in the unions will condescend to the finest food in the world.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Oct. 20.

The picture-gallery of the Vienna Belvedere, where Prince Eugene of Savoy, the valiant coadjutor of our famous Duke of Marlborough, used to reside, justly enjoys a world-wide reputation; for among its many art-treasures are several of the masterpieces of Titian, Raphael, Correggio, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Velasquez, and Durer. Messrs. Miltke and Wawra, of Vienna, whose names are well known in the photographic world, display at the Exhibition some remarkable carbon photographs, on a large scale, of the most famous of these chefs-d'œuvre. Raphael is represented by his "Madonna" in a green robe; Correggio, by his "St. Sebastian" and "Jupiter and Io"; Titian, by his "Holy Family and St. Zacharias," his "Christ and the Adultress," and his "Danaë;" and Palma Vecchio, by his "Violanta and Lucretia." Next comes Guido Reni, with his "Cupid;" Moretto da Brescia, with his "Saint Justina"; and Murillo, with his youthful "John the Baptist." Then there are admirable photographic reproductions of Rembrandt's characteristic portrait, painted by himself, at the age of forty-five; an equally characteristic one of his mother, and his picture of the "Singing-Boy," together with others by Rubens, notably portraits of himself and his second wife, the beautiful Helene Fourment. The marvellous head of an old man at the window, by Van Hoogstraeten, with the Prince Rupert, and the Christ Crucified, of Vandyke, and the Sigismonda of Furini, complete, with some minor works, this admirable collection, which deserves to be examined by every art-student visiting Vienna. In this same section of the Austrian court will be found a highly curious model of old Vienna, with its double line of fortifications such as defended the city previous to 1857, when they were demolished by order of the present Emperor; a grand collection of excellent maps, educational and other works; and a large number of admirable photographic views and portraits, the best of the former representing mountain and forest scenery in the neighbourhood of Ischl and Salzburg.

One of the most interesting features of the Austrian section of the Vienna Weltausstellung is the handsome pavilion erected by Prince John von Schwarzenburg on the northern side of the park, not far distant from the innumerable annexes where Germany has her display of metal manufactures. Herein are exhibited specimens of the produce of the Prince's immense Bohemian estates, on which are no less than three-and-twenty breweries and a like number of saw-mills, many of the latter being driven by steam; four sugar manufactories, seven iron-forges and a forge of Bessemer steel, a distillery, an oil manufactory, a steam bakery, and forty-six tile and brick kilns. In a small piece of ornamental water in front fish and beavers from the Prince's estates are exhibited; and on entering the pavilion one perceives immediately opposite a picturesque bit of Bohemian forest, cunningly arranged with trees and rocks, artificial moss and creeping plants, and having a painted background disclosing a long vista of mountain ridges crested with lofty pine-trees. Across the glade in front bounds a magnificent stag with spreading antlers; while crouching on a projecting bough will be found a wild cat, eyeing with malignant glance a timid hare, which, as if conscious of the presence of an enemy, is pricking its ears amongst the dense underwood beneath. Our old friend Reinecke Fuchs, whom the bounds of the approaching stag and the distant bay of the hounds have awakened from his midday nap, peers out of his burrow; while around are grouped badgers, weasels, and squirrels, the latter placidly contemplating the scene from their resting-places near the summit of the trees. Numerous specimens of the feathered tribe attached to the ceiling by invisible wire crown the picture, wild geese and ducks take their flight amid the sombre pines, and a magnificent eagle soars aloft in the direction of the painted clouds in the background.

Turning to the right one finds models of a steam saw-mill, of a roughly-dressed timber-slide, like the celebrated one of Alprach, and of one of the long rafts on which the wood is floated down the rapid Bohemian rivers. Sawn planks and split staves show the quality of the timber which the Prince's innumerable forests yield; and close at hand are models of the picturesque huts inhabited by his miners, and specimens of the complicated machinery employed in his extensive mines; for, in addition to several important iron-mines in Styria, he is the owner of the largest lead-mines in the Austrian Empire. Blocks of anthracite, specimens of ore, cast and wrought iron, Bessemer steel, graphite, plumbago, and boxes of plumbago, are displayed close by, the other side of the building being assigned to samples of agricultural produce. Passing by numerous glass cases containing preserved monster carp and pike, and stalls at which various specimen fruits are exposed, one finds oneself in front of the show of hay and cereals, the former somewhat poor, but the latter splendid in every respect. Beetroot sugar occupies a prominent place in the display, and its quality is said to be exceptionally fine, while there is an extensive show of oils and oil cakes, made in another of the Prince's factories. Chests of silkworm cocoons lying among mulberry-leaves, silky merino fleeces, cheeses of various kinds, tobacco, and marble will be found in various parts of the pavilion, the whole collection being illustrated by maps, photographs, and engravings of the great Bohemian agriculturist's widely-scattered estates.

Close to the Schwarzenburg châlet-like pavilion is one devoted to the Styrian iron industry; and no great distance off is the pavilion set aside for Carinthian mountain products, a rather large structure containing specimens of steel, iron, and coal, but of no especial interest; while, turning eastward, one soon reaches the pavilion of the Austrian Agricultural Ministry, where there is an exceedingly fine display of forest produce.

The Eastern Agricultural Hall stands beyond. This large building is reserved for the products of Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Russia, of which the first named makes, naturally enough, the most extensive display. The collective exhibitions of the various Austrian agricultural societies are profusely decorated—far more so than those of Germany, which are distinguished for their comparative barrenness of ornament. While the former delight in bright colours, eccentric grouping, and fantastical adornments, the latter content themselves with ranging their products side by side, and, confident in the excellence of the kernel, refrain from gilding the shell. In the Austrian section Styria appears to have distinguished herself the most, being closely followed in the struggle for pre-eminence by the province of Upper Austria, which has several noteworthy exhibits. Carinthia has some extremely fine cereals and flax, and the Viennese Agricultural Society show an exhaustive collection of vegetable and cereal seeds. From Roveredo comes an important display of silkworms, cocoons, and silk, highly interesting to anyone connected with sericulture; while the various agricultural schools are represented by models of the machines and implements and copies of the works used in the course of instruction.

The Austrian exhibits of fermented drinks—wine, beer, liqueurs, and spirits—are novel in the extreme, arising from the fantastic manner in which they are decorated. Round the eccentric trophies of coloured bottles or steel-bound casks, simulated branches of vine and trailing hops entwine themselves, the former enriched with clusters of artificial grapes, and the latter with flowers which would be undistinguishable from real ones, were it not for the absence of perfume. The Liesing Brewery has a most marvellous trophy, in the form of a large cave, above which the mythical King Gambrinus, attired in bright-coloured robes, sits in a chair of state, holding a mug of foaming ale in his hand; the cave beneath being peopled by tipsy gnomes, who are fighting over a cask of beer. Another leading Austrian brewery displays a pyramid of beer-casks, with four corner pedestals, on which stand the figures of a student, a soldier, a priest, and a peasant.

The School for the Culture of the Vine, conducted by Baron von Babo, at Klosterneuburg, has an interesting display of machinery and implements, many of which have been invented by students of that establishment, which is supported by the State. A series of tables shows that most of the pupils leave the country on the conclusion of their studies, the aim of the institution, which was to have provided Austria with intelligent and instructed viniculteurs, being thus almost entirely missed.

THE CITY OF BRISTOL.

The Musical Festival held during four days of this week, in the Colston Hall, at Bristol, to raise funds in aid of the local medical charities, is an occasion for topographical notice of some interesting features of that good old city. We refer to the "Book about Bristol, Historical, and Ecclesiastical, and Biographical," by Mr. John Taylor, librarian of the Bristol Museum and Library (Publishers, Houlston and Sons, Paternoster-row; T. Kerslake and Co., and W. George, Bristol). It is a readable volume, containing the results of diligent original researches, and compiled with a fair degree of literary skill, but with the zeal of a genuine love for the subject.

Bristol, or Bristow—a name, perhaps, transformed to this from Brigstowe, the Place of the Bridge—stands at the confluence of the rivers Frome and Avon, on the rocky hills and knolls round which the Avon winds to seek the gulf that divides the west of England from South Wales, below the great estuary of the Severn. The Avon at Bristol is eight miles from the sea; but this narrow tidal river has become one of the richest of English trading seaports, whose commerce is still thriving, though its comparative importance is now much less than it was a hundred years ago. The population of Bristol was 181,722 at the last Census, showing an increase of one seventh in the preceding ten years. The foreign import trade of 1870 amounted to 355,921 tons of merchandise; the amount of Customs' duties paid that year was above one million sterling, and of dock dues £37,426. The City Corporation is about to expend £400,000 in constructing new docks and widening the channel of the Avon, to admit vessels of larger size. This port has long enjoyed a great traffic with the West Indies, and its sugar manufacture employs much capital and labour; but we shall give a minute description, with some Illustrations, of one of the most complete and extensive sugar factories.

The antiquities of Bristol are full of interest, for the city often took an active part in the civil wars of England, from the time of Harold's outlawry under Edward the Confessor, on through the conflict between Stephen and Matilda, the Barons' War of Henry III., the deposition of Edward II., who died near here, at Berkeley Castle, the dethronement of Richard II. by Henry of Bolingbroke, and the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, when Bristol was captured by Prince Rupert, with an assault, in July, 1643, but was retaken from that Prince in September, 1645, by Fairfax, for the Commonwealth. The Reform Bill riots of 1831, when the Mansion House, the Gaol, and the Bishop's Palace were burnt by a furious mob should perhaps be reckoned among the exploits of civil war at Bristol. The fortifications of 1643, to repel the siege conducted by Prince Rupert for King Charles, were very extensive, and may yet be traced on Brandon Hill.

Church history has likewise much to show for itself in Bristol, as will appear from the subjects delineated in our page of Engravings. It is said that one of the companions of St. Augustine, the Roman missionary monk who came at the end of the sixth Christian century for the conversion of Saxon England, fixed his abode and founded his chapel, with a brotherhood of prayer and study, on College Hill. The Abbey of St. Augustine was founded in 1142 by Robert Fitzhardinge, a burgess of Bristol, then dwelling in Baldwin-street, who was descended, as well as the progenitors of the Lords of Berkeley, from one Hardinge, the younger son of a Danish King, in the camp of Norman Duke William at the Conquest. When the Abbey was built, Prince Henry, afterwards King Henry II., was a boy getting his education at Bristol, under the guardianship of his elder half-brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester. He was associated with Robert Fitzhardinge in the completion and endowment of this Abbey, as an inscription over the gateway yet records. This gateway, on College-green, is not pure Norman, says Mr. Godwin, but a Perpendicular restoration of the old work. The city gateway of St. John the Baptist, shown on the opposite side of our page, stands at the lower end of Broad-street, one of the four central streets of Bristol, including also High-street, Corn-street, and Wine-street, which have always been its chief business thoroughfares. By this gate passed the ancient circuit of the city wall, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. thick, with twenty-five massive embattled towers, and with a mighty castle on the eastern side. The ancient Black Friars' Monastery or Priory, in Rosemary-street, was founded by Maurice Gaunt, Lord of Beverstone, who died in 1230, and is here buried, as is likewise Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverstone, who died in 1466. A stone brought from Palestine, and supposed to bear the miraculous imprint of our Saviour's footstep, was deposited here in the reign of Henry III., who afterwards received it as a gift from this convent and placed it in Westminster Abbey.

The cathedral of Bristol was originally the College Church of St. Augustine's Monastery; but, at the dissolution of such religious corporations, in the reign of Henry VIII., was made the head-quarters of an Episcopal See. The only portions of the original abbey buildings that now remain are the great

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gateway, above described, the archway leading to the Abbot's lodgings, in the Lower Green, and the Chapter House of the Cathedral. The earlier edifice of the Abbey Church was destroyed, and was partly rebuilt in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but only the choir and chancel were then completed. The restoration of the nave, from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street, has lately been commenced, which good work is mainly due to the exertions of the Rev. Canon Norris and Mr. Killigrew Wait. The nave will be 117 ft. long by 69 ft. wide, inside the walls; and will have a groined stone roof; it will be terminated by two western towers, with a grand west window over the doorway, between them. Of the existing Cathedral building and its features of interest, we may notice the monument of the Berkeley family, or rather of Robert Fitzhardinge, Lord of Berkeley in the twelfth century, whose son Maurice took the name of Berkeley for his surname. The tomb, with recumbent effigies of this Robert and Lady Eva, his wife, is a work of the fourteenth century, between the choir and the older Lady Chapel.

The name of Edward Colston, an enterprising merchant of the seventeenth century, who was born and lived in Bristol, is preserved by his munificent foundations of charity, the hospital, school, and almshouse called after him. But Colston Hall, in which the meetings of the Musical Festival have been held, is a handsome and commodious modern edifice, opened six years ago. The hall within is 158 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, and 70 ft. high, with space for 2500 sittings, besides 500 more in the orchestra. The staircase and the outside of this building are shown in our Illustration.

Many picturesque and characteristic features of the old-fashioned house-building and style of street decoration may be observed in a walk through the middle part of Bristol. Not a few associations with persons eminent in literature, science, and art, or in the politics of their day, or in the movements of religious thought and feeling, are suggested by places in this western city. The house No. 9, Wine-street, which was the birthplace of Robert Southey, reminds us, for instance, that he and Coleridge, and Wordsworth, the founders of a fresh school of poetry in the last age, were once more or less connected for a time with the neighbourhood of Bristol. It will be our agreeable duty to return hither at the next Congress of the British Association.

DRINKS AND DRINKING-VESSELS.

A certain compound, one part of oxygen and two of hydrogen, which is called water, was the original liquid by which man slaked his thirst. The patriarch Noah was the first we read of who drank something stronger. Like his progenitor, Adam, he was an husbandman. But he did more; he planted a vineyard, and by its fruit he was conquered. Concerning this circumstance there is a Rabbinical tradition that when Noah planted the vine Satan attended, and sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. These animals symbolised the gradations of ebriety—first ignorant, then bold, then foolish, lastly, in the mire like the sow. As our purpose is not to grope far into the "mists of antiquity," we shall only refer to the drinking customs of the Greeks and Romans. Among the latter, young men below thirty, women all their lifetime, were forbidden to drink wine, unless at sacrifices, whence, according to some, the custom of saluting female relations that it might be known whether they had drunk wine. So much for the ancient use of a kiss. A man could even divorce his wife for drinking wine. So strict were the old Romans in this respect that a certain Ignatius Mercurius is said to have slain his wife because he caught her at the wine-cask. The punishment was not deemed excessive by Romulus, who absolved the husband of the crime of murder. Among the later Romans, as Juvenal tells us, this restriction had no force. In Greece the virgins and matrons drank wine, as appears from the example of Nausicaa and her companions, in Homer. On that account, and because the same custom was rarely allowed in other countries, the Grecian women were ill thought of elsewhere. It was in the luscious, sweet, amber-coloured wines that their nation excelled all others, and to this class we must regard the commendations of the later poets as applying. During the Roman occupation of Britain the potteries here, for drinking and other vessels, were in active operation. A very common coating for these was black oxide of iron. Among the ancients the ivy was a plant sacred to Bacchus. Bacchus was the type of vigour, and Silenus of excess.

Travelling rapidly, we come to the Anglo-Saxons, and the people of the Middle Ages. Their festive customs are indicated by the names of the principal periods into which the year was divided. Besides the four great festivals, Candlemass, Beltane, Lammas, and All Hallows day, the year was begun by drinking spiced liquors from the wassail bowl, so called from the Anglo-Saxon. "Waes hael" (Be healthy). A mere glance at some of the names into which the calendar was divided will show what our ancestors thought of drinking. These are leet ale, lamb ale, Whitsun ale, clerk ale, bread ale, church ale, Scot ale, midsummer ale, and others. The churchwardens brewed malt into strong ale; they sold it to the people at holiday times; then applied the money to the repair of the church.

Respecting ale and beer drinking in the sixteenth century, Harrison, in his "Historical Description of the Island of Britain," says that the name of ale was used to designate a liquor in which there were no hops—that is, it was brewed from malt, but not so sodden or boiled in the brewing as that called beer, and no hops were put into it. Ale is undoubtedly the older of the two. Speaking of hard drinking of these two liquors of his day, he reproaches his countrymen for it, and for their appetite for strong drinks. Their different degrees of mightiness were known by the endearing names of huff cap, the mad dog, angel's food, dragon's milk, go by the wall, and other more expressive than elegant names, which may remain unquoted. On Jan. 4, 1667, Mr. Pepys speaks of having at supper "a flagon of ale and apples, drank out of a wooden cup, as a Christmas draught, which made all merry." But from a book published previous to this (Heywood's "Philocothosista," 1635, Brand) it appears that in those days there were as great a variety of drinking-vessels as of liquors, in some of which they infused rosemary. The cups were made of box, maple, elm, holly, oak, and other woods. The enumeration of a few will suffice: mazers, broadmouthed dishes, noggins, whiskins, piggins, crinzes, ale-bowls, wassel-bowls, court dishes, tankards, kannes, bottles of leather, cups of horns, cocoa-nuts, gourds, ostrich eggs, and shells. Of plated articles there were flat bowls, French bowls, posset cups, beare bowls, beakers, flagons, tankards, beer-cups, and wine-bowls. Rosemary has been mentioned: this plant denoted rejoicing. The posset in the olden time among country gentlemen closed the joyous day. In Shakspeare, Lady Macbeth says of the surfeited grooms, "I have drugged their possets;" also, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Page, cheering Falstaff, says "Thou shalt eat a posset at my house to-night."

One or two other more modern usages mentioned in connection with this subject will, we feel sure, not lower us in the estimation of the temperate reader. Our business is that of chroniclers rather than moralisers. The following are from "Hone's Every-day Book":—The rustics in Cumberland, on Twelfth Night, eat lobscouse—i.e., beef, potatoes, and onions fried together; also drink ponsondie, which is ale boiled with sugar and nutmeg, into which are put roasted apples. The lordly "bishop" was a favourite drink for the "nightcap," or night-cup, before going to bed. How it came by this name is not known; but the name is supposed to have originated from the old custom of regaling prelates with spiced wine when they honoured the Oxford University with a visit. The following is the recipe for an Oxford bishop:—"Make incisions in the rind of lemon; in these put cloves, and roast the whole by slow fire; small quantities of cinnamon, cloves, mace, and allspice; a race of ginger to be put into a half-pint of water in a saucepan and boiled to half. Boil a bottle of port wine, set it on fire to burn some of the spirit away; add lemon and spice to this last; stir well, and let it stand near the fire ten minutes. Put the juice of half a lemon not roasted into a jug; pour the wine on to it. Sweeten, and you have now created your bishop." The three gradations of "lawn sleeves," "cardinal," and "Pope" differ from bishop in using sherry, claret, and champagne in lieu of port.

Here are also two anecdotes, the truth of which is undoubted, concerning ale. "On Nov. 30, 1793, died at Beaumaris, William Lewis, Esq., in the act of drinking a cup of Welsh ale. His rule was, every morning to read so many chapters in the Bible; in the evening, eight gallons of ale. In his life, by calculation, he drank enough ale to float a 74-gun ship. He weighed 40 stone. His body was conveyed to the carriage by a crane, which also was used to lower him into the grave." The next is of the present day. "A short time since Mr. H. Wooley, whilst on a sanitary survey of the parish of Cowbit, Lincolnshire, found two old men in one house, one eighty-five, the other ninety-five years of age. The latter has been in the habit of drinking one gallon of beer before breakfast, another during the day, and a few extra pints at night to top up with. He has never had an hour's illness."

As there is a Japanese vessel in the Exhibition for making hot sake, a notice of this liquor shall conclude our brief gossip. Sake, of which there are several kinds, is a species of wine made from rice; it is generally warmed before drinking, and its taste is rather like sherry. The commoner sorts are drunk in a similar way to beer by the lower orders. A pint is sufficient to intoxicate. The best kinds of sake are used by the wealthy at the dinner-table.

REFERENCES TO ENGRAVINGS ON PAGE 397.

A—Forfeit glass, Venetian; seventeenth century; doubtless identical with the English "yard-of-ale" glass. It is 37 in. long, and holds four fifths of a pint. In "Evelyn's Diary," Feb. 10, 1685, he notices that when James II. was proclaimed in the market-place of Bromley by the Sheriff of Kent the military officers drank the King's health in a flint glass a yard long.
B—Silver beaker, English; hall-marked, 1604.
C—Spanish glass; seventeenth century.
D—Bronze Italian cup and cover, attributed to Cellini.
E—A tyg (English). Tygs were generally bowl-shaped, and had from two to seven handles. Those exhibited will hold from half a pint to two quarts; the latter were well adapted for drinkers of large capacity.
F—Scandinavian drinking-horn, contributed by the Royal Museum, Copenhagen.
G—German glass goblet, 20 in. high, lent by Prince Christian. This is a very characteristic specimen of the old German glass manufacture. It was heavier than the Venetian in substance, and more clumsy in form. A very usual design, as in the present case, is the Imperial eagle, bearing on its wings the arms of the States and cities comprised in the German Empire. It is dated 1616.
H—Dutch drinking-glass, with cover; eighteenth century.
I—French drinking-vessel, stoneware; sixteenth century.
J—Venetian beaker glass, 13½ in. high, of blackish tint, with square bosses; sixteenth century.
K—Peg tankard, from Glastonbury Abbey. It is of oak, varnished, and will hold exactly two quarts of ale. Inside there were originally eight pegs, which divided the contained liquor into equal quantities of half a pint each; but some of the pegs have dropped out. King Edgar (who was buried in Glastonbury Abbey, in 975), to restrain the habits of drunkenness brought over by the Danes, caused pegs to be fixed in drinking-cups. Those who drank below their proper marks were punished. The probable age of this tankard is about the tenth or eleventh century, judging from the forms of the letters and some *wanting* peculiarities in the dresses of the Apostles. In speaking of a person in high spirits, we say he is "in merry pin." The original meaning of this was that he had drunk below the sober mark or pin.
L—English leather black-jack. They were made of all sizes. In Haywood's "Philocothosista," published in 1635, we read that when the French first saw the large black-jacks, they reported in their own country that the English drank out of their boots.
M—Mug or tankard, of clear glass, splashed with red, white, and blue. Venice, sixteenth century.
N—Ancient Roman earthenware drinking-cup, found at Icklingham, Suffolk.
O—Mug, old Newcastle ware, with model of toad inside. This is one of the pleasantries connected with "beer." The reader will notice that, when holding the mug to the mouth with the right hand, the reptile is so placed as not to be seen by the victim till the liquor is nearly drunk.
P—Beaker, enamelled glass, ornamented with tritons, spread eagles, and other figures. This is a capital example of the earliest style of Venetian glass manufacture. The later productions of the school include the drinking-vessels of thin blown glass, which command universal admiration for their exquisite grace and variety of form.
Q—Ancient Roman earthenware drinking-cup, found at Fordingbridge.
R—Pilgrim's bottle. Old German or Flemish.
S—English puzzle-jug; date about 1650. The inscription on it reads thus:—

Here, gentlemen, come try your skill
I'll hold a wager, if you will,
That you don't drink this liquor all
Without you spill or let some fall.

It may be inferred that there is much difficulty in drinking from a puzzle-jug, the upper portion of the sides of which are perforated. On the top rim are holes which communicate with the contained liquor at the inside and bottom. There is a modern imitation of this trick in conjuring circles called the "Cup of Tantalus."
T—Gilt tankard, Nuremberg; sixteenth century.
U—Cyanthus, Etruscan black ware.
V—Drinking-flagon, dated 1603, of Shakspeare's period.

A ROYAL SEASIDE ADVENTURE.

The accident that lately befell Queen Maria Pia, consort of the King of Portugal and daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, with her two little boys, Prince Carlos and Prince Alfonso, was related in our last week's news. Her Majesty and the Royal children were staying at Cascaes, on the open seacoast, outside the harbour of Lisbon. She walked with the boys, who are ten and eight years old, on a part of the beach called the Mexilhoeiro, from the quantities of mussels found there. The descent to this beach from the cliffs above, where stands the Guia lighthouse, is by a flight of steps cut in the rock, called the Escada or Ladder. The Countess Linhares and Viscount de Mossamedes, who followed her Majesty, were left at some distance behind. The Queen led her boys to see the Boca do Inferno, a cavern in the face of the cliff, made by the ceaseless force of the Atlantic waves. In our view of the place, from a sketch by our Lisbon artist, Senhor Bordallo de Pinheiro, the Boca do Inferno is shown to the right hand. There are deep cracks or crevices across the sloping and slippery surface of the rocks, by which the Queen and her little sons attempted to reach the cavern. Few ladies but the fearless daughter of the soldier and hunter King Victor Emmanuel would have chosen such a promenade on a wild gusty afternoon, when the sea had been lashed into fury by a recent gale. Many a tall ship has been dashed to pieces on these rocks, and the roar of the waves is a sound of awful menace. But Donna Maria, expert in all active exercises, perhaps fond of the excitement of danger, was fearlessly making her way along the Mexilhoeiro. Suddenly a very large wave caught the little feet of the two children, and swept both into the cleft of the rocks, where the water was deep. The Queen leapt in after them, half swimming, half clinging to the rock, and held them during a moment of agonised suspense. We can fancy how the next high wave would have torn them all three down through the cleft into the raging sea. Happily, their plight had been seen by a man belonging to the Guia lighthouse on the cliff, Antonio Silva. He had descended the Escada; he now rushed to the spot, and lifted out of the cleft first Dom Carlos, next Dom Alfonso, afterwards helping the Queen to regain her footing on the rocks. Her Majesty was much exhausted, and felt the cold after her wetting. She was wrapped in a blanket and carried home. When rested and recovered she wrote a letter to the King, who was at Lisbon, staying in the Ajuda, and forwarded it by a special messenger, not wishing to cause alarm by sending a telegram. The King no sooner read the missive than he sent for Senhor Fontes, and instructed him to make out a decree decorating Silva, the lighthouse man, with the Tower and Sword. The King went early next morning to Cascaes to visit his Queen and children. The President of the Council, the Minister of Public Works, the Patriarch of Lisbon, and the municipalities have paid also visits of congratulation. The Brotherhood of the Italian Church of the Loreto celebrated a grand mass, followed by a Te Deum, in thanksgiving for the Queen and Princess having escaped their imminent peril. A pension and suitable office, as well as the Tower and Sword, will be given to lucky Antonio Silva.

GREAT CATCH OF HERRINGS.

The beach near Dawlish, towards the Warren Point, at the mouth of the river Exe, showed a very lively scene on Wednesday week, in consequence of the wonderful quantity of herrings taken by the fishing-boats. A hundred men, women, and children were busy, as soon as the boats could be unloaded, gathering the fish into hampers to be sent by the South Devon Railway to London for sale. The herrings were piled on the beach in heaps 2 ft. thick, while many were left floating dead in the water, as the nets had broken in drawing them ashore. People hastened from the village with their baskets, and from neighbouring places with donkey-carts, to procure as many as they were able to carry off; a large portion was taken by the farmers to be used for manure. We have to thank a lady at Starcross for the sketch we have engraved.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On the last day of the present month the volunteer year will be brought to a close; and the *Civil Service Review* regrets to hear that the returns of the force to be sent in to Mr. Cardwell on that date will not be such as to give satisfaction. Since the beginning of the year the number of vacancies among officers has been 261, and the great difficulty found in obtaining suitable men willing to accept the commissions is proof of the growing apathy felt in the cause. The loss of 261 officers, and probably a much more significant proportion of men, in less than twelve months, is testimony enough that, if matters are left as they are, the permanency of the volunteer army in Great Britain is endangered.

A course of instruction laid down for engineer volunteers has been issued from the War Office in the last Auxiliary and Reserved Forces Circular.

The annual official inspection of the 1st Middlesex Administrative Brigade of Artillery was held on Saturday last, at the Wellington Barracks, by Colonel Wolsey, R.A., Inspector of Auxiliary Artillery for the Home District. The brigade, which, under arrangements with the War Office, now consists of the 1st City of London and 1st Middlesex Corps, mustered on Saturday four batteries, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walmisley. After a minute examination of the arms and accoutrements in line, the brigade marched past, went through the manual and firing exercises, and then Colonel Wolsey examined each battery separately and tested the proficiency of officers and men in drill. Subsequently the most important part of the inspection—gun drill—was gone through, and kept up till past eight o'clock.

The annual prize meeting of No. 3 company, St. George's, took place at Wormholt-scrubbs, on Friday last, when a handsome list of prizes was competed for, consisting of various articles contributed by members and friends of the company, and several sums of money. In the first series, the first prize, £5 5s., was won by Lieutenant Peal. The other prize-winners were Messrs. Johnson, Hawkins, Simpson, Budge, Bendall, Gray, Troake, Luker, Randall, Evans, Parsons, Thornton, and Potter The second series, £5 5s. divided into two prizes of 3 gs. and 2 gs., resulted in a tie with Privates Thornton and Simpson. In the firing off Mr. Thornton proved the winner, and took the first prize. In the third series the winners were Messrs. Toms, Gray, Gale, Potter, and Bryett. At the conclusion about fifty members, with their friends, sat down to dinner in the rifle pavilion, and an opportunity was afterwards taken of making a presentation of a splendidly mounted album, containing the cartes de visite of the members of the company, to Captain Gray, who has just resigned his command.

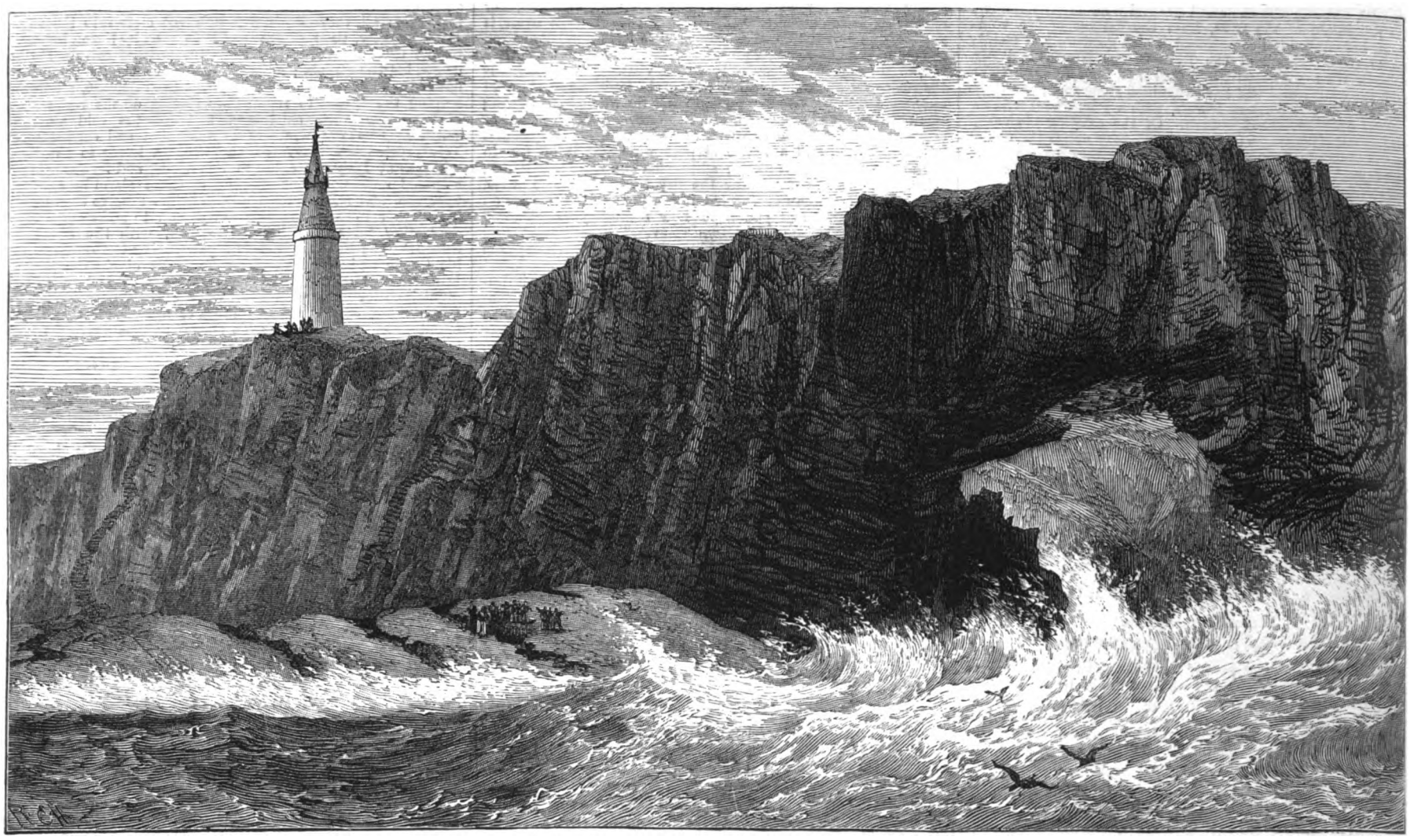
The first competition of the Middlesex Association for the Grosvenor Challenge Cup and series of prizes was held, last week, at Raynham, and, after some good shooting, Private Nicholetts, Victorias, proved the winner of the cup and first prize, with the excellent score of 77 marks, comprised of 17 bull's-eyes and three centres in his 20 shots. The following are the winning scores:—First prize, Private Nicholetts; second prize, Private R. Bird, South Middlesex; third prize, Captain Radcliffe, South Middlesex; fourth prize, Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 18th Middlesex; fifth prize, Captain Starkie, Queen's; sixth prize, Captain Cunningham, 18th Middlesex.

The prizes won by the members of the 1st Gloucester (Bristol) Artillery in the competition held during the encampment of the corps at Portishead, at the regimental prize meeting at Avonmouth, and at the county rifle meeting at Gloucester, were distributed, last Saturday, at the head-quarters of the corps at Bristol. Colonel Savile, who has held command of the corps from its formation, has just resigned, but retains the rank of honorary Colonel, and he has been succeeded by Colonel Blunt, who has recently left the Royal Artillery.

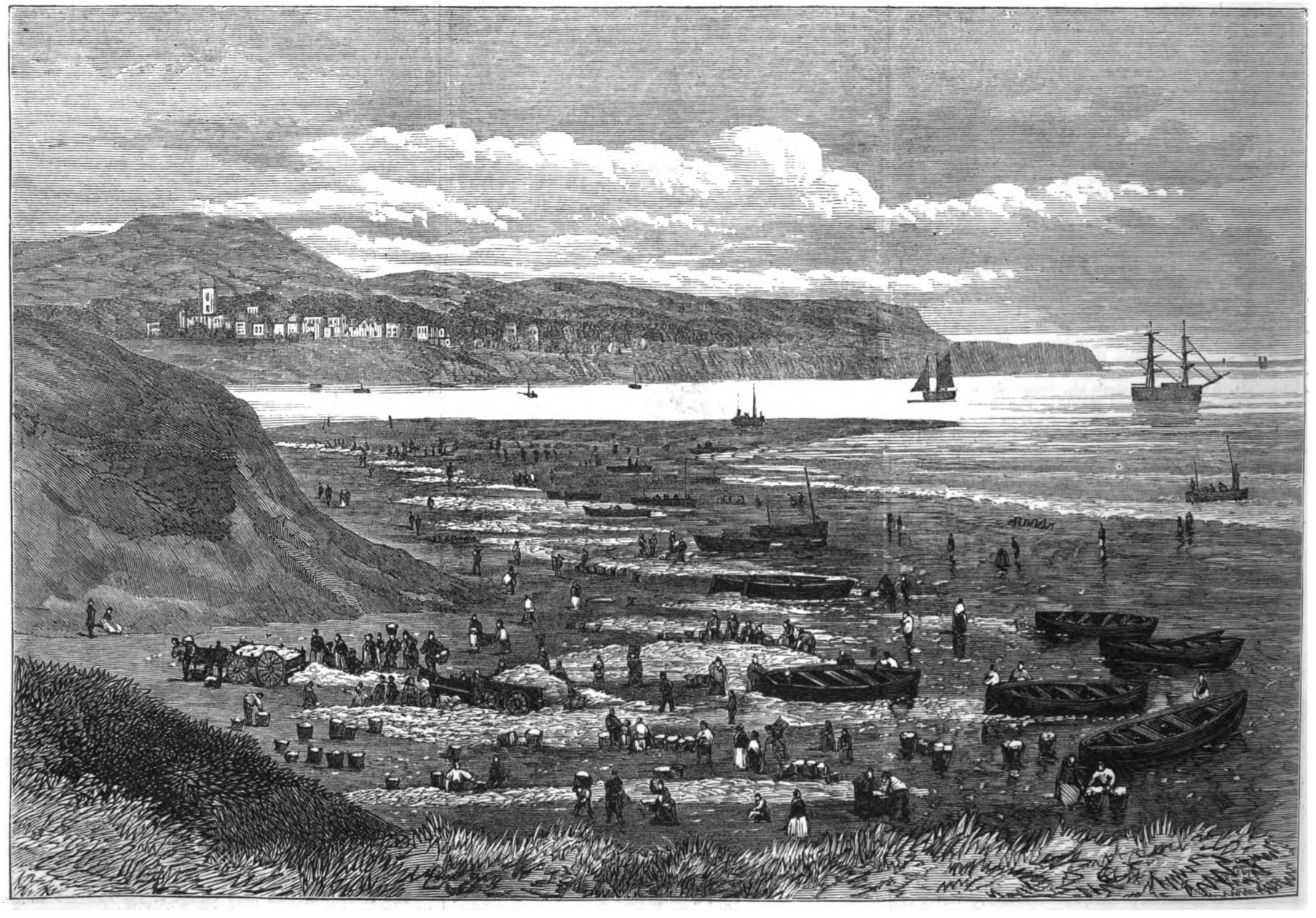
Eleven members of the Ennis Rifle Club assembled, last week, at the practice-ground, Drumcliffe, to compete for a handsome silver cup, presented by Captain Stacpoole, M.P., and valued at £10. Captain Westropp, of Fortanna, was declared the winner by 43 points. Mr. Enright was second in score, Captain Hamilton third, and Dr. W. Cullenan fourth.

The committee who have charge of the banquet to Mr. Disraeli at Glasgow have decided that it shall take place in the City Hall, on the evening of Nov. 19—the Lord Provost presiding. The address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University will be delivered at noon of the same day by Mr. Disraeli in Kibbes's Crystal Palace, the largest conservatory in Scotland. Next day he will be presented with the freedom of the city.

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BOCA DO INFERNO, SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT TO THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND HER CHILDREN.



GREAT TAKE OF HERRINGS AT THE MOUTH OF THE EXE.

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THE DRO

BY T. CRESWICK, R.

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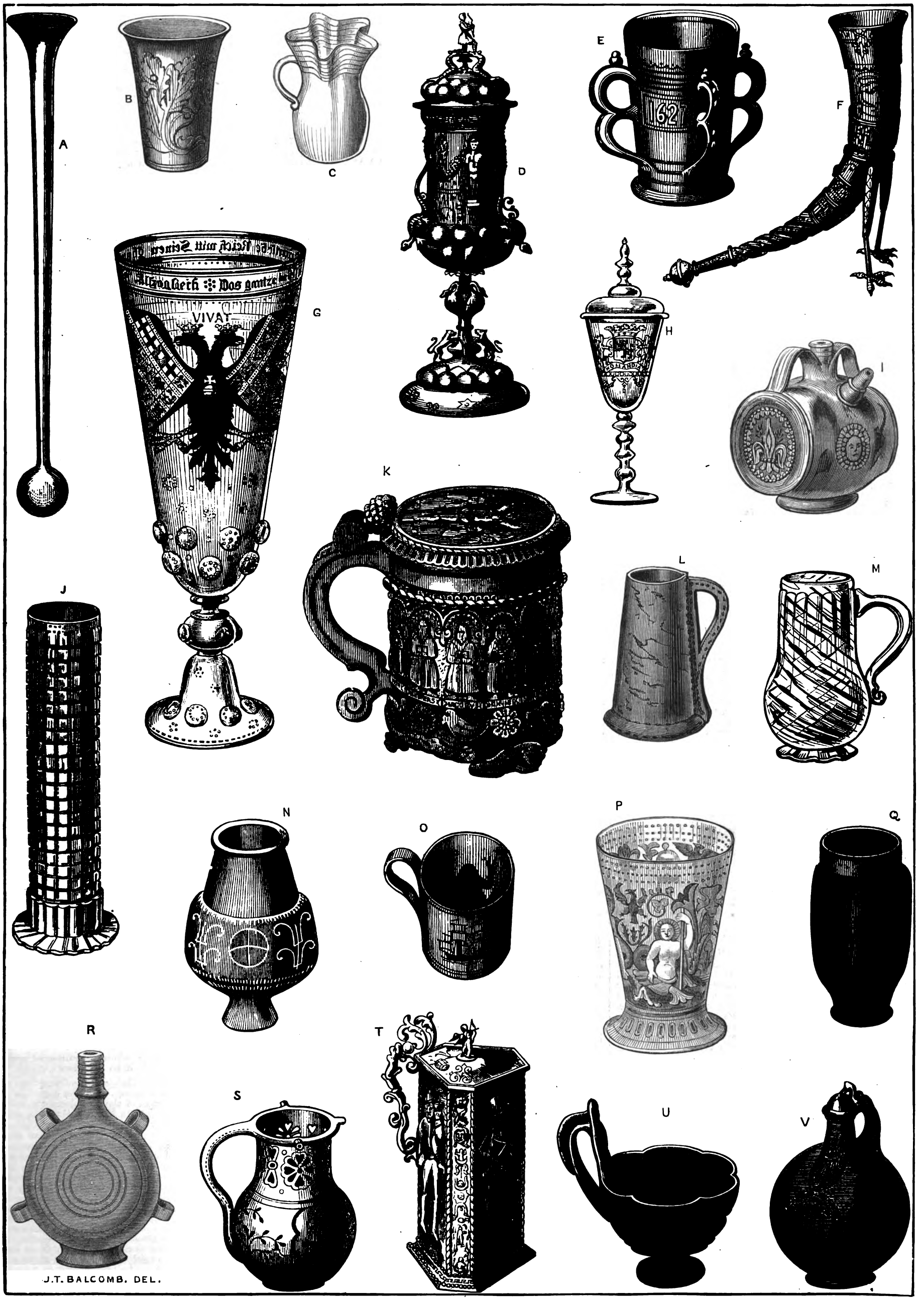


R'S HALT.

D R. ANSDELL, R.A.

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ANCIENT DRINKING-VESSELS IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—(SEE PAGE 396.)

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with five codicils, of Robert, Baron Zouche, who died at Parham Park, Pulborough, Sussex, Aug. 2, was proved, on the 9th inst., by his son, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, now Lord Zouche, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator has left £500 to pay for the building of the school and schoolmaster's house at Rackham, and legacies to his trustees and servants. The residue he gives to his said son, who also takes the settled estates; his only daughter being provided for by the late Lady Zouche's marriage settlement. The testator gives permission to his son to sell his collection of ancient arms and armour, the first offer to be made to the Tower of London.

The will of Lady Sarah Maitland, the widow of General Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., of Hampton Court Palace, was proved, on the 9th inst., by her son, Charles Lennox Brownlow Maitland, and her son-in-law, Lord Frederic Herbert Kerr, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £7000.

The will of James Barstow, of the Inner Temple, and of North-crescent, Bedford-square, barrister-at-law, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, was proved, on the 8th inst., by Mrs. Mary Barstow, the relict, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives and bequeaths his property entirely to his widow, for her absolute use and benefit.

The will and three codicils of the Rev. Charles Ingleby, late of Wood Bank, Cheadle, Staffordshire, have been proved at the District Registry, Lichfield, by John William Ward and George Paulson Wragge, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society, £200 each; to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the National Life-Boat Institution, St. George's Hospital (Hyde Park-corner), the Royal Hospital for Incurables (Putney), the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, and the Wanstead Orphan Asylum, £100 each; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the London City Mission, the Reformatory and Refuge Union, the Birmingham General Hospital, the Queen's Hospital (Birmingham), the Birmingham General Dispensary, the North Staffordshire Infirmary, the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, the National Cottage Hospital (Ventnor), the Hospital for Sick Children (Great Ormond-street), and the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £50 each; to the Foreign Aid Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Church of England Scripture Readers' Association, the Ragged School Union, the Clothing Society for the benefit of poor pious Clergymen of the Church of England and their families (founded by Miss Lamb and others, in 1820), the Sanatorium at Bournemouth, the Birmingham Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Asylum (Birmingham), the Institution for the Blind (Euston-road), the Governesses' Benevolent Institution (Sackville-street), the Railway Benevolent Institution (Seymour-street), the Hospital for Children (Birmingham), and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 19 gs. each; to the Drinking Fountains Association, 10 gs.; to the Incumbent of Christ Church, Birmingham, £40, to be applied, at his discretion, to charities and educational establishments in connection with such church; to the Incumbent of St. George's, Edgbaston, £50, to be applied in a similar manner in connection with any church in Edgbaston or Birmingham; to the Rev. Edward Whieldon, of Hales' Hall, Cheadle, £50, to be applied, at his discretion, to any religious or benevolent institution or purpose; to the Vicar of Ellaston £50 for a similar purpose; to be expended in warm clothing or otherwise for the benefit of the poor in Oakamoor, £50. After giving a great many other legacies testator gives the residue to his executors, to be applied as follows:—£4000, or, at their discretion, any sum not exceeding £6000, to or for the purpose of some institution or undertaking of a religious or charitable nature, and the residue to or amongst such institutions, undertakings, or purposes of a religious or other charitable nature, whether named in his will or not, and whether including some for the augmentation of the amount to be applied to the one special institution or undertaking therein named or not, as they in their absolute discretion shall think fit.

CURIOUS WILLS.

It is a very agreeable thing to be a legatee: sometimes, however, a legacy comes clogged with a condition which takes off a good deal of the pleasure accompanying its receipt. It may not be an intolerable condition having to take the name and arms of an old family and give up some undistinguished name for an historical or an aristocratic one in order to inherit a fine estate, but it is often a burden to a widow to know that if she should give way to a natural wish and marry again she will lose all or the greater part of the money left to her by her husband. On such a condition large estates are constantly being willed, and many of the bequests to widows are only so long as they remain unmarried.

Occasionally the condition on which legacies can be enjoyed is that the legatee shall not become or be married to a Roman Catholic. The Hon. Mrs. Araminta Monck Ridley, whose will was proved in April, 1869, placed still further restraints on her legatees. She declares "that if any or either of my said children, either in my lifetime or at any time after my decease, shall become or shall marry a Roman Catholic, *or shall join or enter any Ritualistic brotherhood or sisterhood*, then, and in any or either of the said cases, the several provisions, whether original, substitutive, or accruing, hereby made for the benefit of such child or children, shall cease and determine and become absolutely void."

In olden times estates were often held in England by very curious tenures. One of the most ancient in the north was the tenure by a horn. The superior lord, who might be the King, gave possession of the land by the gift of a horn, and the land was held on condition of its being blown, so as to give notice whenever there was any danger or an actual inroad of the Picts. In modern times we have property held by a more curious tenure still. Mr. Henry Budd, by his will, proved in February, 1862, declares "that in case my son Edward shall wear mustachoes, then the devise hereinbefore contained in favour of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns, of my said estate called Pepper Park, shall be void; and I devise the same estate to my son William, his appointees, heirs, and assigns. And in case my said son William shall wear mustachoes, then the devise hereinbefore contained in favour of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns of my said estate called Twickenham Park shall be void; and I devise the said estate to my said son Edward, his appointees, heirs, and assigns." Mr. Budd is not singular in his objection to the mustache. Mr. Fleming, an appraiser and upholsterer of Pimlico, by his will, proved in April, 1869, gives to the different men in his employ £10 each; "*but to those who persist in wearing the mustache, £5 only.*"

Testators sometimes even venture to touch feminine attire; for we find Mr. James Robbins, whose will was proved in October, 1864, declaring "that, in the event of my dear wife not complying with my request *to wear a widow's cap after my decease*, and in the event of her marrying again, that then and in both such cases the annuity which shall be payable to her out of my estate shall be £20 per annum, and not £30." As there was no stipulation as to the time the widow's cap was to be worn, probably Mrs. Robbins found it easy to comply with the letter of the request in her husband's will, and yet indulge her own taste in the matter. In contradistinction to this example of a husband compelling his widow to wear the emblems of mourning for him whether she mourned his loss or not, may be placed the provisions of the will, proved in May, 1868, of Mr. Edward Concanen; although the bequest is not made to depend upon their observance, the testator says:—"And I hereby bind my said wife that she do not after my decease offend artistic taste, or blazon the sacred feelings of her sweet and gentle nature, by the exhibition of a widow's cap."

A very peculiar obligation was imposed on two of his legatees by Sir James South, the astronomer, whose will, with several codicils, was proved in 1868. By his will he gave a pocket chronometer each to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Rosse, and Mr. Archibald John Stevens, and in one of his codicils he states they were so given to them in the fullest confidence that they would respectively use and wear them in the same manner as "I am in the habit of wearing my chronometer—namely, in my pantaloon pocket, properly so called"—a sort of premium to try and perpetuate the old fashion of carrying the watch in the fob pocket, in vogue when Sir James South was a young man.

To quote one instance of a conditional legacy given nearly one hundred years ago, we may refer to the codicil to the will of David Hume, the historian, wherein he leaves to his old friend Mr. John Home, of Kilduff (who disliked port, and used to contend that "Home" was the correct spelling both of his own name and Hume's), "ten dozen of my old claret at his choice, and one single bottle of that other liquor called port. I also leave to him six dozen of port, provided that he attests under his hand, signed John Hume, that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal affairs."

WORK, WAGES, AND PRICES.

The Earl of Derby, who was entertained at a banquet in the Townhall of Liverpool last week, in replying to the toast of the evening, referred to the industrial prospects of the country as they are likely to be affected by the increased rate of wages in almost every branch of labour, and to the Ashantee war. With regard to the former of these questions, his Lordship remarked that it was a problem which "everybody is competent to state and which nobody is competent to solve;" but he pointed to the fact that the same causes which affect labour in this country are operating in America, and on the Continent, while England could boast a superiority in point of capital and natural resources. He thinks economists do not display a firm faith in their own laws; but for his own part he believes they will undoubtedly operate, whether we believe in them or not. "To put it in one word," said his Lordship, "I do not believe in wages being permanently raised, by any artificial combination, beyond their natural level." But Lord Derby did not say that combination might not be effective in bringing wages up to their natural level, and maintaining them there.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P. for Hastings, and a director of the London and North-Western Railway, presiding at a science and art meeting at Wolverton, last week, announced his intention of offering for competition amongst those employed at the works a premium of £100 to the one who would produce the most effectual improvement in the form of a grate or stove suitable for a cottage.

Mr. Alderman Carter, M.P., who presided at a crowded meeting in Leeds on the labour question, stated that it was a libel upon the working classes to charge them with squandering their extra earnings in drink. The evidence taken before the Coal Committee contradicted these charges, and he had personal experience that with their increased wages their homes had improved, their wives were happier, and their children better cared for. He heeded not those who were opposed to shorter hours, as England was never wealthier than at present.

At the commencement of the session of the debating class at the University College, Gower-street, on Thursday week, the chair was taken by Professor Beesley, who, in speaking on the question of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, said, in alluding to the system of allotments, that the labourers often increased four times the value of the land they obtained from the farmers, which was very bad ground; and when, after about two years, it had been improved, the farmers turned them off to another piece equally bad. Although a member of the council of the Agricultural Union, he had anticipated from the class of labourers a rather violent exhibition of their power when they became possessed of it. He had been most agreeably surprised, however, at the great moderation which had been exercised by them all through the movement. Respecting the remedy of the condition of the labourers by emigration, the Professor did not consider that at all in a favourable light; and he concurred in the views expressed by the late Mr. J. S. Mill that the effect of emigration, carried on in driblets as it is at present, is of no benefit to the nation, and to do any real good to the condition of those left in this country the principle must be carried out on a very large scale indeed. There was also a moral objection to emigration. It was not right that a man whose ancestors had lived and done a great deal in improving this country should be compelled to seek another shore for his livelihood. England also lost by emigration her best labourers, for it was generally the best workers and the more earnest and industrious portion that went from this country.

Inclement weather is the assigned cause of shortcoming in the anticipated success of a great colliery demonstration at Mold on Monday. Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., M.P., presided at the meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Pickard and Mr. Brown, leading men of the Amalgamated Association of Miners.

Several hundred colliers employed in the Leicestershire pits have struck work because the colliery proprietors would not continue to pay them the same wages for getting 20 cwt. of coal (according to the weighing clause of the Mines Regulation Act) as they have hitherto been paid for a ton of 21 cwt.

The delegates of more than 40,000 colliers employed in the Durham pits have applied to the coalowners for an advance of 20 per cent in their wages, basing their request on the present price of coal in the London market. The masters unanimously refuse to entertain the application, alleging that since the wages of the men were last fixed (during the coal famine of last winter) the price of coal in the metropolis has declined.

Mr. Thomas Burt, the agent of the Northumberland miners, has accepted an invitation, signed by 3500 electors of Morpeth, to become a candidate for the representation of that borough at the general election.

Twenty-four representatives of the colliers in all the districts of Scotland have addressed a note to the Earl of Shaftesbury with respect to his recent statement concerning them and their wages. Knowing that he would not calumniate them, they ask the noble Earl to disclose the name of the author of what they call "such gross misrepresentations," to which they give a flat contradiction, and, at the same time, crave an honest inquiry into the facts.

A meeting of general labourers was held at the Guildhall, Bath, on Monday evening, for the purpose of promoting unionism. Both the members for the city were invited. Colonel Hayter sent a letter saying that he was called away from Bath by private business, but should be happy to become a vice-president and subscribe towards the funds. Lord Grey de Wilton attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. George Mitchell of London.

The great hiring fair was held at Reading on Saturday. Labourers were engaged at 13s. per week without cottages, and carters from 13s. to 15s., with £2 at Michaelmas; shepherds averaged about the same, with a premium at the lambing season; boys, from 4s. to 6s.

At the Cambridgeshire Quarter Sessions, yesterday week, the Court confirmed the conviction of the four labourers who were sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment last July for intimidating other farm labourers and threatening them with violence if they did not leave their work at Swaffham Prior; but modified the sentence to one week's hard labour, and ordered them to pay the costs.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, held at Leamington on Monday, a resolution was passed urging the labourers to migrate or emigrate rather than submit to the reduction of wages on which it was asserted that many farmers were insisting now that the harvest operations are over. It was stated at this meeting that two agents of the Irish Farm Labourers' Union were about to proceed to Washington to arrange for a gigantic exodus of Irishmen to the Western and Pacific States of America.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* who is accompanying Mr. Arch on his Canadian tour, writing from the Niagara Falls on the 28th ult., expresses great satisfaction at the reception Mr. Arch and his companions had received both at Ottawa and Toronto. At Ottawa, the writer says, they had several important interviews with the heads of departments, and the reception accorded them by the Prime Minister of the Dominion, Sir John A. Macdonald, was "cordial and satisfactory." At Toronto the mission were treated as the guests of the Government. Apartments were secured for them at the Queen's Hotel, one of the largest on the continent, and Lieutenant-Colonel Denison was deputed to act as their guide throughout the province. The Attorney-General and Premier of the province, Mr. Mowatt, "entered warmly into Mr. Arch's projects," and "nothing could exceed the universal good feeling." The issue of our visit (the writer adds) will be a systematic co-operation on the part of the Dominion Government with the Leamington Union to ensure a perennial stream of first-class emigration. A registry will be kept here of wants, and a descriptive list of such wants will be sent to the office of the Union, and thence distributed, through its complete and efficient agencies, all over the rural districts. So, in all human probability, will the great problem of the agricultural labourers' position in England be henceforth solved. If the home employer cannot really afford to pay properly remunerative wages for the services of the men, a clear and straight pathway will be opened before them to a land where those services will be adequately rewarded.

According to the testimony of Mr. W. A. Taylor, founded on fifteen years' experience, Texas is "the poor man's country." Thirty successive crops of corn have not weakened the fertility of the soil.

A striking instance of the effect produced on certain branches of manufactures by the high price of coal has occurred at Sheffield. The principal steel manufacturers of that town have resolved on closing their works, or at least those portions of them in which fuel is consumed in large quantities, on two days in the week, in order to see whether that step will check the advancing price of steam-coal, slack, and coke. One or two steel manufacturing firms, indeed, have resolved on only working three days a week. Some time ago the Sheffield steel manufacturers contemplated a combined reduction of their working time to three days a week, owing to the high price of fuel, and their works have since been closed on one working day per week. It is stated that the firms who have adopted this course have plenty of orders on their books, but that they cannot execute them at a satisfactory profit with fuel at its present rates.

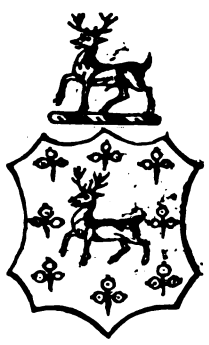
A civic meeting called the Oyster Feast was held at Colchester on Monday. The oysters, which are the staple food on the occasion, are the gift of the Colne Fishery Company, who hold from the Corporation the property which produces the celebrated "Colchester natives." It is therefore a sort of present from tenant to landlord. On Monday the company supplied between three and four dozen oysters for each guest. The Mayor presided, supported by Sir Edward Greathed, K.C.B., commanding the eastern district, and officers commanding departments. Mr. H. S. Goody, replying for the "Colne Company," mentioned that they were in a satisfactory state, and that they were hopeful of the future, having recently laid down 4,300,000 brood for future supply.—Good news for oyster-eaters has come from the Dorsetshire coast. To a Colchester fishing-smack belongs the credit of having opened up a hitherto undiscovered bed off Portland, which is said to be measured in miles. The lucky crew had dredged several tons of the bivalves, and had, of course, found a ready sale for them, when a whole expedition of oyster-dredgers from Colchester bore down on the "new diggings."

Miss Marsh, gratefully acknowledging the subscriptions and donations which have been received, since the appeal in the *Times* of April 15 last, on behalf of the Convalescent Hospital, Blackrock, Brighton, and the Orphan Home, Beckenham, writes as follows:—"In consequence of the removal of Mr. Chalmers from Beckenham to Nonington, the site of the Orphan Home has also been changed; and, by the most kind permission of Mr. Chalmers, it has been erected in the vicarage garden at Nonington, in order that my sister (Mrs. Chalmers) may continue her mother-like care and watch over the orphan children, for whose maintenance and education help is still needed. Donations and subscriptions are yet more urgently required for the support of the Blackrock Convalescent Hospital. The cold and damp of the late season have not only increased illness in the east of London, but have also made recovery almost hopeless, without good diet and bracing air. May I, therefore, again appeal to the generosity of those whose means give such advantages freely to the beloved sufferers in their own families to send help for 'them who are ready to perish,' but whom timely aid (in this form) may yet send back cheered and strengthened to their own poor homes, able once more to work for themselves and their families? Subscriptions or donations will be thankfully received by Mrs. Chalmers or myself, addressed Nonington Vicarage, Wingham, Kent; by Mr. Hornbuckle, hon. secretary, London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; or by Messrs. Drummond, Bank, Charing-cross."

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE REV. SIR G. S. ROBINSON.



The Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson, seventh Baronet, Honorary Canon of Peterborough, died on the 9th inst., at Cranford Hall, Northamptonshire. He was born, Aug. 29, 1797, the eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Villiers Robinson, Rector of Grafton Underwood, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Stamp Brooksbank, Esq., and was grandson of Sir George Robinson, fifth Baronet, M.P. for Northampton. He was educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated — B.A. 1819, and M.A. 1824. From 1822 to 1853 he held the Rectory of Cranford, and in the latter year was appointed Honorary Canon of Peterborough. At the decease of his uncle, Sir George Robinson, sixth Baronet, M.P., Nov. 23, 1833, he succeeded to the title, which was conferred at the Restoration, 1660, on Alderman Sir John Robinson, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, a nephew of Archbishop Laud. The Baronet whose decease we record married, May 24, 1827, Emma, sixth daughter of Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq., of Hayes, Middlesex, and leaves, with other issue, an eldest surviving son, Sir John Blencowe Robinson, the present Baronet, born in 1830, and married, in 1861, to Winifred, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Steuart.

SIR ROBERT M'CLURE.

Rear-Admiral Sir Robert John le Mesurier M'Clure, Kt., C.B., the discoverer of the north-west passage, died, at London, on the 18th inst. He was son of Captain M'Clure, of the 89th Foot, by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Elgar; was born at Wexford, in Ireland, Jan. 28, 1807; and received his education at Winchester, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He afterwards elected to enter the Royal Navy, obtained post rank in 1850, and was placed on the retired list as a Rear-Admiral in 1867. From 1837 to 1846 he served on the Canadian, American, and West Indian coasts, and from 1846 to 1848 was in the Coastguard. His eminent services in the Arctic regions are well remembered. In 1848 he accompanied Sir John Ross in search of Franklin; and in 1850, nominated to the command of the Investigator in an exploring expedition, he discovered the north-west passage. For this he was knighted, and received the reward of £5000 offered for the discovery. In 1859 he was created a C.B. Sir Robert married, 1869, Constance Ada, daughter of Richard Henry Tudor, Esq., of Birkenhead.

SIR J. C. LEES.

Sir John Campbell Lees, Knt., died suddenly on the 17th inst. He was born in 1796, the eldest son of James Lees, Esq., R.E., by Rebecca Phipps, his wife, daughter of Archibald Esdaile, Esq. Called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1833, he became eventually Chief Justice, Judge in Admiralty, and President of the Legislative Council of the Bahamas. On his retirement he was knighted, in 1865. He married, first (in 1824), Mary, daughter of William V. Munnings, Esq.; and, secondly (in 1849), Ellen, daughter of Francis Rivaz, Esq., by the former of whom he leaves issue.

SIR EDMUND DE STRZELECKI.

Sir Paul Edmund de Strzelecki, Count de Strzelecki, C.B., K.C.M.G., whose death occurred recently at his residence in Savile-row, at the age of seventy-seven, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as of the Geographical Society, and had received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. A native of Polish Prussia, he devoted the earlier portion of his life to travels and explorations in America, the West Indies, China, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, &c. His "Physical Description" of the two last-named countries is a standard work. He was the first, it is stated, to foretell the existence of gold in Australia. In 1846-7 Count de Strzelecki was chosen agent to superintend the relief fund during the famine in Ireland, and so efficiently did he perform his arduous task that in requital he was made a C.B. He was subsequently a member of Lord Herbert's emigration committee, of the Crimean Army Fund committee, and of the Duke of Wellington's emigration committee.

MR. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

William Peere Williams-Freeman, Esq., of Pylewell Park, Hants, died, on the 15th inst., in his sixty-second year. He was a J.P. for the counties of Hants, Bucks, and Oxford, a D.L. for Oxfordshire, and its High Sheriff in 1838. Mr. Williams-Freeman, who received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, was eldest son of William Peere Williams-Freeman, Esq., of Fawley Court, Oxfordshire, by Frances Dorothea, his wife (afterwards Lady Napier), eldest daughter of the late Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq., of Hayes Park, Middlesex, and was grandson of William Peere Williams, Senior Admiral of the Fleet, who assumed the additional surname and arms of Freeman, and died in 1832, aged ninety. The late Mr. Williams-Freeman married, July 23, 1833, Frances Augusta, third daughter of Wyrley Birch, Esq., of Wretham Hall, Norfolk, and leaves a large family. William Peere Williams (the author of the "Reports"), whose eldest son, Sir Hutchins Williams, was created a Baronet in 1847, was grandfather of Admiral Peere Williams, mentioned above.

ARCHDEACON POLLOCK.

The Ven. William Pollock, D.D., Honorary Canon and late Archdeacon of Chester, Vicar of Bowdon, died at Devonshire-place, Claughton, Birkenhead, on the 11th inst., in his sixty-first year. He was well known and highly esteemed in Liverpool, and was brother to the late Joseph Pollock, Esq., Judge of the County Court in that town. The Archdeacon was educated in Dublin, and, having been ordained, was successively Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Stockport, of Christ Church, Macclesfield, Vicar of St. Helen's, Incumbent of St. Mark's Church, Liverpool, and finally Vicar of Bowdon, Cheshire. In the last-named place he succeeded, by energy and perseverance, in restoring the church, at great cost, besides erecting schools and a new vicarage. Some six years ago he was appointed Rural Dean, and shortly afterwards Honorary Canon and Archdeacon of Chester, which post he resigned in 1870.

DR. CANDLISH.

The Rev. Robert Smith Candlish, D.D., an eminent Scottish divine, died in Edinburgh on the 19th inst. He was born in 1807, was educated at Glasgow, and afterwards became a private tutor at Eton. Having been licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1828, and appointed, in 1829, Minister of St. Andrew's, in that city, Dr. Candlish soon became distinguished as a preacher. In 1843 he left the Scotch Kirk for the Free Church, and in 1845 publicly identified himself as a powerful advocate for the establishment of the Evangelical Alliance. In 1847 he was nominated Professor of Divinity in New College, Edinburgh, and subsequently, on the death of Dr. Cunningham, was appointed Principal of that college. Among Dr. Candlish's religious and theological works may be mentioned—"Contributions towards the Exposition of the Book of Genesis;" "The Atonement, its Reality and Extent;" "Scripture Characters, and Miscellanies;" "Life in a Risen Saviour;" "The Two Great Commandments," &c.; and he also contributed largely to periodial literature.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

J. L., Shoeburyness.—We really must decline in future to give up our space to correspondents who, with the checkmate in *one move* staring them in the face, talk about the "profundity" of the solution.

J. P.—The emendation comes too late, we are sorry to say, when the problem has been published. Nobody heeds it.

J. J. HENRY.—The mate is seen at a glance.

R. D. T.—Will you be good enough to supply the variation in your problem where Black moves 1. K to Q B 8th?

MIDLOTHIAN.—1. There is a strong Chess Club at Glasgow, and the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* stimulates interest in the game by a capital column of Chess every Saturday. 2. "Gamma" and "Delta," we are glad to know, are still living, and still rank among the best players in Scotland.

HILDA.—1. You cannot legally castle if your King has to cross a square attacked by an enemy's piece or Pawn. 2. Under the circumstances mentioned, you are obliged to take the Knight with one of the three pieces; but you are quite at liberty to pause and consider with which you can most advantageously make the capture.

SHERIFF SPENS.—An elegant little problem.

H. C. T., W. M., F. G., D. W., H. R., DELTA, M. P., LEX.—Received, with thanks, and now under consideration.

A. T., Newport.—1. Answered by letter last week. 2. Your problem has this peculiarity, it admits of two palpably easy solutions, and it cannot by any possibility be solved in the way you propose.

W. S. P.—It is now under consideration. From a first inspection we look upon it as a very clever stratagem.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1546 has been received from W. P. B.—M. D.—Joseph Janion—Philip—R. A.—Boz—H. D.—J. Allaire—Phiz—H. Ree—T. W., Canterbury—R. D. T.—T. A. Hind—Merlin—J. Bale of Otley—F. R. S.—M. P.—W. Lewis Wood—Busy Bee—Man Fred and Man Friday—G. S. W.—Conrad—W. P. W.—Philo-Box and Cox—M. G. E.—Margarita—Ralph and Mabel—Orlando—A Clerk—B. S.—W. G. R.—Ferdinand and Miranda—Charles Murray—Try Again—Clericus—A Swede—G. of Ravenna.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1544.

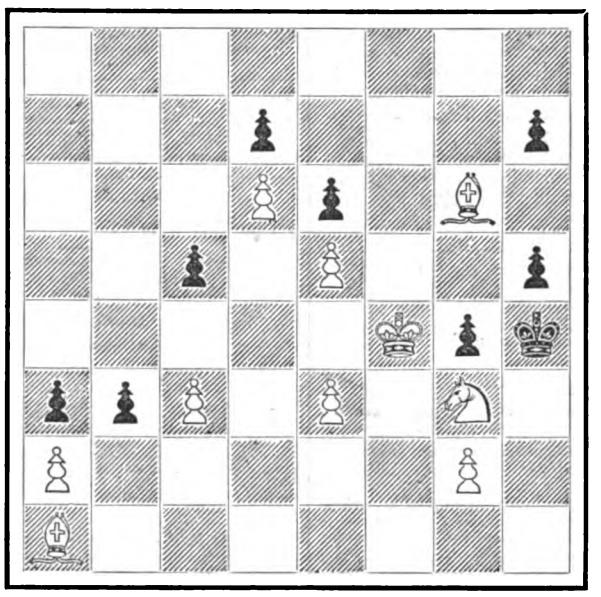
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 3rd	P takes Q*	2. Kt to Q B 6th.	Mate.
*1.	P takes B, or Kt to Q 6th, or Kt to K 4th	2. Kt to K B 5th.*	Mate.

There are other variations, which are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1548.

By Mr. G. COLLINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB AND THE VIENNA CHESS CLUB.

The play in this important Match, which was adjourned in consequence of the Vienna Chess Tournament, having now been resumed, we are asked to give all the moves played up to this time.

LONDON GAME. London.	Vienna.	VIENNA GAME. Vienna.	London.
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q 5th	B to K 2nd	3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	4. Kt takes P	Q to R 5th
5. B to K B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
6. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt	6. B to Q 2nd	Q takes K P (ch)
7. Q takes P	Castles	7. B to K 2nd	K to Q sq
8. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	8. Castles	B takes B
9. Castles	B to K 3rd	9. Kt takes B	Q to K B 5th
10. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	10. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	11. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th
12. K P takes Q P	B to K B 4th	12. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd
13. Kt to K 4th	P takes P	13. K Kt to Q B 3rd	R to K sq
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	14. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to R 3rd
15. B to K 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to Kt 3rd
16. Q to K B 4th	Kt takes B	16. B to R 5th	Q to B 4th
17. Q takes Kt	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	17. B to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
18. P to B 4th	Q to Kt 3rd	18. B to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 2nd
19. P to Q B 5th	Kt to Q 2nd	19. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd
20. Q to Q 4th	K R to Q sq	20. Q R to Q sq	Kt to B 2nd
21. Kt takes P	K to K B sq	21. K R to K sq	R to Q Kt sq
22. Kt to K 3rd	K to K Kt sq	22. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q R 4th
23. B to Q B 4th	Q R to Q B sq	23. Q to Q 3rd	K Kt to Q 3rd
24. K R to K sq	B to K 5th	24. P to Q Kt 3rd	B takes Kt
25. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	25. Kt takes B	R to K 2nd
26. Q to Q 6th	P takes P	26. K to R sq	Q Kt to Q Kt 2nd
27. Q to K 7th	P takes P	27. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
28. R takes Kt	R to K sq	28. P to Q R 3rd	P takes P
29. Q to Q 6th	Q takes Q	29. P takes P	Q to K 3rd
30. R takes Q	B takes K Kt P	30. P to Q B 5th	P takes P
31. R to Q 4th	B to Q 4th	31. Q to Q Kt sq	Q to Q B 5th
32. R takes B	R takes B (ch)	32. P takes P	Kt takes Kt
33. Kt takes R	R takes R (ch)	33. R takes Kt	R takes R
34. K to Kt 2nd		34. B takes R	K to B sq

CHESS IN MELBOURNE.

The following lively little Game between Mr. BURNS and an AMATEUR, the former giving his Q's Kt, we take from the Melbourne *Leader*.—(*Remove Black's Q's Kt from the Board.—Sicilian Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. Burns).	WHITE (Mr. —).	BLACK (Mr. Burns).	WHITE (Mr. —).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	13. P takes Kt	Q to K R 3rd, taking P
2. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	14. Kt to K R 2nd	B takes K R P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	15. R to K B 2nd	B to K R 5th
4. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 3rd	16. R takes P	Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)
5. B to K 2nd	Kt to K B 4th	17. Kt to K Kt 4th	B to Kt 6th
6. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	*The Leader* observes that he should rather have played P to K R 4th.	
7. Castles	B to K 2nd	18. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Castles	19 B to K B 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
9. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	20. Kt to B 6th (ch)	
10. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	Mr. Burns finishes the game off in very artistic fashion.	
11. P to K B 5th	P takes B P	20.	P takes Kt
12. P to K Kt 5th		21. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
Mr. Burns gains a Piece, but subjects himself to what might have proved—and, indeed, ought to have proved—an irresistible attack.		22. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
12.	P to K B 5th	23. R takes P	Resigns.

DINNER AT THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—About sixty gentlemen assembled at the banquet given by the members of this club at their rooms, on the 15th inst., to Messrs. Steinitz, Blackburn, and Bird, who represented English chess play at the Vienna Tourney. The president of the club, Mr Gastineau, occupied the chair. In proposing the health of the three champions in whose honour the entertainment was given, the chairman paid an eloquent tribute to the skill and gallantry with which those gentlemen had sustained the chess reputation of this country. The success they achieved must be gratifying to every English lover of the game, he said; but it was particularly so to the City of London Chess Club, of which all three were members. Messrs. Steinitz and Bird, in returning thanks for the honour done them by their brother members, spoke warmly in praise of the excellent arrangements and cordial hospitality of the managing committee of the Vienna Chess Club. A variety of toasts, including "Success to the Vienna Chess Club" and the health of Mr. Gastineau (the president), with their responses, and some interesting music, protracted the sitting, an eminently pleasant one, to a late hour. In the course of the evening there was mention of a match having been arranged between Messrs. Blackburne and Bird, which is to come off immediately; the winner of seven games to be conqueror. We shall be glad to hear that it has begun. It was announced also that Mr Steinitz would play, at the club, twenty-one games simultaneously, on the first Wednesday in November.

THE HUDDERSFIELD CHESS CLUB.—On Saturday the first meeting of the Huddersfield Chess Club for the present season was held at the Queen Hotel, and was attended by gentlemen from Holmfirth, and new members resident in Huddersfield, as well as by old members of the club. Play commenced shortly after four o'clock, and continued until half-past six, when an adjournment was made to the refreshment-room, where an excellent repast had been provided, during the discussion of which the prospects of the club were talked over. Subsequently the annual meeting of the club, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, was held—the chair being occupied by Mr. John Watkinson, the president of the club. The officers appointed were Mr. John Watkinson, re-elected president; Dr. Scott re-elected vice-president; and Mr. E. Dyson, elected secretary, in the place of Mr. J. H. Finlinson, who has removed from Huddersfield to Newcastle-on-Tyne. In acknowledging his re-election, Mr. Watkinson adverted to the success of the club in the various contests in which it had engaged, and observed that it had now met continuously every winter for more than twenty years, which, he thought, was more than could be said of any other chess club in Yorkshire. Mr. Dyson, in response to the vote by which he was appointed secretary, alluded to the great work which had been done for the club by its previous secretaries, Mr. J. Watkinson and Mr. J. H. Finlinson, and stated that he should emulate the example which had been set by those gentlemen, and forward the interests of the club to the utmost of his power. The assembly then retired to the club-room and play was resumed, and continued until a little after ten o'clock.

EDUCATION.

The official order, by the Education Department, for the election of a new School Board for London (which is fixed to take place on Nov. 27), appoints the Recorder and the vestry clerks as the returning officers. The board is still to consist of forty-nine members, allotted according to the population of the districts; and the official expenses of the election, which have to be defrayed by the ratepayers, are estimated at £6000.

Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., presiding at the annual meeting of the Hanley School of Arts, on Monday, said the Government contemplated changes which were directly opposed to the development of the South Kensington Organisation of Science and Art. This had flourished under a management which ensured individual responsibility; but it was now proposed to hand it over to the trustees of the British Museum—a scheme which he denounced as absurd and impracticable, and which he predicted would end in failure. He appealed to the art and science students throughout the country not to allow a work which had produced such great fruits, which was so dearly prized by the country, and which was indispensable to its commercial, moral, and social progress, to be destroyed, and the means of their own instruction to be taken away or muddled in old-world decaying notions. He urged them to call upon their Parliamentary representatives to protect their rights and interests from unprincipled invasions and ignorant spoliation. Mr. Cole offered £50 towards the establishment of a local museum.

Lord Enfield, who attended the opening of some new schools at Millwall, remarked, in the course of the proceedings, that the Education Act had worked satisfactorily, and was likely to do a great and lasting good. He added that he should regret to see the present system of education superseded by a purely secular one.

The clergy, school managers, and others interested in Church education in Manchester, held a meeting yesterday week and passed a resolution to support the executive committee in taking the necessary steps for securing the election of seven Churchmen to serve on the School Board for Manchester.

The resolution of the Liverpool School Board to expend £160,000 in the purchase of new schools has aroused the opposition of the ratepayers, who met last Saturday and resolved to memorialise Mr. Forster, asking that the matter should not be finally determined upon until the feeling of the ratepayers has been ascertained by the election of a new board.

The Leeds School Board election is fixed for Nov. 22.

Sir E. Buckley, M.P., speaking at a meeting at Newcastle-under-Lyme, said the Education Act would do more good than the Permissive Bill in the way of reducing crime.

Upon the question of education in Ireland the result of the conference held by the Roman Catholic Bishops has sufficiently transpired. They pledge themselve to the denominational system, and propose that the Roman Catholic University, with training-colleges and seminaries affiliated to it, and in which the degrees will be conferred by Papal authority, shall be constituted the chief seat of education in the country.

An Admiralty circular has been received at Chatham Dockyard announcing that, in consequence of the deficiency displayed by the engineering students at the recent examination in practical engineering, their Lordship's will in all future cases withhold certificates from the students unless they shall obtain at least fifty per cent of the total number of marks for practical engineering at the final examination for admission to Greenwich Royal Naval College.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held at Swindon last Saturday—Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart, M.P. for Cricklade, presiding—to promote the Swindon, Marlborough, and Andover Railway. This project is a revival of what was known some years ago as the Manchester and Southampton scheme. Among the speakers was Mr. Crawshay, the eminent ironmaster, who indorsed the project, promised it his support, and contended that the district to be opened up was the natural one to be supplied by the Forest of Dean with coal. Resolutions approving the scheme were also proposed by the Head Master of Marlborough College, the Mayor of Marlborough, merchants from Gloucester and other places, and by the superintendent of the Southampton Docks.

The late Sir Edwin Landseer, when at Ardverikie Lodge many years ago, made five drawings on the walls with pieces of burnt stick and red brick. The subjects were the three first ideas for "Stag at Bay," "Challenge," and "Forester's Family," and two large circular subjects of "Deer." These were destroyed by the fire at Ardverikie Lodge noticed in another column. But, happily, they were photographed some time ago, and the only set known to exist was for many years in the possession of Mr. Alexander Munro, the sculptor, of Edinburgh; he shortly before his death presented it to Mr. Samuel Carter, the animal-painter, who has consented to lend it to Mr. Algernon Graves for exhibition amongst the complete set of Sir Edwin's works. This set of photographs is all that remains of these curious and masterly sketches of our great painter.

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Finest quality manufactured, 2s. 11½d. per yard, 45 inches wide.
Second quality, 1s. 11½d. per yard.

TREBLE DIAGONAL.
1s. 11½d. per yard, 28 in. wide.

BEIGE-CASHMERE, 2s. 6d. per yard.

SATIN CLOTH.
Best quality imported, 1s. 11½d. per yard.

CHEVIOT SERGE.
This charming Scotch wool material will make up into one of the most stylish and useful Dresses or Costumes a lady can desire for travelling, &c. Price 20s. twelve yards, 2s. 6d. per yard, 28 in. wide.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

ROUBAIX SERGE.
I cannot speak too highly of this superior texture. It is a very soft material, clinging to the figure when draped more closely than most fabrics. Price 25s. ten yards, or 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

SERGES, BEST, ALL WOOL,
1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., and 2s. 6d. per yard.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.
Patterns free.

GRENADINES ALGERIENNES,
for Weddings, Balls, Dinners, and Evening Wear.

	Per yard.
GRENADINES	0s. 9½d.
GRENADINES, Satin Stripe	1s. 0d.
GRENADINES, Rich Satin Stripe	1s. 3d.
GRENADINES, Algériennes, White, Coloured, or Black Grounds	1s. 6d.
GRENADINES, Various .. .. from 1s. 9d. to	2s. 6d.

GRENADINES, ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES.
Stock Unrivalled. Prices most Economical.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.
Patterns of all goods free.

CASHMERE HATS for LADIES.
Registered.
"The Novelty of the Season."
JAYS'.
"Some of the black Hats ornamented with the new drooping feathers are eminently picturesque."—The Queen.

IMPROVED JANUS CORD (Registered).
To be had only at JAYS'. £1 11s. 6d. the Dress. For some years past Messrs. Jay have recommended Black Janus Cord as the best wearing material ever manufactured, a recommendation which countless purchasers of the Dress have confirmed. The Improved Janus Cord has both sides alike, but its price remains the same.
JAYS'.

FURS.—"If the prognostications of weather prophets should be realised by an unusually severe winter, it will be well for those who may be furnished with a resistance to the cold."—Daily Press.
Messrs. JAY have a very superior Stock of FURS, and also Mantles trimmed with Fur, for Mourning and Ordinary Costume, which they invite their Patronesses to inspect, as early purchasers will secure the best advantages, both in selection and price.
JAYS'.

AUTUMN BLACK SILKS.—Ladies in search of this useful material will find a choice selection at Messrs. JAY'S for £5 5s. the Dress, or 7s. 6d. the yard. Costumes from the best French models made to price and order, with only the additional cost of trimmings.
"It would be impossible to give a detailed description of all the novel costumes imported by Messrs. Jay; but the silks made with square tunics, velvet sleeveless jackets, and velvet sashes looped up with jet buckles, the delicate grey silks trimmed with crimped plaitings and silver buckles, the violet silk and velvet costumes with steel buckles, are quite masterpieces in composition."—Messrs Jay's "Autumn Fashions."

THE PRICE of WOOL.—There are daily large importations of Foreign Wools to the port of London, and yet the price is continually rising. Messrs. JAY, having made previous contracts for the best Woollen Goods in Roubaix, are enabled to sell the new Black Fabrics for Autumn and Winter without any advance in price.
JAYS',
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

Established in
Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.
BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS
are invited to inspect,
at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S
Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various workrooms.
Lists, with Prices,
on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO.,
Gracechurch-street
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS.—The largest assortment of these beautiful Goods we are now offering at 1s. 4½d. per yard. Very soft and warm, brilliant colours, finest Saxony Wool.
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.—Patterns free.

WOOL SERGES EXTRAORDINARY.
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK now Selling at little more than half price. Beautiful Winter Colours, wide width. Price 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

VERY STYLISH COSTUMES, from 2gs.
Elegant Bonnets and Hats, from 12s. 6d. Stylish Mantles and Polonaises, from 1 guinea.—Madame ELLIOT, 8, Great Portland-street, Regent-circus.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
£20 to £200.
Lists post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 87, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN.
A Layette for £20.
List post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 87, Piccadilly

COSTUMES.
Latest Paris Fashions.
Best Materials and Make. Patterns free.
2 gs. to 4 gs.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 87, Piccadilly.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Superior Bouquets, for Town or Country. Bridal Bouquets from 12s.; Bridesmaids and other Bouquets from 5s. Bouquets from 2s. 6d.
W. HOOPER, 85, Oxford-street, London, W.

NEW GOODS FROM PARIS.
PETER ROBINSON has now ready for inspection,
at his MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
a choice selection of very beautiful Mantles,
Silk and Material Costumes, Polonaises,
Millinery, Flowers, Confections, and
Fashionable Novelties,
which his Buyers have secured from the
leading Houses.
The Court Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS.
New Shapes,
trimmed with a variety of Choice Furs,
at moderate Prices.
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

A GOOD BLACK SILK for £3 10s. the Dress of 14 yards (Degové's).
PETER ROBINSON, 256, Regent-street, W.
For a Pattern direct to Regent-street, as above.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Peter Robinson has now on Sale
some very rich Black Silks purchased in Lyons
very advantageously.
Excellent Black Gros Grains at 2s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard, and Glacés .. .. .. or £7s. to £9s. the Dress.
And Superior and most enduring qualities at 6s. to 12s. 6d. per yard, or £3 2s. to £7 10s. the Dress.
Also Shades in Greys, Slates, Mauves, White, &c., equally cheap.
Address for Patterns as above.—256, Regent-street, London.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, Regent-street, London.
Funerals Furnished on a moderate scale.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.
SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, Trimmed crape, from 45s. to 5 gs.

SUPERIOR CRAPE.—Special Qualities, that will not spot with rain,
at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, Regent-street.

FROM ROUBAIX.—New Goods for the Autumn Season,
in Black and various novel textures,
from 12s. 9d. the Dress upwards,
at PETER ROBINSON'S, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

REAL RUSSIAN SEALS.
GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO.
are now showing
A LARGE STOCK OF THE
FINEST RUSSIAN SEAL JACKETS,
SELECTED SKINS.
Considerably less than Winter Prices.
ALBION HOUSE, 161 to 167, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—SALE of SEWELL and CO.'S STOCK, from Compton House, Soho.—HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE beg to apologise to Ladies for having so frequently to close their doors during the Sale, on account of the great pressure of business. The second portion of Sewell and Co.'s Stock, consisting of Sheetings, Flannels, Household and Family Linens, will be ready for Sale on Monday, the 27th inst., and following days.

IMPORTANT SALE.—HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE, of WATERLOO HOUSE, Pall-mall East and Cockspur-street, having purchased (at a large discount off the cost price) the ENTIRE STOCK of the old-established and well-known firm of SEWELL and CO., of Compton House, Soho, are NOW OFFERING it for SALE, upon exceedingly advantageous terms. The Stock is on Sale at Waterloo House, Cockspur-street, and Pall-mall East.

BOOTH and FOX'S DOWN QUILTS, SKIRTS, and VESTS.—Warmth without weight. Elegance, utility, and economy combined. No cold can penetrate a Down Garment. Invaluable to invalids. Beware of imitations. The genuine bear Booth and Fox's name. Sold by all Drapers.

SATIN SHOES, Best Quality, 5s. 8d. Post-free to any part of the kingdom.—J. SPARKES HALL and SON, Bootmakers to the Queen, 308, Regent-street, London. Send outline of foot.

LADIES' CORK-SOLED ELASTIC BOOTS.
for Damp Weather, 24s.
Velvet Slippers, with bows, 2s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 193, Oxford-street, W.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS
are manufactured in every style of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.
Suit for a Boy 4 ft. in height, C Class, 28s.; Class D, 30s. 6d.
Prices ascending or descending according to size. Patterns free.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

J. and P. COATS' BEST SOFT SIX-CORD SEWING COTTON, suitable for all Sewing-Machines.

J. and P. COATS' EXTRA GLACE COTTON.—This cotton, being greatly improved in quality and finish, will be found unsurpassed for Machine or Hand Sewing. On reels, 100, 200, or 500 yards.

J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTING COTTON, in skeins or on reels, of the finest quality.
To be had of all Wholesale and Retail Drapers throughout the United Kingdom.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleansed and colours revived. Price 4d., &c., per yard. Bed and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

SILK DRESSES.—5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. are now our only prices for DYEING or CLEANING any size or quality. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new, in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent. METROPOLITAN STEAM DYEING and BLEACHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.

WATER CUSHIONS for INVALIDS (HOOPER'S), affording instant relief from pressure, and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity. Illustrated price-list free by post.—Hooper, Manufacturer of Water Mattresses and Water Cushions to the Queen, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W.; and at 55, Grosvenor-street, W.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Furniture, and Miscellaneous, &c. Highest value given. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on, by addressing Mr. or Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.; or, parcel being sent, P.O. orders. Est. 1800. Terms cash.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE (Limited), Wholesale Manufacturers of and Dealers in CHOCOLATE, COCOA, COFFEE (as in France), CONFECTIONERY, &c. Thirty Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded. Every Article warranted pure, of the best quality, and at the lowest possible prices.
To be obtained of first-class Grocers, Confectioners, and others. Factories—Bermondsey New-road, London; and in Paris.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR HEALTH, USE
BRAGG'S Pure VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.
It is recommended by the highest medical men of the day, and sold by all Chemists, in Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 6s. each; and by J. L. Bragg, 14, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

HEALTHY DIGESTION.
Nothing is so important to the human frame as healthy digestive organs, and when they are impaired, the popular and professional remedy is
MORSON'S PEPSINE.
Sold as Wine in bottles from 2s., Lozenges in boxes from 2s. 6d., Globules in bottles from 2s., and as Powder in 1-oz. bottles at 5s. each, by all Chemists and the Manufacturers,
THOMAS MORSON and SON,
124, Southampton-row, W.C., London.
See name on label.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, 6d. each. RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS, completely dyed in ten minutes without soiling the hands. Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

MITCHAM LAVENDER.—PIESSE and LUBIN.

LAVENDER, Sweet Lavender.—PIESSE and LUBIN are now distilling, at their Flower Farm, the famed MITCHAM LAVENDER. Samples may be had either at the Stillery, Mitcham-road, Surrey, or at the Laboratory, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER, Prophylactic, Refreshing, Invigorating.—"I am not surprised to learn," says Humboldt, "that orators, clergymen, lecturers, authors, and poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory." Emphatically the scent for warm weather, for hot and depressive climate. A case of six bottles, 14s.; or single sample bottles of 4 oz. each at 2s. 6d.
Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, TEETH, and COMPLEXION.—ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the Human Hair, and is the only preparation which is entirely free from noxious ingredients; 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. family bottles, equal to four small. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR purifies and beautifies the Complexion, eradicates all spots, and is invaluable to ladies either in summer or winter; 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the Teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, and is the only Dentifrice that can be relied on; 2s. 9d. per box, of all Chemists.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by R. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

OPOPONAX.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S NEW PERFUME.
Thus I wave my perfumed kerchief,
Where unrivalled odours dwell;
Now the subtle essence spreading,
Folds us like an Eastern spell.
Opoponax, the Royal Hunt, and the true Jockey Club Perfume 2s. 6d. each; or the three, 7s.
Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PISTACHIO-NUT HAIR OIL.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S.—The beauty of the raven tresses of the Spanish ladies has excited the admiration of every visitor to Madrid. No other hair-dressing fluid is used but the EXPRESSED OIL of PISTACHIO NUT, which is as common here with the mountain peasant as the Court beauty. 3s. 6d. bottles; also the famous Pistachio Nut Toilet Powder, 2s. 6d. a box. Sold by Piesse and Lubin, Perfumery Factors, 2, New Bond-street, London; and by Druggists and Perfumers everywhere.

NEURALINE, the instant Cure for TIC DOLOUREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Rheumatism, Gout, and all Nerve Pain.

GLYKALINE, the new Cure for all descriptions of Colds, Coughs arising from Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, and Difficulty of Breathing.—LEATH and ROSS, Homœopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-street, London, W. The above sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

SEDADENT.—CURE for TOOTHACHE. Price 1s. 1½d.; post-free, 1s. 3d. Sold by all Chemists; and by the Inventors, Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists, 72, Ludgate-hill, City; and 56, Harley-street, W.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, Gouty Affections, Palsy, Numbness, Paralysis, Sprains, Bruises, and Chilblains.—Established nearly a Century.—WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD, after an extensive and successful experience of nearly a century, is confidently recommended as a remedy of extraordinary efficacy. The Essence of Mustard is, perhaps, the most active, penetrating, and successful remedy in the world for the above disorders, and for curing the severest Sprains and Bruises. In Bottles, 2s. 9d. each, of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 3d. each; and in Cases of Six Bottles, 11s. each; of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 27 or 123 stamps by the Proprietor, F. J. Clarke, Chemist, Lincoln.

HOOPING-COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION. The celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine. Wholesale Agent, EDWARDS, 38, Old Change, London. Sold retail by most Chemists. Price 4s. per bottle.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT
GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, &c.,
RECENTLY IMPROVED.
Approved by the Academy of Medicine at Paris and other Medical authorities in England and abroad.
This Self-Applicable Physical Curative is of an efficacy vastly superior to all other external remedies.
Owing to the physiological, physical, and chemical effects of the Electricity they gently and permanently impart into the system, these appliances exercise an internal action, promoting the digestion, circulation, and nutrition, thereby assisting Nature in her efforts to restore the normal balance of health and vigour in a debilitated constitution.
Hence the remarkable cures they daily effect in cases of—

Rheumatism,	Head & Tooth Ache,	Epilepsy,
Lumbago,	Indigestion,	General and Local
Sciatica,	Liver Complaint,	Debility,
Neuralgia,	Paralysis,	Functional Disorders, &c.
Gout,	Nervous Deafness,	

after all other remedies have failed, and thus popularising Electricity in accordance with the authentic encomiums in the medical and scientific press.
Recent improvements in these appliances by the Inventor render their self-application extremely comfortable and effective, and thus remediate former inconveniences.
Medical and scientific extracts, and a selection of the daily increasing number of Testimonials, together with Price-List, are embodied in pamphlet, "Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," sent post-free on application to the sole Inventor and Patentee,
J. L. PULVERMACHER,
GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

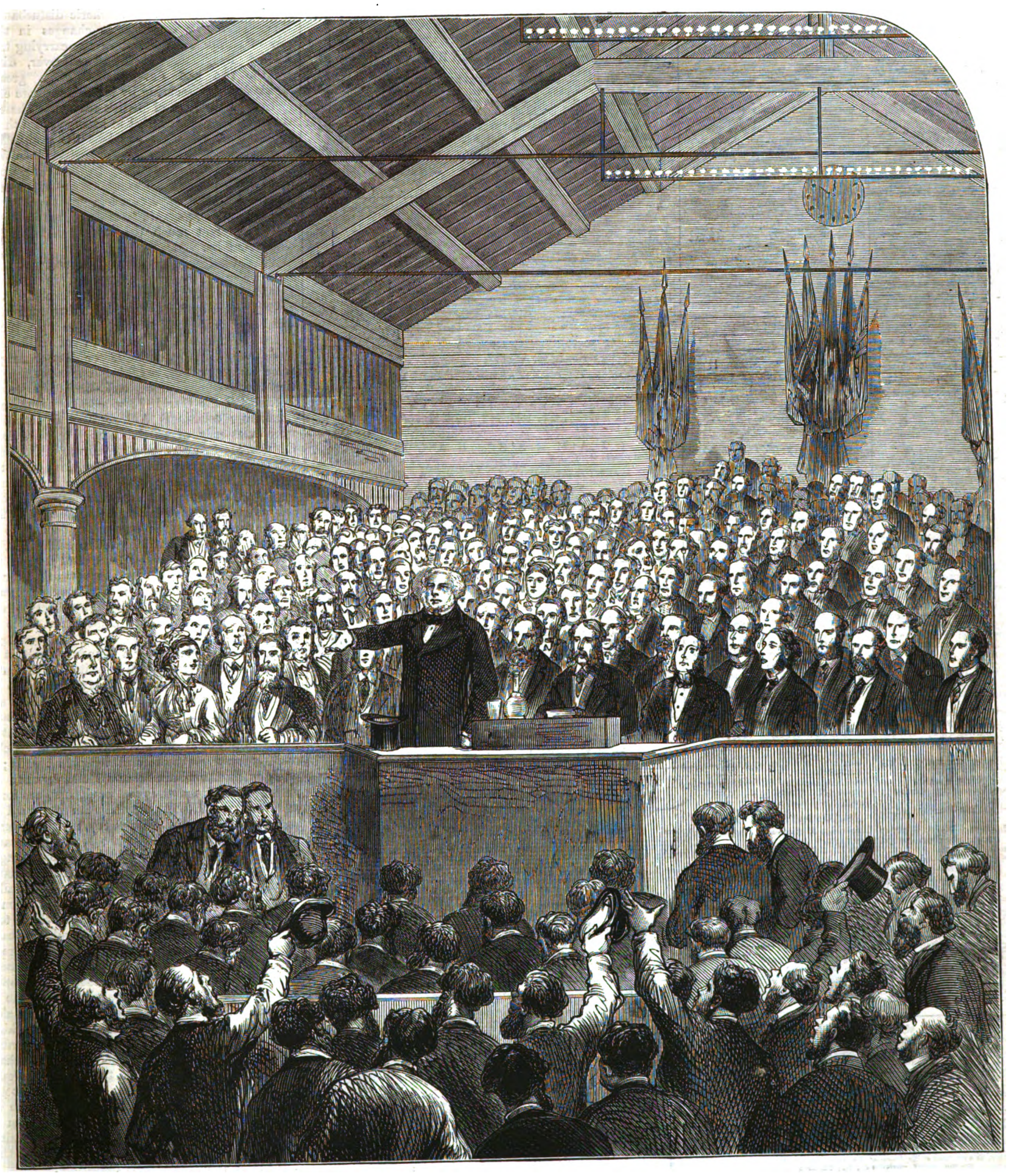
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1783.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



MR. BRIGHT ADDRESSING THE ELECTORS OF BIRMINGHAM.

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BIRTHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Tonnay Charente, France, the wife of the Hon. H. Prendergast Vereker, LL.D., her Majesty's Consul for the Charente Inférieure, of a daughter.

On the 16th ult., the wife of D. Ward, Montague-place, Russell-square, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at Grosvenor-square, Lady Constance Monck, of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Helen's, Leamington, Lady Maud Hooper, of a son.

On the 22nd ult., at 38, Upper Brook-street, Lady Filmer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at Rownhams Church, Hants, by the Rev. A. Colvin Blunt, assisted by the Rev. A. E. O'Brien (brother-in-law of the bridegroom) and the Rev. R. F. Wilson, the Rev. P. R. Pipon Braithwaite, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Braithwaite, to Jessie B. Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late Lynedoch Douglas, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart., and the late Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B.

On Sept. 17, at the parish church, Kingston, Jamaica, by his Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Campbell and the Rev. J. E. Woodrow, the Rev. J. D. Hunt to Emma Eliza, second daughter of H. T. Colthirst, Esq.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Arundell St. John Mildmay, the Hon. Henry Hervey Molyneux to Alice Catherine, daughter of the late Humphrey St. John Mildmay, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Glandare, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, Annie Maria, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Wayne, Esq., to the inexpressible grief of her sisters.

On the 20th ult., at Oak Cottage, Cross Bush, Arundel, Sussex, the residence of Mr. William Smith, Rebecca, the relict of Benjamin Baillie, of 118, Wardour-street, Soho, aged 85 years.

On the 19th ult., at Arachon, south of France, Honora Mable, the tenderly-loved wife of Charles Ormsby Blake, Esq., of Coolcon, in the county of Mayo, and late of Merlin Park, in the county of Galway, only child of Walter Lawrence, Esq., Captain 41st Regiment, of Lisreaghan, in the same county, aged 23 years.

On the 26th ult., at Huntington, Queen's County, Ireland, Mary Anne, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8.

SUNDAY, November 2.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
All Souls.
St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. T. Griffith, Prebendary; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. R. Henley, Vicar of Putney.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.
Savoy, closed.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, November 3.

The Lord Chancellor's reception of the Lord Mayor Elect and of the Judges and Counsel.
Michaelmas Term begins.
Royal Institution, general meeting of members, 2 p.m.
Education of Children in the City of London: Public Meeting at the Mansion House, 3 p.m. (the Lord Mayor in the Chair).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Perry F. Nursey on the Economic Use of Blast-Furnace Slag).
Odontological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Fairlie Clarke on the Influence of the Teeth in Tongue Diseases).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Home for Little Boys, Farningham: Assembly at Exeter Hall, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, general meeting, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m. English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).
Royal Geographical Society (at the University of London), 8.30 (address by Sir Bartle Frere, the president — Captain Markham's Recent Visit to Baffin's Bay and the Discoveries of the Polaris).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 4.

Full moon: total eclipse, partly visible at Greenwich, 2.6 p.m. to 5.35 p.m.
Reported Great Meeting of the Bishops and Clergy at St. Paul's, morning; at King's College, afternoon (on Missionary Enterprise in 1874).
Liverpool Races, autumn meeting (four days).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).
Society of Biblical Archæology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. G. Smith on Fragments of Babylonian and Assyrian Inscriptions).
Dr. B. Behr's lecture on German Literature, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lectures to Working Men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Lightfoot on the Fall of Paganism in the Roman Empire).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Beswick Perrin on the Myology of the Opisthocomus Cristatus; Mr. Montagu R. Butler on New Diurnal Lepidoptera).
Sacred and Secular Harmonic Society, 29, St. James's-street, 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 5.

Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m., exhibition of chrysanthemums, &c.
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
South American Club, inaugural meeting, Willis's Rooms, 4.30 p.m.
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Woodward on the Forms intermediate between Birds and Reptiles; Papers by Professor Flower and Mr. J. W. Hulke).
Yarmouth Poultry Show (two days).
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 89, Stamford-street, 8 p.m.
Victoria Discussion Society, at the Cavendish Rooms, 8 p.m. (Mrs. Stevenson on Physical Science as the true key to Social Science).

THURSDAY, November 6.

Royal Horticultural Society, exhibition of chrysanthemums, &c.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Hooker on Hydnora Americana: Rev. C. A. Johns on the Abnormal Growth of a Seedling Delphinium).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Messrs. H. Grimshaw and C. Schorlemmer on Œnanthylic Acid, &c.; Papers by Messrs. D. Howard, J. B. Hannay, and W. F. Donkin).
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic).
Newcastle-on-Tyne Poultry Show (two days).

FRIDAY, November 7.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution, general court for elections at Hanover-square Rooms (the Earl of Harrowby in the chair.)
Royal Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. R. Morris on Early English Versions of the "Cursor Mundi:" and papers by Messrs. Furnivall, Sweet, and Thomas).
Amateur Orchestral Society, South Kensington Museum, 7.30 p.m.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic).
Dramatic Authors' Society, general meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 8.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides at noon.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic).

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN at T. M'LEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission 1s., including Catalogue.

INSTRUCTION in SCIENCE and ART for WOMEN. A COURSE of EIGHTEEN LECTURES on the ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE will be delivered by Professors Duncan, Carey, Foster, and Rutherford in the LECTURE THEATRE of the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. The Course will commence on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1873, at 2.30 p.m. For particulars apply to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Fee for the Course, £1 1s.

MARK TWAIN at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Mr. George Dolby begs to announce that, owing to the success which attended Mark Twain's late Course of Lectures, he has succeeded in engaging him to REAPPEAR at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, when he will deliver his Lecture entitled OUR FELLOW-SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Lecture will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; at the usual Ticket-Offices and Libraries; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, London, W.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street. Great Attractions.—Portrait Models of Napoleon III. lying in state, Marshals Bazaine and MacMahon, M. Thiers, Francis Joseph of Austria, and the Shah of Persia, with the original autograph and testimonial written and presented to Madame Tussaud and Sons, July 3, 1873, as a souvenir of his Imperial Majesty's visit. Also, new, superb and costly Court Dresses are now added. Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten, 6d. Extra rooms, 6d. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
October 22	29·237	52·3	42·9	·72	6	46·0	57·9	SW. WSW.	301	·209
23	28·972	44·7	41·2	·88	8	45·0	48·4	SSW. WNW.	177	·130
24	29·280	39·3	37·7	·94	10	33·3	46·4	SW. ESE.	60	·085
25	29·557	40·5	38·5	·93	9	32·7	46·1	ESE. NNE.	160	·000
26	29·906	43·6	36·1	·77	—	38·0	50·3	NNW. N.	224	·000
27	30·379	41·8	33·5	·75	3	37·2	47·9	N. NNE.	132	·000
28	30·435	37·7	31·1	·79	0	28·0	48·7	NNE. WNW.	30	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·246	28·966	29·261	29·519	29·854	30·323	30·500
Temperature of Air	56·7	45·2	42·3	38·7	45·1	44·3	36·2
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·8	44·2	40·7	38·3	42·0	40·9	34·2
Direction of Wind	SW.	NW.	SW.	NNE.	N.	NE.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
—	0 10	0 35	0 55	1 17	1 38	1 58	2 20	2 40	3 0	3 22	3 40	4 2	4 22

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD, THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES. LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. See "The Morning Post" of Oct. 24, 1873, on the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS:

"The efforts now being made by the management of the Moore and Burgess entertainment to elevate its tone and make it in all respects worthy of the patronage of a cultivated audience deserve favourable recognition. Not that there was any indecorum to be corrected or any divergence from good manners to be set right, but more than common care is now taken to regulate the performances that they shall harmonise with the good old maxim—'Tis well to be merry—and wise.' While the fun is still hearty and abundant, it is pruned of all ridiculous superfluities. Everything that might be perverted by vulgar imitators to purposes of buffoonery is jealously excluded, and the minstrels are laudably ambitious to be mirthful 'within the limits of becoming mirth.' In fact, greater attention is paid to the purely musical portions of the entertainment, to which the comic element is judiciously subordinated. The effect of this improved state of things, both on the performers and the audience, is pleasantly perceptible. The former, unembarrassed by excessive drolleries, get through their work with the spirit and precision of skilled musicians; the latter listen without any indication of being 'bored,' and showing no sign of lassitude, but, on the contrary, applauding zealously at intervals, usually retain their seats till the close of the performances. It may be added that, among the many excellent artists now composing the Moore and Burgess company, four appear especially deserving of commendation—Mr. E. Bruce, a baritone of great compass and brilliant expression; Mr. J. Romer, the most profound of bassos; Mr. W. H. Collinson, an excellent tenor; and Mr. Walter Howard, a comedian, whose quaint, fantastic humour, even when employed in delineations of 'nigger' character, is free from senseless grimace and gratuitous vulgarity."

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—MORNING PERFORMANCE on MONDAY, NOV. 10. ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. — Triumphant success of "Antony and Cleopatra." Notwithstanding the great success of this grand spectacular play, it must positively be withdrawn on Thursday, Dec. 18, in consequence of the preparations for the great Christmas Pantomime. Therefore, to prevent disappointment, an early application for seats is earnestly requested.—On MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week, will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. Characters by Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Rignold, Dolman, J. Morris, Storr, Ford, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames Banks, E. Stuart, Melville, Adelina Gelda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. To conclude with the Farce of MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, WILL OPEN for the Season on SATURDAY, NOV. 8, and on Monday and Tuesday, with the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, by the entire Haymarket Company. After which (Saturday only) "God Save the Queen." Concluding with HIS FIRST CHAMPAGNE. On Wednesday, 12th, THE OVERLAND ROUTE, with Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Lovibond.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Every Evening, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. Henry Clayton, Beaumont, Henry Forrester, J. B. Howard, F. Charles, Carter, E. F. Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter; Miss Pauncefort, &c. Conclude with SIX MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The Largest and most Magnificent Theatre in the World. By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS, the Great Adelphi Drama, THE WANDERING JEW. Adelphi Artistes, Adelphi Scenery, Adelphi Effects, Adelphi Costumes. MONDAY, NOV. 3, and Every Evening, at Seven.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will give his FIRST PIANOFORTE RECITAL, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, to commence at Three o'Clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	Oct. 31.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	—	Nov. 30.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	—	—
Duke of Lancaster	3015	—	—
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Sailed.

The Duke of Argyll will leave the Victoria Dock on Nov. 1; last shipping day, Oct 31. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 40 gs., 50 gs., and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

The *Wreck Register* annually published by the Board of Trade will be studied this year with a thoughtful interest, even greater than that bestowed upon it for many years past. Several causes have contributed to excite anxious curiosity as to the general character which this synoptical return for 1872 would present, as compared with those of several foregoing twelvemonths. It was a year of almost unprecedented commercial and mercantile activity. It was a year during the progress of which there was, to say the least, unusual atmospheric disturbance. It was characterised by considerable changes in the description of shipping employed in the carrying trade of the United Kingdom. It was, moreover, distinguished by the rise and development of a great popular movement for securing by legislation more efficient protection for the lives of British seamen. These and other circumstances contributed to awaken more than ordinary expectation as to what would be the probable difference of the tale told by the *Wreck Register* from what it had been in preceding years. In some respects we are gratified in being able to quote evidences of improvement. In other respects we regret to observe that the gloomy and disreputable facts embodied in this statistical account present much the same general features as in times gone by.

The total number of wrecks and casualties which have occurred on our coasts and in the seas of the British Isles during the year 1872 exceeded that of the previous year by 454—that is, taking into account the number of ships (2381) involved, because it has to be borne in mind that in cases of collision two or more vessels sustain more or less damage by the same casualty; but, confining our attention to casualties alone (inclusive of collisions), the total number in excess of the year 1871 was 383. Of these casualties (excluding collisions) 439 resulted in total loss; 1110 were cases only of partial damage more or less serious. Of the 2381 vessels thus involved, 1878 belonged to Great Britain and its dependencies; 430 to foreign countries and states; and of the remaining 73, the country and employment are unknown. Eight hundred and eighty-five happened upon the east coast, 276 on the south coast, 516 on the west coast, 44 on the north and west coast of Scotland, 198 on the Irish coast, 20 on the Isle of Man, 9 on Lundy Island, and 10 on the Scilly Isles. Comparatively new ships wrecked or damaged bear a very high proportion to the whole number—211 wrecks and casualties having happened to ships only recently built, and 374 to ships from three to seven years of age.

Let us now glance for a moment from this summary of nautical disasters, which is in itself sufficiently melancholy, to the causes to which they are said to have been owing, which are more melancholy still. It seems that during the year 1872 no less than 947 wrecks took place when the wind was at force 6 or under—that is to say, when it did not exceed a strong breeze, in which the ship could carry single reefs and topgallant sails; 365 happened with the wind at forces 7 and 8, when a ship, if properly found, manned, and navigated, can keep the sea with safety; and 622 occurred with the wind at force 9 and upwards—or, in other words, ranging from a strong gale to a hurricane. These last do not necessarily imply deficiency of equipment, unskilfulness of management, or unseaworthiness in the vessel itself. They perished under "stress of weather," and we can only bewail their ill-fortune and their sad fate. Nor, indeed, should we be just in setting down all the casualties which took place with a moderate force of wind to the culpable carelessness of man. Fogs and miscalculation of the strength and direction of the tides occasion many losses. Still no small proportion of them must be ascribed to that greater want of care which prevails during fine weather, and which is sometimes more perilous to a ship and a ship's crew than even the boisterous gales which reduce them to comparative helplessness. The number of collisions last year off our coasts were no less than 409—being an increase of 58 on the preceding year, and of these 20 were between two steam-ships both under way. In some instances, undoubtedly, these accidents were inevitable; in others, they resulted from the want of a good look-out. There are some casualties, however, which reflect the deepest disgrace upon the owners or the masters of the vessels concerned. Fifty-six arose from defects in the ship or in her equipments, of which

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number no less than 40 foundered from unseaworthiness; and 109 total losses and 229 partial casualties (excluding collisions) have been traced to inexcusable neglect of duty.

The loss of life at sea from all causes, on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom, in 1872, was 590, being 36 less than those of 1871, and being a smaller number than have been similarly lost in any year since 1864. Of these 487 were from 100 British vessels, and 103 were lost from 25 foreign ships. Eighty-seven of them perished in vessels that foundered; 67 through vessels in collision; and 325 in vessels stranded or cast ashore. The remaining 111 were lost from various causes, such as being washed overboard in heavy seas, explosions, and other accidents to which those who pass a seafaring life are unhappily exposed.

It is in this last feature of the *Wreck Register* that we find gratifying evidence of improvement—of improvement, moreover, which has been progressive for some years past. Nearly 600 precious lives sacrificed during twelve months cannot be treated otherwise than as a matter of serious national concern. For the most part, the class of men from which these lives were taken merits the tenderest solicitude of the British people, for no class helps more than it to sustain the greatness of the United Kingdom. Possibly, the diminution that has taken place in the number of those who have found "a watery grave" off our coasts during the past year might be traced to the increasing sense of responsibility felt by the owners and masters of our mercantile navy in reference to the lives of those whom they employ. But, unquestionably, it is in a large measure to be accounted for by the noble organisations and admirable appliances which are now devoted to the rescue of shipwrecked mariners. To the infinite credit of the Board of Trade, let it be stated that it has on the coasts of the United Kingdom 282 sets of rocket and mortar apparatus, wholly provided and paid for out of the Mercantile Marine Fund, and worked by coast-guardmen and volunteers, fully instructed in the method of using them in cases of shipwreck. But the most efficient service in the saving of life is effected by the National Life-Boat Institution, whose fleet of 235 life-boats, fairly distributed and located along our coasts, has contributed since the establishment of the institution to the saving of more than 22,000 lives. Who can adequately portray the relief which these boats have brought to our shipwrecked seamen in those awful moments when relief by human means appeared to be hopeless? Whose imagination is equal to the task of aggregating and measuring the amount of suffering to survivors which this noble institution has been the means of preventing? To be favoured as an instrument of plucking one human being from the jaws of death must be a source of lasting satisfaction and a crown of honour to anyone who effects it. What honour, then, is due to, what satisfaction must be felt by, that band of men who have under their charge the yearly increasing means of rescuing from danger and death so large a number of those whose occupation is upon the mighty deep! It is an enterprise which few of us can fail to appreciate, and it is one in which all of us can join. By contributing, according to our ability, to the National Life-Boat Institution we shall have the proud consciousness of doing what in us lies to protect the lives and uphold the confidence of those who for our comfort and advantage do battle with the forces of the illimitable ocean.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

The appearance once more of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, as a speaker on the platform of a public meeting was hailed, last week, by his numerous political admirers with great satisfaction. It took place in the Bingley Hall, at Birmingham, on Wednesday week, at half-past seven in the evening. We present an Illustration of the scene in the hall, which was completely filled by a most enthusiastic audience. To the body of the hall, which is estimated to afford standing-room for 11,000 or 12,000, the public had admission free. The platform from which Mr. Bright spoke was seated for 100. Behind this was a gallery erected for 200 ladies, while right and left were two spacious side galleries to accommodate 1250 persons. To these three galleries access was obtained only by means of tickets, varying in price from 2s. 6d. to 5s. At the advertised hour of meeting the Mayor, Mr. Ambrose Biggs, made his appearance on the platform, and was immediately followed by Mr. Bright, whose presence was hailed by repeated shouts of joyous welcome. The Mayor presided, having on his right Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Dixon, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. Reed, M.P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. M'Laren, M.P., Mr. Colman, M.P., Mr. Brogden, M.P., Mr. Heron, Q.C., M.P., Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., Mr. H. B. Samuelson, M.P.; and on his left, Mr. J. S. Wright, President of the Liberal Association; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, of Rochdale; Mr. Chandos Leigh, the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, and Mr. J. Carmichael, Mr. Bright's private secretary. Our Illustration shows the right hon. gentleman in the act of speaking.

Mr. Thomas Villiers Lister has been appointed to succeed Lord Tenterden as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Warm discussion took place at a preliminary meeting, at the Mansion House, held on Monday, relative to a scheme for amalgamating the various ward schools of the City. It was suggested that provision should be made for the efficient education of 9000 children. Objections were raised by several representatives of existing schools, who maintained that they were already efficient, and had nothing to fear from the school board. A motion for adjournment to allow time for further consideration of the scheme was ultimately carried.

THE COURT.

The Queen, in accordance with existing arrangements, will continue at Balmoral Castle until the 22nd inst., when the Court will return to Windsor Castle and remain there until after the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort, when her Majesty and the members of the Royal family will proceed to Osborne for the Christmas. The Queen entertained at dinner on Thursday week, at Balmoral Castle, the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Right Hon. James Stansfeld. Mr. Stansfeld also dined with her Majesty on the following day. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove through Braemar and along the Glenclunie-road, returning by the Duchlaish private road round the Lion's Face, and along Deeside to the castle. Her Majesty also drove to Bush Farm, and paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. William Brown. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Professor Flint, of St. Andrew's University, officiated. The Right Hon. James Stansfeld dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the north side of the Linn of Quoich, where luncheon was partaken of, after which her Majesty and the Princess walked in the grounds beyond the Falls. The Queen afterwards paid a visit to Mar Lodge, and returned viâ Braemar to the castle. The mountains were thickly covered with snow. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forbes, of Newe, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, and Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, dined with her Majesty. The Queen has taken her customary daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House yesterday (Friday) week from visiting the Duke of Rutland at Cheveley Park. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon, after which the Princesses took a drive. On Saturday last Prince Arthur partook of luncheon with the Prince and Princess. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service. On Monday evening the Prince and Princess went to the Globe Theatre. On Tuesday the Prince passed the day shooting in Windsor Great Park. His Royal Highness will next week join the shooting party which will be entertained by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh at his seat in Suffolk. The Princess takes daily drives. Her Royal Highness, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, has sat for her portrait to Mr. Kobenvein. Miss Josephine Lawrence has had the honour of playing on the pianoforte before the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Livadia on Saturday, and arrived at Odessa on the following day. His Royal Highness dined with the Governor-General, and afterwards visited the French theatre. The Duke resumed his journey at eleven p.m.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Cheveley Park on Wednesday, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, J. G., to be Minor Canon of Bristol.
Cawley, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Thurton, Norfolk.
Collyer, Daniel; Vicar of Castle Acre, Swaffham.
Dixon, William, Vicar of Shepreth; Vicar of Over, St. Ives, Hunts.
Frewer, George; Rector of Hitcham, Bucks.
Girdlestone, W. H.; Honorary Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
Gore, Arthur; Vicar of Bowdon, Cheshire.
Griffith, George Sandham; Rector of Ardley, Oxfordshire.
Gott, John, Perpetual Curate of Bramley; Vicar of Leeds.
Humphrey F.; Rector of Belaugh, Norwich.
Ingle, Samuel; Curate-in-Charge of Shottisham, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
Nolloth; Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Bucks.
Penruddock, Isaac; Rector of West Chelborough, Dorset.
Richings, C. H.; Minor Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Shears, Augustus; Vicar of Seleby, Leicestershire.
Sheringham, J. W.; Honorary Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
Singleton, John J., Vicar of Ogley Hay; Rector of Brimington.
Stedman, H. Plumer; Lecturer of Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool.
Trigge, John Davies, late Curate of Brighton; Vicar of Loxwood.

The congé d'elire for the vacant bishopric of Ely is gazetted in favour of Dr. Woodford.

Sir James Paget, the eminent surgeon, has placed a memorial window in Great Yarmouth church in memory of his parents.

The new parish church of Parwick, Derbyshire, built on the site of the old one, at the cost of Mr. T. W. Evans, Allertree Hall, Derby, patron of the living, was opened by the Bishop of Lichfield on the 17th ult.

Last week the spire of Ripponden church, near Halifax, was struck by lightning, which entered the clock-chamber and did considerable damage to the chiming apparatus. The lightning also melted the gas-piping and ignited the gas at the meter.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who is the lord of the manor, laid the foundation-stone of the second of the proposed "Three Towns" churches, towards which he has given the site and £150. The Bishop of Exeter assisted at the ceremony.

The memorial-stone of a chancel to the Church of St. Michael and All Angels at Swanmore, Isle of Wight, which is being erected to the memory of the late Bishop Wilberforce, was laid, on Tuesday, the Feast of Saints Simon and Jude, by Miss Raine. The chancel will cost £1700, and towards this sum Miss Raine has given £1000.

A new district church was consecrated at Galleywood-common, in the parish of Great Baddow, by the Bishop of Rochester, on Michaelmas Day. The building was erected at the cost of Mr. Pryor, of Hylands, who has also endowed it with £8000. The cost was £6500, and is the second church which Mr. Pryor has built in the neighbourhood. The architect was Mr. St. Aubyn, and the style of building Early Decorated.

The church of Nun-Monkton, near York, was reopened on the 16th ult., by the Bishop of Ripon, after having been restored mainly at the cost of Mr. Crawhall and family. The singularly interesting little church at Woolstone, Gloucester, was reopened, on the 9th ult., by the Bishop of the diocese, the cost of the restoration having been defrayed by the Rev. G. Coventry and his brother, the late Vicar. The Bishop of Lincoln preached, on the 23rd ult., at the reopening of Osbournby Church, near Loughborough, after having been for seven months closed for restoration. Upton Snodsbury Church, near Worcester, after an expenditure of £1000 in restorations, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, architect, was reopened, on the 21st ult., by the Bishop of Worcester. The parish church of East Morden, Wareham, was reopened by the Bishop of Salisbury, on the 22nd ult., after having been rebuilt at a cost of about £3000, the expense of which has been borne by Miss Caroline S. Erle-Drax, his Lordship at the same time consecrating an addition to the burying-ground. On the previous day the Bishop consecrated a small addition to the burying-ground at Bere Regis, the highly interesting church of which parish is about to be restored by Mr. Street, R.A., at a cost of £4000. A new aisle, which is capable of holding 150 persons, has been added to St. Mary's Church, Oatlands Park, and was opened for service on Sunday last.

The Bishop of Gloucester began his triennial visitation of the archdeaconry of Gloucester in the cathedral of that city on Thursday week. He gave elaborate statistics as to the Church work in the archdeaconry, showing that in the matter of services in the church, confirmations, administrations of the holy communion, and other matters, the work now done in the archdeaconry was double that done in the whole diocese when he came to it, ten years ago. He expressed his belief that the same might be said of Church work throughout the country. In his charge, yesterday week, at Cheltenham, the Bishop reviewed the history and sketched what he believed to be the future of Ritualism, and indicated the action which he intended to take with reference to it in his diocese. At Stroud, where he delivered his third pastoral charge on Monday, the Bishop discussed the question of reunion with Nonconformists. Speaking from direct intercourse with Wesleyan leaders, his Lordship concluded that there was no prospect of Methodists as a body returning within the ranks of the Church. He believed that the present duty of Churchmen was faithfully and earnestly to do their own appointed work. In addressing his clergy at Stow-in-the-Wold, on Wednesday, his Lordship spoke at some length of the endeavours which had been made to improve the condition of the agricultural labourer. While approving the effort, he found fault with the spirit and tone by which it had been accompanied.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A plan has been submitted to the Metropolitan Board of Works for improving the means of communicating with fire-brigade stations through pneumatic tubes.

Thorn's private hotel, in Grosvenor-street, was burnt down on Sunday night. Several adjacent buildings, including the residence of Lord Kensington, were damaged.

According to Dr. Frankland, all the samples of water supplied to the metropolis during October were clear and transparent when drawn from the company's mains. The river waters had, therefore, been efficiently filtered.

The Metropolitan Railway Company has, by the verdict of a City jury, to pay £7000 as compensation to a licensed victualler in Liverpool-street for the destruction of his house, which is required for a new line of railway.

We regret to learn that since the return of Sir Samuel Baker to England he has been suffering from a serious illness, which has prevented him keeping the many engagements he had made; and the delivery of his address to the Geographical Society, which was fixed for Monday next, is postponed to Dec. 8.

River Plate meat is the newest addition proposed to our food supply. At a meeting in the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. Gouldstone, who holds a patent from the Argentine Republic, described a new process of preserving, which he alleged would enable tinned mutton to be sold in this country at 3d. to 4d. per lb.

At the evening meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday next, at the University of London—Sir H. Bartle Frere, K.C.B., president, in the chair—papers will be read as follows:—1, the President's opening address; 2, Captain Markham's Recent Visit to Baffin's Bay, and the Discoveries of the Polaris.

The Licensed Victuallers' Society, on Wednesday, celebrated its fortieth anniversary by a dinner at the Crystal Palace. Mr. T. W. Boord, M.P., presided, and, in proposing prosperity to the society, congratulated its members on its extension throughout the country. A liberal subscription was made for the funds of the institution.

Archbishop Manning, on Monday night, addressed several thousand people, chiefly Irish, at the base of Nelson's Column, Trafalgar-square, the occasion being the last open-air temperance meeting for the season. Dr. Manning made a forcible temperance speech, and urged a strike against drinking. Several hundreds took or renewed the pledge.

On Monday evening the Lord Mayor, in his capacity of governor of the Hon. Irish Society, to which office he was recently elected on the resignation, through ill-health, of Alderman Sir William Rose, presided at a banquet given by the society in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. Sir Sydney has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Londonderry.

Lord Salisbury presided, on Wednesday night, at a successful meeting in Willis's Rooms for the completion of the building fund of St. Nicholas's College, Sussex—an institution intended to train a thousand boys at the moderate charge of fifteen guineas per annum for board and education. His Lordship warmly advocated the claims of the lower middle classes as an essential consideration in the education of the people.

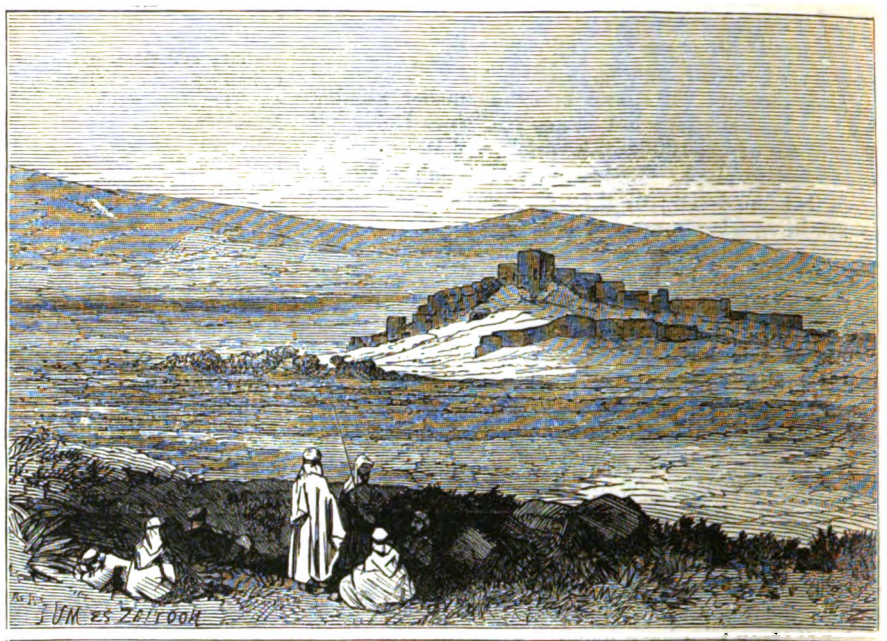
The weekly returns of metropolitan pauperism show that the total number of paupers last week was 98,151, of whom 34,507 were in workhouses and 63,644 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 5175, 17,323, and 33,049 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 688, of whom 464 were men, 179 women, and 45 children under sixteen.

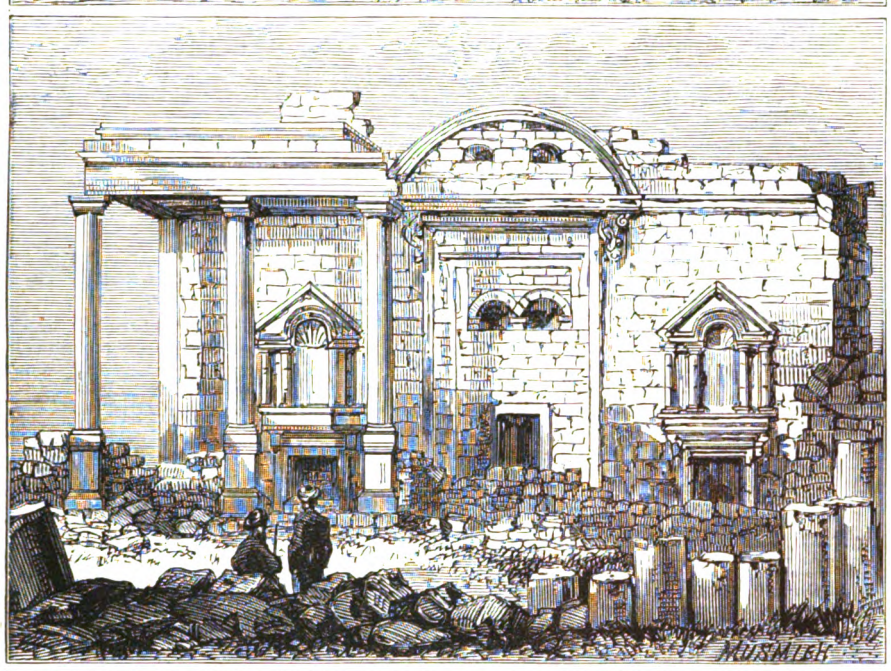
We learn from the *City Press* that the route of the procession on Lord Mayor's Day will be as follows:—Starting from Guildhall, it will pass along Gresham-street, Princes-street, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, and Aldgate. At this point the procession will probably pause for the address from the inhabitants of Aldgate to be presented. It will then proceed by way of Fenchurch-street, Gracechurch-street, King William-street, the Poultry, Cheapside, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, the Strand, Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street to Westminster Hall. The route on returning will be by the Thames Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, and King-street, to Guildhall.

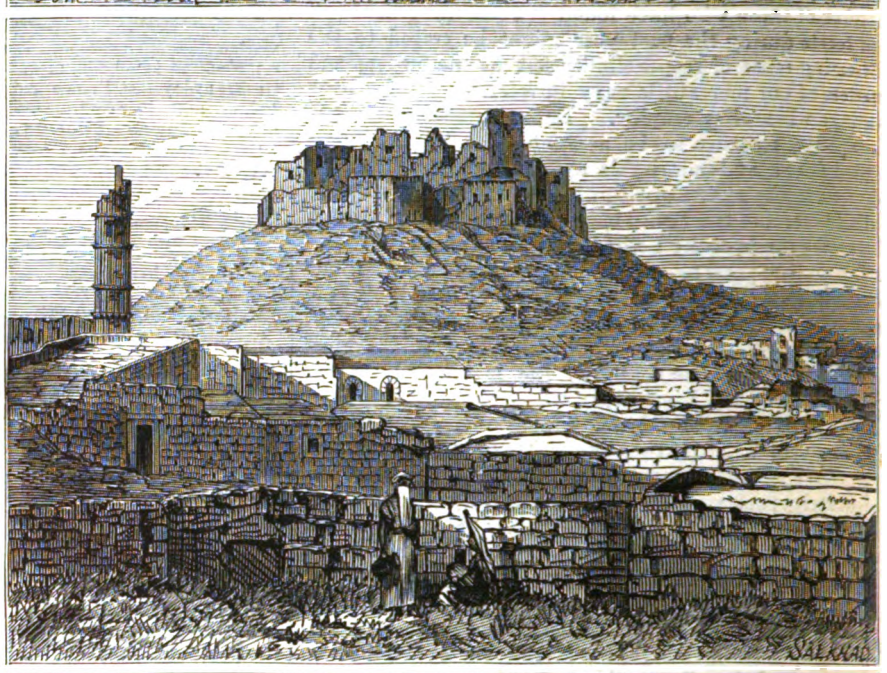
Last week 2176 births and 1404 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 178 and the deaths 96 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 76 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 55 from different forms of fever, 29 from diarrhœa, and not one from smallpox. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 462 deaths last week, against numbers increasing steadily from 296 to 403 in the five preceding weeks; 175 were referred to phthisis, 163 to bronchitis, and 88 to pneumonia. To different forms of violence 50 deaths were referred; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 16 from fractures and contusions, 6 from burns, 6 from drowning, and 6 from suffocation. Eight cases of suicide and one of manslaughter were registered.

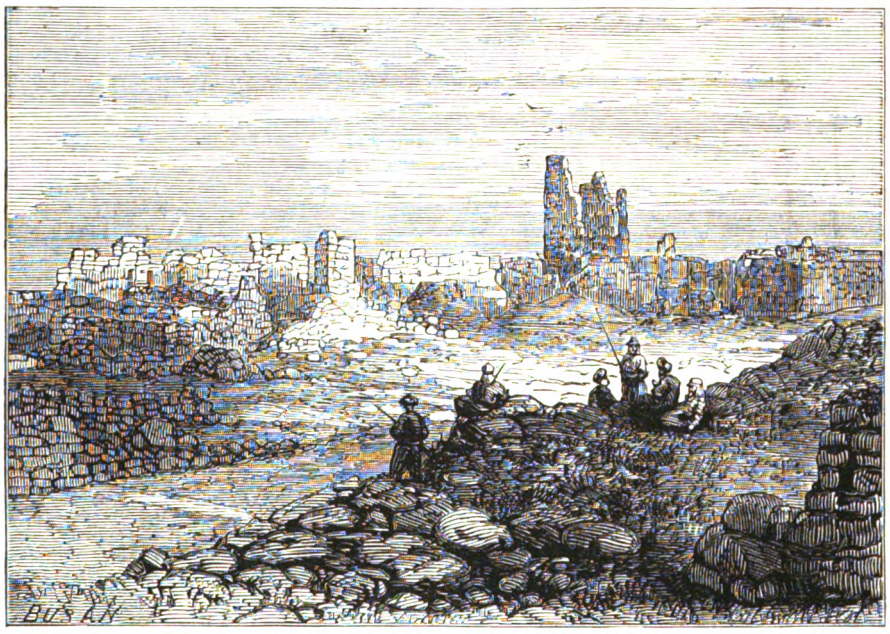
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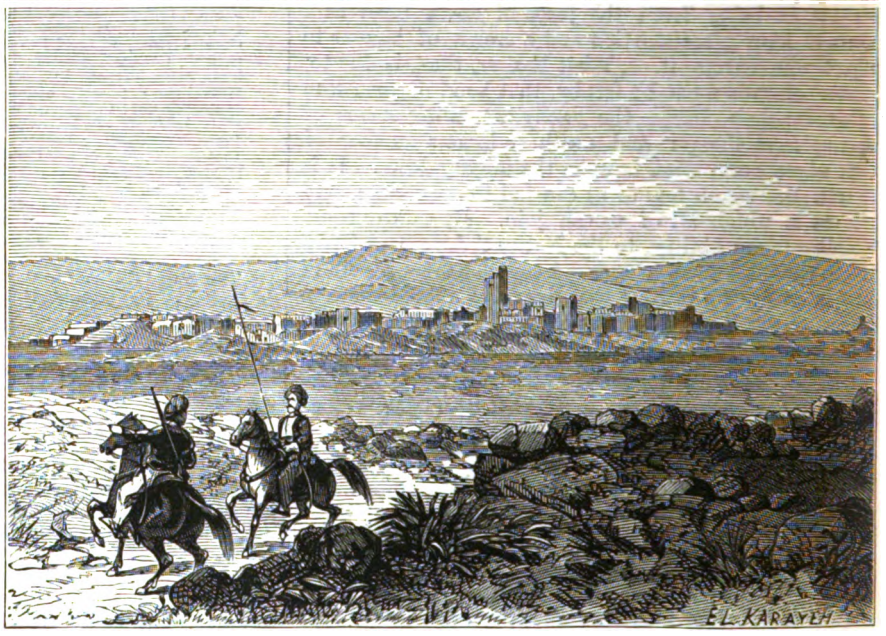


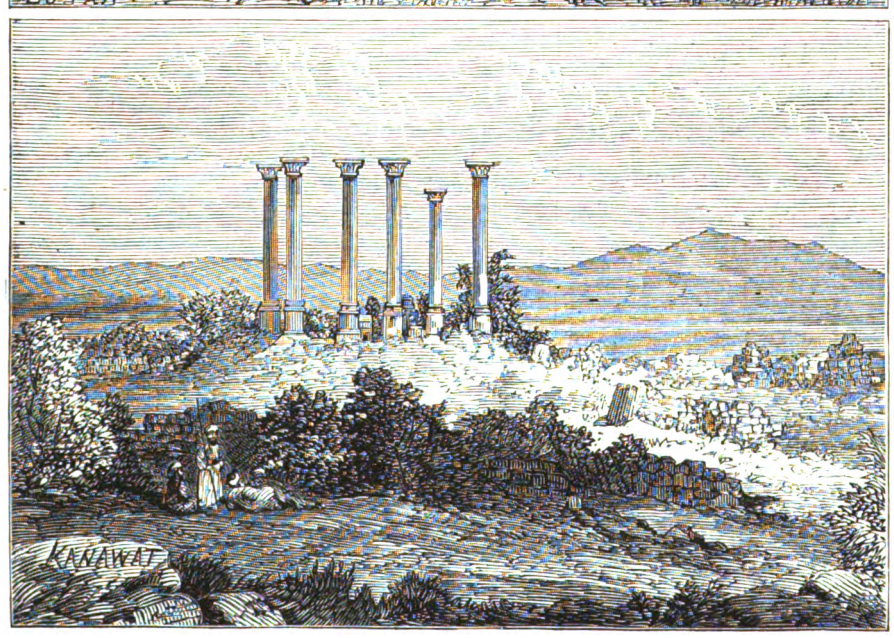








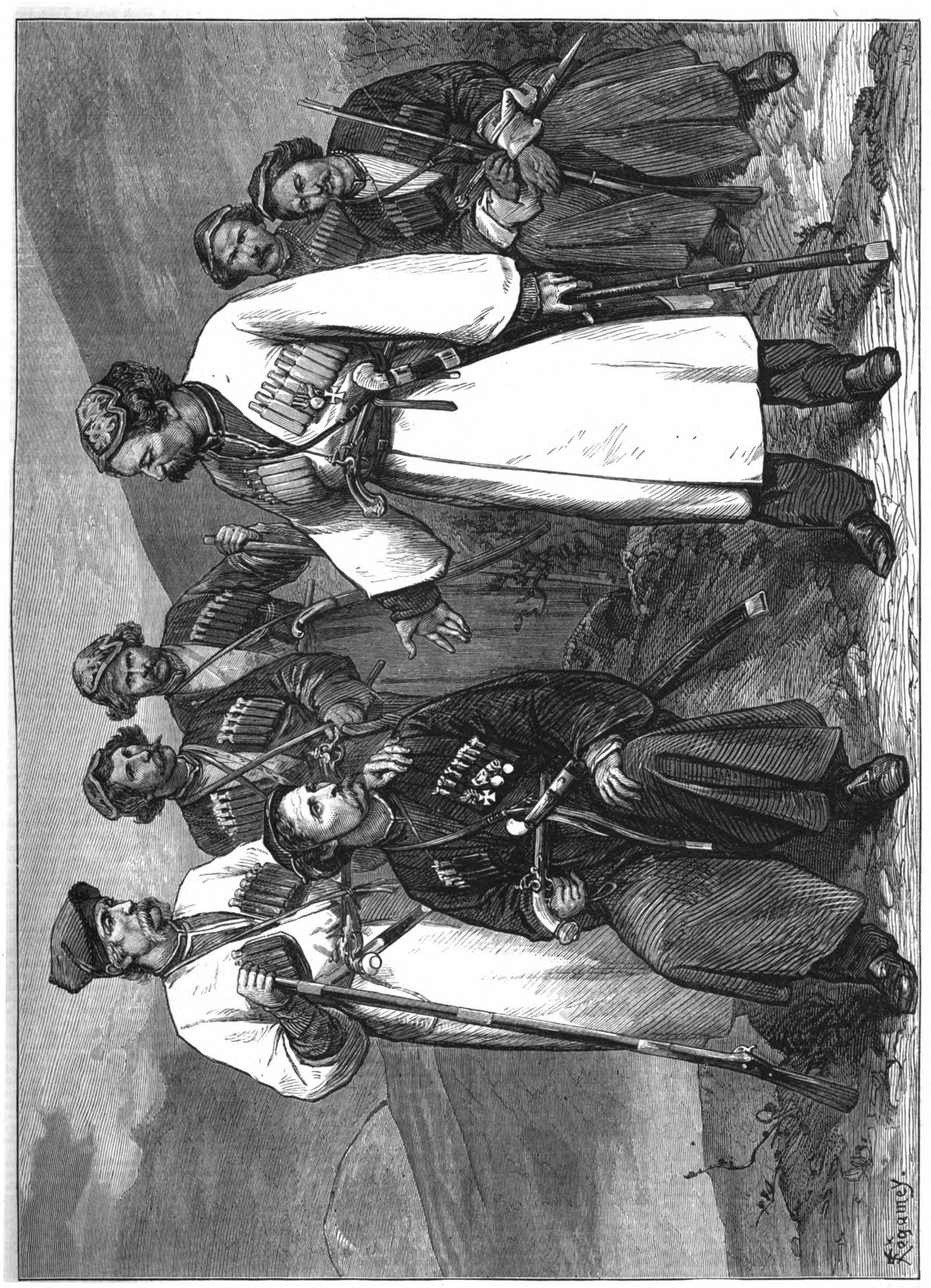






THE GIANT CITIES OF BASHAN.

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INHERITIANS OF THE CAUCASUS.

THE GIANT CITIES OF BASHAN.

Bashan now forms part of the large district on the south-east side of the neighbourhood of Damascus called the Hauran. The name of Bashan is not found in history after the captivity. To the north of this land lies the Ledja, the Argob of the Old Testament (Deut. iii. 4-13; I. Kings iv. 13), and the Trachonitis of the New (Luke iii. 1).

Not long ago the Rev. William Parry, D.C.L., accompanied by his wife and two English friends, travelled in perfect safety through this seldom-visited district—"this mysterious region," as the Count de Vogué calls it. They depended solely for protection from the Bedaween, so much dreaded by the Christians of Syria, on two Kurdish soldiers supplied by the Governor-General of Syria, and letters of introduction to the Druse Sheikhs from the Druse Caimakam and Sheiks of Mount Lebanon. No building was seen there which Dr. Parry considered to be older than the Christian era. Nowhere did he see anything which he could regard as the work of "the Giants of Bashan." With the exception of a strange inscription found at Choraba, a copy of which he laid before the secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, the numerous inscriptions seen by him on the ruined houses and public edifices of the Hauran were found to be for the most part Greek, of the era of Bostra, which began on March 22, A.D. 105, in the reign of Trajan, who newly set the district in order as the province of Arabia.

The land of Bashan, if it may still be called by a name unknown to its present inhabitants, is exceedingly fertile, and to a very great extent uncultivated. The houses are all of black basalt, with stone doors, stone windows, and stone roofs. The great drawback to the cultivation of the land is fear of the Bedaween. There are other drawbacks, such as scarcity of springs of water, and lack of good roads to the seaports and inland towns; but these were overcome once, and might be again.

The roving Bedaween—the Would Ali, the Beni Sakker, the Rowalla, the Sirkan, and others are the curse of the district. They periodically visit it, as locusts. Those who are settled in the district have been taught to respect, to some extent at least, the property of others.

The Druses dwell on the mountain of the Hauran, and in a belt of the plain on the western side of the mountain, and in the rocky Ledja. They are a people noted for their patriarchal customs, their peculiar religion, and their politeness and hospitality to strangers. Englishmen are the people whom they most like to see. The women wear horns on their heads, over which are thrown white veils, which cover the whole person except one eye. Nowhere in this region did Dr. Parry find a single agent of any missionary society labouring in any way for the enlightenment of the inhabitants. A little had been done in former years for a short time by Mr. Rogers, when Consul at Damascus, by Mrs. Mentor Mott, of Beyrout, and by Mr. Pritchett, of Bishop-Stortford, towards teaching the young: that is all that had been attempted, and the work had ceased. No wonder, therefore, that Dr. Parry and his wife wished to open schools for the Druses, who crave instruction. The Christians scattered about the district were found wearing the Bedouin dress, and in no respect superior to the Bedaween. They are content to remain in their present ignorance and wretchedness. Such is the state of the remnant of the once powerful Church of the province of Arabia, which in the time of Eusebius had thirty-three Bishops acting under the Metropolitan of Bozrah.

Sweideh lies on the western declivity of the mountain, and is considered the metropolis of the Druses in the Hauran. It was formerly a large and important city, as the wide extent of its ruins and the magnificence of some of them, together with its large reservoirs, abundantly prove. Under the Romans it appears to have flourished in the time of Antoninus, one of Syria's greatest benefactors.

It is reported here that the Druses of the Hauran came at first from the neighbourhood of Aleppo to Ezra, and thence to Sweideh, about one hundred years ago, and that, when they became powerful, they supplanted the Mohammedans and Christians who had before possessed Sweideh and the adjoining towns.

A little to the west of Sweideh is a ruined tomb, which the Count de Vogué believes to be the oldest building to be seen in the Hauran. It is a short square tower, with thick walls, each of which is ornamented with six pilasters. There is no door or opening into the interior, except through the roof, which has fallen in. A Greek inscription on the north side states that "Odainatus, son of Annelus, built this monument to his wife, Chamrate."

Mismieh lies on the north-west side of the Ledja. The temple, of which a sketch is given, is one of the most beautiful ruined temples in the Hauran: it is of hewn stone. The town, once the metropolis of Trachonitis, is now a hideous mass of uninhabited ruins.

The approach to the temple is on the east side, past a row of pillars, now mutilated, which inclosed a wide paved area leading to six steps, the length of the whole front of the temple. The portico at the top of the steps consisted of seven Grecian columns, only three of which remain. There are two low side doors with niches over them, and a large door between them. Inside the temple are four Grecian columns, forming a square, and supporting the roof; and at the further end, opposite the door, there is an apse, resembling a sculptured shell, on each side of which is a door leading into a small room.

On one of the pillars in front is a long Greek inscription which speaks of Mismieh as the chief city of Trachonitis and complains of the inhabitants for their want of hospitality to strangers, both military and civil. Other inscriptions on the temple contain the names of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Avidius Cassius, and Ignatius Fuscus (centurion of the third Gallic Legion).

Um Zeitun is one of the many ruined towns, some of which are uninhabited, on the eastern edge of the Ledja. A little to the east is the hill Shiehan, an extinct crater, one of the landmarks of the Hauran, on the top of which is a wely, and a little below the wely a solitary olive-tree. Um Zeitun signifies "the mother of olives;" but the town is not remarkable for its olive-trees now. At the foot of the hill is a quantity of black sand. From the top the whole of the Ledja, with its many ruined towns, and the wilderness beyond up to Mount Hermon, were distinctly seen. Between the town and the hill is the Lowa, a winter torrent coming down from the mountains, and, after running along the eastern side of the Ledja, finally losing itself in the marshy ground east of Damascus.

Under the Romans Um Zeitun was a place of importance. Some of its public edifices, as inscriptions state, were built in the time of Alexander Severus and Probus. In 1812 Burckhardt was badly treated here, because it was thought that he had discovered, in his previous journey not long before, a treasure in the neighbourhood, which he had come to carry away with him. The present Sheikh, Zobilan Aamr, a middle-aged, merry Druse, is an extremely kind and hospitable man.

Kunewât is one of the few towns in the Hauran which have very beautiful surroundings. It is situated high up on the mountain side, a few miles to the north-east of Sweideh, in the midst of trees, and commands an extensive view on the western side. Below the town, on the south-west side, is a massive platform supporting six beautiful columns and the bases of two others, about 6 ft. in circumference and upwards of 25 ft. high. On the east side of the platform there is a flight of steps, and underneath it there are rooms choked with rubbish. There are some square towers, like English church steeples, a little higher up: these are sepulchres. They are extremely well built of hewn stone. Some of the stones are cut so as to dovetail and fit very firmly together. The greatest ruin is that of a palace in the highest part of the town. It is indeed a magnificent ruin. Some of the finest ruined abbeys in England bear a poor resemblance to it. The doorways, ornamented with the fruitful vine-branch, beautifully sculptured, are charming. Among the ruins is a mutilated colossal figure of a man with long curls, grasping what looks like a Bishop's pastoral staff.

The inscriptions do not refer to any period earlier than the time of Agrippa. The majority speak of the period from Trajan to Justinian—the period of Roman dominion in Syria.

On the other side of the wide valley, near a great spur of the mountain, is a conspicuous hill with a ruin on the top.

From Busan to Salchat Dr. Parry was guided along the eastern side of the mountain by a horseman carrying a spear about 15 ft. long. Salchat lies on the south side of a detached circular hill, a few hundred feet high, probably an old crater, at the southern extremity of the mountain range. The houses were found to be particularly ruinous, and the large reservoirs to be full of dirty water. On the summit of the hill, beyond a very deep ditch, which entirely separates the summit from the lower part, a ruined castle of very imposing appearance stands. The outside is, for the most part, built of bevelled stones, but is thought to be no older than the Mohammedan Conquest. The inside is full of ruins, many of which are much older. Over a gateway in the interior there is a spread eagle, and on an adjoining slab a vine-branch, beautifully sculptured. From the top there is an extensive view eastward and westward. On the east side, as far as the eye can reach, is seen, as straight as an arrow, the old Roman road to the Euphrates. The castle, seen from a distance, bears a resemblance to Beeston Castle, in Cheshire.

Salchat was the frontier town of the Giant Og's kingdom, and is spoken of in the Scriptures as the eastern limit of the land of Bashan. It is mentioned in Deut. iii. 11, Joshua xii. 5, xiii. 11; I. Chron. v. 11.

It appears to have flourished under the Romans in the latter part of the fourth century A.D.

Bozrah is situated in the midst of the great plain of Bashan, and is the last inhabited city in the south-east of the Hauran. Seen from a distance it has a grand appearance: there appears a long line of buildings resembling a church and tower, a square tower, a great castle, a range of houses, towers, and large buildings, and, a little northwards of the city, a river. But on entering it nothing is seen but melancholy sights.

At the top of the ruined castle there is a theatre open to the sky, like all Roman theatres. The ruined cathedral was built by Julianus, Archbishop of Bozrah, in A.D. 513, in honour of the martyrs Serjius, Bacchus, and Leontius. The most beautiful ruin is that of a temple of which only four pillars and a portion of the wall are standing; the pillars are singularly beautiful. The approach to it from the north is along an ancient street, narrowed in later times, and now choked with rubbish several feet deep.

Bozrah was under the Romans a great military station, and the capital of the province of Arabia. It is still occupied by a detachment of Turkish cavalry. The only modern thing of which it can boast is telegraphic communication with Damascus. The Greek name is Βοστρηνος. Eusebius and Jerome speak of it as Bezer, one of the cities of refuge in Jewish times; but how they got over the topographical difficulty it is rather hard to imagine.

Al Zuriah is in the plain, at the junction of the mountain with the plain on the south-west corner. It is about midway between Salchat and Bozrah, a little to the north of the old Roman road. It has a very melancholy appearance, both when seen at a distance and near at hand. From a distance there appears an irregular line of black houses, a yellow wely, and two towers—that is all. There is not a single tree to enliven the dreary aspect of the country around it. The chief object of interest here is a portico of three rows of columns, six in each row, supporting a flat roof. Seven tiers of steps, reaching from end to end of the portico, lead from the first row of pillars to the third. It stands on the western side of a large reservoir, well built with bevelled stones, but containing dirty water now. The town is disfigured with dung-heaps, and many of the old houses are smeared with cow-dung. The most singular sight there is an ordinary modern house, of the old pattern, occupied by Sheikh Ibrahim Il Atrash, son of the celebrated Druse Sheikh Ismael Il Atrash, the Joshua of the Druses, and the terror of the Bedaween. Clad in a coat of mail and sword in hand, he was always ready, during his lifetime, to attack a tribe of Bedaween single-handed.

The inscriptions are of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries A.D.

This town is believed by the Rev. Dr. Porter to be the Kerioth mentioned in Jer. xlviii. 24—41.

Dr. Parry and his party were guided to Busan by a wild-looking Bedouin provided by the Sheikh of Nimre. His name was Kuthir i Nahaim. His only article of dress consisted of a long coat of sheepskins, with the wool inside. He had heard of England, and expressed a strong desire to see it.

A little beyond Nimre is the top of the mountain range which commands a very extensive view of the Great Desert, embracing on the north side the whole region of the Safa, which is said to be like the Ledja.

Busan lies on the eastern declivity of the mountain of the Hauran, overlooking the Great Desert, called by the Arabs "Shrol"—that is, Hell. It is a compact mass of reddish-looking ruined houses, on the north side of which stands a conspicuous white wely. The white wely is declared to be the burial-place of Job, who is believed to have lived and died here. The redness was found to be caused by lichen. The largest ruin is that of a palace or castle. In this town were found very massive stone doors, some of them panelled. The largest measured—half of a double door—was found to be 8 in. thick, 70 in. long, and 23 in. wide. While inscriptions were being copied, several people peered out of their houses and said to one another, "They are looking out for their property and trying to identify it; they will come again." Many of the inhabitants came hither at the time of the massacre in 1860.

From the inscriptions it appears that several of the present edifices were built in the early part of the fourth century A.D.

Busan is supposed to be the Buz of Jer. xxv. 23. It is a frontier city, and may be said to be in the end of the land. Not far from it are Tema and Duma. Eusebius speaks of it as Βωζαν, γη Κηδαρ; and in Isaiah xxii. 11—17 the inhabitants are mentioned as neighbours of the children of Kedar. Was this really Job's dwelling-place?

IMERITIANS OF THE CAUCASUS.

That province of the Asiatic Russian Empire which is named Imeritia is situated between Georgia and Mingrelia, south of the Caucasus range of mountains, between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. It comprises the valley of the ancient Phasis river, now called the Rhion, and its territory is nearly identical with that of the old classical kingdom of Colchis, the birthplace of Princess Medea and the scene of Jason's exploits for the Golden Fleece. Imeritia is now traversed by the railway from Poti, on the Black Sea, to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. Its chief towns are Kutais, Bagdat, Vartzik, and Vakhani. The country is mountainous and wooded. The soil is fertile, producing corn, fruits, tobacco, hemp, madder, and other useful things; but the climate is damp and unhealthy. The population is estimated at 200,000, mostly of Georgian race, and of the Greek Church. Those dwelling in the mountain districts retain their peculiar costume, which is shown in our Illustration.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 30.

The prospects of the Monarchical restoration in France, over which the deputies of the Right were so jubilant just a week ago, are growing less and less bright every day. Each round of the clock adds one or more fresh votes to the Republican cause, and the supporters of M. Thiers are hopefully awaiting the issue of the great struggle, which will commence on Tuesday next. To add to the discomfiture of the Fusionists, the *Liberté*, which for some time past had been "trimming" in favour of the Monarchy, has openly declared for the Republican cause, and questions, as one behind the scenes, the authority of M. de Chesnelong to speak in the Count de Chambord's behalf, asserting that the former has falsified the language of the pretender, who has no intention, it says, of abandoning the white flag or granting the constitutional guarantees which M. Chesnelong so freely promised, on his return from Salzburg. The Monarchical journals, as if aware that they are playing their last card, support M. Chesnelong, and defy the *Liberté* to prove that the Count de Chambord has retracted his concessions concerning the flag and the constitutional guarantees. The *Liberté* maintains its assertions, however, and M. de Falloux has left for Frohsdorf, with the view of obtaining, if he can, a letter from the Count de Chambord ratifying all that M. Chesnelong has promised on his behalf.

Although it has been announced that the Count's horses have left for Paris, and that the gala carriages which are to figure at his triumphal entry into the capital of his ancestors are in readiness, there seems now but a scant chance that the Monarchists will obtain a majority in the Assembly. The latest statistics give the Republicans a majority of thirty-one votes, so that, even if the whole of the four-and-twenty doubtful members should all vote with the Royalists, the latter will still be defeated by seven votes.

The Bonapartist deputies have held a meeting and published a manifesto, in which they declare that they scrupulously adhere to their political faith and their flag, the former of which signifies order, the sovereignty of the people, and democracy; and they conclude their manifesto by declaring that they will vote against the Monarchical restoration. Sixty-five provincial Bonapartist newspapers have issued a similar manifesto, calling upon the National Assembly to proclaim the Republic.

Several meetings of the Left Centre, the Republican Left, and the Extreme Left have been held of late, at which the deputies arriving from the provinces have been unanimous in declaring that great agitation prevails among the people respecting the proposed restoration of the Bourbons, to which, they maintain, all classes are opposed. Delegates have arrived in Paris from the departments of the Dordogne, Côte d'Or, Vaucluse, and Loir-et-Cher to protest against the Monarchy, and, Marshal M'Mahon having refused to receive them, they have waited on M. Thiers and M. Léon Say to acquaint them with the opinions of their electors.

Although the Government has not openly declared itself in favour either of the Monarchy or the Republic, it obviously favours the partisans of the former, and suppresses all the provincial journals which defend the rights of the people or attack the Count de Chambord. It has, moreover, prohibited through the Préfets the circulation of anti-Monarchical addresses for signature; still, the measure has had but little effect, while the Republican journals teem with protestations against the Monarchical restoration. M. E. Feray, deputy for Seine-et-Oise, who wrote a short time ago an eloquent letter in favour of the Republic, has received a congratulatory address from some eight or nine hundred Parisian and provincial manufacturers, men worth their forty or fifty thousand pounds apiece, who all join in protesting against the intrigues of the Royalists.

Paris was aroused at midnight on Tuesday by the announcement that the Opera House in the Rue Lepelletier was on fire, and that even the Boulevard des Italiens was threatened by the flames. The theatre itself has been entirely destroyed; some parts of the Passage de l'Opéra have been badly burnt, and the house next door in the Rue Lepelletier has been rendered uninhabitable. All the valuable operatic costumes have been destroyed, besides an immense quantity of scenery. Right in front of the theatre is M. Durand Ruel's picture-gallery, where many of the chefs-d'œuvre of modern French art are on view. The alarm which the catastrophe occasioned in this establishment can be easily imagined; the more precious works of Doré, Meissonier, Courbet, Gérôme Giraud, and Bellecour were immediately conveyed to places of safety, the remaining pictures being hastily packed up, so that if the fire had crossed the street they could easily have been removed.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine continues, at Trianon, and, in spite of the preoccupations of the moment, a large number of political personages daily attend the sittings of the Court. Almost all the evidence bears against the Marshal, whose few witnesses fail to prove anything important on his behalf. General Frossard has established to the satisfaction of the Court that Bazaine virtually abandoned him at the battle of Forbach, the first serious defeat of the French during the war of 1870, which ultimately proved so disastrous. Four of the recent sittings have been taken up in hearing witnesses on General Frossard's behalf, and the testimony they have given agrees with that of the General himself. The most important event this week in connection with the trial is the flight of M. Regnier, who was called to the bar by the Duc d'Aumale on Monday, but did not make his appearance. It is stated that, having heard that the Court intended to arrest him for an insulting letter addressed to the President, this ambiguous personage has taken refuge in England. Tuesday's sitting opened with the third division of evidence—viz., communications with the Emperor and Marshal M'Mahon; and the director of the Metz telegraphic lines proved that telegraphic communications with the capital were maintained by way of Verdun until the night of Aug. 18. Two

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forest guards, named Braidy and Fissabre, related their journey from Verdun to Metz, and vice versâ, with despatches for and from the Marshal. They were arrested several times by the Prussians, but succeeded in delivering their missives, which had been sewed up in the lining of their boots. Another forest guard, named Guillemin, stated that he conveyed a despatch to Marshal Bazaine, the substance of which was that provisions for the Army of the Rhine were collected at Verdun; and Intendants Préval and Wolffe deposed that they had gathered vast quantities of provisions together at Montmédy with the view of sending them, by way of Thionville, into Metz. Several officers and forest guards gave evidence to the effect that they conveyed despatches from MacMahon to Bazaine apprising the latter of the march upon Châlons and Sedan, and the Marshal's assertions that he had never received the despatches in question were greatly damaged by the straightforward testimony of these witnesses.

SPAIN.

People at Madrid are again officially assured that the Carthagena insurrection is on its last legs. A Government squadron of seven vessels, including the ironclads Vitoria and Zaragosa, arrived off Carthagena on Thursday week, and formed in line of battle, but the insurgent vessels did not come out of port. The fortresses fired, but their shot fell short. Official notification of the blockade of Carthagena has been given to the commanders of foreign vessels, and a naval engagement with the insurgents is expected.

Telegrams indicate a number of isolated movements among the Carlists and the Republicans, with varying success.

ITALY.

By a new law just promulgated, the army on a peace footing is to number 214,000 men.

A resolution condemning the lottery system, and urging the Government to take steps for its suppression, has been adopted by the Scientific Congress.

The Committee appointed to carry out the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property at Rome have invited Count Wimpffen to take possession of the library of the Convent of Gesù, which was bequeathed to the Jesuits by a Saxon Princess, but was to become the property of the Emperor of Austria in the event of the Society of Jesus being dissolved.

GERMANY.

The protracted illness of King John of Saxony ended fatally on Wednesday. His Majesty was in his seventy-second year, and had been on the throne since 1854. He was a literary student and an archæologist as well as a monarch, and he has translated Dante into German. The Crown Prince, on assuming the reins of government as King Albert, assured his people that he will constantly devote his most paternal endeavours towards a right and just exercise of power and the promotion of the well-being and the best interests of the country. A portrait of the Crown Prince appeared in this Journal Sept. 17, 1870.

Prince Bismarck has been reappointed the Prussian Premier. The Finance Minister, Herr Camphausen, is appointed Vice-President, and is intrusted with the dispatch of current business, Prince Bismarck being prevented by the duties of the German Chancellorship from attending regularly to those of the Prussian Premiership.

On Tuesday the preliminary elections—namely, the voting for the electors who are to choose the Deputies to the Diet on Nov. 4—were held throughout Prussia. They have mostly turned out in favour of the Government and the National party.

The Correctional Chamber of Cologne on Monday gave judgment *in contumaciam* against Archbishop Melchers, who was sentenced to a fine of 200 thalers, or two months' imprisonment, for each of six cases in which he has been found to have appointed priests without the approval of the Crown, contrary to the law of May last. In a pastoral letter published by the Primate of Breslau, Roman Catholic electors are advised to vote for men who will be faithful not only to their Sovereign but also to the Pope. According to the *Posen Gazette*, Monsignor Ledochowski's carriage and horses have been distrained upon for the first 200-thaler fine inflicted upon him for offences against the new ecclesiastical laws.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Before leaving Vienna the Emperor of Germany visited the British department of the Exhibition, and carefully inspected the glass manufactures, jewels, and other valuable articles displayed there. The metal-work and the Armstrong guns are said to have specially engaged his attention. His Majesty made large purchases in the British department and in the French. He also inspected the American, Swiss, Italian, and Belgian departments. During the afternoon he ascended to the top of the rotunda at the Exhibition, and expressed the highest admiration of the splendid view. Many thousand persons were below continually cheering. The German Emperor left on Thursday week. The station was illuminated. Both Emperors embraced and kissed each other three times. The Emperor William was in tears. When the Austrian Emperor noticed Prince Bismarck he quickly approached, and shook him by the hand several times very warmly.

In the presence of the Emperor and the whole Imperial Court, the new Vienna Waterworks were inaugurated yesterday week. The water comes from the Alps, a distance of fifty-four English miles, by means of tunnels and aqueducts. The waterworks are the largest in the world. The inauguration took place at the giant fountain in the middle of Vienna, which throws up water 180 ft. high. The cost of the works has been 20,000,000 fl., and they have been finished in three years and a half. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated. Count Hoyos Sprinzenstein, the donor of the chief source of the water supply, has been raised to the dignity of Privy Councillor and has been decorated with the order of the Iron Crown of the second class.

A telegram from Vienna announces that a reported heavy failure had intensified the financial panic there, and caused a further fall of all classes of securities.

RUSSIA.

The Yomuds are reported to have rebelled after the departure of the Russian troops from Khiva. They massacred the emancipated Persians, and took arms against the Khan, who sent after the Russian General for help.

The *Moscow Gazette* says that the first stone has been laid of a fortress on the right bank of the Oxus, and that the building is rapidly progressing towards completion. The fortress will be styled Petro Alexandrovsk, and will harbour a garrison of 600 Cossacks, and will be armed with twelve guns.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin opened the Dominion Parliament on Thursday week. The Speech from the Throne says the report of the Commissioners on the Pacific Railway question has received careful consideration. It is for Parliament to determine whether any assistance shall be given them. The Pacific Railway charter has been surrendered, and fresh legislation is necessary. The revenue is equal to all claims. The speech further advises an increase of the number of Cabinet Ministers, and alludes to other topics of domestic interest. The evidence taken by the Commissioners who inquired into the Pacific Railway scandal was presented, without any expression of opinion. The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was begun on Monday. Mr. M'Kenzie has moved an amendment declaring the conduct of the Ministers in connection with the Pacific Railway contract to be worthy of the severest censure.

AMERICA.

A first step towards specie payments has been taken at Washington: Mr. Richardson has ordered that Treasury payments of small sums shall be made in silver, and 1,458,000 dols. has been paid as November interest. The President is said to be "sanguine that the effort to place the currency upon a silver basis will result successfully." The St. Louis banks have resumed paying in currency. The Clearing-House Association has resolved that, on and after Nov. 1, the banks shall discontinue the issue of loan certificates, and thus cease to equalise the legal tenders.

The Agricultural Department reports that the Indian corn crop is estimated at one quarter below the average of last year.

Slackness of trade is so severely felt in the eastern States that several large iron and cotton factories have been closed.

Stokes, who shot Colonel Fisk, of the Erie Railway Company, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

INDIA.

Unfavourable intelligence again comes from India regarding the prospects of the rice crop, no rain having yet fallen. The Government is again taking precautionary steps against the threatened scarcity of food. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the Viceroy left Simla for Calcutta on Wednesday. On account of the threatened famine the Financial Secretary left on Tuesday, and will consult with Sir G. Campbell. The relief works projected are the Soane Canal Extension and Darjeeling Railway. Official reports from the threatened districts are much worse.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 2, and on the 4th he held a conference with the Fantee Kings and chiefs, who assembled in grand state and were introduced to him individually. He then addressed them on the subject of the expedition, declaring that, with God's help, he would inflict a blow on Ashantee which for all time would free them from any dread of invasion. He promised as a personal present to each chief who brought in 1000 men £10, and to others in proportion; subsistence of rice for all the actual fighting men, ammunition, and 3d. a day as pay. A present of a case of gin and £2 a-piece was made at the end of the speech to the Kings. He told them that, whilst thus ready to act liberally by them, he must exact from them that they would entirely obey the orders of an officer whom he proposed to attach to each chief; and that, whilst he left the management of each tribe to its chief, he must expect them to maintain their own authority and his together, and could allow of no excuses. They must also arrange to provide transport of the food and ammunition from Cape Coast for their own men without diminishing the fighting force in the field.

At Accra Captain Glover had already raised a thousand men, half of them Houssas. The Ashantees were moving towards Dix Cove, and had generally got the worst of the recent fighting.

It is asserted in private letters received from the Gold Coast by the Volta that European traders were carrying on a brisk business in ammunition and weapons of war with the native tribes bordering on the Ashantee territory, and that active measures were being taken to put an end to the contraband traffic.

Roads, says the *Telegraph's* correspondent, are the great necessity—the first condition of success; a clear path to Coomassie, to the true stronghold of Koffee Kalkalli, must be found or made. Twenty miles of road to the capital have been already made under the auspices of the armed police. This piece is merely an enlargement of the bush-path which used to exist, trampled by the feet of Fantees and animals. Our black fellows have widened the single-file way into a good, broad lane in seven days by the labour of 300 hands, and the new road is a good specimen of what we require. But at this rate it would take, under the most favourable circumstances, about ten weeks to make Coomassie attainable, supposing our dingy foe will be good enough to allow our work to proceed under his nose, or perhaps to lend us a helping hand in carrying it forward. But these twenty miles have been cut chiefly as an experiment, to prove the feasibility of getting through the bush; and as such the thing is entirely successful.

The Rattlesnake, with Commodore Commerell on board, reached Simon's Bay on Sept. 20. He was recovering slowly, though the bullet had not been extracted.

The Sultan has conferred the grand cordon of the Order of the Osmanlie upon the Duke de Broglie, and the same decoration, set in brilliants, upon Marshal M'Mahon.

The Swiss Government has requested Germany and Italy to appoint agents to officially inspect the works of the St. Gothard tunnel, executed this year.

The Duke of Augustenburg, formerly a pretender to the sovereignty of the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, is selling all his properties in the north of Germany, previous to his taking service in the Austrian army.

According to the report of the geological survey of Newfoundland, a vein of hone-stone, rivalling in texture and quality the famous oil-stone of Turkey, has been discovered on that island. It occurs in great quantity.

A commission on the Belgian monetary system, appointed lately in Brussels, comprises the Director of the Mint, and representatives of the Bank of Belgium, the National Bank, and the Société Générale.

The American papers state that Miss Bunker, a daughter of Eng, one of the Siamese twins, has been married to Mr. Haynes, a deaf mute. The bride is also deaf and dumb, and the ceremony was interpreted by means of the manual alphabet.

At the Cape diamond-fields trade is reported to be good, and valuable finds are still being made. Beyond the Mutala the natives are on the war-path again, and exchanging raids into each other's territory.

The German war treasury, which must always be composed of forty million thalers in coin, will be deposited in the Julius tower of the citadel of Spandau. Nothing can be added to or taken from it without the consent of the Imperial Chancellor.

The Sultan has appointed Mr. George Weber, of the firm of George Weber and Co., Dantsic, to be Turkish Consul-General tt that Baltic seaport city.

At the commencement of the winter session of the Manchester Scientific and Mechanical Society, on Tuesday evening, a paper on the application of science to the industrial arts was contributed by Sir William Fairbairn.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last two days of the Houghton meeting were decidedly pleasanter than the earlier part of the week; still, daily visitors to the heath are very fortunate if they have not carried away unpleasant reminiscences of Newmarket in the shape of colds and rheumatism. Backers began very badly on the Thursday, as Mr. Winkle quite failed to give 6 lb. to Poudrière in the Troy Stakes. When they last met he gave her 13 lb. and a beating; but he has not sufficient power to move through heavy ground, and, moreover, must be getting dreadfully stale, as he has run no less than fifteen times this season. Apology beat four moderate fillies for the Homebred Sweepstakes; she ran far better than at Doncaster, and perhaps, as in the case of her own sister Agility, age will do great things for her. Thorn's fine speed and his numerous good performances this season seem to give him a fair chance against Flageolet over the R. M.; but M. Lefevre's colt is wonderfully well just now, and took the northerner along at such a pace that he was dead beaten at half a mile, and, naturally enough, Flageolet's poor display in the Two Thousand was once more a subject of conversation, some of the remarks made being by no means charitable. His old opponent Kaiser (8 st. 7 lb.) did not display the same liking for the heavy ground in the Limited Handicap, which was next on the card—in fact, it completely stopped him; and Hannah (8 st. 5 lb.) disposed of Drummond (8 st. 12 lb.) very cleverly indeed.

The Jockey Club Cup—the new weight-for-age race over the Cesarewitch course—to which £300 was added, was the chief event of the Friday, and had secured a splendid entry. As, however, is so frequently the case, many of the horses engaged only put in an appearance on paper. Bertram has never been in form since the spring, Boiard was sent back to France after his easy defeat by Kaiser in the Second October meeting, Queen's Messenger has not appeared in public since he broke down in his St. Leger preparation last year, Dutch Skater and Favonius have left "the post" for "the paddock," Cremorne is hors-de-combat, for the present at any rate, and Wenlock has never been seen since his sensational Doncaster victory last season. The race was thus left to half a dozen, and was almost at the mercy of Flageolet, the only one appearing to have the least chance of beating him being Barbillon, who has run very well in France of late. However, his voyage and change of quarters seem to have disagreed with him, and he finished the absolute last, M. Lefevre's horse winning with consummate ease from Lilian and Hannah. Corisande, as is invariably the case when they run together, was a much better favourite than her stable companion; yet Hannah, as she has always done, finished a long way in front of her. Still, we suppose we shall once more be told, on the eve of some important long-distance handicap, that Corisande has been tried at least 14 lb. better than Hannah. The field for the Bretby Nursery was of very poor quality, Newry (9 st.) being the only high-class animal that ran; but everyone was glad to see Harmony (6 st. 7 lb.) carry Prince Batthyany's unlucky colours to the front, though, had Conseil (8 st. 4 lb.) run more generously, he would probably have secured the verdict. Walnut (8 st. 2 lb.) again had to put up with second place, as he could not be expected to concede 28 lb. to the Infanta colt in the Rowley Handicap; but he struggled so gamely under his heavy weight that his Cambridgeshire backers might well bewail their hard luck at being beaten by the shortest of heads. Saturday's card was a very poor one, and we need only note the excellent performance of Oxford Mixture, under a heavy weight, in a T.Y.C. handicap. As usual at Newmarket, M. Lefevre and Fordham had a very successful week.

A further draught of Mr. Merry's horses, including Highland Laddie and Pantomime, was sold at Albert-gate on Monday: the prices realised were small. Newry and Napoleon III. are for sale by private contract, for 2500 gs. and 1250 gs. respectively. Considering that the former has won the Middle Park Plate, and the latter the Champagne Stakes, these prices seem very low; but this is accounted for by the fact that neither of them has any important engagement.

Coursing men are once more fully engaged with their favourite pastime, and, from all we hear, they only need favourable weather to have a most prosperous season. The great Lurgan Meeting took place last week. It is by far the most important held in Ireland, and at one time promised to rival our great Waterloo gathering; but, owing to ill health, Lord Lurgan has been compelled to relinquish coursing, and, though he still takes great interest in the sport, it has been decided in future to limit the number of entries for the various stakes. The Brownlow Cup, for which many well-known greyhounds competed, was won by Cockie Leekie.

Preparations for the various college sports are being made at both Universities. Mr. Smith-Dorrien has been elected president of the Oxford Athletic Club, and Mr. Templar will fill a similar position at Cambridge.

There seems every chance that the long-talked-of sculling-match for the championship of England between J. H Sadler and Robert Bagnall will take place next spring on the Tyne.

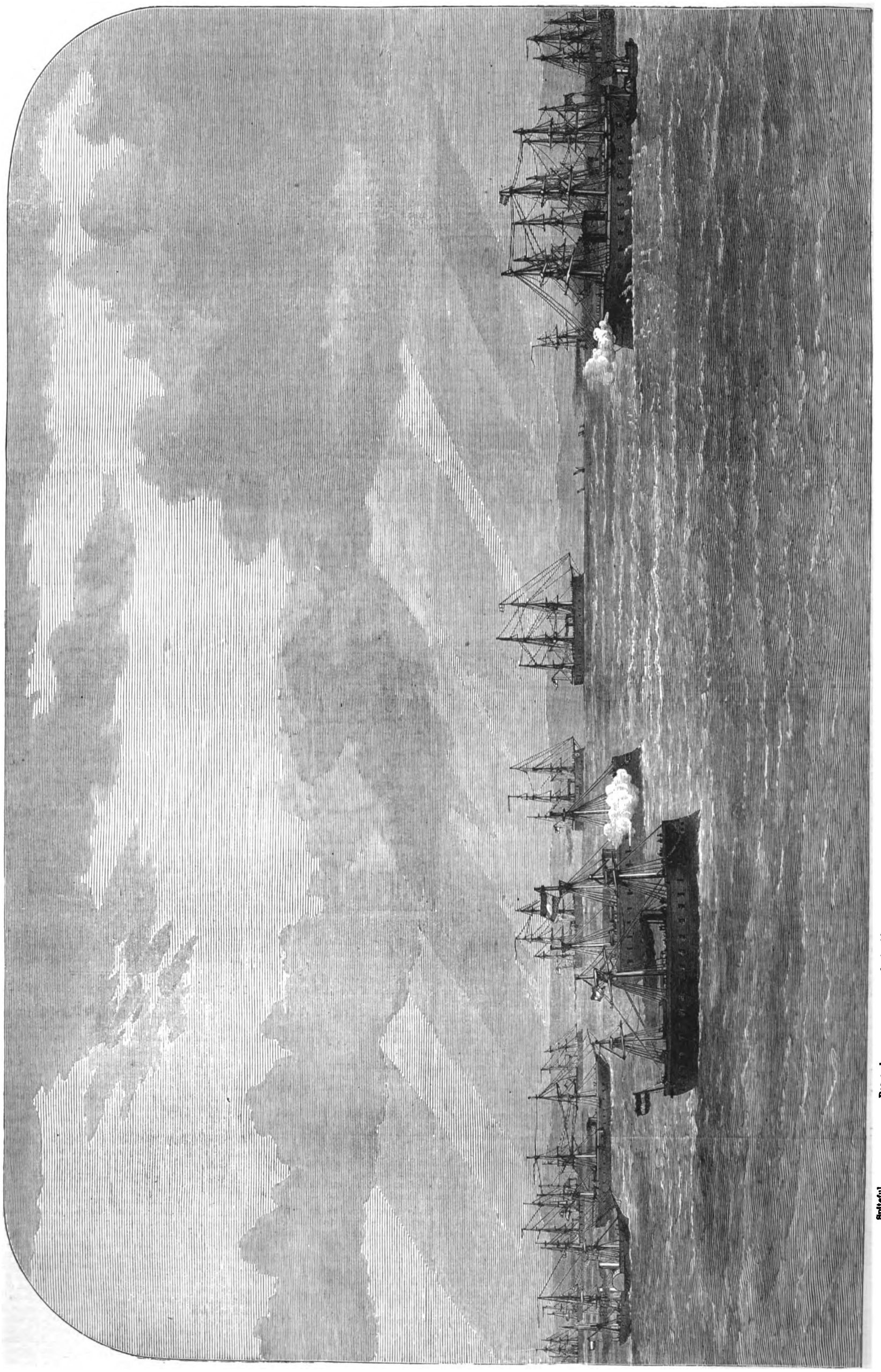
Mr. Yeaman, M.P., has been presented with £1000, to defray his election expenses at Dundee.

The Diocesan Synod of Down, Connor, and Dromore of the Protestant Episcopal Church began its annual deliberations in Belfast on Tuesday, the Bishop presiding.

Mr. Streeter, of Conduit-street, has patented an ingenious contrivance for superseding the check-string and speaking-tube in a brougham or other carriage having a splash-board. It consists of two dials, one on the splashboard facing the driver, the other within the carriage, and easy of access to the occupant. The dials bear the words "Go On," "Stop, Rt.," "Turn, Rt.," "Fast," "Slow," "Turn, Lt.," "Stop, Lt.," and "Home;" and to these any other words, such as "Club," may be added, to meet individual requirements. The outside dial is furnished with an index, and with a bell ringing a single sharp, clear, stroke.

At the weekly meeting, on Wednesday, of the London School Board it was reported that ninety-nine sites had been purchased, on which schools would be erected for 86,870 children. A discussion on industrial schools elicited from Mr. Macgregor a proposal to open an experimental school for one hundred boys. This was carried by a majority of 20 to 6. The London School Board has issued a report giving a full account of its work during the past three years. The report proves that practical results have by no means been neglected.——The Liverpool School Board has unanimously adopted a report from a special committee recommending the inclusion of elementary scientific instruction among the "extra subjects" in all the board schools, and the establishment of science classes of a more advanced character, wherever possible, in connection with the board's evening schools; it has decided to introduce the Froebel Kindergarten system into all the board's infant schools.——The Sheffield School Board has received an unusual compliment from the Town Council, which, in granting a precept for £5000, expressed satisfaction with the work it had accomplished.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: THE BATTLE OF ESCOMBRERA.

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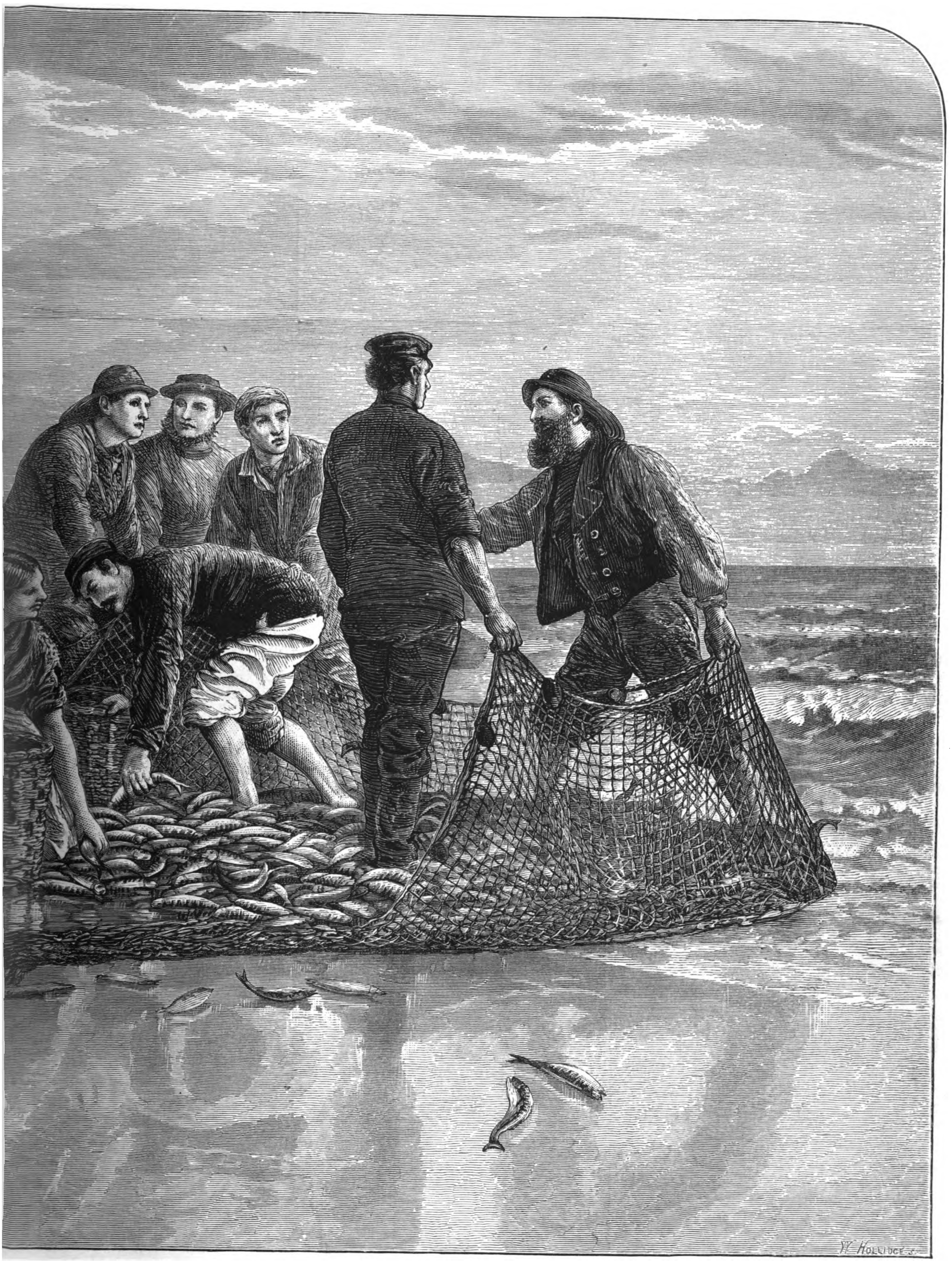
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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: A CARLIST VOLUNTEER.

FROM A DRAWING BY B. GALOFRE.

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THE NAVAL BATTLE OFF CARTHAGENA.

We give an Illustration of the naval battle on the 11th ult., in Escombrera Bay, outside the harbour of Carthagena, fought by the ironclad squadron in the possession of the Intransigentes, or Red Republican faction, who have revolted in that city of Murcia, against the squadron belonging to the Spanish Republican Government of Madrid. The sketch is by Dr. Fleetwood Buckle, M.D., surgeon, R.N., of H.M.S. Invincible, who has furnished also the following clear and spirited description, with several diagrams, which we have not space to insert:—

"H.M.S. Invincible, Escombrera Bay, Oct. 11, six p.m.

"After months of dreary, monotonous watching, 'protecting British interests' in various Spanish ports, we have at last had a small excitement, in watching to-day the sea-fight between the Madrid squadron under Admiral Lobo, of Chilian fame, consisting of the ironclad Vitoria, frigates Almansa, Carmen, and Narvaez Tolosa, the paddler Ville de Cadiz, and sloop Diana, and the Murcian squadron of three ironclads, Numancia, Tetuan, and Mendez Nunez, and paddle-frigate Fernando el Catolico, under General Contreras. It was a very pretty sight, despite the mist and rain, which at intervals during the afternoon obscured the view, and wrapped its levelling mantle round them all. Admiral Lobo arrived yesterday from Gibraltar. During the evening he kept just outside Escombrera Island; but at night, perhaps to economise coal, he made sail, and was blown off the land to the eastward by the strong north wind to a position east of Port Porman. Between seven and nine a.m. the Intransigente ships collected outside the island. At 10.30 a.m. we steamed out, in company with the Lord Warden, Swiftsure, Research, Spiteful, and Hart, and followed by the German wooden frigate Elizabeth, the Italian ram San Martino, and French ram Thetis. We proceeded under easy steam in single column, line ahead, as nearly as possible parallel to the coasts, in a direction east by south, a mile off shore. About 11.30 a.m. the Murcians were broad on our starboard bow; the three ironclads were in line abreast, the Mendez Nunez being inside. They were three miles due south of Cape Agua. The Numancia was next, and the Tetuan seaward. The Fernando el Catolico followed, being evidently held in reserve to tow or assist any disabled vessel, a task in which the old wooden paddler would render good service. At this time Admiral Lobo's squadron was in no particular order, about six miles away to the southward and eastward of Cape Negreti.

"Soon, the Numancia left her consorts, and steamed away very pluckily straight towards the Vitoria. Admiral Lobo then began to get his fleet into something like position by turning to port. The Almansa and Diana forming her starboard, and the Carmen and Narvaez Tolosa her port quarter column. The Ville de Cadiz remaining some distance away on their port beam. In this formation the hostile squadrons approached each other, and at ten minutes past noon the Vitoria opened fire from her big bow shield guns on the Numancia. The shot falling short, the Murcian flagship held on past the Vitoria, exchanging broadsides. She cut the Madrid ships' line between the Diana and the Almansa, and turned to starboard across the sterns of the Carmen and Narvaez Tolosa, paying no attention to their shot, which, although the distance was small, nearly all fell short. She thus separated the Ville de Cadiz from the rest, and then commenced a stern chase, the paddler making all possible sail, and running before the fresh E.N.E. breeze. The Vitoria, seeing her small friend had no chance alone of getting away from the fast ironclad, left her three wooden frigates to the tender mercies of the ironclads Mendez Nunez and Tetuan, then coming up, and chased the rebel flagship, which after steaming hard for about four miles had nearly come up with the Ville de Cadiz. The captain of the latter, seeing that Contreras meant to ram him, executed a very pretty manœuvre. Relying on the known handiness of a short paddler, he made a feint of going off to his right, as though steering for Carthagena; then, when he saw the long ironclad turning to cut him off, he suddenly put his helm hard to starboard, and went round so quickly that before the Numancia could alter her course she had shot across his stern, and probably, from making sure of ramming, she had no guns ready. At any rate, she did not fire at him, or the Ville de Cadiz must have gone to the bottom of the sea. Instead of this, she got off with a shot in the paddle-wheel, which did no material damage. She hauled her wind on the port tack, and, passing to the southward of the Vitoria and the frigates, joined the Diana, and was soon hull down and away from danger, where she remained for the rest of the day, miles away from the fight.

"By this time the Vitoria had opened fire from her useful bow shield-guns on the Numancia, and was fortunate enough to lodge a shell in her battery. The Numancia at once started full speed for Carthagena harbour, the damage done by the shell seeming to cause a panic on board her. The Vitoria continued to follow; but, being a slower ship, did not come up until the Numancia slackened speed within range of the forts. In the meantime the other ships were not idle. The Mendez Nunez, at 12.19 p.m., opened fire at very long range at the Vitoria and Almansa. Her shot generally did not reach half way; but as she came up with the 'chequer sider' Carmen the practice was much better on both sides. The 'direction' was very good and the 'elevation' decidedly improved. One shot appeared to strike the Carmen in the fore chains, and in return one from her went right through the Mendez Nunez. This, in the crowded state of her decks, must have done considerable damage. She was then called off to the relief of the Numancia. But when the wooden frigates Almansa, Carmen, and Narvaez Tolosa, then steering towards Carthagena in the track of the Numancia and Vitoria, again came nearly within range, long shots continued to be exchanged. As they were fired very wildly, and without sufficient elevation, they did no damage. About two p.m. she passed to the north of the Vitoria and entered the bay under cover of the forts.

"The Tetuan was, at twenty minutes past noon, on the starboard beam of the English Mediterranean Fleet, about four miles south and by east of Cape Agua. She then steamed very slowly to the eastward, crossing the track of the Mendez Nunez and exchanging shots with the Vitoria. One from the latter pitched into the water just under her bows, and caused a rapid disappearance of the motley crowd of sailors from her forecastle. Another was equally efficacious in clearing her bridge. Undeterred, however, by these slight alarms, she proceeded to engage the three wooden frigates, and appeared to strike the Almansa six times, without receiving any damage in return. Passing the frigates, she steamed in the direction of the little Diana; but in a few minutes, finding herself deserted by her consorts, she turned round off Cape Negreti and slowly steamed back towards Escombrera Bay, about half way between the British and Madrid squadrons, engaging in succession the Carmen, Almansa, and Narvaez Tolosa. At two p.m., when she was just off the entrance to Carthagena Bay—the Numancia and Mendez Nunez having just escaped being cut off by the Vitoria, then coming up from the southward — the French ironclad ram Thetis is stated to have broken down in her machinery. She therefore made sail, and in doing so got right between the Tetuan and the Vitoria. Seeing the error she had made, as the shot was rattling through her topsails, the French ship backed her sails and made a stern board out of it, but not until the Tetuan had availed herself of the opportunity thus afforded of getting to the westward or fort side of the Vitoria. As soon as the Thetis was clear the Tetuan, whose port bow was towards the Vitoria's starboard bow, steamed ahead; but the Vitoria, having greater way on, crossed her bow; then both, porting their helms, exchanged starboard broadsides. The Vitoria's 12-ton guns sent their shot right through the Tetuan's 4½-in. armour—in one side, out the other; but the Tetuan's weaker guns are said not to have pierced the Vitoria's plating—at least, that is the Spanish report to-night; but, the ships being less than 400 yards apart, I think it unlikely, especially as the Vitoria then steamed straight out to sea, and would not again attack the Tetuan, although she remained in the same position an hour afterwards, apparently broken down. The Tetuan fired a gun at the Numancia, and made her come out again; but she only stopped a few minutes, and once more sought the shelter of the forts, although Admiral Lobo withdrew all his ships and steamed away to the eastward. The action ceased at 12.15 p.m. The Murcians acknowledge that thirteen were killed and forty-nine wounded. Admiral Lobo reports:—'None killed; none wounded.' One of his frigates is said to have gone to the eastward to 'land the sick.' The wooden paddle-corvette Fernando el Catolio remained five miles south and by west of Cape Agua and the harbour all through the engagement, and was evidently only looked upon as a supply or tug vessel, not a fighting ship. There were no hospital ships or tugs, with Geneva flag attached, to either squadron. The Numancia started very pluckily, but, after the Vitoria chased her, appeared to run away. Whether the captain or crew are to blame for this we cannot at present tell. The Vitoria also, after exchanging broadsides with the Tetuan, steamed away as fast as she could. This is scarcely consistent with the report that she had received no damage and had no one 'either killed or wounded.'"

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Oct. 27.

Prompted by their ever eager desire to let the world understand that Austria and Hungary are not altogether one, the Hungarians have erected a veritable trophy composed of the national arms, with brilliant red, white, and green tricolour flags, waving from the summit of tall Venetian masts, at the entrance to their section of the Vienna Exhibition. Here the natural and manufactured products of Hungary, excepting its wines—notably the exquisite somlauer and the renowned Tokay—cereals, and the like, exposed in the eastern agricultural hall, are set forth to the best advantage; and, amidst endless rude reproductions of familiar Eastern types, one discriminates clearly enough the rapid advance which the country has made of recent years in the race of competition with the nations of the West. The popular attractions of the Hungarian section are unquestionably the matchless opals displayed by Herr Louis Goldschmidt, of Dubnik, and the striking Honved trophy, as the curious group of lifesize models of Hungarian soldiers, poised on a broad plateau on the summit of a mass of artificial rockwork at the end of the northern transverse gallery, is styled by the Viennese. In front a number of men are shown reclining on the ground, their rifles, with fixed bayonets, piled; and knapsacks, drums, and cooking utensils lying scattered around. A trumpeter, with trumpet in hand, stands on one side, holding his admirably-modelled horse by the bridle; while close by some artillerymen are loading a field-piece, which, with an ammunition-waggon, stands slightly in the rear. On the opposite side are a couple of mounted hussars, an officer and a soldier, in the picturesque uniform of their corps; and on a raised mound, occupying the centre of the plateau, is a theatrical-looking group of soldiers, of different arms, one of whom plants the gay-coloured Hungarian tricolour defiantly on the ground.

The opals of Hungary are so renowned that it is needless to insist on the beauty of those displayed by M. Louis Goldschmidt, to whom the mines of Dubnik, near Varosvagus, belong. The glory of his case is a garniture of opal cameos—portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Austria—cut by Guilmare fils, of Paris, after the well-known busts by Fernkorn. These cameos, which form earrings, brooch, locket, and bracelet en suite, are set with rubies, emeralds, and brilliants, and attract universal attention. Herr Goldschmidt has, moreover, a splendid parure of fire opals, valued at a trifle under £7000, besides a large number of brooches, bracelets, earrings, and necklets formed of these exquisite gems.

Among the more interesting exhibits of the Hungarian section are some admirable coloured photographs by Professor Koller, of Bishitz, depicting scenes of Hungarian peasant life. Here we have a pair of lovers standing side by side—a stalwart young Hungarian farmer placing the betrothal ring on the finger of the bashful maiden who is soon to become his bride. Further on is a very different scene—a Hungarian kitchen, with a numerous family gathered round the rudely-carved table, the father pensively smoking, the mother busy with her spindle, while the eldest daughter reads aloud from some ancient volume in Gothic characters. Next comes a series of field scenes, introducing us to the peasantry hay-making and harvesting; and then a superb study of a Hungarian beggar—a head such as Rembrandt or Callot might have etched or painted—who raises a glass of deep amber *ruster-wein* to the light, admiring its splendid colour with the air of a connoisseur.

From Hungary one passes into Russia to find one's self in the midst of trophies of furs and stuffed bears and sleeker-haired animals from these northern latitudes. The furs are often of the most sumptuous character, and range from a robe of superb sables at £450 downwards. Moscow contributes some beautiful gold jewellery and plate, in which under more refined aspects one notes all the richness of colour and originality of form of the ancient Slavonic style. Cups and vases, salvers and tazzas, abound, the majority enriched with zig-zag enamelled borders of blue and ruby colour, and thickly jewelled with precious stones. Some of the dinner plate is extremely characteristic, especially one magnificent set, which has Polar scenes admirably rendered in frosted silver, with fur-clad seamen hunting the Arctic bear round the rims of the épergnes.

Visitors flock, however, mostly to the northern transverse gallery, where there is a small but very curious collection of costumes, weapons, tools, and utensils. Here, too, are the Kirgheses and Turcomans sitting in their tent-like habitations roofed with rushes, one of the latter clothed in the skin of some wild animal, guiding his small black ox by an osier withe passed through the nostrils, while his wife sits perched on a camel by his side. The Russian display of artillery is alike extensive and interesting, and in a covered-in court on the southern side of the Palace the largest cannon in the whole Exhibition will be found. Even Krupp must bow to the supremacy of this monstrous gun, twelve inches in the bore and forty tons in weight, which has been manufactured by the firm of Oborckowsy, of St. Petersburg.

Among the most interesting exhibits in the nave one must class the numerous characteristic bronzes sent by M. Felix Chopin, of St. Petersburg, which are certainly worthy of the very highest praise. First we have an immense bronze doorway, for the Church of St. Sauveur at Moscow, of Byzantine design and admirable workmanship; then some remarkable Clodion clocks and candelabra and various Louis XV. and Louis XVI. bronzes. The most interesting pieces of M. Chopin's collection, however, are the bronze groups and single figures representing different picturesque types of the Russian empire, modelled by a talented young sculptor, M. Lanceray. There are a young Crimean shepherd guarding his sheep, a Georgian cavalier reining in a fierce untamed Tartar steed; a young Circassian discharging his rifle while standing fearlessly on his horse's back; and a cart from Tchouvack drawn by a couple of long-horned oxen, with three laughing Russian peasant women, reclining inside, while an active youth endeavours to urge the beasts into a more rapid pace. There are, moreover, a couple of picturesque sledges, one drawn by three, the other by two, horses, all admirably designed, and the movements of which, as well as the animation of the drivers, are capitally rendered.

The Russian display in the eastern agricultural hall is both extensive and interesting; samples of hemp, flax, cereals, and tallow—indeed all the staple export products—are here, together with numerous varieties of wines and liqueurs, including Russian sauterne, Riesling, Muscat, Crimean tokay, and Bessarabaric *vin nature*, with pyramids of liqueur-bottles, some coated with sand, but the majority revealing the transparent brilliancy of their intoxicating contents. There are the Imperial liqueur of pious Kiew, where no Jew may reside under penalty of death, the cherry brandy of Odessa, the "balm" of Riga, the bitters of St. Petersburg, not to mention an innumerable number of "vodkies" and "naliwkies." Next come tobacco-leaves from the Ukraine, and giant cigars from Warsaw, followed by Persian insect-powder, oil from various parts of the Empire, and innumerable specimens of forest produce.

Leaving the Russian court in the Industrial Palace, one enters that of Roumania, where the Hospodar, attired in civilian costume, with an aide-de-camp in full regimentals seated by his side, looks down on the visitors from his primitive britska, which is whirling over a desert plain. Everything here is in extremes, and conveys the impression of semi-savagery. Gay peasants' dresses, like those of Hungary and Transylvania, hang by the side of cases of filigree egg-cups, which are such common articles of manufacture in Turkey. Arms, as a matter of course, are in abundance, with curious copper cooking-utensils, specimens of tobacco, fiery wines and spirits, grain, bees'-wax, and rude pottery for home use, together with quaint water-jugs and milk-pails in wood, curiously hooped with osier. Roumania makes an excellent show of its woods, and in one of the corners of the court one finds an interesting collection of its native birds, with hawks, eagles, and vultures hovering in the air over remarkable specimens of water-fowl, such as swarm in the lagoons of the Roumanian section of the Danube.

Greece displays its woods and marbles to great advantage, besides a variety of specimens of the Vallonia acorns, a staple article of commerce; new silk from one or two of its provinces, and a selection of its wines. The most striking exhibits of the Grecian court, however, are the plaster copies of the statues and friezes of the Parthenon, which impart a classical aspect to the gallery.

The Turkish section extends beyond. On entering it, right in front of one stands a compact crowd taking a bird's-eye view of the Golden Horn and the famed Sweet Waters, obtained from a gigantic plaster model of Constantinople and its environs, from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, exposed by the Sultan's Commissioners. The Turkish court is draped from floor to ceiling with magnificent carpets, outshining in variety of design, fabric, and colours all the rest of the exhibition, Persia alone excepted. Every two or three yards, moreover, one comes upon a curiously costumed figure, representing some picturesque type of the Turkish empire, mounted on a low pedestal. The display of raw produce of various kinds, such as wool, tobacco, and leather, is naturally more useful and interesting than picturesque; but there is much curious inlaid mother-of-pearl work from Damascus and Jerusalem, with matchless Brusa silks, handsome specimens of antique brasswork, eccentric green and blue glazed earthenware, fine old damascened armour, legendary Damascus blades, and no end of curious Oriental costumes covered with complicated gold embroidery.

Besides the model of the capital of the Caliphs, the Turkish section boasts an admirable one of Jerusalem, which is examined with more than ordinary curiosity by the crowds of visitors who daily throng around it. The *Illustrated London News* published a few weeks ago an Engraving of the picturesque groups of Tyrolean, Hungarian, and Polish peasantry, and expatriated Israelites who collect in its vicinity and listen with interest while some Eastern traveller points out the temple, the Mount of Olives, the village of Bethany, and the scene of the Crucifixion, the ever memorable Calvary.

The Fine-Art Exhibition at Aberdeen closed last Saturday.

The Social Science Association have accepted the invitation to hold their next congress in Glasgow.

A new hospital, erected as a memorial of the late Dr. Ross, of Dingwall, was opened in that town on Saturday.

The cable across the bed of the Firth of Forth, which parted by coming in contact with a schooner's anchor during the late gales, was grappled last Saturday, the defective portion cut off, and a new shore-end on the Fife side submerged.

Mr. D'Arcy, M.P., authorises the Dublin newspapers to state that there is no foundation whatever for the report in circulation that he had lodged £100,000 with Cardinal Cullen for the erection of a Roman Catholic cathedral.

The Eton College Volunteer Rifle Corps had a field-day, on Tuesday, in the park at Bearwood, near Wokingham, the residence of Mr. J. Walter, M.P. for Berkshire. Mr. Walter received the corps with much hospitality.

Mr. E. Hermon, M.P., and Mr. J. Holker, M.P., were present, on Tuesday night, at the distribution of prizes to the successful science and art students connected with the Government classes at Preston.

The portrait of the Solicitor-General in this Number of our Journal is engraved from a photograph by John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster; that of Mr. Hammond from one by Rossi, of Milan and Genoa; and that of the Comte de Chambord from one by Angerer, of Vienna.

A well-dressed man entered the shop of Mr. Edwin Smith, jeweller, Birmingham, on Monday night, and asked to be shown some watches. While the watches were lying on the counter he threw a handful of snuff in Mr. Smith's face, completely blinding him for some minutes, and got away with the spoil.

Mr. White and Professor Fawcett addressed a large meeting of their constituents in the Corn Exchange, Brighton, on Monday last. They spoke at length on the leading questions of the day, particularly education, disestablishment, and finance, and a vote of confidence in both was passed.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

In several instances lately in which agricultural members have been addressing their constituents they really talked something about agriculture proper. There has been Mr. Albert Pell, in Leicestershire, who sets up a claim, fully acknowledged, for a position in the House because he is nominally a tenant farmer. He speaks with the plainness and the practicality which ought to characterise that class of member, and he is not very grievous or woeful. It would seem that he thinks that there is a good time—nay, a splendid time—coming for the producers of food; for he says that the price of meat has not at all reached its maximum, but if the grazier will only have a little patience beef and mutton will rise to a proportion which, in a certain way, will put it on a par with coal. This, he says, may well compensate for an increase of agricultural wages, which must have come some day or other. Perhaps, naturally, and in a state of farmer-like enthusiasm, he forgot a trumpery, inconsiderable class, about which there is no need for graziers to trouble themselves, who are called consumers. Supposing that when the meat-producers' hopes in regard to prices culminate two thirds only of the consumers are able to buy! However, Mr. Pell appears to be in a most optimist condition of mind, which it would be unkind to disturb by any presages of the future. Probably Mr. Clare Read is the most real, if not the only, representative of the tenant-farmer class, and this, combined with his frank, sturdy, bearing and "good-sensical" way of speaking, render him very acceptable to the House. In some respects his position is anomalous, for he is a Conservative, and a steady one so far as votes are concerned; and yet lately, when addressing his constituents, he contended for tenant-right—or, at any rate, that farmers' capital should be secured to them; but, said he, "there is so much Conservatism about land-rights that every obstacle is offered to giving tenants legal protection." This is a remarkable statement, and may be remembered and quoted when an English tenant-right bill, which is ready, comes on next Session.

One of the representatives of Mid-Somerset, Mr. Neville-Grenville, is an agreeable member, inasmuch as he never proses, or for a pretence makes long speeches; but every now and then he breaks out with a few breezy sentences, which generally contain a point or two that almost rise to the height of epigram. He seems generally to be of opinion that the two sides of the House might get on better together and be less antagonistic, and that speeches on each side should be made more like pleasant and smart talk. Assuming that this be a correct idea of his sentiments, it is not surprising that he should have been communicating them, a few days ago, to his constituents. The question being the relations of farmer and labourer, he expressed sympathies with both, pointed out the interdependence of the two classes, counselled mutual confidence, and advised both parties to be good friends. As they have not yet got the franchise, and are not constituents, probably the labourers were not represented at the meeting, so that, whatever might have been the effect on the employer class, which of course was there, it is not easy to say what prevalence the advice of this genial and sensible gentleman may obtain.

The tolerably outspoken sentiments on the present state of the education question uttered by Mr. Bright at Birmingham the other day would seem to have encouraged another, though a subordinate, member of the Government to liberate his mind, which has for some time been in throes on that subject. Of course Mr. Hibbert, as only Secretary to a department, has not so much responsibility to throw away when he pronounces against a statute to which the Government has clung rather pertinaciously, as has a member of the Cabinet when he speaks in his personal and not in his Ministerial capacity. But whether as a member of the House or an official Mr. Hibbert is in some sort a representative man. He may be called a judicious and undemonstrative Radical, and, for reasons which the initiated may perhaps very well understand, he is just the kind of man whom a Ministry having secret intentions of dealing with a question in a particular sense would be glad to put forward as a pilot-balloon. It may be, therefore, that Mr. Hibbert's frank declaration about the existing law on education may have a significance of its own.

The Liberals ought to be very grateful to Mr. Disraeli for having written, and to Lord Grey De Wilton for having published, the now famous, or notorious, "Bath letter," for it has proved a perfect "diggings" for materials for out-of-door Parliamentary speeches. Here, for instance, Mr. Hibbert—who is constitutionally, one would think, and habitually certainly, sterile of jokes and even of grim banter—has made an epigram out of that wonderful epistle; for, getting hold of the "plundering" of the Liberals, he said that, even assuming that the Liberal party had ever "plundered," they had taken from a class for the benefit of the community, while the Conservatives had sought to plunder the people for the behoof of a class.

It is to be noted that Mr. Osborne Morgan has been disporting himself, so to speak, before his constituents at Wrexham. At any rate, his speech was conceived in that jovial spirit which seems to animate him in the House, even when he is speaking about his favourite subject of burials; and nothing can be more amusing than the way in which he sets forth quips and cranks and rather elaborated humourisms, and then, apparently, recollecting a certain incongruity with his subject, suddenly puts his voice into mourning, and is nearly lachrymose over the wrongs of some people who want to be interred in their parish churchyards with any ceremony but that which is prescribed. Doubtless, Mr. Morgan's address on the occasion which is being referred to was pointed, and, so far as optimism in regard to the prospects of the Liberal party was concerned, full and weighty. Perhaps, though it does not appear that he said so, he may think that amongst all the subjects which he predicted would in due time be successfully dealt with, his special, particular, and pet measure, which for several Sessions has hung between second reading from early February to late July, may at length reach fruition.

Amongst the many members who by assiduity in attendance and gravity of aspect contribute to what may be called the solidity of the House, there is no better exemplar than Mr. Amphlett, who combines the functions of a practising Chancery barrister and a county member. It has often been said that the learned gentleman had a polarity towards a Vice-Chancellorship, and the very few specimens of his mode of treating subjects in the House (which was principally last Session, when he shook off his normal reticence, and was—for him.—active in the discussions on the Judicature Bill) showed that he is assuredly possessed of a judicial mind. He has lately presented himself before his rural electors; but, as he was in company with Sir John Pakington, it is probable that he had little verge and space left to fill.

That Sir Wilfrid Lawson should put in an appearance at a meeting of what is pretentiously called "The United Kingdom Alliance" is nothing remarkable. But, so far as can be gathered from the records of his prelection, he did not gambol rhetorically, as is his wont; perhaps because the assembly was, so to speak, high-dried and severe in its character. There was something paradoxical in his saying that, as legislation for the diminution of drunkenness had hitherto failed, his particular legislation ought to be adopted. He did not bring forward as an illustration the effect of that kind of law-making in places where it was tried. It was not wonderful that he should lament that Mr. Bright, whose presence in the Cabinet is to regenerate the Liberal party, did not remember to mention the Permissive Bill in his great speech last week.

It is not easy to do justice to the members for Brighton when they liberate their minds to their constituents. Perhaps, if they were to be characterised in regard to the speeches which they have been letting off to the electors of London-on-the-Sea, it might be done by saying that Mr. White was normally ponderous, and Mr. Fawcett, as usual, tremendous. The latter was expected to stand rather penitentially before his constituents for having contributed to the vote which put the Government out in the spring; but he did not show a bit of "white sheet," and talked about independence in his most pronounced manner, and that is very pronounced.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Dr. Wilson was examined yesterday week as to a surgical matter, and explained that he had not attended the defendant professionally, but only for his own purposes of scientific investigation. He added that persons who suffered from sunstroke often showed an indifference about their affairs. Mr. Whalley, M.P., was afterwards called to deny that he had coached any of the witnesses or communicated to the defendant what they had said. On cross-examination he repeated his declaration of opinion that the opposition to the defendant was a Popish plot to deprive him of his rights. A licensed victualler, who lives at Shepherd's-bush, gave evidence as to "Captain Tichborne" driving up to Johnny Broome's public-house in Piccadilly, in the autumn of 1850, and complaining of having been swindled out of some money; but this witness was not cross-examined, as the Lord Chief Justice reminded the counsel that it was known exactly where Roger Tichborne was at the time of which the witness spoke. Another witness gave evidence as to a horse-dealing transaction with the defendant at Castlemaine, where he signed the receipt in the name of Tichborne.

On Monday the Court assembled for the hundred and twenty-fourth time. Several witnesses were called, including Lady Isabella Burrowes, who spoke to having attended a race-ball at Southampton in 1849, where she danced with Roger Tichborne. She had spoken to the defendant, and believed him to be the man whom she met that night. With this Dr. Kenealy intimated that his case was closed; and Mr. Hawkins asked for an adjournment, in order to admit of his producing rebutting testimony. After some discussion between the Judges and the counsel, it was ultimately arranged that the Court should adjourn until twelve o'clock on Wednesday.

Mr. Hawkins began on Wednesday his rebutting evidence with Lady Radcliffe. She gave the dates of every occasion, from January, 1849, to June, 1852, on which she had seen Roger Tichborne. She denied all knowledge of the man Lewis, who professes to have been Roger's boon companion and to have frequently seen him with her. The statements of Mrs. Burtt, Thomas Dimond, Caroline Skates, and others, as to having seen her alone with Roger, she positively contradicted. In cross-examination, Dr. Kenealy pressed her regarding certain entries in her diary, which his questions implied had been interpolated at later dates. Mr. Marsh, late member for Salisbury, deposed to having sailed from Sydney to Melbourne in 1855, with Sir Charles Fitzroy, the then Governor of New South Wales. He fixed the time of sailing at the end of January; and Mrs. Marsh, who was also called, read an entry from her diary which showed that it had been Jan. 27.

Some further rebutting evidence was given on Thursday. Mr. Charles Sperling said he resided in Essex, and was a magistrate for the county, and in 1846, when he was under Mr. Brunel, the engineer, he was staying at Melksham, near Bath. Having been called to contradict Mary Anne Neale, the barmaid at the King's Arms, Melksham, who deposed to Roger Tichborne and himself visiting that house together in 1849, he said he went to the King's Arms two or three times, but never knew Roger Tichborne, nor did any of his family know him. Colonel Bickerstaff was examined as to the evidence of Timothy Marks. He said he never ran a race with any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private in the Carabiniers in his life, or with Mr. Greenwood. In reply to the Lord Chief Justice, he said he was present when Roger Tichborne was bled by Dr. Moore at Canterbury, and had a perfect remembrance of what occurred. He then stated positively that the doctor only made one puncture with the lancet on each ankle and only one puncture on each arm, but said that the doctor pointed out four or five old marks of punctures on the left arm. Henry Allen, who went out with Arthur Orton in the Middleton, said he never saw any scars or marks on his face or on his hands. He was positive upon the subject. John Francis Cronin, Frederick Cronin, Joseph Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Russell, and Wm. Dodd, all of whom had already been examined for the prosecution, gave similar testimony. The other witnesses called and examined upon the same point were Shottler and Ann Cockburn. Captain Oates, examined as to the evidence of Captain Brown, said:—"I have not the slightest knowledge or recollection of Captain Brown. I never saw him. I was in Hull, and not in the gallery of the court when Brown was examined, as stated by him in his evidence. Captain Birkett and I did not introduce Roger Tichborne to any person called Brown at Rio. I saw Roger frequently for four or five days. I never drank with him, Captain Birkett, and Brown, in an hotel, or played at billiards with him. It is not true that I ever played billiards with Roger Tichborne. I never saw Roger play with Captain Birkett or Captain Carmichael, or in fact, with any one. I don't know Captain Carmichael. I never played at any game with Roger in Rio, or saw him play at any game with any one. There is nothing true in Brown's statement as to my playing billiards or being present when Birkett and Carmichael played with Roger for money when he was drunk. I never played, and never saw Birkett or Carmichael play with him. I never occupied a bed-room in which another man named Brown slept at the same time in the second bed. It is untrue, as is also the statement that I bathed in the presence of Brown. I never saw Roger Tichborne drunk in an hotel or billiard-room, or anywhere else. There is not one word of truth in the statement that I and Roger and others were drunk the night he is said to have occupied Brown's bed. I never requested him to take Roger to the room and give him a bed. I don't know Captain Myers and Captain Jenkins, mentioned by Brown. Captain Hoskins was in Rio at the time Roger was there. There is no truth whatever in the statement that I and the other captain were drunk in the hotel. The statement is no more true than that I was in the gallery the other day. It is not true that I, Roger, Birkett, and Hoskins came on board together, and were all pretty well drunk. There is not a word of truth in Brown's story. Captain Birkett did not say to him, 'Brown, you are the only sober man on board; stow Roger away.' Brown did not take off his coat and prise a board off the bulkhead. Captain Birkett was perfectly sober, and the ship in every respect fit to go to sea. It is untrue that Brown put Roger in the cabin. I saw him go into the lazarette, and I left him there. The grating was put over the hole, and a table, on which we afterwards had coffee, over that." Other portions of Brown's evidence were read by Mr. Hawkins, and Captain Oates gave a positive denial to each part of it. Captain Hoskins, who was at Rio in 1854, said he never spoke to Roger Tichborne in his life. The witness then, in reference to Captain Brown's evidence, denied that he ever knew such a person, and also denied that he went on board the Bella, drunk or sober, on the morning of her departure, or that he had ever played billiards with Roger, adding that he never was in a billiard-room in Rio. The other parts of Brown's evidence, he said, were totally untrue. Some further rebutting evidence, of no great importance, was given.

The October Sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Monday, before Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder, whose return to England was the subject of felicitations by Mr. Cooper, as spokesman of the barristers present. On Tuesday, Charles May, aged nineteen, who pleaded guilty to forging indorsements to valuable securities, and thereby obtaining nearly £4000 belonging to his employers, Messrs. Phillips, foreign merchants, in Tower-street, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Samuel Schomberger was convicted of having in his possession a plate for the purpose of forging Austrian bank notes, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. William Tuckfield, charged with perjury in evidence given in an action for heavy damages against the Metropolitan Railway, was on Wednesday found guilty, and next day sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Thomas Bancroft, a person who is said to have been before the Court at the Mansion House at intervals for the past twenty years, was taken there on Monday for having, while under the influence of ardent spirits, flung a poor old milkwoman, with her pails, into the road, breaking her knee-cap. He pleaded drink and loss of temper, but was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four months.

A man who was employed as a shampooer in a Turkish bath walked off with the gold watch, chain, and purse of a bather. When taken into custody he said there was not so much money in the purse as the loser represented, and he offered to let the owner of the watch have the duplicate of it for £4.

At Guildhall and Worship-street the magistrates were engaged, on Monday, in examining cases of juvenile robbery. At Worship-street, James Banks, a lad of eighteen, was charged with a series of highway robberies, committed in Shoreditch. At Guildhall the culprits were two youths, respectably connected, whom a detective had caught in the act of a wholesale plunder from the warehouse of their employer, a pawnbroker. Remands were ordered in both cases.

Mr. Woolrych has imposed a fine of £4 on a policeman for getting drunk and going to sleep on his beat.

The magistrate at Worship-street was surprised at a large quantity of putrid fish being brought into his court, yesterday week, for him to condemn. Some of it was handed up to the Bench, but Mr. Bushby said he was not bound to smell it, and ordered its removal. The fish consisted principally of haddocks, which were seized on the premises of a smoker.

A cabdriver who had committed an assault upon a tradesman with whom he had a dispute respecting the payment of a fare, was on Monday sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, by the Thames police magistrate.

Henry Taylor and Joseph Brooks, carmen in the employ of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, were on Saturday charged, at Marylebone, with wholesale robberies of jewellery and parcels from the London and North-Western Railway Company, and committed for trial.

James Howse, of 84, London-road, was summoned at the Southwark Police Court by the vestry of St. George's for selling as cider a liquid injurious to health, being adulterated with tartaric acid and other deleterious acids. The defendant said it was not the usual cider, but a liquid called "temperance cider," and he contended that it was not injurious to health. He called two witnesses who said they had drunk it for years and found it to be wholesome. Mr. Partridge fined the defendant 40s. and costs. At the same court, John Tucker, a baker, carrying on business in Great Suffolk-street, Borough, was fined 20s., and 12s. 6d. costs, for selling bread adulterated with alum. Two milkmen, named Lane and Evans, were convicted, yesterday week, of having sold as pure milk an article of which a considerable proportion consisted of water. In each case a fine of £10 was inflicted.——At Lambeth, on Wednesday, a coal-dealer, who had supplied a customer with coals of an inferior description to that for which he had charged, was fined £3 and costs. There was a similar case at Hammersmith, but the case was not proved.——Two tradesmen were fined at Wandsworth, on Tuesday, one 5s. and the other 10s., for having sold adulterated mustard.——At Clerkenwell, on Wednesday, William Brown, a milkman in Murray-street, Camden Town, was fined 40s. and 2s. costs for selling milk adulterated with water as a pure article.

At the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, a firework-vender, who had disposed of some of his wares to a boy under sixteen years of age, was fined 40s.

There was not a single prisoner in custody, on Wednesday, in the county gaol of Anglesey and Beaumaris. The gates were thrown open and a white flag was hoisted.

At the Doncaster Borough Sessions, yesterday week, the two knavish officers of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals were convicted on three charges of conspiracy and fraud, and were sentenced each to six months' imprisonment.

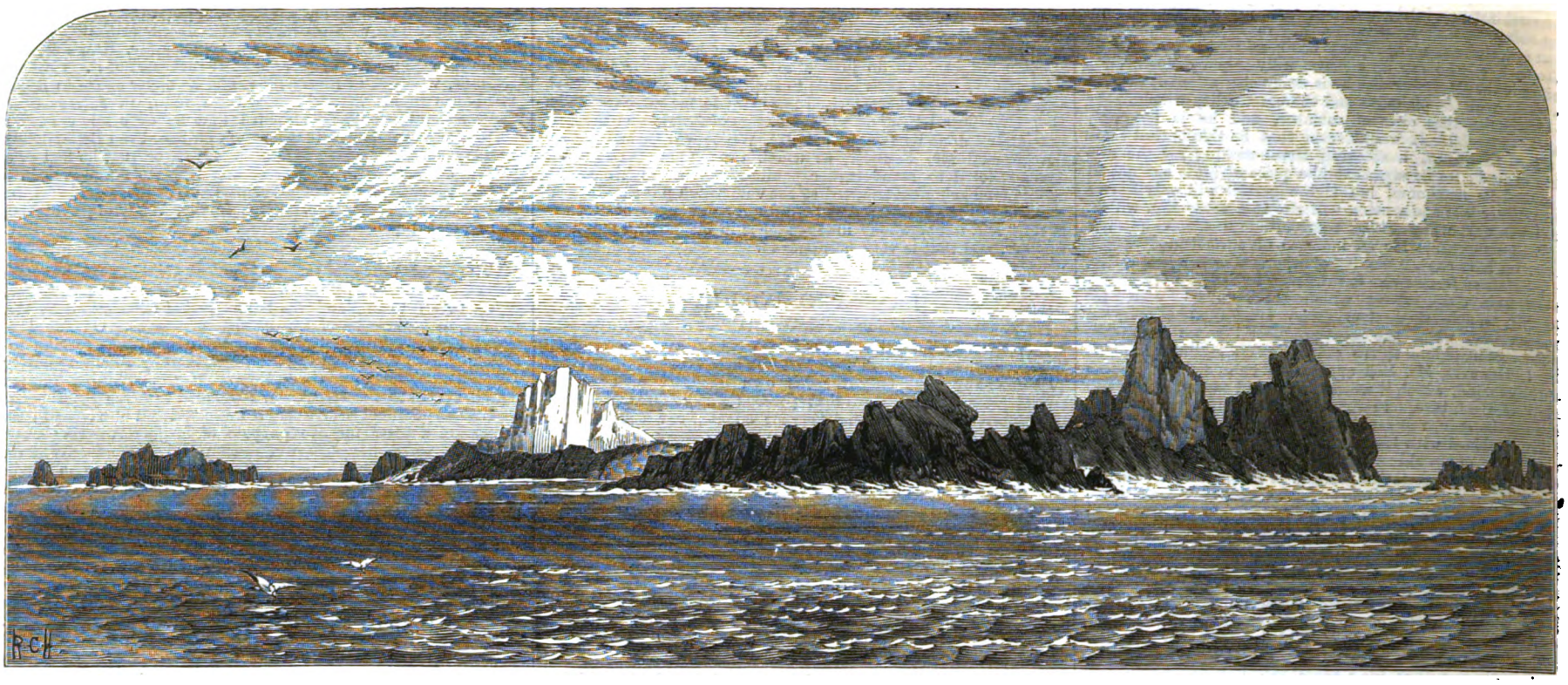
James Beer, a Liverpool crimp, has been fined £20 and costs, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for shipping as able seamen stonemasons and others out of work.——Margaret Wood, a servant girl, was sentenced at the Liverpool sessions, on Tuesday, to seven years' penal servitude for having maliciously administered vitriol to her mistress's child.

Mr. Lefroy, a landed proprietor in the county of Longford, has been seriously wounded by a shot fired through the window of his house. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

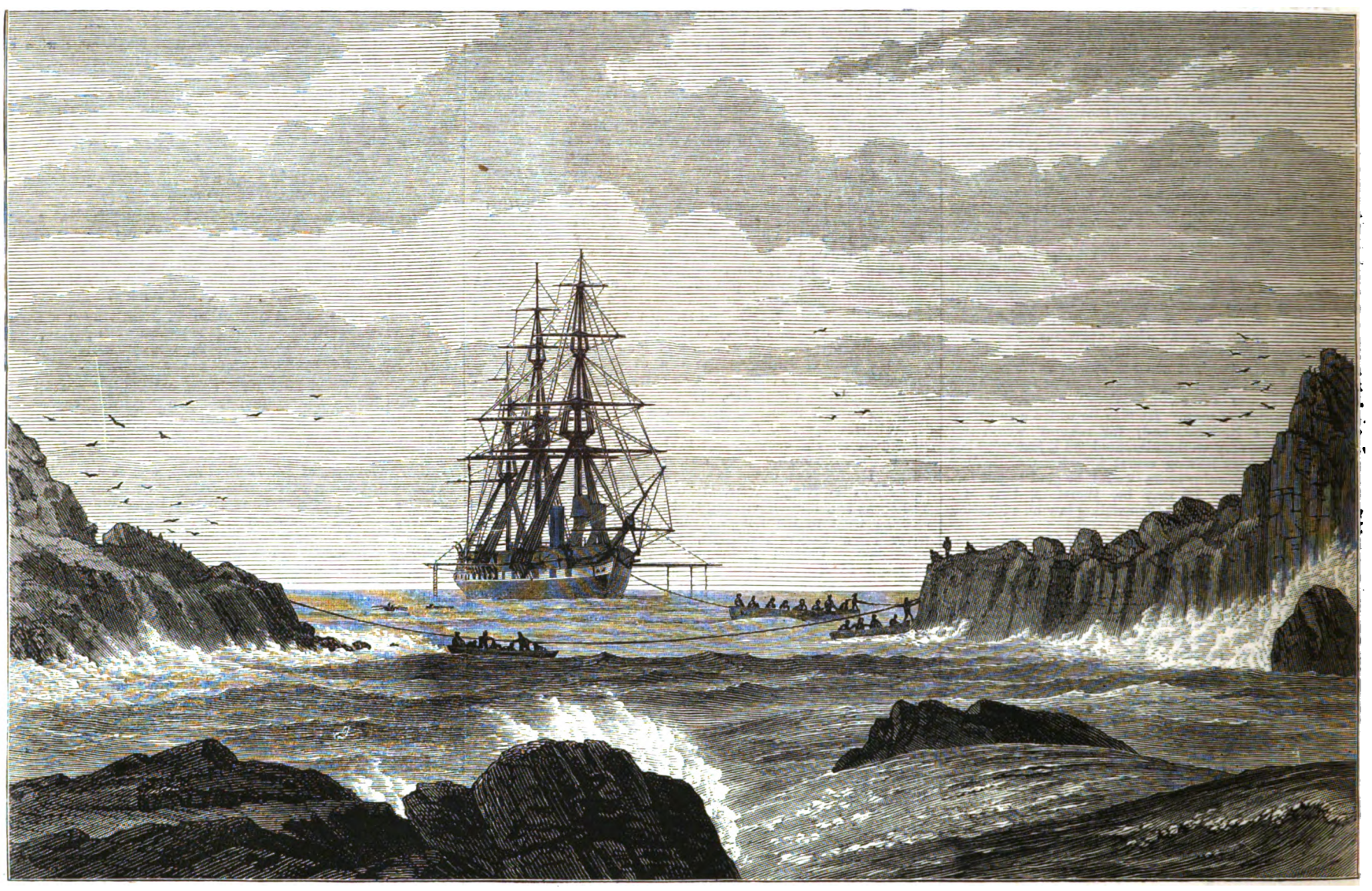
The post of office-keeper of the Royal Academy, lately occupied by Sir E. Landseer, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Pickersgill, R.A.

Lady Franklin and the Rev. H. W. Gell, grandson of the late Sir John Franklin, have written to the *Times* disputing the statements recently made in the obituary notices of Sir Robert M'Clure, that he was the discoverer of the North-West Passage. Lady Franklin says that no one can dispute the great qualities of Sir Robert M'Clure as a navigator of the highest skill and daring, but claims for her late husband and his companions "the proud distinction of being discoverers of the North-West Passage."

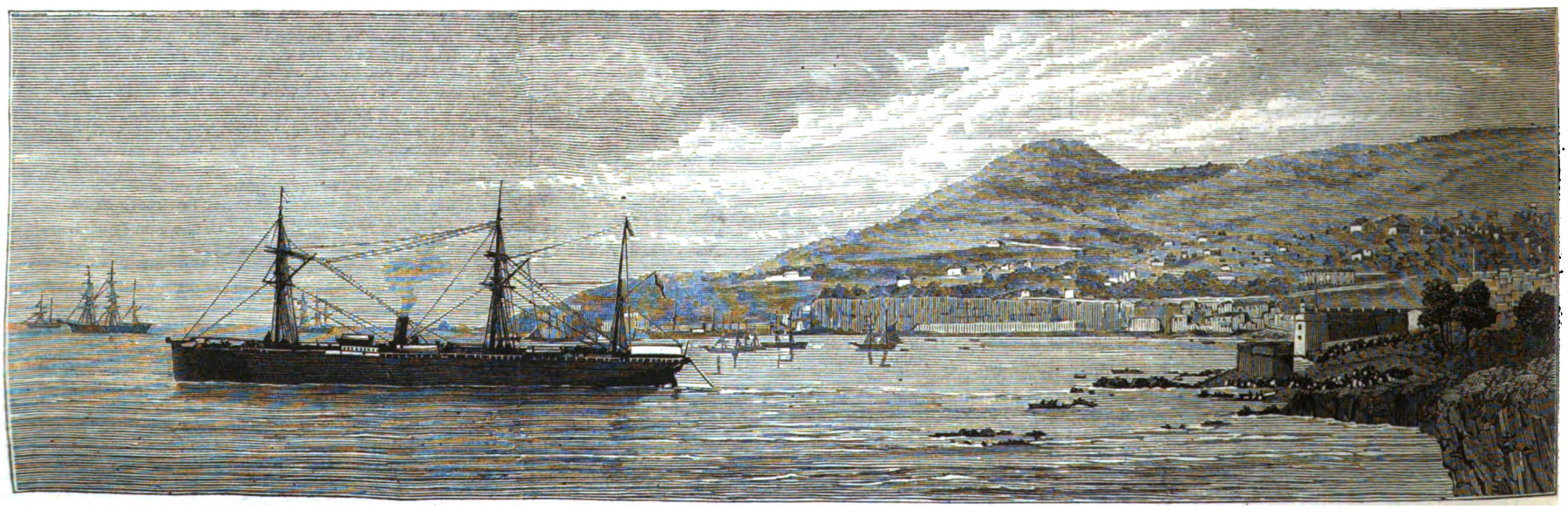
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THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER: ST. PAUL'S ROCKS, FROM THE EAST.

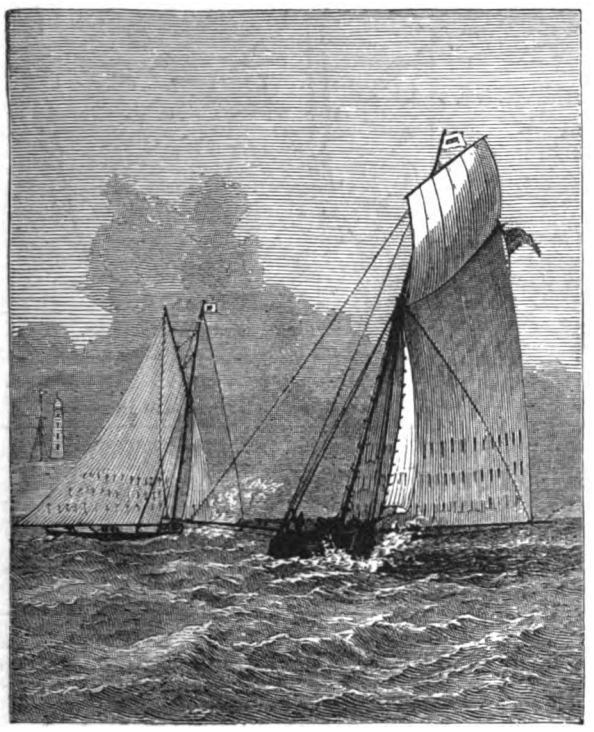


THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER: THE CHALLENGER MADE FAST TO ST. PAUL'S ROCKS.

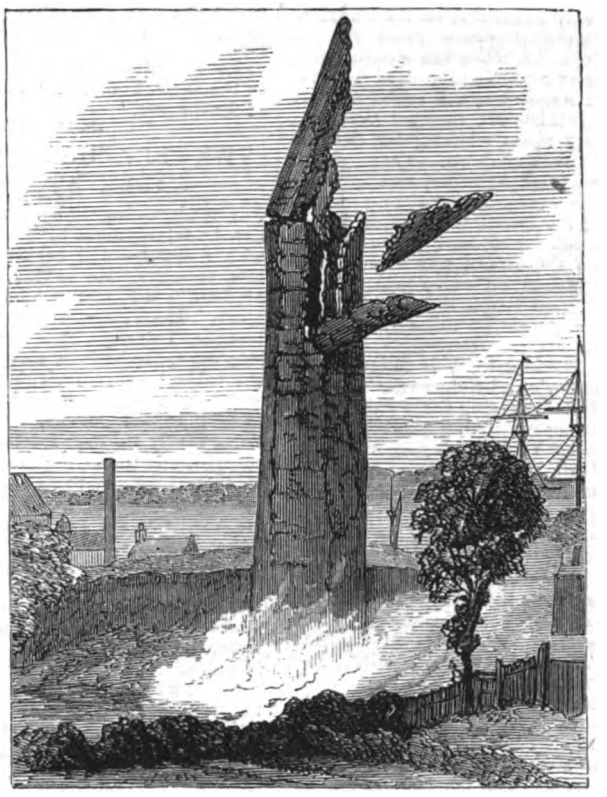


THE SEINE LAYING THE LAND END OF THE BRAZILIAN SUBMARINE CABLE AT MADEIRA.

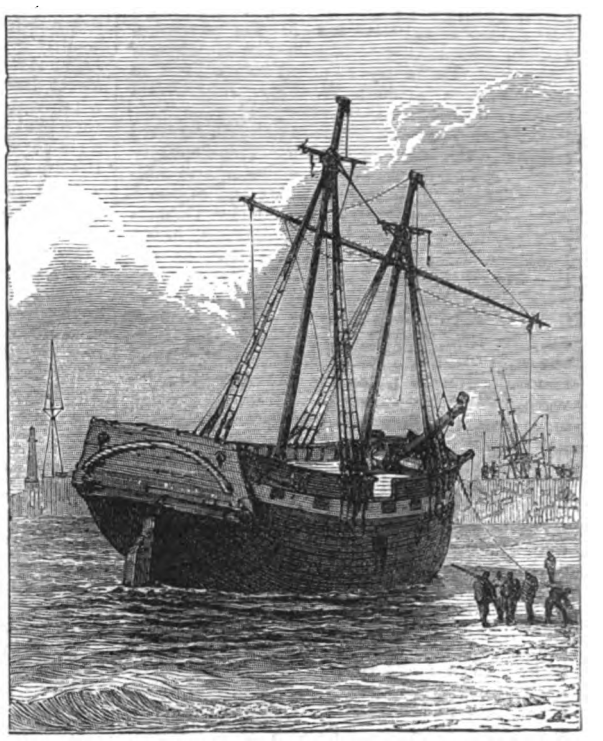
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ROYAL HALIFAX (NOVA SCOTIA) YACHT CLUB RACE.



DEMOLITION BY GUN-COTTON OF A CHIMNEY AT NORTHFLEET.



THE NATURAL DEATH OF AN OLD COLLIER.

COLONEL HARLEY, C.B.

A portrait of this gallant officer, who is Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast and has directed the operations of this year to repel the Ashantee invasion, will be opportune now that we await the preparation of Sir Garnet Wolseley's military expedition. Colonel R. W. Harley entered the service as an Ensign in the 3rd West India Regiment in 1847, purchased his majority in the same regiment in 1863, and, on the regiment being disbanded, in 1870, exchanged into the 2nd West India Regiment, which he for some time commanded. He was acting Governor of British Honduras during twelve months, and, on his return to England last year, he sold out of the Army, and was appointed Administrator of the Gold Coast. On the sudden death of Mr. Keat, Colonel Harley, having been intrusted by her Majesty with a dormant commission, was sworn in as Administrator-in-Chief of the West Coast of Africa.

The following account of his military services is from Hart's "Army List":—Colonel Harley served with the expeditionary force, under Major Conran, employed against the hostile Indians of Yucatan in April and May, 1861. He commanded the western division of the troops and native allies on the Gold Coast against the forces of the King of Ashantee in 1863, when the Protectorate was invaded; also defended Lower Combo, Gambia, in February, 1864, in conjunction with Commodore Wilmot, against the hostile natives of Goongom. In June, 1864, he commanded an expeditionary force 180 miles up the river Gambia, bombarded and destroyed the fortified positions of the hostile natives at Junca Cunda, and restored peace in the country after two years of war and bloodshed. For this service he received the thanks of the Colonial Government and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served as Brigadier-General in command of the expeditionary force employed against the hostile Indians of Yucatan, in February and March, 1867; bombarded and destroyed four Indian towns, including the fortress of San Pedro, the principal stronghold, and recovered the northern and western districts of British Honduras, which had been temporarily in the hands of the invading Indians. For this service he received the thanks of the Governor-in-Chief and those of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the approbation of the Major-General commanding the forces, and of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of C.B.



COLONEL HARLEY, C.B, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOLD COAST.

A CONDEMNED COLLIER.

A member of the Hartlepools branch of the Plimsoll and Seamen's Fund Committee, Mr. W. H. Chambers, has sent us a sketch of the first condemned collier at that port. "Thanks to the unwearying efforts of Mr. Plimsoll," he says, "the Board of Trade are now beginning to see the necessity of surveying the old rotten patched-up craft that too long have carried our seamen at the risk of their lives from unseaworthiness. The vessel shown in my sketch is the Shipwright, which was built on the river Tyne, many years ago, by a company of shipwrights then struggling to establish their now powerful union; hence the name of this vessel. After a somewhat chequered career, she has been condemned and sold by auction, with all her sails, rigging, and spars, for some £60 or £70. Her purchasers, Messrs. Sharper and Co., took her out to sea and beached her behind the pier, where I have taken my sketch. Their view, no doubt, was that the first breeze of wind that came on the sea would knock the old ship to pieces, and so save much labour; but the Port and Harbour Commissioners refused to allow the ship to remain on the strand, so they have been compelled to tow her off, and she now lies on the sand in the East Harbour. In conclusion, I may be allowed to state that I served a seven years' apprenticeship to the coasting trade from this port, and have been connected with shipping more than thirty years, yet this is the first collier I have ever seen die a natural death."



MR. HENRY JAMES, Q.C., M.P. FOR TAUNTON, THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.



MR. HAMMOND, LATE PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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THE CHALLENGER AT ST. PAUL'S ROCKS.

Much interest is felt in the Government scientific expedition on board H.M.S. Challenger for deep-sea explorations in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. The Challenger sighted St. Paul's Rocks about two o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 27. Mr. J. J. Wild sends us a sketch. Our correspondent says:—"The first appearance was a delicate serrated outline on the western horizon. These solitary rocks are nearly under the Equator and midway between the coasts of Africa and of South America. They were visited by Captain Fitzroy, accompanied by Mr. Darwin, in the Beagle in 1832, and by Sir James Ross in the Erebus and Terror in 1839. Merchant-vessels usually give them a wide berth, but our party found a bottle with a paper stating that on July 19, 1872, Captain Pack had landed from the ship Ann Millicent, of Liverpool, bound from London to Colombo. At four p.m. we were close under the rocks. We were greatly struck with their small size, for, although we knew their dimensions perfectly, rather under a quarter of a mile from end to end of the group, we had scarcely realised so mere a speck out in mid-ocean so far from all other land. We came in to the west of the rocks under their lee. To our right there were three small detached rocks, dark and low; then a rock, about 60 ft. high, almost pure white from being covered with a kind of varnish of a mixture of phosphatic matter produced by the sea-birds and sea salt; next a bay or cove, with a background of lower rock. To the left some peaks 50 ft. to 60 ft. high, white and variously mottled; and then, again, to the extreme left some detached rocks, the whole excessively rugged, with channels and clefts here and there, through which the surf dashes from the weather side.

"A boat was sent off with a lot of whale-line, and a loop of eight or ten ply of this was passed round one of the rocks. To this a hawser was run from the ship, lying at a distance of about seventy yards, her bows in 104 fathoms water. The hawser was made fast to the whale-line, and the ship moored to the rock. There was a strong current running past the rocks, and a steady breeze blowing, both off the rocks, so far as the ship was concerned; so that one was safe, in any case. All was made fast about six o'clock, and Captain Nares, Professor Wyville Thomson, and one or two others went ashore in the jolly-boat. Landing is no very easy matter. Right in the path of the trade wind and of the equatorial current there is always a heavy surf, which had a rise and fall when we were there against the precipitous wall of rock of from 5 ft. to 7 ft. The rock itself is in rough ledges, and landing has to be accomplished by a spring and a scramble when the boat is on the top of a wave. When we landed the sun was just setting behind the ship. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the sun went down into the sea a perfect disc, and threw wonderful tints of rose colour on the wild fantastic rocks. The material of the rock is very peculiar. It is difficult to refer it to any special minerals. It appears to be a mixture of forms of felspar and silicates of alumina and magnesia, approaching serpentine. It has no appearance of being of recent volcanic origin. It, perhaps, resembles the serpentinous rocks of Cornwall and Ayrshire more than anything else. The contrast between the dark rock and the patches of white coating give the whole a peculiar mottled effect. There are two species of birds on the rock, and, so far as we could see, two only—the 'booby' (Sula fusca) and the 'noddy' (Sterna stolida). They are in myriads, and so tame that we could easily knock them down with sticks, or even catch them with our hands. There were many nests of the sterna all about. They were made of a green seaweed, usually on narrow ledges on the face of the rocks. A few of the nests had eggs and young in them, but the main breeding season was evidently over. Several insects were taken, including a little moth, some spiders, a small scorpion, several crabs, and some parasites of the sea-birds. There is not a trace of land vegetation—not even a lichen. At the sea-line there is a band of pink millipore—a plant of very simple structure, which looks at first sight very like a coral, and passes in some places into a thick white incrustation.

"The captain's party laid a line across the mouth of the cove, to make landing easier for their successors; and in the evening a couple of boats went off with officers and men to fish. The fish were enormously abundant, particularly a species of Carinæ, called, apparently in common with many other eatable fishes in Spanish and Portuguese waters, Cavalão, and allied to the tunny of the Mediterranean.

"Next day the rock was alive with surveyors and observers of all kinds, and bluejackets fishing and scrambling and generally stretching their legs, enjoying a firm foundation under their feet. There was another fishing party in the evening, the bait a bone of contention between the Cavalãos and the sharks. When everyone had brought in his gatherings we found that we had added considerably to the number of living things noted on these rocks by previous observers, and certainly we had a much better opportunity than any of our predecessors of making ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the condition of this fragment of the crust of the earth. We left St. Paul's Rocks on Aug. 29 for Fernando Noronha, sounding on the way. I inclose a sketch of the windward side of the rocks—the side opposite to that on which we were moored."

Nine workmen were drowned in the Thames at Woolwich, last Saturday, by the capsizing of a waterman's boat during a dense fog.

ROYAL HALIFAX YACHT CLUB.

This club, the only yacht club on the Canadian seaboard, inaugurated ocean races for its squadron on Sept. 19, when the Sambro' Cup was sailed for over a course extending from the head of Halifax Harbour to and round Sambro' Light and back—thirty-six nautical miles in a direct line, sixty miles allowing for beat to windward all the way down. Three yachts contested—the Petrel, Whisper, and Squirrel, all sloops. The Whisper came in first by 12 min. 30 sec.; the Petrel, the smallest yacht, coming in second. The race was sailed in 7h. 40 min., and the return was witnessed by dense crowds packed on every wharf. The order of rounding at Sambro' was telegraphed to Halifax Citadel, eighteen miles distant, and signalled there. Our Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. Sumichrast, who followed the race in the secretary's yacht, shows the Whisper, on the home-stretch, passing the Petrel as the latter is preparing to round Sambro' Light. The Royal Halifax Yacht Club gave a brilliant reception to Lord Dufferin on his recent visit to the capital of Nova Scotia.

GUN-COTTON AND A TALL CHIMNEY.

Our Illustration shows the demolition by means of gun-cotton of the tall chimney at Northfleet, near Gravesend, which caused the fatal accident on Thursday, the 2nd ult. This chimney, measuring 220 ft. in height, had just been completed. The contractor and the proprietor of the cement works (of which the chimney was to have formed a part) were just on the point of ascending to lay the last stone of the cap, when the top was observed to incline outwards, and an unfortunate man who was on the top was seen to jump off and to fall from the top. Immediately some 50 ft. from the top of the chimney fell with a terrible crash, killing and wounding a number of workmen who were underneath and who were unable to escape in time. The chimney was then left in a most dangerous state—it was still nearly 180 ft. high, and the upper part was so much out of the vertical and so seamed with cracks that it appeared momentarily tottering to its fall. The proprietors of the cement works, being unable to demolish it, applied for assistance to the Royal Engineers at Chatham; and a party of the Engineer officers, on the 18th ult., demolished the chimney by means of compressed gun-cotton fired inside the chimney by means of electricity. At first a charge of 5 lb. of gun cotton was simply placed inside the base of the chimney and fired, the result being to shake the whole structure and to develop the cracks. A second charge, of 8 lb., was then fired in the same way; it rent the chimney from top to bottom with huge cracks, but only brought down one considerable mass, leaving the whole structure divided up into segments. A third charge, of 8 lb., was fired, when the whole mass came to the ground, huge blocks of masonry detaching themselves and falling in succession, until only some 20 ft. of the chimney was left standing. It is the falling of these blocks which is shown in our Illustration. The object of firing three successive charges was to disintegrate the chimney as much as possible so that it might break up in falling, and so avoid injury to the surrounding buildings. The whole mass fell close round the base, doing hardly any damage.

MR. HAMMOND.

The retirement of this gentleman from the Foreign Office was lately noticed, with general expressions of regard for his public character and services during half a century of Government work. The Right Hon. Edmund Hammond was born in 1802, and was born to his profession, being a son of Mr. George Hammond, who was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the reign of George III. He was educated at Harrow and Eton, and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1823, and gained a fellowship. He became a clerk in the Privy Council Office in October, 1823, but in April, 1824, was removed to the Foreign Office. In 1831 he was attached to the staff of Sir Stratford Canning (now Lord Stratford de Redcliffe) in the special mission to Turkey, and in 1832 to a special mission at the Court of Spain. He was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in April, 1854, and has remained in that office until now. In February, 1855, he accompanied Lord John Russell, now Earl Russell, who was then Secretary of State, on his special mission to take part in the Vienna Conferences for terms of peace with Russia. Mr. Hammond was admitted to the Privy Council in June, 1866. He married, in 1846, a daughter of Lord Robert Kerr.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Mr. Henry James, Q.C., who was lately re-elected M.P. for Taunton, after his appointment as the successor of Sir George Jessel in the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General, is the youngest son of Mr. Philip Turner James, of Hereford, by Frances Gertrude, third daughter of Mr. John Bodenham, of the Grove, Presteign, Radnorshire. He was born at Hereford, in the year 1820, and was educated at Cheltenham College. He was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in Hilary Term, 1852, and went the Oxford Circuit. He had already distinguished himself in the legal profession, having been Lecturer's prizeman at the Inner Temple in 1850, and again in 1851. Mr. James was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1869, in the early part of which year he obtained a seat in Parliament as one of the members for Taunton, unseating, on a scrutiny, his opponent, Mr. Serjeant Cox, who had been returned at the general election of the previous December. In 1867 he was nominated to the ancient office of "Postman of the Court of Exchequer."

THE BRAZILIAN SUBMARINE CABLE AT MADEIRA.

Our readers—especially the invalids who may now be taking flight to brighter climes for the winter season—will be interested in knowing that the Brazilian submarine cable as far as Madeira is laid, and will ere long be in working order. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's steamer Seine, employed in this work, successfully laid about 380 miles of the cable, when, in picking up a part consequent on the detection of a flaw, it parted, sinking to the bottom, 2250 fathoms below. After nearly a month's delay the cable was recovered, and the laying finally completed. The cable was lost in one of the huge submarine valleys lately discovered by the Challenger; and the Seine has performed a feat unequalled in the history of cable-laying, for no vessel has before succeeded in picking up a cable single-handed from depths at all approaching the 2250 fathoms from which this one was raised. The Great Eastern, working in rather shallower water, has had two vessels assisting her. The island of Madeira will now be the medium through which news from Ashantee will reach us. Our Illustration is from a photograph sent us by Mr. R. Blandy, and taken, at the moment of landing the shore end of the cable, by Mr. J. F. Comacho, of Madeira.

Parliament is to be asked to authorise the formation of a new road round the northern and western sides of Finsbury Park. At present the park is obliged to be kept open all night, because two gentlemen claim and exercise a right of way through it at all hours, and it is also resorted to by other people. To shut up the park at night will involve an expenditure of £11,000.

The subject of coal supply was discussed at a meeting of delegates from co-operative societies last Saturday. One speaker remarked that the coal which now costs £2 a ton could be sold for half the money but for the waste in the present system of retailing to the publi[illegible] A resolution was passed pledging the delegates to induce their societies to furnish both capit[illegible] and customers to the coal societies which have been formed on the co-operative principl[illegible]

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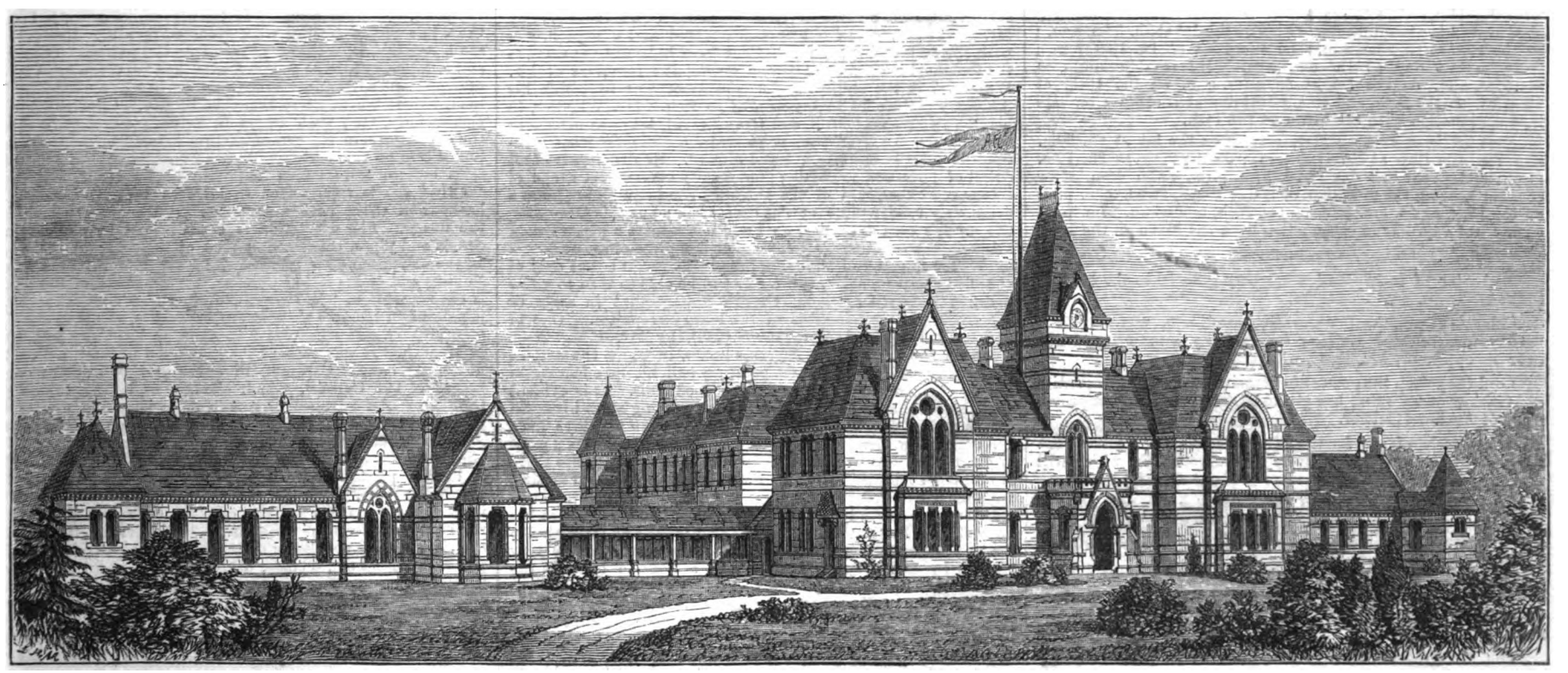
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THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD, CLAIMANT OF THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

This Prince of the old Royal Bourbon House of France, who is now likely to be brought forward by the Monarchist party as candidate for the throne with the title of Henri V., is grandson and legitimate heir to King Charles X., who abdicated in his favour, on Aug. 2, 1830, after the revolution that drove him into exile, and who died in November, 1836. The birth of Prince Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Comte de Chambord and Duc de Bordeaux, took place at Paris on Sept. 29, 1820, so that he is now fifty-three years of age. His father, Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duc de Berri, younger son of Charles X., died by the hand of an assassin on Feb. 14, 1820, seven months before the birth of this son, whose mother, the Duchesse de Berri, daughter of King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies, had married the Duke in June, 1816. The uncle of this Prince, and elder son of Charles X., Prince Louis Antoine, Dauphin of France, renounced his right to the throne upon the abdication of the King in 1830, leaving the Comte de Chambord undisputed heir. The extraordinary circumstances of his birth, regarded almost as a miracle by the romantic enthusiasm of religious and political zealots, were celebrated under the



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Legitimist régime. The child was baptised with holy water of the Jordan, brought to France by Châteaubriand; and it was prophesied that his future reign would restore the ancient faith in Church and King. He was educated first in the Court of his grandfather, at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, afterwards in Germany and Italy; but in 1843 he resided a short time in London, occupying a house in Belgrave-square, where his partisans used to assemble. While inheriting from his father the title of Duc de Bordeaux, he took that of Comte de Chambord from his possession of a feudal château, which was purchased for him by a subscription of his party in France. In November, 1846, he married Princess Maria Teresa Beatrice Gaetano, an Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the late Francesco d'Este, then reigning Duke of Modena. She was born in July, 1817, and has no children; and as her husband has neither brothers, nephews, nor first cousins living, the elder branch of the Bourbon family dies with him. This is considered a fortunate circumstance, inasmuch as the hereditary claim to succession will then devolve upon the head of the Orleans family, now represented by the Comte de Paris, son of the last Duke of Orleans, and grandson of King Louis Philippe. With regard to the "Fusion" of these two contending interests, the Orleanist and the Bourbon Legitimist, which have been supposed during the last forty-three years to be identified with opposite political principles—the one standing with Constitutional Monarchy, the other with Absolutism or "Right Divine" of Royalty—we cannot yet be sure of its practical success. The personal character of the Comte de Chambord is respectable, and he has refrained throughout his life from conspiracies and incitations to civil war, and from any unpatriotic endeavour to direct foreign Powers against the French Governments of Louis Philippe, the Republic, and the Emperor Napoleon III. He has usually resided at Frohsdorf, near Vienna.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

There will be a partial eclipse of the SUN on the 20th, invisible at Greenwich; the eclipse begins on the Earth generally at 1h. 38m. a.m., and ends at 5h. 7m. a.m.

On the fourth day there will be a total eclipse of the MOON, partly visible at Greenwich. It commences at 2h. 6m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 143 deg. 30 min. E., and latitude 15 deg. N. The beginning of the total eclipse will be at 3h. 8m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 128 deg. 39 min. E., and latitude 15 deg. 15 min. N. The middle of the eclipse takes place at 3h. 51m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 118 deg. 20 min. E. of Greenwich, and latitude 15 deg. 26 min. N. The end of the total eclipse will be at 4h. 34m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 108 deg. E., and latitude 15 deg. 30 min. N. The end of the eclipse will be at 5h. 35m. p.m., G. M. T.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 93deg. 7 min. E., and latitude 15 deg. 50 min. N. At Greenwich the Moon will rise at 4h. 27m., totally eclipsed.

The MOON is near Jupiter on the morning of the 15th, and Venus on the morning of the 18th. She is near Mercury on the 21st; in the vicinity of Saturn and Mars during the evening of the 24th. On the 20th day there will be an eclipse of the Sun. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	4th	at 48	minutes after	3h.	in the afternoon.
Last Quarter ,,	12th	,, 48	,,	0 ,,	morning.
New Moon ,,	20th	,, 37	,,	3 ,,	morning.
First Quarter ,,	27th	,, 13	,,	8 ,,	morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 2nd, most distant from it on the morning of the 14th, and a second time nearest to it on the morning of the 30th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 5h. 4m. p.m., on the 17th at 4h. 54m. p.m., and on the 29th at 4h. 0m. p.m.; the time of setting at the beginning of the month follows that of the Sun by about 30m., increasing gradually to 45m. by the middle of the month, and decreases to about 5m. at the end of the month. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (22 deg. 41 min.) on the 10th; he is stationary among the stars on the 20th; in conjunction with the Moon on the 21st; and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 30th.

VENUS is still a morning star; she rises on the 1st at 4h. 13m., or 2h. 42m. before the Sun; on the 17th at 5h. 3m., or 2h. 20m. before the Sun; on the 27th at 5h. 35m., or a little more than 2h. before the Sun. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the early morning of the 18th.

MARS is an evening star; and sets nearly at the same time, or a few minutes after 8 p.m., throughout the month. He is in perihelion on the 16th; in conjunction with Saturn on the 20th, and with the Moon on the 24th. He is due south at 4h. 7m. p.m. on the 15th.

JUPITER is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h. 36m. a.m.; on the 16th at 1h. 50m. a.m.; on the 26th at 1h. 19m. a.m.; and the last day at 1h. 6m. a.m. He is due south at 8h. 57m. a.m. on the 1st, at 8h. 27m. a.m. on the 10th, at 7h. 45m. on the 20th, and on the last day at 7h. 20m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 14th.

SATURN is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 20m. a.m.; on the 10th at 8h. 47m. p.m.; on the 20th at 8h. 12m. p.m.; and on the last day at 7h. 37m. p.m., or 3h. 43m. after sunset; passing the meridian, or is due south, at 4h. 39m. p.m. on the 10th, at 4h. 3m. p.m. on the 20th, and at 3h. 27m. p.m. on the last day. Is in conjunction with the Moon on the 24th.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to the town of Stoke-on-Trent.

Colonel Pease, the Conservative candidate, was on Wednesday week elected member for Hull by a majority of 208 over his opponent, Mr. Reed, a Liberal.

Lord Carysfort, the owner of extensive estates in the counties of Wicklow and Dublin, has given £5000 towards the improvement of Arklow Harbour.

A new scale of pay for the Liverpool police force has been adopted by the watch committee of that borough, which will necessitate an addition to the rates of about £5500 per annum.

Lord Grey de Wilton and Captain Hayter, the members for Bath, were present, on Monday, at the annual distribution of prizes to the rifle volunteers in that city. The presentation was made by the Mayor.

It has been decided to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to Taunton next year. The Bristol and Exeter Railway Company will give £500, and the Lord Lieutenant will convene a county meeting.

The heavy north-westerly gale last week was followed by many casualties upon our coasts; and, the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution were instrumental in saving many lives.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

The winter art-season has burst upon us somewhat earlier than usual, and in increased productiveness. Four exhibitions were opened on Monday last, and to these will almost immediately be added the two water-colour societies' displays, a show of French pictures in New Bond-street, the exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's long-talked-of "Shadow of Death," at the gallery in Old Bond-street; and, a little later, the exhibition of the works of Sir Edwin Landseer at the Royal Academy. The galleries now open, to say nothing of the perennial Doré exhibitions, are the "French," where Mr. Wallis has collected the customary proportion of British and foreign pictures, generally of high character; the "Dudley," containing a large number of pictures, chiefly by English artists; Mr. M'Lean's gallery, where water-colour painting, native and Continental, is well and widely represented; and Messrs. Agnew's gallery, where a very interesting and choice gathering of sketches by Edouard Frère has been brought together.

In our detailed review of the exhibitions already opened we shall give that at the Dudley Gallery the precedence, as conducted by artists themselves—i.e., some of the contributors—though as regards the placing of the pictures we might draw the attention of the committee to several cases of hanging which appear to us inconsiderate if not intentionally unfair. If, also, the comparative merit of the collection were alone regarded, it would certainly not be entitled to first consideration. We have never seen so many insignificant and commonplace productions in the same room. Several of the leading exhibitors of former years are absent; many familiar names are attached to very inferior performances; and, if there is little that is absolutely bad, there is not a single work of importance, either as achievement or promise. Here more than anywhere else, among so many productions of youthful aspirants, we might expect to find some indications of the improvement said to have taken place in the system of art-teaching at our Royal Academy. We fail, however, to discover any traces of such improvement; and we are driven to the conclusion that our school must still remain behind all the schools of the Continent, for the reason that the student is left to his own resources precisely when he most needs the assistance of a master, and *not* the misleading encouragement of selling, or being able to offer for sale, some immature trifle—which should never have seen the light—through the medium of a public exhibition.

A reduced study of the central figure of Mr. Leslie's Academy picture of last year, "The Fountain" (156), occupied the place of honour; but, as we have reviewed the complete work, we need not criticise this portion of it. Over this hangs a figure, by E. Manet, of a fat man of ignoble type, smoking a pipe, with an estaminet jug of "bock" beer at his side. The colouring is affectedly limited in range, but the handling is spirited. The whole thing, however, in subject and treatment, smacks strongly of the *réalism brutale* of the Courbet and affiliated schools. At the other end of the room is another form of French *réalism*—"Ecole des Filles," by E. Legros—painted, it might seem, to illustrate the paradoxical dogma, *le laid c'est le beau*. Rows of peasant-girls, all ugly and some of them hideously disproportioned, are engaged over their books or needlework, or are taking advantage of the sœur-school-mistress's pre-occupation to gossip. M. Legros has done noble work; but this picture, alike in its exaggeration of characteristic traits and ascetic, smoky colouring, shows the danger of a theoretical *parti pris* in art. Let us have a honest rendering of the truth, by all means; but faces such as these are a libel on the physiognomies of any poor children.

Mr. Watts's "Eve (one of a series of designs for large pictures)" (75), would be, we are bound to say—though, like all the artist's works, imaginatively conceived—one of the most lamentable of the failures which alternate with his great successes, if we were to regard it as anything more than a sketch to be greatly modified. Eve stands erect, with flowers and doves at her feet and a lion and eagle on each side; her head is thrown back and surrounded with golden clouds. The figure, which recalls some of Blake's wildest fancies, is excessively long, especially in the lower limbs, while the head is quite disproportionately small, allowing for the foreshortening. Moreover, the head is nearly black: Eve is anything but "the fairest of her daughters;" and if the painter intended to indicate that the head is "dark with excess of light" he has certainly made a pictorial mistake. "This is our corner" (235), two children, with Japanese and Indian accessories, by Mr. Alma-Tadema, is hardly more worthy of this artist's reputation. To harmonise, apparently, with the peculiar yellow tone of colouring, he has rendered the children's faces of perfectly bloodless hue. Mr. Stanhope's "Labours of Psyche" (267), a composition in four compartments, has something of classical grace and mediæval beauty of colour; the intentional peculiarity of treatment is, however, obvious: it has the aspect of a mere scheme or pattern of colour, after the manner of stained glass. In a picture (77) by Mr. Herkomer, of an old gardener seated in his garden, gay with spring blossoms, the artist has freed himself from some of the technical mannerism common among the followers of Mr. Walker, but the subject lacks the sentiment in which his Academy picture of last year was so rich. Mr. Whistler, in his "Variations in Pink and Grey" (193), takes as usual—so we presume, for it is diffcult to make out exactly what is intended—a bit of the Thames as a motive. He denudes it of all detail of form and modelling; he greatly curtails its range of colour and effect, and of the shadowy residuum he produces a deliciously tender piece of flat decoration; but this (accepting the artist's own analogies) no more constitutes a picture than a few chords constitute a complete or fine piece of music.

Where so many of the more prominent works admit only of qualified commendation, it is a relief to be able to turn to a few pictures respecting which, though unimportant in scale or otherwise, we may indulge in the luxury of praise. One of such is "The Coral Merchant" (248), by Mr. Hodgson—a scene at the door of an Algerine house, in which the artist's thoroughly careful and honest painting and his rare faculty of seizing character and expression bear good fruit. It is evident that the purchaser stands no chance of making a good bargain for the coral necklace, placed as he is between two fires from the crafty Jew merchant and the admiring women. As a piece of graceful sentiment extracted from common country life there is nothing so beautiful as Mr. P. R. Morris's "Golden Hour," with his rustic lasses following a couple of white calves homewards—a small study for the picture exhibited last year at the New British Institution. Another gem in its way, remarkable for its excellent draughtmanship of men and horse, is the tiny picture by Mr. Heywood Hardy, of a hansom cabman expostulating respecting his fare—half abusively, half in cajolery—with a young swell he has just set down. A study of a dying lioness (66) hardly supports the fame of the young painter whose combat of lions we lately engraved. Mr. Britton Riviere has a clever and amusing picture (which we shall engrave) of three small children mounted on a grey cart-horse, which pays little heed to the boy's strain on the rope passed by way of bridle over his Roman nose, appropriately entitled "Equo ne credite Teucri" (198); also a small picture of a black pup playing with an orange, called "A Prince of Orange" (76). There are rich harmony and breadth of colour in "Kinsfolk from Town" (97), by Mr. E. R. Hughes, but the figures have an affected air of gentility. Mr. Marks has not found much scope for his power of humorous characterisation in the figure he has selected for an old "Convent Drudge" furbishing up the plate of the brotherhood (221). Mr. H. Wallis is less happy in colour than usual (although the subject seems especially to demand that quality) in "Maestro Sebastiano Guccato, Mosaic Worker. Titians's first Master" (355). M. Regamy's extremely vigorous and characteristic style of treatment is appropriately employed in his "Chasse au Renard" (253)—which we shall engrave—and his "Jalonneur" (312), a grenadier sapper marking a point for his advancing comrades to form a new alignment. We should also commend to notice E. Croft's picture (30) of German soldiers tending a wounded Frenchman—which we shall engrave; J. Burgess's delicately-handled "Pottery Shop, Tangiers" (237); J. Richardson's "Pensioner" (103)—i.e., an old donkey; H. B. Roberts's illustration of "Enoch Arden" (32); F. Dillon's elaborately-painted Cairene interiors; Mr. W. M. Wyllie's "Leisure Hour" (274)—which we shall engrave; and contributions by Mrs. Romer and Miss Beale; and Messrs. W. Gale, J. Hayllar, J. W. Bottomley, E. F. Brewtnall, C. Bauerlé, C. Goldie, A. Hughes, S. B. Clarke, T. B. Wirgman, W. Britter, and H. Couldery.

Among the landscapes, or landscapes with figures more or less accessorial, not hitherto noticed are a few possessing considerable merit and promise, with little-known names attached thereto. No. 130, for instance, "A Lane in North Wales," by Mr. Anderson Hague, is an excellent study of tone, and the effect of light in the sky is particularly good. There is very fair promise also in "Sorrento" (118), by W. Tenison; in "Medmenham Abbey" (112), by C. Napier Kenedy; in the clear, sharp effect of Mr. A. Parsons's March landscape (110); in the harmonious glow of evening which suffuses Mr. E. Waterlow's view of "Netley Farm, Shere" (321), and in the delicate and broad, yet effectively contrasted, hues of the view in the Bay of Naples by Mr. Binyon. More experienced skill is manifest in a charming little landscape by Mr. R. Beavis, styled "Under the Greenwood Tree" (228). Small landscapes or studies by R. Macbeth, W. Field, F. Walton, R. Leslie, J. Clayton Adams, J. S. Raven, C. Thorneley, W. H. Simpson, T. R. and P. Macquoid, J. Aumonier, J. Knight, H. Pilleau, and A. P. Grace (a recent winner of the Turner Gold Medal at the Academy) are likewise entitled to mention. W. L. Wyllie's bits of French coast scenery are as vividly realistic as ever; and he is quite equalled by a still younger brother, C. W. Wyllie, in "Low Water" (73), with its brilliant effect of direct light in the mottled sky and of reflected light in the shallows of the shore. Mr. Lionel Smythe's "Washing Day" (10)—French blanchisseuses scrubbing away in a stream—has some affinity to the work of the last-named artist in its preponderance of blue and slatey hues; and so has Mr. C. J. Lewis's "Berkshire Mill-Race" (60), and there is a similar tendency to over-emphasise details. Mr. H. Moore shows himself equally partial to blueish atmospheric effects, though much broader in treatment, in his "Nor'-Wester" (236). Mr. A. Ditchfield has modified the conventional ideality of former works by more direct reference to Nature, and promises, in his "Rye" (192) and two Algerine views, to become an able and original landscapist. Some of the artists last named have evidently studied in Continental schools or looked closely at the works of foreign masters. None have done so, however, to more advantage than Mr. C. N. Hemy. He has retained some of the best traditions of the school of Leys while discarding its mannerisms—at least in his landscapes, of which we have good though not important samples here in the "Clearing the Nets—Morning" (161) and "The Harbour Mouth" (216). Mr. H. Macallum's "West Coast Tidal Harbour" (230) and "A Drizzly Morning in Tarbet Harbour, Lochfyne" (268) have the merits and defects of the Scotch school—an impression of power and truth is conveyed, but not without a sense of straining and bravura.

A few small works in sculpture include two clever terra-cottas by M. Dalou, whose "Paysanne Française" in the last Academy exhibition attracted much attention; and a statuette of Melchior Anderegg, carved in wood by himself, which is as much a curiosity as a work of art. It is contributed by Mr. H. Schultz Wilson, who, it may be remembered, nearly lost his life, together with his guide, Anderegg, by falling down a crevasse of the Balmhorn last summer.

An important picture, by Mantegna, has been added to the National Gallery, and will be on view to the public on the re-opening of the gallery on Monday next. The picture was formerly known as "The Triumph of Scipio;" but, according to Mr. Wornum, it should be described as the Reception of Cybele among the Divinities of Rome. In the centre of the composition, which consists of twenty-two figures, is Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica, who, attended by other Romans and some Asiatics, is in the act of receiving the goddess. The sacred stone, representing the goddess, with her bust, the head tower-crowned, and a flaming candelabrum, are borne on a litter by four men, two of whom carry branches of bay. Claudia Quinta, a Roman lady, sent with others in Scipio's company to receive the divinity, is in the act of casting herself before the image. She is said on this occasion to have vindicated her reputation from certain slurs which had been cast upon it. In Ovid's "Fasti" she is represented to have drawn off a shoal in the harbour of Ostia, with a slender rope, the galley which bore the image. The procession is accompanied by the music of drums and pipes, constituting part of the worship of Cybele. In the background are introduced monuments of Nasica's uncle Publius and of his father Cneius. On the plinth of the picture is the inscription, "S. Hospes Numinis Idæi C." The picture is painted in tempera chiaroscuro, on canvas, and is in excellent preservation. It measures 2 ft. 4½ in. in height by 8 ft. 10 in. in breadth. It was painted for Francesco Cornari, a Venetian noble, afterwards Cardinal, in order to throw lustre on the family of the Cornari, which claimed to belong to the *gens* Cornelia. An advance payment of twenty-five ducats was made to Mantegna in 1506, only a few months before his death. After the painter's death an embargo was laid on his effects by Cardinal Sigismondo Gonzaga, Bishop of Mantua, and the picture remained in that city. The painter's son, Francesco, made an unsuccessful claim to it as an inheritance from his father, offering to repay the amount received in advance upon it. The Cornari family ultimately obtained possession of the work, and placed it in their palace at San Polo, Venice, where it remained till the early part of the present century. It was brought to England, and was for some time in the possession of the late Mr. George Vivian, from whose son, Captain Ralph Vivian, it was lately bought. It was exhibited at the British Institution in 1835, and at the Royal Academy Exhibition of Works of Old Masters in 1871.

Mr. Ruskin, as Slade Professor of Fine Art, will deliver several lectures at Oxford, chiefly during the ensuing month.

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BY THE WAY.

If the spirit of John Oldham, the poet, be capable of feeling any of the vindictiveness which was so lavishly expressed by the living bard about the year 1678 (when he was tutor to Judge Thurland's sons, near Reigate), the news from Rome must have afforded grim satisfaction in the shades. The Jesuits have had final notice from the Italian Government to quit their possessions in Rome. Their General will, it is said, go to Belgium. So there is another item to be added to the list of Jesuit discomfitures. It is not the first time that, even at Papal head-quarters, the Order of Jesus has received heavy blows, for Clement XIV. abolished it, and it was not restored until some forty years later, when Pius VI. took it into favour again. That the Jesuits have been expelled from France, England, Venice, Holland, Portugal, Spain, Russia, Austria, Sicily, will be seen by reference to any general chronology, but the story of their working their tortuous way back again has yet to be fully written. Perhaps the honourable member for Peterborough would like to do it, and he might take on his titlepage, as motto, half a dozen lines of Oldham's, which we subjoin. They are from the first of his "Satires on the Jesuits":—

> It is resolved. Henceforth an endless war
> I and my Muse with them and theirs declare.
> Whom neither open malice of the foes,
> Nor private daggers, nor St. Omer's dose,
> Nor all that Godfrey felt, or monarchs fear,
> Shall from my vowed and sworn revenge deter.

To do the poet justice, he kept his word, and laid on the Jesuits with a will, and though his verses are little more than downright savage abuse, it is not hurled blindly. He took pains to marshal the real and alleged crimes of the order and to get up his case well. He is too plain-spoken for us to transcribe much of his satire; but his taunts about the miracle-mongers of his own time might serve again. One passage exactly depicts the apparition at Paray-le-Monial, adding a story of a consecrated wafer being thrown overboard in a storm, which was quelled, and

> How zealous crab the sacred image bore,
> And swam a Catholic to the distant shore.

It is permitted to us to record that the case of "the" defendant is closed, and that we may look out for "the beginning of the end." A few more witnesses will be heard, and then the business will be confined to oratory until it comes to the turn of the Lord Chief Justice to commence the summing up. The trial of Warren Hastings was spread over seven years and occupied 148 days. The evidence for the defence in the Tichborne case closed on the 124th day, but what has to be done will carry it considerably over the Hastings aggregate.

> There,
> No doubt, all likeness ends between the pair.

Let us indulge the hope that among the many incitements to thankfulness which are suggested at Christmas — we beg pardon, when the Yule log crackles and sparkles festively—will be the feeling that the Tichborne case is decided, and that Judah is not to vex or be vexed by Ephraim over any more unfraternal squabbles on the question.

The Complete Letter Writer at the Vatican has responded to the epistle from Berlin. This, we think, was to be expected. An elderly ecclesiastic, who has been snubbed, and who is, moreover, infallible, is not likely to let an adversary have the last word. But in this case the truth of the old line will be seen—

> The last word of all is the word that lasts longest.

This will not, we suppose, be the Pope's. But at present we know nothing about it beyond the fact that it has been sent. The rumour is that it so much transcends the outrageousness which the Irish Catholic organs found in the first letter (until they were apprised of its being genuine) that the Pope's friends will not let it be published, and the Emperor has not deigned to give out a copy. We shall see it some day, of course. Ink is a dangerous thing for some persons. Luther flung his inkstand at the Enemy, and it made him more furious than holy water could have done. But the latter missile would be safer as a means of exorcism than the former for him whom our rude Protestant ancestors bracketed with the Evil Principle. We have noticed rather a good German story apropos of his Holiness's first letter. Certain adulterated milk was called "Pope's milk." "Why do you call it so?" "He says that everything that has been baptised belongs to him."

It is certain that the lower creation does a good deal in the way of revenging itself for the cruelties of man. Animals contrive to create a vast quantity of quarrel and heart-burning. Their friends and proprietors are constantly getting into hot water. The last case which cropped up was one of a person who kept a dog that had the common, but unpleasing, habit of howling during the hours which his owner's neighbours desired to devote to slumber. One of these neighbours, crediting the dog-owner with a good feeling which he did not happen to possess, sent a written remonstrance, and supposed that he, having stated his case, would be relieved from the nuisance. But the dog's master took no action in the matter, and, on a verbal message being sent to him, he returned an answer of a discourteous kind. Then the aggrieved neighbour took his own measures, and the result was that the brute was silenced, painlessly, and went to the happy hunting-grounds. His vengeful owner had no reasonable doubt as to who had helped himself, in obedience to the proverb, and had remembered the rule of law that every wrong has a remedy. So he abused and insulted his neighbour, and threatened to castigate him personally. The latter would not comply with the requisition of law, as to stating "going in fear" of anybody whom you want bound over, declaring that he was not at all in fear. Therefore, when we lost sight of the case, the parties were in defiant attitude, but we will hope that their angry passions have calmed. At the same time, we cannot help thinking that a person who, after warning, is selfish enough to allow a neighbourhood to be annoyed by the howling of a beast has small right to complain of any measure of self-defence.

Among the defences which musical people set up for devoting their lives to the making more or less pleasant noises is the allegation that the love of music refines the nature and renders it amiable—*emollit mores*, etc. Hogarth's "Enraged Musician" does not exactly favour this contention, and some great composers have been men of detestable tempers. Women do not come into the controversy; for, though the feminine nature is normally angelic, no woman has ever been a great composer. But there are other exceptions. We do not exactly know where to place one of St. Cecilia's priests. He has published this unhesitating advertisement:—"An organist, a stiff Churchman, detesting Romanising and abhorring Dissent, desires an appointment in a London or suburban church where the duties are light." It is clear that this gentleman's nature has not been much softened by the divine art he professes, though he applies himself to the noblest of all instruments. One would think it impossible for an organist to have a touch of vulgarity, yet we cannot say that a "stiff Churchman" (unless the advertiser allude to some rheumatic affection, in which case we tender apology) and an "abhorrer of Dissent" can be regarded as a person of the highest refinement. However, as he desires light duty, we will believe that he is not so devoted to his art as he might be. If he were, he would have called himself a faithful Churchman, and have abstained from assailing the creeds of other people.

MUSIC.

The fourth Crystal Palace Saturday Concert of the present series, last week, included fine performances of two grand orchestral works that would have been alone worth a long journey to hear so interpreted. Schumann's "Rhenish" symphony, in E flat—classed as the third, but really the last in production of his four works of the kind—is said to have derived its distinctive title from its having been composed under the influences exercised on his imagination by the splendid ceremonials in Cologne Cathedral on the occasion of the installation of the Archbishop as Cardinal. These impressions are most powerfully realised in the portion of the symphony entitled "Feierlich" (in E flat minor), in which there is a fine effect of vastness and grandeur. This is admirably contrasted by the brightness of the "Scherzo," and the tender expression of the "Andante." The whole work is full of power and character; and is, moreover, especially representative of its composer's genius. The overture of Beethoven, op. 124, entitled "Die Weihe des Hauses," immediately preceded the production of his culminating orchestral work, the ninth symphony (that including a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy"). Although merely written for a fugitive occasion, the opening of the Josephstadt Theatre at Vienna in 1822, the overture is characterised by a grandeur and dignity almost amounting to sublimity. It received on Saturday, as on several former occasions, a worthy interpretation from the Crystal Palace band, the judgment of the conductor having, as before, been especially manifested in the discreet pace at which the main movement—an elaborate fugue—was taken, the effect having frequently elsewhere, been destroyed by reading too literally the indication of "allegro con brio." The two instrumental movements introductory to the first and second parts of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," were given for the first time here, and again exemplified the composer's skill in the command of orchestral effect. The entire work was spoken of by us on the occasion of its production at the Birmingham Festival in August. The overture to Rossini's "Robert Bruce," an opera compiled by him from earlier works, terminated the concert, which included the fine singing of Mdme. Otto-Alvsleben, and tenor solos by Mr. G. Werrerath. At this week's concert the ode symphony, "Le Desert," by M. Felicien David, is to be performed for the first time here.

The one specialty of the Bristol Musical Festival, the production of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, took place on Thursday week, too late for notice until now. "St. John the Baptist" was completed some three or four years ago, having been intended for the Gloucester festival of 1871. It was withdrawn on that occasion, however, on account of a principal solo part having been specially written for a singer who was not engaged at the festival. The text of the oratorio has been compiled by Dr. E. G. Monk, and is divided into two parts, "The Desert" and "Macharus;" the chief incidents referred to being the preaching of John to the people, the baptism of the Saviour, and the events which lead to the execution of the prophet. The overture to "St. John the Baptist" has been twice performed in London—first at the fourth concert of the British Orchestral Society, in January last, and again at the eighth concert of the Philharmonic Society, in the following July. Of this orchestral prelude we spoke on the occasion of its London performances, and have now to record the great success of the entire oratorio at Bristol, where it was received with enthusiasm, and its composer called forward at the close, amid a general tribute of applause. Besides many fine choral effects, Mr. Macfarren's well-known skill in orchestral writing is successfully displayed throughout the work. Among the most effective choral pieces in performance were the movements "Behold, I will send," "What shall we do then," "My soul, praise the Lord" (based on Croft's psalm-tune known as "Hanover"), "O King, live for ever," and "Lo, the daughter of Herodias." The principal solo pieces were the baritone song, "Repent ye" (by Mr. Santley), that for contralto, "In the beginning" (by Madame Patey), the bravura air, "I rejoice" (by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington), and the tenor air, "Alas! my daughter" (by Mr. E. Lloyd). We shall doubtless have an early opportunity of speaking of "St. John the Baptist" in reference to its London performance. Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") followed the oratorio. At the last of the evening concerts, on the Thursday, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was given, the solos by Madame Alvsleben, Miss Enriquez, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. Santley; and the second part of the programme was devoted to a miscellaneous selection, which included the overtures to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Der Freischütz," and the andante from Spohr's symphony, "The Power of Sound," besides Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte performance in Handel's variations known as the "Harmonious Blacksmith," and vocal pieces by some of the principal solo singers. The festival concluded with the usual climax of such occasions, Handel's "Messiah." As previously stated, Mr. Hallé conducted the performances; Mr. G. Riseley presided at the organ; and Mr. Alfred Stone, as chorus-master, largely aided the efficiency of the choral performance. The festival is understood to have been a success, financially as well as artistically; and these results will doubtless lead to future great music meetings at Bristol.

Mr. Walter Bache gave an interesting pianoforte recital at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday afternoon, when he played, with great success, a series of solo pieces by Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt. His orchestral concert is announced for the evening of Nov. 27, when Dr. Hans von Bülow will conduct.

Mr. Ridley Prentice has commenced a new series of Monthly Popular Concerts at Brixton, in the schemes of which his own clever pianoforte-playing is a prominent feature.

The programme of Mr. Henry Holmes's second "Musical Evening," on Wednesday, included Schumann's second string quartet (in F), that by Schubert in B flat (No. 6), and Mendelssohn's first sonata for piano and violoncello.

The new season of oratorio concerts at the Royal Albert Hall began on Thursday evening, when Handel's "Theodora" was revived, after long oblivion. Of the performance we must speak next week.

This week's arrangements at M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts were a miscellaneous concert on Monday, with the appearance of Mdlle. Reboux, of Her Majesty's Opera; an Italian Opera night on Tuesday, a classical night on Wednesday, a Balfe night on Thursday, an Irish ballad night on Friday, and to-night (Saturday) Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and party are to appear.

The Glasgow Musical Festival will begin on Tuesday next. The chief novelty—Mr. Henry Smart's oratorio, "Jacob"—will be produced on the following Friday.

Mr. Austin, manager of the concert arrangements at St. James's Hall, has announced his annual evening concert, to take place there on Wednesday week, when his programme will offer a variety of powerful attractions. Mr. Austin deserves well of the public and the profession for the excellence of his official administration and his invariable personal courtesy.

Mr. Edward Fitzball, formerly well known as a dramatist and song-writer, died at Chatham, on Monday afternoon, at an advanced age.

THEATRES.

Some degree of animation has been manifested at three or four of the theatres—that is, their programmes have been partially changed, and a new play and a new burlesque have been produced. The former saw the light at the Court Theatre on Saturday. The title of the piece is "Alone," a slight affair, though in three acts, founded on a French story by Messrs. J. Palgrave Simpson and H. C. Merivale. It depends almost entirely on the wit of the dialogue, not on its situations or the number of incidents. The gist of it relates to a sycophant named Stratton Strawless (Mr. Clifford Cooper), who reads Shakspeare to a blind relative, Colonel Challice (Mr. G. Rignold), whose children, it is believed, have taken to evil ways, probably owing to the bad example of their mother. To counteract the interested assiduities of Strawless, a Doctor Micklethwaite (Mr. Edgar Bruce), and a neighbour, Widow Thornton (Miss M. Litton), are added; and the latter contrives to bring the discarded daughter, Maud Trevor (Miss M. O'Berne), into contact with her father, as a superior reader of Shakspeare; and an explanation takes place between her and her brother, Captain Cameron (Mr. A. Bishop). Ultimately these misunderstandings are cleared up by a statement written by Mrs. Strawless, who, through jealousy, has forged letters by which the Colonel had been deceived. It should also be mentioned that the latter has been restored to sight, and thus his happiness is made complete. Mr. Rignold realised the irritability of the character; and Miss O'Berne, as the representative of the forsaken daughter, was really pathetic. The new drama, though too diffuse in its treatment, was quite successful.

Mr. Henry Neville has taken the right steps to make the Olympic popular. The new comedy of "Sour Grapes," which was supposed to hang fire a little on the first night, now goes with expedient briskness, and on Monday was triumphantly received. It was preceded by the merry farce of "A Pair of Boots," and followed by a new burlesque by Mr. R. Reece entitled "Richelieu Re-dressed." This piece is not precisely an extravaganza, but is a humorous parody, which is intended to exclude the broader features of burlesque. Whatever amount of amusement such a production may pretend to, the author has made a not unsuccessful endeavour to impart, and his efforts have been successfully aided by Mr. Julian Hicks's magnificent scenery. We decidedly object, however, to the personalities in regard to Mr. Gladstone, even if we tolerate those that relate to Mr. Henry Irving. Mr. Neville informs us that he is preparing a translation of Beaumarchais's "Le Mariage de Figaro," which he designs shortly to produce, and which will form his next pièce de résistance; to which doubtless Mr. W. H. Vernon, as stage manager, will give due attention. It requires the utmost diligence and care in order to its effective representation.

The manager of the Globe has judiciously united a revival of "Still Waters Run Deep" with the performance of "Arkwright's Wife." Mr. Montague played very efficiently the part of John Mildmay, and when made perfect by practice will establish a well-founded reputation as a representative of the character. Mr. Charles Harcourt, as Hawksley, was also good; and Mr. Emery, as Potter, sustained and justified the favourable opinion which the public was led to entertain of him when the play was originally produced. At the Gaiety the London public is now presented with a performance of "The Happy Land," and also of the new farce "On Strike;" to which is added a new comedietta by Mr. Theyre Smith, called "Which is Which?" There is not much that is entirely new either in the plot or treatment; but, on the whole, it provokes a certain amount of hilarity, and proved that there was a quality in it well calculated to please a mixed audience. At the Princess's Mr. and Mrs. Rousby have reappeared in Mr. Tom Taylor's historical drama, "'Twixt Axe and Crown," the lady in her original part, and her husband in that of Bishop Gardiner, Mr. W. Rignold taking that of Edward Courtenay. The change is a beneficial one, much improving the effect of the representation.

MM. Valnay and Pitron opened the Holborn Theatre, on Monday, with Scribe and Legouvé's "Les Doigts de Fée." The piece was produced in Paris four-and-twenty years ago; and, after a series of plays by Sardou and Dumas fils, the polished and correct though cold dialogue of Scribe seems *rococo*. The jeune premier Bilhaut is a great improvement on last season, and the ever-welcome Didier received a marked reception.

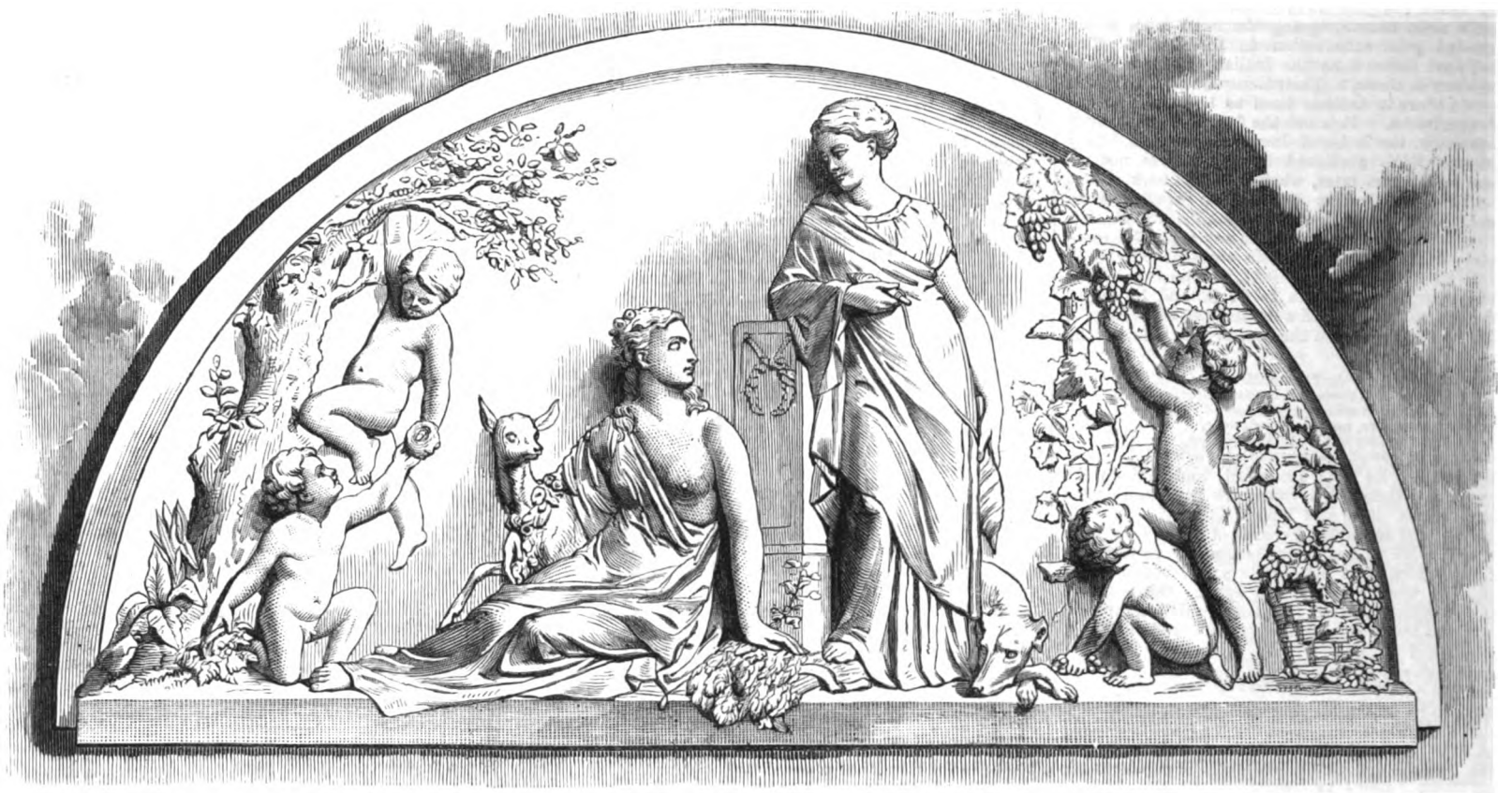
Brighton has established a new club, as a seaside home for members of other clubs when they visit the south coast.

An exhibition of art-treasures, which has been held in the Bradford Mechanics' Institute during the last four months, was closed on Saturday last. The number of visitors was 157,900, and the amount realised towards paying off the debt on the building £3000.

The Officers Grievances' Commissioners held their second meeting yesterday week, when Sir Percy Herbert made, on behalf of certain officers, a statement of their case. They consider that Parliament had unintentionally failed to do them justice at the time of the abolition of purchase, and they submit that public honour and equity demand that their contract should be cancelled from its beginning and in its entirety. They intend to show the establishment and regulation of the purchase system by the Government; that there were certain privileges, benefits, and advantages, both present and prospective, attached to a commission under the purchase system; and that they have suffered personal and pecuniary loss and injury.

At the annual meeting of the supporters of the Manchester Hospital Sunday Fund Collection, held on Monday, a report was read, which showed that while the amount raised in 1872 was £6971, the amount reached this year was £8666. Of this latter sum £5947 was contributed at or in connection with places of public worship, being nearly £500 more than in 1872, while £2718 was contributed in mills, warehouses, and other places of business, being nearly double the sum derived from those sources in the previous year.——The fifteenth annual collections for the Birmingham charities were made at all places of worship in Birmingham on Sunday. The amount collected approached £3000.——Hospital Sunday was observed at Newcastle on Sunday, the principal feature being a united congregation of all the friendly societies in one of the churches, the collection amounting to £150. Collections have also been made in about eighty factories on the Tyne in aid of the medical charities.

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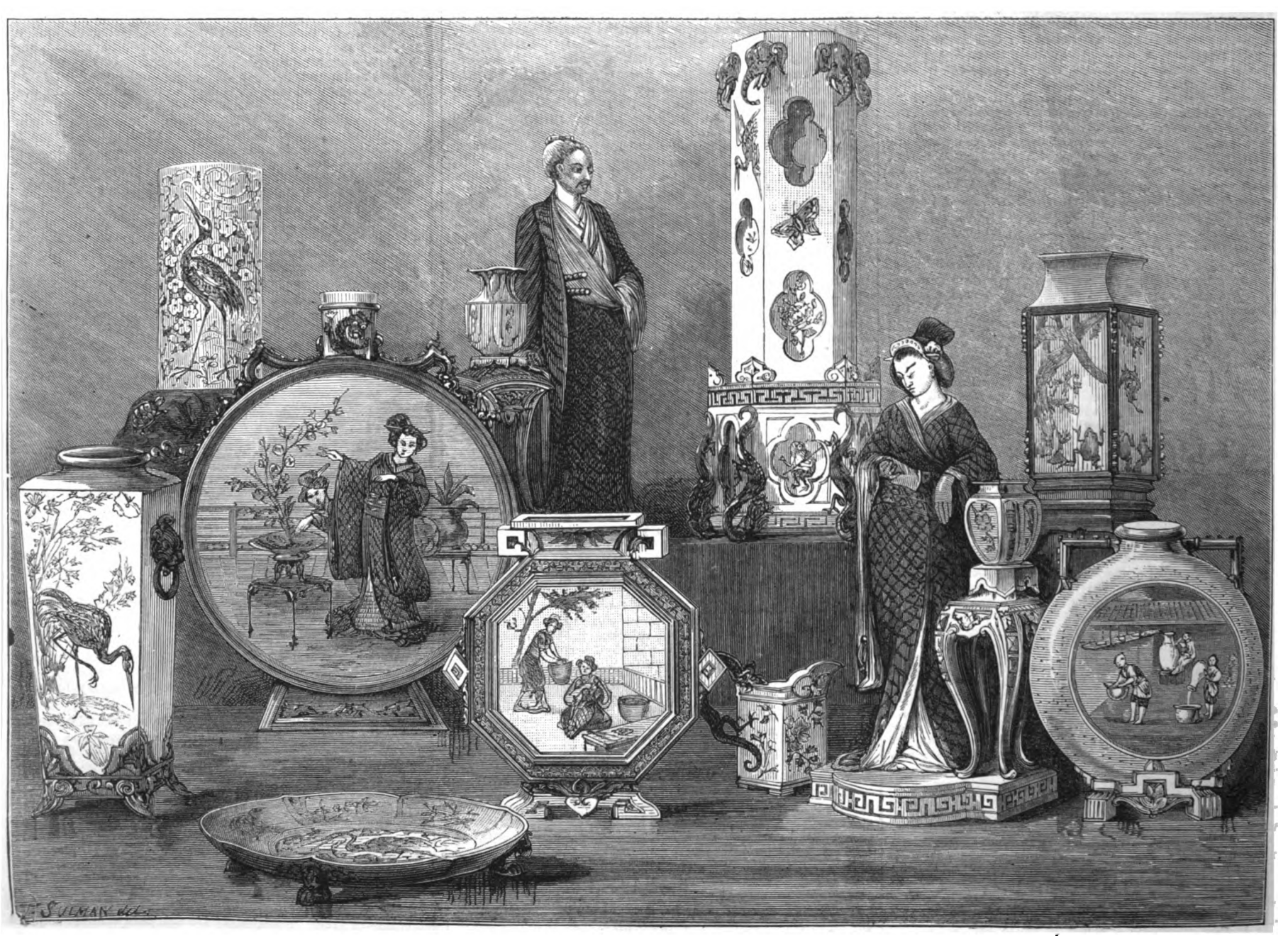
"SPRING AND AUTUMN," BY F. J. WILLIAMSON, FROM THE LATE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

"SPRING AND AUTUMN."

This graceful and expressive work of sculpture, by Mr. F. J. Williamson, tells Nature's moral story of the year with admirable truth. Spring reposes on the fertile earth, and plays tenderly with a sportive fawn, adorning its neck with a garland of flowers; or she watches the joyous gambols of children, who clamber into the tree which spreads its blossoming branches overhead. But sober Autumn, turning to admonish her sister-season of the lapse of time and the duty of work, has reaped the ripe corn of harvest, and bids her young pupils hasten to gather the fruit of the vineyard, while she plies with industrious hand the task of spinning thread for the clothing of winter. A faithful and valiant mastiff, the guardian of household peace and wealth, lies at the feet of this wise mistress; and the pillar on which she leans is a proof of the advanced state of the arts.

WORCESTER JAPANESE PORCELAIN AT VIENNA.

The English china court at the Vienna Exhibition was a department of special attraction. Among those manufactories of repute which have contributed to uphold our national reputation a prominent place belongs to the Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester. It must have been remarked that public taste, led by the judgment of art-connoisseurs in China, has long been directed to the peculiar treatment of ornamental design in Satsuma and Japanese manufacture. The Worcester works have taken advantage of this taste to design specially for the Vienna Exhibition a large collection of ceramic art-work, which has gained the attention of illustrious visitors, art-connoisseurs, and the public by its unique style and the perfect taste and refinement in which its design is treated. The Worcester Works so long ago as 1856 brought out a new tint of colour for their vases and figures, resembling ivory, but more mellow in depth



WORCESTER JAPANESE PORCELAIN AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

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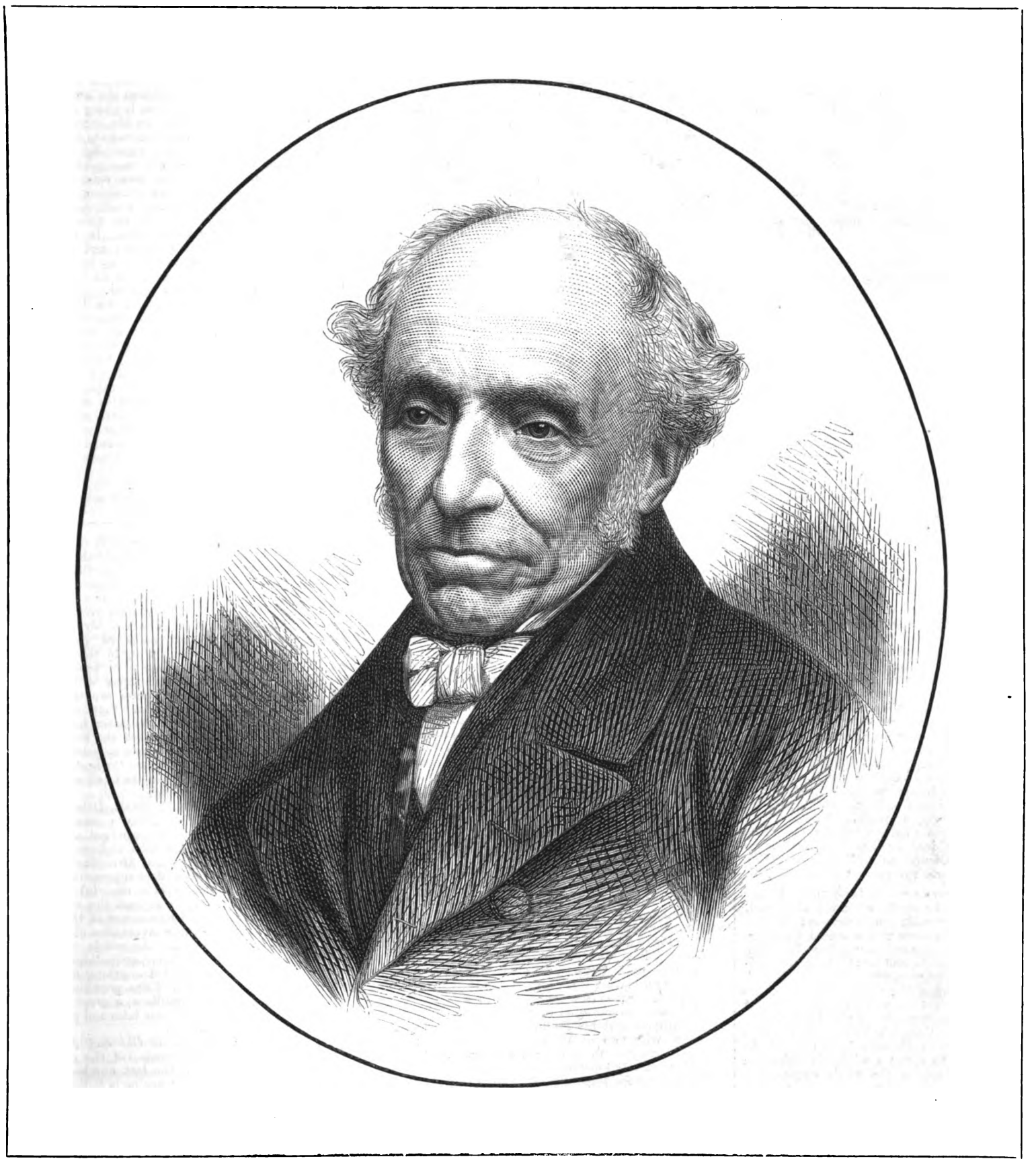
of colour, and with a creamy softness that rivals the Satsuma as a ground colour for the sober tints and finely-chased gold-work and bronzing of the Japanese style of decoration. The designs now in question have all the "repose" of Japanese colouring, combined with the more correct taste in outline of Western art in the *forms* of the objects. It is apparent that they have all been the subject of careful study; for, while there is no mere imitation of the Japanese, the "feeling" of that peculiar style has been seized, and thoroughly worked out, with great refinement and with the intelligence of an enthusiastic art-student. Not only was every form expressly modelled for these subjects, but the peculiar tints of colours used by the Japanese—so different from the usual English colours—had to be specially produced by the Worcester colour chemists, with the bronzes of various shades. Mr. R. W. Burns, F.S.A., the art-director, and one of the proprietors of the Worcester Works, has designed and produced all these articles; and he has been ably seconded by his chief modeller, artist, and chemist, Messrs. Hadley, Callowhill, and Bejot, to whom have been awarded medals by the jurors of the Vienna Exhibition; while to Mr. Burns and the Worcester Works a diploma of honour has been awarded.

In the Illustration we have engraved are shown objects selected by the Emperor of Germany, the Archduke Charles of Austria, the Count de Chambord, the Earl of Dudley, and Sir Richard Wallace. So much was this manufacture appreciated at Vienna that most of the families of distinction in Germany—and especially the Austrian, Hungarian, and Bohemian nobility—have purchased valuable specimens for their cabinets.

The Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester were represented by Messrs. Pellatt and Wood, of 25, Baker-street, London, who were their sole agents and representatives.

THE LATE SIR HENRY HOLLAND.

The death of Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., was announced on Wednesday. This accomplished and distinguished man of science, who has long held a high position in the best English society, was exactly eighty-five years of age, having been born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, Oct. 27, 1788, the eldest son of Peter Holland, Esq., of that place. He was educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1811, but in 1828 was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London. Dr. Holland soon rose to great eminence in his profession, while he at the same time became known for his valuable literary contributions to other branches of knowledge. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1816, and has three times held the office of Vice-President;



THE LATE SIR HENRY HOLLAND, BART.

he was also, to the time of his death, President of the Royal Institution. In 1840 he was appointed physician in ordinary to the late Prince Consort, and in 1852 physician in ordinary to the Queen. He was created a Baronet in April, 1853. The first wife of Sir Henry Holland, married in 1822, was Emma Margaret, a daughter of James Caldwell, Esq., of Linley Wood, Staffordshire. By this lady he had two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, who now succeeds to the baronetcy, is Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, born in August, 1825, at present holding the office of Assistant Secretary of State for the Colonies. The second son is the Rev. Francis James Holland, Incumbent of Quebec Chapel; the daughter, Emily Mary, is widow of the late Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P. for East Surrey. The second Lady Holland, wife of the deceased Baronet, was Saba, daughter of the Rev. Sydney Smith, the famous wit and Canon of St. Paul's. She married Sir Henry—then Dr.—Holland in 1834, but died in November, 1866, leaving two daughters, Emily and Gertrude. This lady wrote the biography of her father, and gained a reputation for literary talent. Sir Henry Holland's own works are tolerably numerous, but those most popular are his "Medical Notes and Reflections," his "Chapters on Mental Physiology," "Travels in Albania and Thessaly," a volume of "Scientific Essays," chiefly collected from the *Edinburgh Review*, and the agreeable "Recollections of Past Life," which were published two years ago. Sir Henry Holland received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L.; and several of the academies and learned societies of Europe conferred marks of distinction upon him. The portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. Mayall, of Regent-street.

THE NEW WIGAN INFIRMARY.

The opening of this institution by the Prince and Princess of Wales a short time ago will be fresh in our readers' memory. It has been built at a cost of about £30,000 by Mr. J. Wilson, Wigan, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. T. Worthington, Manchester. It is situated on an elevated spot, half a mile from the town, and fronts the main road from Wigan. The administrative offices and dispensary occupy the centre, right and left of which are wings for males and females. In the rear of the offices is a two-story pavilion for surgical or accidental cases. A porch and vestibule give access to the central hall. The ward accommodation provided is for sixty patients—forty-five males and fifteen females. Behind the kitchen is the male ward of thirty beds for surgical cases or accidents, having two small single-bedded wards for special treatment, or isolation after operation. This pavilion consists of two floors arranged for fourteen beds each—length of ward 58 ft., width 26 ft., height 14 ft.—108 superficial feet of floor-surface and 1507 cubic feet to each bed. In the first-floor ward, by utilising some of the space in the roof, an increased height of 4 ft. 9 in. is obtained, which gives an additional space of 513 cubic feet to each bed. The single-bedded wards are 12 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., by 14 ft. high, and contain each 2100 cubic feet. The side pavilions, for fifteen beds each, forming the two wings, are only one story high, and each contains a ward of ten beds; length of ward, 42 ft.; width, 24 ft.; height, 18 ft. 9 in.; and a smaller ward of five beds—length, 29 ft.; width, 20 ft. These dimensions afford 100 superficial feet of floor space, and 1875 cubic feet to each bed in the larger wards, and 2000 cubic feet in the smaller ones. Each of these pavilions has a spacious and airy day-room, with large projecting bay window.

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NEW BOOKS.

Quite an Eldorado of information and entertainment is inclosed within the covers of the two stout volumes entitled *The African Sketchbook*, by Winwood Reade (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The book is a curious piece of chequer-work; but it is the more likely, perhaps, to be generally acceptable on that very account. The author, it appears, has for eleven years "studied Africa; three years from the life and eight years from books." During 1862 and 1863 he travelled in Equatorial Africa, Angola, and Senegambia; and memory suggests that he published a very readable and amusing account of what he saw, did, and suffered in the course of his travels. He now gives us "a brief recapitulation" of the aforesaid readable and amusing account. In 1868 he "visited Africa a second time, spent some months on the Gold Coast and Slave Coast, and then made a ten months' exploring journey from Sierra Leone, opening a new country and obtaining important geographical results." He "also made two trips to the backwoods of Liberia, which is almost unwritten ground, and carefully studied the Negro Republic." To the recapitulation, spoken of above, he has now, therefore, added the story of his more "recent travels." But this is by no means all. Since his "return from the coast, in 1863," he has "never ceased to study African literature;" and it is to be gathered, both from what he says and from the internal evidence of the book itself, that he has incorporated with his own work extracts, taken, indeed, from the volumes he read, but taken only, as it were, for texts, on which he has discoursed in such fashion as his wide field of reading and his own personal experience enabled him to adopt so as to avoid any risk of being set down as a mere compiler. He has, moreover, introduced essays into his work; and, lastly, he has, with a view of giving more than usually attractive illustrations of African habits, manners, and customs, devoted a great number of his pages to various tales, which "contain much material drawn both from books and from life, but are otherwise entirely fictitious." He warns us, however, not to suppose that the spirit of fiction has guided him in any part of his composition "outside the tales;" his "narrative of travel is true, every word." It is easy to believe of such a work that "the labour bestowed upon it has been immense;" and there is every reason to expect that it will be generally regarded as "comprehensive." Extremely interesting it most certainly is; and, for the most part, the style of writing—lively, incisive, drily humorous, and laughably sardonic—enhances the intrinsic interest. Occasionally, however, and especially towards the end of the second volume and in the first appendix, there are bursts of egotism and querulousness which may relieve the mind of a disappointed writer, but are less likely to enlist the sympathies than to awaken the antipathies of the reader. Of woodcuts there are several, all characteristic, striking, clever, and appropriate; and of maps there are a dozen or more. One map deserves special notice; it is called "a literary map" of Africa, and is not unentitled to be described as "something new." The different regions marked out upon it are studded, not with the names of places, but with the names of writers, so that "the student at a glance can ascertain the authorities" whom it would be best to consult for information touching any particular region; and in the fourth appendix there is a catalogue of those authorities, together with a few brief remarks upon their comparative value. The first volume is divided into three "books," headed, respectively, "the Gorilla country," "the South Coast," and "Senegambia;" and the second is divided into four "books," headed respectively, "Golden Africa," "the Slave Coast," "Liberia," and "the Swanzy Expedition." The last heading alone needs any explanation. It is otherwise called "the adventures of an author in search of a reputation;" and there is some ground for assuming that the said author, not having been able to prevail upon any public body to assist him in his quest after fame, was supplied with what he required from the private resources of a Mr. Swanzy, a gentleman who, as "a merchant trading with the Gold Coast" and as a promoter of entomological and other science, considered that he would be doing as much for himself and for science as for Mr. Reade if he were to come forward handsomely and solve the latter gentleman's difficulties. The "Swanzy expedition" has to do with the years 1868 and 1869; and, when it is stated that Mr. Reade, at the commencement of his "sketch-book" carries us back to the days of Hanno, the Carthaginian, who wrote a *Periplus*, translated from Punic into Greek, and who gave to certain hairy creatures the name of "gorillas," it will be plain that he has been anxious to attain at least so much completeness as consists in beginning as far back and concluding as near the present day as possible.

Ingenuous confessions prepossess one in favour of *A Winter in Morocco*, by Amelia Perrier (Henry S. King and Co.), and, at the end of it, leave one agreeably impressed and in high good humour. The writer commences with a candid admission of her "deplorable ignorance," and concludes with the following polite and frank expression of regret, and plea for indulgent consideration:—"I deeply regret that circumstances placed it out of my power to visit any other town in Morocco but Tangier. This renders the work a very imperfect one as regards the country generally; but I hope it will be remembered that I have made no pretence of its being more than a transcript of my own experiences during my winter in Morocco." No doubt, to spend a winter in Tangier is to spend a winter in Morocco; and, so far as Tangier is a sample of the whole empire, our sprightly writer has given a circumstantial account, in a free and easy and somewhat flippant and presumptuous, but certainly amusing, manner, of the Moors and their country and the sojourners in it. An introductory chapter, written "for the ignorant," tells the reader something about the geographical position, the government, and the population of Morocco, and records the important fact that "Tangerine oranges don't come from Tangier, but principally from Tarifa in Spain. They are very scarce in Tangier, and the few that do grow there the people wisely keep for themselves." After this comes the usual description, in the somewhat feebly facetious style, of the start from London and the voyage to Gibraltar. The next chapter is devoted chiefly to a sort of flirtation between the writer and a hotel waiter; and it is followed by two chapters in which the hotel itself and the rock of Gibraltar, respectively, are made the principal topics of discourse. In the fifth chapter the passage from Gibraltar to Tangier is minutely described; and seldom, if ever, was the well-worn theme of sea-sickness descanted upon with more morbid gusto and more repulsive detail. The sixth chapter lands us in Tangier; and the remaining seventeen chapters are, for the most part, confined to things which have at least a flavour of Morocco. With great liveliness, the writer's chief characteristic, all the aspects of life in Tangier are delineated: there are sketches of Moorish houses, outside and inside; of "the Marina, a portion of the beach inclosed by walls;" of the "United National Hotel," with its advantages, and especially its disadvantages; of the phases presented by education, religion, food, &c.; of the condition exhibited by the drama; of the spectacle to be seen in Tangier during "the Ramadan" and its sequel; of weddings in Tangier; of the "ceremonials attendant on the greatest religious festival of the Mohammedans," called in Tangier, it appears, "the feast of rams;" of the superstitious character of the Moor; of the way in which Christian "missions" are conducted in Morocco; of the quadrupeds attainable by whoever would ride in Morocco; of "a ladies' picnic to Cape Spartel;" of "saints in Morocco;" of "wives in Morocco;" of three religious commemorative celebrations, styled, respectively, "Judas Iscariot, the feast of Purim, and the Passover;" and of "slavery in Morocco." The writer shows some symptoms of a mocking and a detracting spirit, and it would seem as if she were herself aware of it, and felt consequent qualms of conscience; for in her "conclusion" she says, "I hope that nothing I have said may tend to prejudice intending travellers against Tangier." It cannot be said that up to the point at which she apparently feels a sting of remorse she had adopted so seductive a tone as to send everybody off in a hurry to Tangier; but, in her repentant moods, she bestows upon the climate, at least, sufficient praise to excite the attention of invalids, particularly "those affected by the various forms of chest complaints, for which our English winter climate is so unsuited." She adds, moreover, that "living is cheap."

A pleasant description of picturesque scenes and costumes, agreeably spiced with a dash of light romance, which has somewhat the air of a poetical and humorous mystification, is Mr. Hubert Smith's *Tent Life with English Gipsies in Norway* (H. S. King and Co.). The author is a gentleman who says that in June, 1870, he left his home in Gloucestershire with three companions, engaged and hired by him for a tour in Norway. These were the brothers Noah and Zachariah, two real gipsy men, and their sister Esmeralda, a real gipsy girl, whose acquaintance he had made in the wandering camp of their tribe. Like Mr. George Borrow, he had learnt to speak the odd, mixed lingo of the Romany Rye, and they no longer met him with the distrust which they are wont to show to "kairengroes" or house-dwellers. They had made for him a gipsy tent, of simple form but with comfortable fittings. The ground beneath it was spread with a handsome carpet on a square of waterproof, where the owner might sleep in comfort with rugs and air-pillows for bedding. The gipsy attendants had a tent of their own. The luggage included two kettles, tin cans, and pewter plates, with other camp cooking and eating utensils, and provisions of ham and bacon, preserved meats, biscuits, cheeses, tea and sugar, besides the change of linen and other necessaries for a travelling gentleman; also a violin, a guitar, and several fishing-rods. All this was packed, to the weight of 360 lb., in three sacks or "pockets," which went on the backs of three donkeys. Having landed at Christiania, and, having gone on by railway to Eidsvold, near the Mjösen Lake, this strange party went up to Lillehammer by the steamboat, and there pitched their tents. The route pursued in their roving course beyond this place was up the Gudbrandsdalen, which extends 168 miles to the foot of the Dovre Fjeld, along the banks of the river Logen. They left the Dovre Fjeld and the Snæhætten mountain on their right hand, as they descended to the shores of the Romsdal Fjord, near Veblungsnös. From this point on the North Sea coast, as it was too late in the summer to go farther northward, Mr. Smith and his gipsy comrades returned to Christiania by another route, which led them past Galdhöpiggen, the highest mountain in Norway; and Mr. Smith achieved the feat of its ascent—less difficult, in his opinion, than that of Mont Blanc. It was on Aug. 1, after this Alpine Club performance, that he left Rodsheim and pursued his course again southward, over a wild upland tract of rocky ground, among sharp-peaked mountains, where four rivers—the Visa, the Lera, the Gjendin, and the Gravdal Elv—take their rise to flow different ways. A herd of forty-five reindeer was here sighted, but Mr. Smith killed none of them. He had sufficient enjoyment in the picturesque scenery, the bracing air, and the diverting adventures of such a journey. Passing down the Utladal, he saw three lakes of that region said to have been "purchased" by English gentlemen; and he next turned aside to visit the Mörkfos cataract, which is from 800 ft. to 1000 ft. high, and is a very fine waterfall. An agreeable variation of his rude camp life was found at the "Poet's House," near the Bygdin Lake, in the company of some Norwegian ladies and gentlemen staying there. But there is also a Norwegian tourist club-house, which is a mere châlet void of furniture and provisions, on the shores of the Tyen Lake. Soon after leaving this place, Mr. Smith found himself on the Bergen road, between Nystuen and Skogstad, at the foot of the Fille Fjeld. His way thence, to reach the capital city, was still through an interesting country, by the Lille Mjösen Lake, which is described as very beautiful, combining the features of wood, mountain, rock, and water in the scenery of its shores. It must be distinguished from the greater Mjösen Lake, above mentioned, which lies within a shorter distance north of Christiania. The road now led our returning countryman, with his faithful gipsies, through the Beina valley to the town of Hönefos, where he began to think of resuming the habits of civilised life. It was not, however, till Aug. 22, at Sandviken, nine miles from Christiania, that he quitted his tents and donkeys, leaving them for one day in charge of the gipsies, while he re-entered the metropolis in a hired carriage, and made himself comfortable at the Victoria Hotel. Of course, Mr. Smith brought his English gipsy followers safely back to England, with two of their beloved donkeys; but he gave the third donkey to a friend in Norway, where the useful animal is scarcely known. We are told that Miss Esmeralda, and her brothers Noah and Zachariah, are doing pretty well in their station of life at the time of the author's present writing. This we are pleased to hear, since their general behaviour while in Mr. Smith's service was free from reproach; but their queer language, which has a smack of thieves' slang, is not much to our taste. The history of the Gipsy Camp in Norway will nevertheless be found a highly entertaining narrative of travel, rather out of the beaten track, and related very cleverly, with a certain whimsical pleasantry of spirit and style.

A book containing plenty of excitement and adventure, well supplied with elucidatory charts, and not devoid of representative or merely ornamental illustrations, is *Bush Fighting*, by Major-General Sir James Edw. Alexander, K.C.L.S., F.R.S.E. (Sampson Low and Co.). The gallant author begins with some remarks, the more valuable in that they are for the most part due to personal experience or observation, touching the proper sort of men and the proper sort of equipment for bush-fighting; and afterwards the contents of his volume resolve themselves principally into an account of the Maoris and of our dealings, chiefly hostile, with that fine and warlike race since 1860-1. "The incidents of the Maori war of 1860-1," says the author, "were published by me some years ago;" and therefore, on the present occasion, his actual narrative may be said to commence at the twenty-second page, where we read that "on May 4, 1863, the natives assumed the offensive, marking their hostility by a very dark deed of blood." The record is written in a straightforward, unpretentious, soldierly style, and especially recommends itself by reason of a considerateness not often to be noticed in similar publications. "I have introduced," says the gallant author, "the name of every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private sentinel, soldier, or seaman I could discover, who is mentioned in any despatch or report of a creditable action." The inferior grades are but too frequently—though, perhaps, from a sort of necessity—relegated to the category of nameless commemoration. The volume is such as will give the reader a good idea of the importance, the perils, and the difficulties of bush-fighting, and of the disadvantages under which our troops had to encounter the Maoris; will cause the pulse to beat quicker at many a description of how the British soldier storms a "pah;" will raise a flush of pride at the sight of the Englishman freely exposing his life to save his wounded comrade; and will excite a thrill of horror at the spectacle of non-combatants, like the Rev. Mr. Volkner, cruelly murdered by the natives in cold blood. Not the least interesting portion of the volume is the appendices, in which some statistics relating to New Zealand are brought forward, the British forces are defended against the slights of "an author and traveller of the distinguished ability of Mr. Anthony Trollope," an account is given "of the escape of fifty prisoners in Wellington harbour, New Zealand," and some minute observations are offered as to the "Duval-MacNaughton rifle."

That at the present time there is more dramatic talent existing than ever has a chance of reaching the stage might be proved from the fact of such tragedies as *Columbus*, an Historical Play in Five Acts, by Edward Rose (Effingham Wilson), making their occasional but frequent appearance. With a view of increasing his chances of success the author has wisely reduced his manuscript, and presented the abridgment as what he calls an "acting edition." This is a step in the right direction, and to a considerable extent he has succeeded in his aim. Experience of the stage will demonstrate to him what further he has to learn; for there is yet something which remains to be done, in order to the thoroughly successful adaptation of this drama to the stage. The first two acts and a half are adroitly enough constructed; the remaining half of the play requires rigorous condensation and much rearrangement. Its success in acting would depend on this being skilfully accomplished by a practised hand. It is, indeed, a practical—almost a mechanical—matter; not to be despised, however, because the task is comparatively humble. The very safety of the whole experiment rests on its being rightly accomplished, and in a workman-like manner. Mr. Rose exhibits, in the course of his dealing with his theme, decided genius for dramatic composition. His action is noble and his characters are discriminated with an artistic instinct which will stand him in good stead hereafter. He shows knowledge and judgment and an eye for stage effect, which further labour in the same path will improve. His dialogue teems with poetry, feeling, and piquancy, and sometimes attains a height of passion and emotion which not only elevates the mind but touches the heart. There is, indeed, so much of true dramatic stuff in the composition of this tragedy that we trust no attempt will be made to place it on the boards until the needful excisions have been made and the requisite adjustment of the situations and incidents effected. When this important work has been satisfactorily completed the author may hope that he has projected a drama which may hold the stage, provided it be adequately acted.

The most remarkable article in the *Quarterly Review* is that on "The Programme of the Radicals," generally attributed to Lord Salisbury, which has formed the subject of discussion in so many leading articles as to dispense us from treating of it here. A paper on the school boards shows that the working of the system exceeds the requirements of the *Quarterly* by at least as much as it falls short of Mr. Morley's. The proposed alliance with the advocates of parochial economy at any price is not one which will, in the long run, bring the Conservative party either honour or profit. An adverse critique on Herbert Spencer's philosophy will excite much attention; but the most readable articles are naturally two on literary subjects—Holland House and Voltaire; the former remarkable for its fund of anecdote, the latter for its tolerant spirit. An essay on "The Degeneracy of the English Pulpit," painted in very black colours, contains a singular left-handed compliment to certain eminent divines, "whose earnest labours for the resuscitation of the pulpit are in all respects as praiseworthy as they have been successful."

The continuation of Mr. R. Dale Owen's autobiography in the *Atlantic Monthly* (Warne and Co.) describes Francis Wright's benevolent but ill-judged experiment for the benefit of the negro race at Nashoba, and records the author's acquaintance with Lafayette and Mrs. Shelley. The conclusion of Mr. Parton's life of Jefferson presents a striking picture of an old age in some respects cheerful and beautiful, in others clouded and harassed beyond the ordinary lot of man. It also gives an interesting account of the constitution and subsequent fortunes of the great creation of Jefferson's last days—the University of Virginia. An article on "The Germans in the West" proves that their assimilation with the bulk of the American people is as yet anything but complete; another, on the probable increase of the population, fixes the amount by 1900 at seventy-five millions, a great reduction from previous estimates. The numerous tales and poems maintain their usual high standard of merit.

The new numbers of *Old and New* (Low and Marston) scarcely justify the promise of the old. There are, however, some good things in the last number, among which we may particularly mention "Seeing is Believing," a fanciful story; a lively account of an American party's visit to the Derby; and a suggestive essay on the causes of Socialism in Europe.

The *Scotsman* learns that Abbotsford House will be closed to the public for the period between Nov. 8 and March 1 next.

Dr. Mapother delivered the opening lecture of the session at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin on Monday. His discourse had reference to the eminent surgeons of the past two centuries.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy will begin at the London University on Jan. 20, the medical inspection taking place on the previous day, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1874 and following years there will only be two examinations in each year for admission to the Royal Military Academy.

The funeral of Dr. Candlish, Principal of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, took place yesterday week. It was attended by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council, as well as by other public bodies and the representatives of various churches. The funeral procession was nearly a mile in length, and the streets were crowded with spectators.

The subject of the prize essay for the Royal Artillery gold medal for 1874 is "The Constitution and Duties of the Artillery of the Advanced Guard of an Army in the Field." All who compete for this honour must be officers on full pay and members of the Royal Artillery Institution. The essays, which are to be strictly anonymous, must be forwarded to the secretary of the institution by April 1 next.

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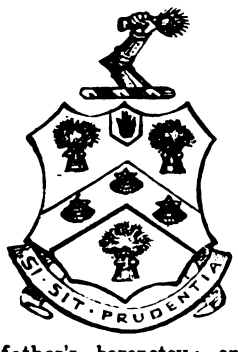
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR F. H. COX, BART.



Sir Francis Hawtrey Cox, twelfth Baronet, of Dunmanway, in the county of Cork, died, on the 17th ult., at Brecart Lodge, in the county of Antrim, aged fifty-seven. He was third son of the Rev. Richard Cox, Rector of Cahirconlish, in the county of Limerick, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Ralph Hawtrey, Esq., and was grandson of Richard Cox, Esq., whose father, Michael, Archbishop of Cashel, was second son of Sir Richard Cox, first Baronet, of Dunmanway, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1703, and twice one of the Lords Justices of that kingdom. There has been remarkable mortality in this family of Cox since the year 1838, six Baronets in succession to the title having died off. The Baronet whose death we record succeeded his brother, Sir Michael Cox, June 15, 1872. He married, in March, 1853, Emma Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Duncan McKellar, Esq., but leaves no issue.

SIR WILLIAM EDEN, BART.



Sir William Eden, fourth Baronet of Maryland, and sixth Baronet of West Auckland, J.P. and D.L., formerly Major in the Durham Militia, died recently at Lartington Hall, Mr. Witham's seat near Barnard Castle. He was born, Jan. 31, 1803, the second son of Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart., of Maryland, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of James Paul Smith, Esq , and was grandson of Sir Robert Eden, Governor of the province of Maryland (created a Baronet Sept. 19, 1776), by Caroline Calvert, his wife, sister and coheiress of the last Lord Baltimore. At the death of his brother, Sir Frederick Eden, who fell in action at New Orleans in 1814, he succeeded to his father's baronetcy; and in 1844, at the decease of his cousin, Sir Robert Johnson Eden, of West Auckland, he inherited, in addition, the more ancient title. He married, in 1814, Elfrida, youngest daughter of Colonel Iremonger, of Wherwell Priory, Hants, and leaves, with other issue, his eldest surviving son, now Sir William Eden, Bart., born in 1849. The late Sir William was Custos Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas, and served as High Sheriff of the county of Durham in 1848. Lords Auckland and Henley are junior members of the family of Eden of West Auckland.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WICKENS.

The Hon. Sir John Wickens, one of the Vice-Chancellors of England, who died on the 23rd ult., was the second son of the late James Stephens Wickens, Esq., a London solicitor, by Anne Goodenough, his wife, sister of the Hon. Sir William G. Hayter, Bart., of Southill Park, Berks. He was born in 1815, and was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated double first class in 1836, having been Newcastle Scholar in 1833. In 1840 he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1868 was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and in 1871 Vice-Chancellor of England. The following June he received the honour of knighthood. Sir John Wickens married, in 1845, Harriet Frances, daughter of William Davey, Esq., of Cowley House, Gloucestershire, and leaves issue.

THE LATE DR. F. CRACE CALVERT.

This well-known chemist died, on Oct. 24, at his residence, near Manchester. He had, whilst acting at Vienna as juror, contracted typhoid fever, which latterly caused disease of the lungs, and thus closed his career at the age of fifty-three. He was born in London, and studied under the celebrated chemist Girardin at Rouen, and subsequently was a pupil of Chevreul at Paris. He left France in 1846, and settled in Manchester with a scientific reputation already gained, and shortly afterwards was appointed honorary professor at the Royal Institution of that city. For some time also he was lecturer at the Manchester School of Medicine. His scientific investigations in hygiene led him incidentally to the useful application and commercial preparation of carbolic acid, with which his name will ever be associated. His processes for desulphurising coke, for sizing cloth, and for the production of aniline colour; and his three series of Cantor Lectures at the Society of Arts in London, showed an immense amount of the technical knowledge he possessed. For some years past he was engaged in investigations upon protoplasmic life. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Chemical Society, Honorary Fellow of the Chemical Society of Paris, and member of the Royal Academy of Turin and the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.

The cable between Amoy and Shanghai has been repaired.

The Governor of Aden, who recently sent a man-of-war to Makala (a town on the southern coast of Arabia), as a demonstration against a recent sale of territory of which Great Britain had previously bought part, has now sent 500 British troops to Lahey to prevent the occupation of that place by the Turks, who have about a thousand men near there.

A change has been made in the days of the service viâ Southampton and the Channel Islands. Instead of a mail leaving London on Saturday and one leaving the islands on Tuesday, a mail leaves London on Thursday and the islands on Saturday. The service viâ Southampton is as follows:—From London on the nights of Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and from Jersey and Guernsey on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The annual prize meeting of the M company (St. Clement Danes) of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers was held on the 22nd ult. The first series were won by Messrs. Lay, Humby, Hodges, Bontoft, Livett, Buckingham, Egg, Oxenham, Jupe, C. Moore, and Pope. The second series were taken by Messrs. Egg, C. Moore, Lay, Chaplin, Humby, Livett, Moore, Yonge, Pope, Marfell, Scrivener, and Oxenham. In the third series both prizes were won, after a tie with Lieutenant Scrivener, by Sergeant Bontoft, who consequently had to relinquish his prize in the first series. The final competition for the monthly challenge cup resulted in favour of Private Marfell. A consolation prize was taken by Corporal Emslie.——On the 21st ult. the annual match between E and F companies, forming the St. John's division of the Queen's (Westminster), came off at the ranges of the battalion, Wormwood-scrubbs. Ultimately F company, the present holders of the cup, were again the winners by eight points. The gold token, value two guineas, and first prize, value five guineas, for the highest aggregate score, were taken by Private Dyke; the second prize by Private Cook; and the third prize by Sergeant Brooking.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the P per should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

W. G., Whitby.—Ever welcome. We wish the visits were not so angel-like—"few and far between."

KEELY, J. REES, T. E. SMITH, and Others.—Yes; Problem No. 1545 can be solved two or three different ways.

A. A. O., Wexford.—You must look again. The problem and solution are quite right.

R. H. D. R.—It is not allowable. The signature you wish us to answer under is hardly legible.

S. BROWN.—A player may have as many Queens as he has Pawns and his original Queen besides, all on the board at one time.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1547 has been received from L L.—R. T. D.—J. Janion—T. A. Hind—O. Vossler—W. N. Gunston—W. Airey—T. W. of Canterbury—M. P.—J. T. H., Faversham—F. F.—E. Silkstone—J Bale of Otley—W. Acton—W. V. G. D.—Rev. M. Clare—J. Allaire—T W. Morris—E. W. Way—M. D—L. L. D.—Box and Cox—Philip—Medicus—Newcombe—F. P. K.—W. S Peterkin—S. B. B.—J. N.—Q's Kt—Ferdinand and Miranda—O. P. Q.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges.

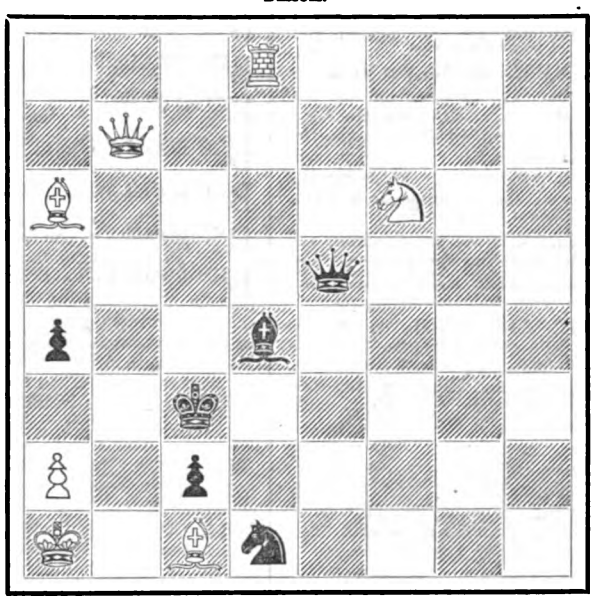
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1547.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 5th	B to K B 4th	B, White plays—2. Q takes P (ch); 2. Q to K B 8th (ch), and mates next move.	
If Q takes P, then follow—2 Q takes Q (ch), &c. If P to K B 4th, White answers with 2. Q to K R 6th (ch), &c. If Kt takes		2. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K takes Q
		3. B to K B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
		4. P to K R 4th.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1549.

By Sheriff SPENS, of Hamilton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A CHESS PARTY.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I send you two alternation games—that is, games in which the allies on each side move without being allowed to consult on their moves. The combatants were the Austrian champion, Herr S. and your humble servant on the one side, and Mr. P (one of the strongest English players) and Dr. B. on the other side.

GAME I.

(Hampe's Opening.)

WHITE (Herr S. and myself.)	BLACK (Mr. P. and Dr. B.).	WHITE (Herr S. and myself.)	BLACK (Mr. P. and Dr. B.)
I claimed to play the first move, so as to leave the choice of opening to my powerful partner. Dr. B. also was to precede on the other side with the same modest object.		15. Castles (K R)	Q Kt to Q B 4th
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. P to K 5th	Kt takes B
At this move Mr. P., who believes only in close games, groaned piteously, and asked his colleague *what* induced him to play so suicidally. He was sure now White would win.		17. Q takes Kt	P takes P
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	18. P to Q 6th	
With the remark, "We must try to prolong the game as far as possible."		Thanks to *our* vigorous play (though probably the reader will remark that the attacking moves, Nos. 14, 16, and 18, were not made by *me*), our opponents' game looked bad enough. Even I could see that we must win the exchange.	
3. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18.	Q to K 3rd
At this reply on the part of the Doctor, Herr S. smiled grimly, and immediately moved—		19. B takes K P	R to K R 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	20. B to K B 4th	Castles
5. P to Q 4th		21. B takes R	
I thought this was a very good move, but was much crestfallen when informed by Herr S. that P to K R 4th would have been far better.		Here I was sternly rebuked for not first attacking the Queen with our Q R.	
5.	B to Q Kt 3rd	21.	Kt takes B
6. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	22. Q R to K sq	Q to K Kt 3rd
7. K Kt to K 5th	P to Q 3rd	23. Q takes Q	P takes Q
8. K Kt to Q B 4th	Q to K 2nd	24. K R to B 6th	B to K B 4th
9 Kt takes B		25. Kt to Q R 4th	
Dear Mr. Editor, you can imagine my feelings on being told that almost any move on the board would have been more useful.		This I thought remarkably fine and attacking; but I was informed that R to K 7th would have been far better.	
9.	Q R P takes Kt	25.	P to Q Kt 4th
10. Q B takes P	P to Q B 3rd	26. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd	27. P to Q B 4th	
12. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 4th	"Very weak," from Herr S.	
13. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd	27.	P takes P
14. P to Q 5th	B to Q 2nd	28. Kt takes P	Kt to K Kt sq
		29. R to K B 7th	K to R 2nd
		30. Q R to K 3rd	K to Kt sq
		Black have nothing to do now.	
		31. Q R to Kt 3rd	B to Q B sq
		32. Kt to R 5th	R takes P
		33. R to K B 8th, and the adversaries struck their colours.	

GAME II.

(Irregular Opening.)

In the next Game the other side began; and Mr. P., taking first move, effectually secured a close opening by playing

(Mr. P.)	(Herr S.)		
1. P to Q R 3rd	P to K B 4th	16. P to K 4th	K B P takes P
(Dr. B.)	(SELF)	This very bad move had cost me some labour. I thought that the subsequent posting of the Kt at K 6th would be advantageous, but Herr S. pointed out that it simply liberated White's game, and that our policy was to attack their weak Q R Pawn.	
2. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
3. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd		
4. Kt to Q B 3rd			
This move of the Doctor's should have been preceded by P to Q B 4th, and it was the cause of coming evils.		17. P takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th
		18. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
4.	B to K 2nd	19. P takes P	Kt to K 6th
"Very weak!" exclaimed my leader. "You should have played P to Q 4th, Sir."		20. Q to Q B sq	P takes P
		21. B takes Q P (ch)	K takes B
5. B to K Kt 2nd	P to Q 4th	22. K t takes P	Q to Q R 3rd
6. B to K B 4th	P to Q B 4th	I was afraid to give up the Queen for the three pieces, which might have been better.	
7. B takes Kt	R takes B		
8. P to K 3rd	Castles	23. Q takes R	Q takes Kt
9. K Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 5th	24. R to K B sq	B takes Q R P,
10. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	not noticing that our opponents threaten mate when they take the Bishop. Of course we now gracefully resigned. J. d. S.	
11. P to K B 3rd	P to Q R 4th		
12. Q Kt to his sq	P to Q Kt 5th		
13. P to Q B 3rd	P takes R P		
14. P takes P	Q R to Q Kt 7th		
15. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to her Kt 3rd		

CHESS-MATCH.—On Saturday last a match was played between the Bermondsey Working Men's Institute Chess Club and the South London Working Men's Institute Chess Club at the last-named institute, in which Bermondsey came off the victors, winning nine games to their opponents' one game.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch confirmation of the will of David Robertson, Baron Marjoribanks, of Ladykirk, in the county of Berwick (formerly M.P. for Berwickshire), was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 18th ult., the inventory of the personal estate and effects amounting to upwards of £300,000. The executors nominate are Lady Marjoribanks, the relict; Sir Henry Day Ingilby, Bart.; and William Marjoribanks, the nephew.

The will and three codicils of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis Maxwell were proved on the 17th ult., by George John Johnson, Richard Musgrave Harvey, and William Henry Maxwell, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his property in Australia, New Zealand, or elsewhere out of the United Kingdom to his wife, Thomasine Ionia Maxwell, absolutely, and he also gives her an annuity of £500 for life, to be increased to £1000 on certain reversionary property falling in: the residue of his personalty he leaves to his children. As to his real estate in the United Kingdom, testator declares he refrains from dealing with it by his will, as he is satisfied with the devolution in that event provided by law.

The will and codicil of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Francis Cust, late of 73, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, were proved, on the 17th ult., by John Francis Cust, the son, and Mrs. Charlotte Isabella Clark-Kennedy, the daughter, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £30,000. Subject to several legacies, testator leaves all his property to his said son and daughter.

The will of Mr. Robert Roy, formerly of Brymbo Hall, Denbighshire, but late of Roysdean, Bournemouth, was proved on the 17th ult., by Mrs. Mary Roy, the relict, the sole executrix, the personalty being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his sister, Mrs. Mackenzie, an annuity of £400; and subject thereto and to some legacies—which, however, are not to be paid until his wife's death—all his real estate in England and Wales and all his personal estate to his said wife.

The will of Mr. James Clay, M.P. for Hull, of 25, Montagu-square, who died on Sept. 26, at No. 30, Regency-square, Brighton, was proved on the 25th ult., by Harry Ernest Clay Ker-Seymer and Cecil Jalland Page Clay, two of the sons, the acting executors, the personalty, including leaseholds, being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his son Charles Edmund Woolrych Clay an annuity of £200 per annum free of legacy duty; to his daughter, Emily Clay, a portion of £10,000; and all his Australian property and the residue of his personal estate between his three sons Harry, Cecil, and Frederic.

Father Hyacinthe and the two other curés who have joined him in the Old Catholic movement were installed on Sunday at Geneva, in the presence of an immense crowd.

Constantino Corti, the Italian sculptor, author, among other esteemed works, of the colossal statue of Lucifer, exhibited in London and Paris, has lately died of smallpox.

The *British Medical Journal* says that Dasent estimates that in Europe alone there are 200,000 deaf and dumb persons. In mountainous regions, as in Switzerland and Savoy, the proportion is very great. In the Berne canton there is one to every 195 inhabitants; in Scotland, one to 196. In Great Britain, however, the proportion is only one in 1660.

The Central Sauveteur Society of Belgium has elected the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. W. Hawes, and Mr. Lambton Young (the vice-patron, president, treasurer, and secretary of the Royal Humane Society) honorary vice-presidents of the Belgian society, and has presented them each with its gold medal.

The erection of a steam-whistle at Cape Race is completed. It will be sounded in thick and foggy weather and during snowstorms for ten seconds, with intervals of silence of fifty seconds, in each minute. In calm weather it can probably be heard at the distance of twenty miles; with the wind, thirty miles; in stormy weather and against wind, seven to ten miles.

The Briton, which arrived yesterday week from South America, brings further details of the encounter between the Niobe and the authorities in possession of the town of Amao, in Honduras. After the inhabitants had plundered the British Consulate and warehouses and imprisoned three British merchants who resisted the outrage, the commander of the Niobe demanded satisfaction from the authorities, and, no reply being made to his communication, the ensign was run up and a blank charge fired. An active cannonade between the Niobe and the fort ensued, which was continued until the fort was silenced and a flag of truce sent from the town. The affair was settled by the release of the British subjects and the payment of an indemnity of £30,000. Several of the inhabitants of Amao were killed and others wounded in the engagement.

Last week the Lauderdale, 851 tons, under the command of Captain Trury, sailed from Gravesend for Auckland, New Zealand, with 123 emigrants, embarked under the orders of the Agent-General for New Zealand. The emigrants, consisting of 17 married couples, 16 single men, 31 single women, and 42 children, left in the care of a surgeon superintendent. A party of gentlemen interested in their welfare assembled on board to bid them God speed to their distant homes in the South Pacific. Two days later the barque Queen of the North, Captain Dier, left Gravesend for Hawke's Bay, with emigrants equal to 217 souls, comprising 178 statute adults; of these 95 consisted of married couples and children, 33 were single women, and 50 were single men. Among the cabin passengers was Miss Herbert, a lady related to some of the most influential colonists of Hawke's Bay; and it is mainly due to her exertions that a large proportion of the passengers were induced to leave England in search of a colonial home.

The following appointments in the diplomatic service have been announced in the *Gazette*:—Mr. F. C. Ford, Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna, to be Chargé d'Affaires to the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt; Mr. R. P. Ffrench, Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna; Mr. W. Doria, Secretary to the Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg; Mr. G. F. Gould, Secretary to the Legation at Copenhagen, to be Secretary to the Legation at Stockholm; the Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, Secretary to the Legation at Stockholm, to be Secretary to the Legation at Berne; Mr. T. C. Cobbold, Secretary to the Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to be Secretary to the Legation at Lisbon; Mr. R. G. Watson, Secretary to the Legation at Jeddo, to be Secretary to the Legation at Copenhagen; Mr. E. B. Malet, C.B., Secretary to the Legation at Pekin, to be Secretary to the Legation at Athens; Mr. V. A. W. Drummond, a Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to the Legation at Rio de Janeiro; Mr. F. C. E. Denys, Attaché to the Legation at Athens, to be a Third Secretary in the Diplomatic Service; the Hon. F. R. Plunkett, a Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to the Legation at Jeddo; and Mr. J. Walsham, a Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to the Legation at Pekin.

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Very Rich Quality, 29 inches wide, 25s. per yard; worth 35s.

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"The new patent Silk Finish."
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1784.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. BY POST, 6½D.



SKETCHES ON THE GOLD COAST OF AFRICA.

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BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Wavertree, near Liverpool, the wife of W. Wykeham Badnall, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at 39, Onslow-gardens, the wife of Commander George E. Price, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

On Sept. 21, at King William's Town, South Africa, the wife of Major the Hon. R. H. De Montmorency, 32nd Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at the parish church at Leatherhead, by the Rev. William Taylor Dixon, uncle of the bride, Grosvenor C. de Jacobi du Vallon, Esq., of Croydon, Surrey, to Edith, youngest daughter of Abraham Dixon, Esq., of Cherkley Court, Leatherhead.

On Sept. 17, at the parish church, Kingston, Jamaica, by his Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Campbell and the Rev. J. E. Woodrow, the Rev. J. D. Hunt to Emma Eliza, second daughter of H. T. Colthirst, Esq.

On the 29th ult., by special license, in the private chapel, Longford Castle, near Salisbury, Captain David Maitland M. Crichton, Grenadier Guards, to Lady Margaret P. Bouverie, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Radnor.

DEATHS.

On Sept. 25, at Montevideo, of scarlet fever, Harold Oke, second son of Edward and Georgina Cooper, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 3 days.

On Aug. 20, at Hardy-street, Nelson, New Zealand, Catherine Jane, wife of William Westbrooke Squires, M.D., M.R.C.S., aged 24 years.

On the 4th inst., at No. 5, Lancaster-terrace, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, Thomas Forbes, Esq., aged 55 years.

On the 30th ult., at Cannon Hall, Yorkshire, Lady Elizabeth Wilhelmina Spencer Stanhope, wife of John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., and daughter of the late Earl of Leicester, aged 78.

On the 29th ult., at Shelswell Park, Oxon, Lady Louisa Slater Harrison, wife of J. H. Slater Harrison, Esq.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 15.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
The Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Lord Mayor's Day.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. A. R. Ashwell, Canon of Chichester.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. H. White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford and Chaplain to her Majesty.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Lord Mayor's Day kept.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
St. James's Hall, first Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernest Pauer on Vocal, Instrumental, and Dance Music).

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Martinmas.
Half-Quarter Day.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (distribution of medals).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Robinson on Modern Locomotives).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
School for Indigent Blind, general court for elections at the London Tavern, noon.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
Dr. B. Behr's Lecture on German Literature at Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lectures to Working Men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Lightfoot on the Fall of Paganism in the Roman Empire).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Consul T. J. Hutchinson on Ancient Peruvian Burial Grounds; Mr. F. W. Rudler on Anthropology at the British Association Meeting at Bradford).
Crystal Palace, English opera, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

Moon's last quarter, 0.48 a.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Prof. Duncan on Geology).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Mr. Austin's annual concert.
Crystal Palace, the Mystery Entertainment.
London General Porters' Benevolent Association, annual meeting at London Tavern, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Probable shower of meteors at night.
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, (Bach's "Passion Music," St. Matthew).
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
London Mathematical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. (Professor Sylvester on a New Instrument for Converting Circular into General Rectilinear and other Motions; and papers by Mr. W. M. Adams and Mr. S. Roberts).
Dramatic Authors' Society, committee, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry)
British Home for Incurables, general meeting for elections at Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, general annual court, 11.30 a.m.
Crystal Palace, English Opera, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Wagner Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Crystal Palace, the Mystery Entertainment.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry).
St. James's Hall, first Saturday Popular Concert, 3 p.m.
London Athletic Club, at Lillie Bridge.
Crystal Palace, seventh Saturday Concert, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	in.
Oct. 29	30·183	31·2	30·7	·98	...	26·5	37·9	WNW.	41	·000
Oct. 30	29·877	33·4	31·6	·94	0	26·0	45·9	WNW. W.	62	·000
Oct. 31	29·527	41·9	40·4	·95	9	26·5	51·4	W. SW. SSW.	376	·125
Nov. 1	29·202	45·6	39·1	·80	5	42·8	51·5	SSW. WSW.	231	·005
Nov. 2	29·256	45·0	39·4	·82	..	37·7	51·9	S. SSE.	160	·442
Nov. 3	29·463	44·4	39·5	·85	5	36·8	52·9	SSE. SSW.	102	·000
Nov. 4	29·525	42·6	40·2	·92	8	27·8	51·9	SSE. SE.	254	·045

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30·269	29·971	29·625	29·768	29·303	29·414	29·553
Temperature of Air	.. ..	30·7°	31·9°	42·6°	47·3°	46·8°	48·0°	39·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	30·7°	31·2°	42·1°	45·4°	44·5°	45·6°	39·3°
Direction of Wind	.. ..	CALM.	NW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SSE.	S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 42	5 8	5 28	5 50	6 15	6 40	7 10	7 45	8 30	9 10	9 50	10 23	10 55	11 25

MARK TWAIN at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Mr. George Dolby begs to announce that, owing to the success which attended Mark Twain's Course of Lectures, he has succeeded in engaging him to REAPPEAR at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, when he will deliver his Lecture entitled OUR FELLOW-SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Lecture will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street, at the usual Ticket-Offices and Libraries; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street London, W.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—MORNING PERFORMANCE of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, MONDAY, NOV. 10.—This grand spectacular Play cannot be performed after Thursday, Dec. 18, in consequence of the preparations necessary for the grand Christmas Pantomime.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes. Characters by Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Dolman, J. Morris, Thorne, Frome, M. D. Byrnes, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames H. Coveney, Banks, Melville, Adelina Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. To conclude with an Original Comic Ballet d'Action entitled THE RIVALS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily

ENGAGEMENT of MISS KATE VAUGHAN and her celebrated BALLET TROUPE, who will appear at a Quarter to Ten on SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 15, THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, Open for the Season.—THIS EVENING (Saturday), and on Monday and Tuesday, the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. On Wednesday, and during the Week, THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. Lovibond, his original character, Mr. Buckstone Concluding with HIS FIRST CHAMPAGNE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Every Evening, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. Henry Clayton, Beaumont, Henry Forrester, J. B. Howard, F. Charles, Carter, E. F. Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thiere and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter; Miss Pauncefort, &c. Conclude with SIX MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7.

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WAGNER SOCIETY.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Conductor, Mr. E. Dannreuther. Orchestra of Eighty Performers.—FIRST GRAND CONCERT, FRIDAY, NOV. 14, at 8.30. Subscription for the series of Six Concerts, £2 2s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 1s. Stanley Lucas, Chappell, Bond-street; Schott, Regent-street; Austin's St. James's Hall; the principal Agents. Dr. Von Bülow will play Raff's New Concerto and Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—The FORTY-SECOND SEASON will commence on FRIDAY, NOV. 21. Haydn's Service, No. 1; Mendelssohn's "Christus" and Handel's Dettingen "Te Deum." Dec. 5, "Israel in Egypt." Dec 12, "Messiah." Principal vocalists, Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready. Subscription for ten concerts: Stalls, £3 3s.; Area, numbered in rows, £2 2s.; Unreserved, £1 1s.—6, Exeter Hall.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. THURSDAY, NOV. 13, at Eight o'Clock, Bach's PASSION (St. Matthew). Miss Emily Spiller, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. H. A. Pope, and Mr. Thurley Beale. At the Pianoforte, Mr. Randegger. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Boxes, £3 3s., £2 10s., and £1 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry, the usual Agents, and at the Royal Albert Hall.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will give his FIRST PIANOFORTE RECITAL, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, to commence at Three o'Clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SCIENCE and ART for WOMEN. A COURSE of NINE LECTURES will be delivered by ERNST PAUER, Esq., on the Different Forms of Vocal, Instrumental, and Dance Music (Three Lectures), and on the Art and Science of Pianoforte Playing (Six Lectures), commencing on SATURDAY, NOV. 22, at 2.30 p.m., instead of Monday, Nov. 10, as announced in the prospectus. For Prospectus apply the Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, Treasurer, at the Museum. Fee for the Course 15s.; first three Lectures only, 6s.

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	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	Whittle.	Dec. 15.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	—	—
Duke of Lancaster	3015	—	—
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Sailed.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	Sailed.

The Duke of Devonshire will be dispatched about Dec. 15. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 40 gs., 50 gs., and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN at T. M'LEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

"An act of conscience" is reported to have been the phrase employed by the Comte de Chambord to characterise his repudiation of the terms devised by his friends at Paris for the restoration of Monarchy in his person. "An act of conscience" there is good reason for believing it to have been. One cannot but admire, and to some extent revere, the man who could deliberately place it between himself and the kingly dignity which he assumes to be his by Divine right. Not even for a crown could he prevail upon himself to surrender the integrity of his soul. In some degree, doubtless, he must have listened to the whispers of temptation. There must have been moments when his resolution wavered, and when his utterances harmonised but too closely with the flattering suggestions of his friends. Else, surely, they would not have so deliberately misrepresented him on those questions of difference which appeared to separate his judgment from theirs. But when he became aware of the illusions under which they parted from him, and of the unfounded hopes which they had raised among his partisans at Paris, he felt the necessity of falling back upon the sentiment and creed of his whole foregoing life, and of dissipating by a few written sentences all the mists in which his real purpose had become enveloped. There are few, we suspect, who will not honour the man who thus feared to enter France as its Monarch through the domains of falsehood. Grant that his creed was a narrow one; that his idea of the special mission intrusted to him was the result of a limited and exclusive training, unsupported by reason; and that the views he entertains of his relations to France, and of France's relations to him, are preposterous, it is, nevertheless, matter for congratulation, quite apart from political consequences, that in his ultimate decision he chose to obey the voice of conscience, rather than yield to the solicitations of ambition. Such exemplifications of personal abnegation for the sake of conscientious conviction are rare, whether among ordinary men or among Princes; and when they come before the world they fairly receive the homage which is due to sincerity, simplicity, and supreme devotion to the claims of what is understood to be truth.

We dismiss the Comte de Chambord. We wish it were possible for us to regard his partisans with the same respect which we believe to be due to him. Many of them, and of these, perhaps, the most active, have not the same excuse for their conduct which may be pleaded in extenuation, if not in justification, of his. It is quite clear that their efforts for the restoration of Monarchy in France have been deeply tainted with intrigue and unveracity. The many-coloured bubble they have blown was blown with a view of dazing and misleading the French people. The audacity with which they have assumed power to act in the name and on the behalf of the nation, and the sinister practices to which they have resorted in order that the voice of France should be muffled in respect of their ultimate designs, deprive them of all title to be regarded as the disinterested friends of their country. They seem to have pursued their course under something like a conviction that "the end sanctifies the means." They may have been fully persuaded in their own minds that a Monarchical form of government — especially when presided over by a Legitimist King—would best suit and satisfy the real wants of the French people. But even in this case they have been guilty of trampling upon the very objects for the sake of which they profess to be most anxious. With a view to restore and render permanent the supremacy of justice, they have deemed it expedient to ally themselves with injustice, and to bring about a reign of truth they have deigned to make use of the instrumentality of falsehood. To give new political life and vigour to France, they are doing their best to bind and gag her, and, lest she should protest against what they have chosen for her, they have assumed to be her mouthpiece and affect to speak her will. A patriotism of this order can never succeed in the end. Nations may be dragooned into submission, but they cannot be long deluded in regard to the conditions under which they are ruled. There is but one way *to* right, and that is the way *through* right.

The bubble has burst. The illusions have become formless and colourless. The Monarchists are without a

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Monarch, and are caught in their own toils. The Comte de Paris, whom they persuaded to recognise the Comte de Chambord as the legitimate head of the Bourbon family, refuses to be substituted for his Royal relative; and the Prince de Joinville resents with indignation the proposal that he should act as Lieutenant-General over the kingdom. We can but express a hope that the momentous crisis through which the public affairs of France are passing may be peacefully solved in conformity with the judgment and wishes of the great bulk of the French nation. That which will satisfy France, in reference to her domestic rule, will satisfy Europe. The one danger to be feared on her account is that her natural choice should be annulled by the intrigues of faction.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster has succeeded the Right Hon. James Stansfeld as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. The Hon. Flora Macdonald has arrived at Balmoral. Captain Kirwan, Lieutenant Alexander, and Lieutenant Cameron dined at the castle on Tuesday week, and were presented to the Queen after dinner. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, witnessed the torchlight procession at Balmoral in celebration of "All Hallowe'en." The tenantry, gillies, and labourers upon the Royal estates, each bearing a torch, assembled in the western avenue, where they were met by the Queen and Princess Beatrice in a carriage; after which her Majesty was escorted by the torchlight procession, preceded by the pipers, to the castle, where the Queen alighted and walked on to the lawn. The procession having made the circuit of the castle, dancing was commenced in front of the principal entrance by the light of a bonfire, her Majesty being present for a considerable time. Large bonfires blazed also from Lochnagar Distillery Farm, and from the heights of Craig-na-ban and Craignorhie. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster dined with the Queen on the following day. On Sunday her Majesty attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The holy communion was administered. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster and the Rev. Dr. Taylor dined with the Queen on Monday. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary daily walking and driving exercise. The Queen has appointed Lady Elizabeth Philippa Adeane to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, deceased; and Lord Kensington to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Algernon William Fulke Greville, M.P., resigned. Viscount Bridport has succeeded Colonel Gardiner in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Queen was represented by the Duke of Edinburgh at the funeral of the late King John of Saxony, at Dresden, and the Prince of Wales by the Marquis of Hamilton. The following were the orders for the Court going into mourning, on Sunday last, the 2nd inst., for the late King, viz.:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, or plain gold and silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dresses, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 16th inst., namely:—The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Sunday, the 23rd inst., the Court to go out of mourning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the exhibition of the Photographic Society of London in Pall-mall East on Thursday week. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Princess's Theatre. On the following day the Prince went shooting in Windsor Great Park. In the evening his Royal Highness, with the Princess and Prince Arthur, went to the Holborn Theatre. On Saturday last the Prince visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Maud of Wales, left Marlborough House and travelled by the Great Eastern Railway to Ely, where the Prince took leave of the Princess and his children and proceeded to Elvedon Hall, near Thetford, on a visit to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. His Royal Highness was met at the Thetford railway station by the Maharajah. The Princess continued the journey from Ely to Sandringham, where her Royal Highness has remained during the Prince's stay at Elvedon. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Major-General Probyn as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The municipal elections took place in England on the 1st inst., and in Scotland on Tuesday, the 4th.

Last month 15,732 emigrants sailed from the Mersey. Nearly 13,000 of these were bound for the United States.

A petition against the return of the Solicitor-General for Taunton was deposited at the Common Pleas Office on Tuesday.

The annual exhibition of drawings, models, &c., of students of the Female School of Art, Bloomsbury, was opened at the rooms of the school, 43, Queen's-square, on Friday and Saturday last. This year the school did not win so many prizes in the national competition as last year; still, the exhibition is considered by the judges (Messrs. Foley, R.A., Calderon, R.A., and Orchardson, A.R.A.) to be equal to its predecessors. The Queen's gold medal is taken this year by Miss Alice Hanslip, for her study in chalk from the antique. The subject chosen is the well-known group of "The Wrestlers," and here Miss Banks almost divides the honours with the medallist. So close, indeed, was the competition that the judges had to look elsewhere before they could pronounce their verdict, and it was the merits of a study from the life, also in chalk—which is, perhaps, the cleverest thing in the room—which finally gained the prize for Miss Hanslip. Miss Austin, for the second year, takes the Queen's Scholarship with a group from nature of flowers and fruit. A silver medal is presented to Miss Ellen Hancock for a pretty study in tempera of lilacs, which some of our readers may have seen in the South Kensington Museum, where the competitors for the prizes are allowed to exhibit. Miss Agnes Jerson gains a silver medal for a set of original designs for watches, which had already won the prize offered in the previous year by Sir John Bennett for the same subject. Prizes were also awarded to Misses Austin, Hopkinson, Corcoran, Ashwell, and Hensch. There are on view specimens of pottery and porcelain painted by former pupils of this school now employed by Messrs. Minton and Messrs. Simpson.

THE CHURCH.

The Duke of Bedford has presented £1000 to the Dean and Chapter of Ely Cathedral to assist the further restoration of that venerable edifice.

The Chapel Royal, Savoy, will be reopened next Sunday, after the restoration commanded by her Majesty and the insertion of two painted windows presented by the congregation.

The parochial schools attached to St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, of which Princess Christian laid the foundation-stone last December, were opened on All Saints' Day.

The parish church of Frankley, near Birmingham, was reopened on Oct. 15, after a successful restoration by Mr. F. Preedy, at a cost of £1100, half of which has been given by Lord Lyttelton, who owns the greater part of the parish.

The lectures to men were resumed at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, when Canon Lightfoot delivered the first of a course of three lectures on "The Fall of Paganism and the Roman Empire," in which it is proposed to deal with the struggle between Paganism and Christianity.

The anniversary of the Midland District of the English Church Union was held at Wolverhampton yesterday week, under the patronage of Sir E. A. Lechmere, Bart. Several resolutions in favour of the object of the union were agreed to at an afternoon meeting, but one held in the evening was of a very tempestuous character, there being a strong opposition to the adoption of confession in the Church of England.

The consecration of the churches of Tedstone Wafer and Edvin Loach took place on Tuesday, Oct. 28. Both the churches are designed to supersede old structures, which have fallen into decay. Their erection is due to the generosity of the late Mr. Edmund Higginson, of Saltmarsh Castle; and on his death Mr. William Barneby, his successor in the property, carried out the intentions of the founder by furnishing both the churches with their several fittings, communion plate, &c.

The Church of Holy Trinity, Nottingham, took fire, last Sunday, by the overheating of the flues. It had recently undergone extensive repairs, and was only reopened on the previous Friday. The fire was discovered by the Vicar, who quietly informed the preacher, the Bishop of Nottingham, who suddenly dismissed his congregation by saying the atmosphere was too hot, and he hoped they would retire. This cool action saved a panic, and probably many lives.

On St. Luke's Day the church of Stawell, one of the dependent parishes of the vicarage of Moorlinch, Somersetshire, was reopened for Divine service, after a complete restoration, carried out by Mr. Merrick, of Glastonbury, at a cost of £520. About the same time were opened in the village beautiful school buildings, erected for the parishes of Stawell and Sutton Mallett, from designs by Hans Price, Esq., of Weston-super-Mare, at the expense of A. D. Graham, Esq., of Cossington, who also maintains the school.

Responding to the joint invitation of the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, a large number of the clergy of the three dioceses met under the dome of St. Paul's, on Tuesday, to take part in the conference regarding the Church mission which is to be held in the metropolis next February. Addresses were delivered by the three prelates on the subject of the mission, the intervals being devoted to silent prayer and hymns. Later in the day there was a conference of incumbents at King's College in reference to the same subject.

WORK, WAGES, AND PRICES.

Speaking at a trade-union demonstration at Darlington, on Monday, Mr. Brogden, M.P. for Wednesbury, spoke strongly in favour of trade unions, which, he maintained, have become a necessity, and, instead of tending to create disputes, are powerfully instrumental in procuring a reasonable settlement of them. In the course of his speech Mr. Brogden stated that he had at the present moment an offer of 10,000 tons of rails of English make that are lying in New York at £2 a ton less than they could be bought for and put free on board a vessel in a Welsh port. Mr. Brogden thinks that for some time to come, owing to the stagnation of trade prevailing there, America will cease to be a leading market for English manufactures.

A deputation, comprising representatives of the principal trade societies, waited, on Wednesday, upon Mr. Lowe, to renew their protest against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and other exceptional legislation affecting trade unions. They were introduced by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., and supported by Mr. Mundella. When their objections to the present state of the law had been clearly stated, Mr. Lowe answered that the subject was engaging the attention of the Government, and he hoped the result would be satisfactory to them.

A conference of representative agricultural labourers met on Tuesday at the Rose Tavern, Old Bailey, for the purpose of taking into consideration a scheme of federation of the different unions throughout the country. After a long discussion, resolutions were carried agreeing with the objects of the meeting, and it was decided that an association should be established, under the title of "The Federal Union of Agricultural and General Labourers."

A great open-air demonstration of Scotch working men took place last Saturday at Glasgow, at which resolutions were passed demanding the total repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, protesting against the criminal clauses of the Masters and Servants Act, and the application of the law of conspiracy to questions of labour; and pledging the meeting, which is said to have numbered 50,000, of whom 25,000 took part in the procession, to vote only for those candidates for seats in the House of Commons who would support these reforms.

The *Carlisle Patriot* says a valuable discovery of iron ore has been made on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith line. The Maryport Hematite Iron Ore Company, who are sinking shafts for a coal-pit near Mealsgate, have found another fine seam of coal, 6 ft. in thickness.

At the Wigan district branch of the Lancashire and Cheshire Amalgamated Association of Miners the men have decided by resolution to solicit an advance of 15 per cent, unless a reduction takes place in the price of coal.

The executors of Colonel Hargreaves, Burnley, the largest colliery owners in East Lancashire, issued notices, on Saturday, stating that on and after that date the price of their coal would be advanced at the rate of 1d. per cwt., or 1s. 8d. per ton. This advance applies to ten classes of coal. A similar notice was issued by Messrs. Brooks and Pickup, of the Townley Collieries, Burnley, on Monday.

At the executive committee meeting of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union at Leamington, on Monday, it was announced that the general secretary had arranged with Mr. Yates, the president of the Lancashire district, for all matters in dispute between the Gloucestershire district and the National executive to be referred to arbitration. Offers of free passages were received from the Queensland Government, and the Union decided to extend additional facilities to emigrants. President Arch and Secretary Taylor were appointed to represent the Union at the Trades-Union Congress in London next January.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Last Saturday the directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount from seven to eight per cent.

The foundation-stone of the new buildings to be erected near the Mansion House for the National Safe Deposit Company was laid, on Tuesday, by the Lord Mayor.

Alderman Lusk, the Lord Mayor elect, was received on Monday by the Lord Chancellor, who expressed the Queen's approval of the citizens' choice.

During the week ending Saturday last 2470 births and 1653 deaths were registered in London—the former having been 100, and the latter 103, in excess of the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The Archbishop of York presided, on Wednesday, at the distribution of certificates for the London, Southwark, and Streatham-hill centres of the Oxford examinations, in the theatre of the London University, Burlington-gardens.

A concert of blind musicians was given, yesterday week, at the schools of the London Society for Teaching the Blind, in St. John's-wood. Between the parts a brief address was delivered by the chairman, the Rev. W. Peile, who described the institution as practically self-supporting.

Lord Shaftesbury, on Monday, presided at a meeting held in the Workman's Hall on the Shaftesbury Park Estate, at Clapham, to celebrate the completion of a portion of the buildings on that estate, of which his Lordship laid the foundation-stone a year ago.

The friends of the Home for Little Boys at Farningham—established, more than ten years ago, for the protection and training of destitute boys—assembled in large numbers, in Exeter Hall, on Monday, for the purpose of formally recognising the important work achieved through the agency of the home.

The fifth distribution of prizes to the successful students of the North London School of Art took place, yesterday week, in Sandringham-road, Kingsland—Mr. J. Holms, M.P., in the chair. The report of the year indicated that the school was opened in 1868 with seventeen students, which number had in June of this year increased to 172.

At a large meeting at the Mansion House, on Monday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a scheme was proposed to abolish most of the ward schools of the city of London, and establish instead three large schools for the education of the poor of the city; but an amendment rejecting the scheme was carried, after much controversy.

An explosion of a terrible nature occurred, on Tuesday morning, at a house in Broad-street, Lambeth. A firework manufacturer, named Fenwick, was carrying on his business when some of the inflammable materials lying around him ignited. He was blown lifeless into the street, the house was set on fire, and four women and three children were burnt to death.

The first meeting of the session of the Zoological Society was held on Tuesday evening—Professor Newton, F.R.S., in the chair; and a long series of communications of much zoological interest were read, headed, as customarily, with an announcement by the secretary of the recent additions to the society's menagerie.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 99,447, of whom 34,869 were in workhouses, and 64,578 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 4969, 16,642, and 32,090 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 661, of whom 438 were men, 177 women, and 46 children.

A special appeal on behalf of the Cow-cross Mission is made by Mr. Catlin, the general superintendent. He says:—"The funds are completely exhausted; winter is upon us; the soup-kitchen not yet opened. We are running into debt. Unless considerable help be speedily forthcoming, our twelve years' labour in the centre of the metropolis (as well as the noble efforts of those associated with us) will have to be suspended."

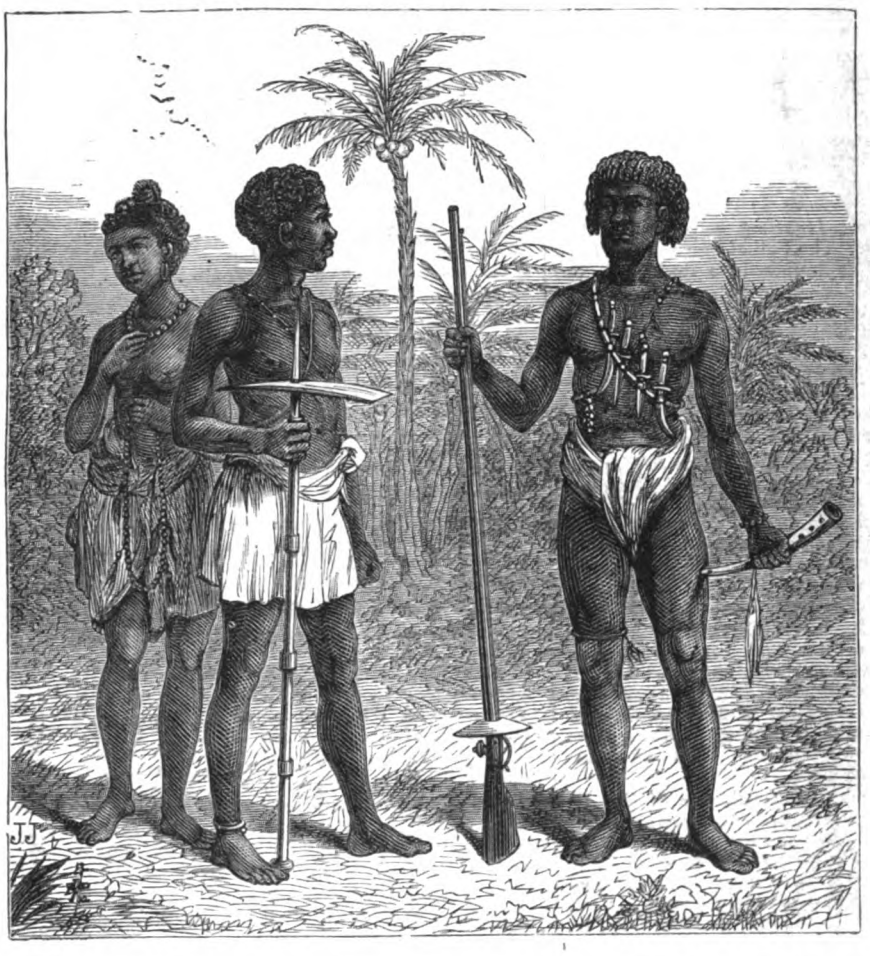
On Wednesday the civic authorities at Guildhall issued the official programme of the ceremonial to be observed on Monday next, Lord Mayor's Day. The route is nearly the same as that which we gave last week from the *City Press*. The procession will move from Guildhall at half-past one o'clock, and pass through Guildhall-yard, Gresham-street, Princes-street, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Aldgate-pump, Fenchurch-street, Gracechurch-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand, to Charing-cross, Whitehall, Palriament-street, to Westminster Hall. Returning from Westminster by the Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, crossing Cheapside to King-street and Guildhall.

We learn from the *City Press* that the state coach for the Lord Mayor elect will be furnished by Mr. J. Offord, of Wells-street and Brook-street, who has also supplied the chariot for Mr. Sheriff Johnson. The coach for the New Lord Mayor is quite in harmony with modern ideas and taste. The side windows, instead of being rounded off in the corners as formerly, are cut nearly square, to follow the outlines of the body. Another "innovation" is the painting. It has hitherto been usual to paint the under carriage of white or drab, relieved by the same colour as the body, but in the present case the whole vehicle has been painted a dark green, the family colour of the Lord Mayor elect, relieved by large lines of gold upon the body and gold and red upon the under carriage. The elegance of his arrangement of colouring is heightened by the beautiful heraldic paintings of the City arms and those of the Fishmongers' and Spectacle Makers' Companies, of which Mr. Alderman Lusk is a member. These have been executed by Mr. D. T. Baker, the celebrated deaf and dumb artist.

The session of the Royal Geographical Society began on Monday night, a large and brilliant assemblage being present. Sir Bartle Frere presided; and Mr. Goschen, M.P., Lord Houghton, Sir H. Rawlinson, and Sir Rutherford Alcock were among the audience. The President referred to the illness of Sir S. Baker, and read a letter from Sir Samuel, written before his illness, in which he said—"The geographical part of my expedition has been meagre, as I have been so entirely engaged in establishing the government throughout the large territory annexed. The suppression of the slave trade, sometimes by force, at other times by diplomacy, has been an arduous and thankless task in Egypt. This was the chief object of the expedition; the geographical reports respecting a communication between the lakes were to me of great interest. There can be no doubt that Livingstone is quite out of the Nile basin, as there is not a single large tributary from the west throughout the entire of the Nile." It was hoped that the distinguished traveller would attend the meeting on Dec. 8. In his opening address the President referred to a letter recently published in the *Times* with reference to the imprisonment of Livingstone, and said that the ransom had already been sent, but Dr. Livingstone's friends were not disposed to trust entirely to the account without further information. Mr. Markham read a paper on the "Discoveries of the Polaris."

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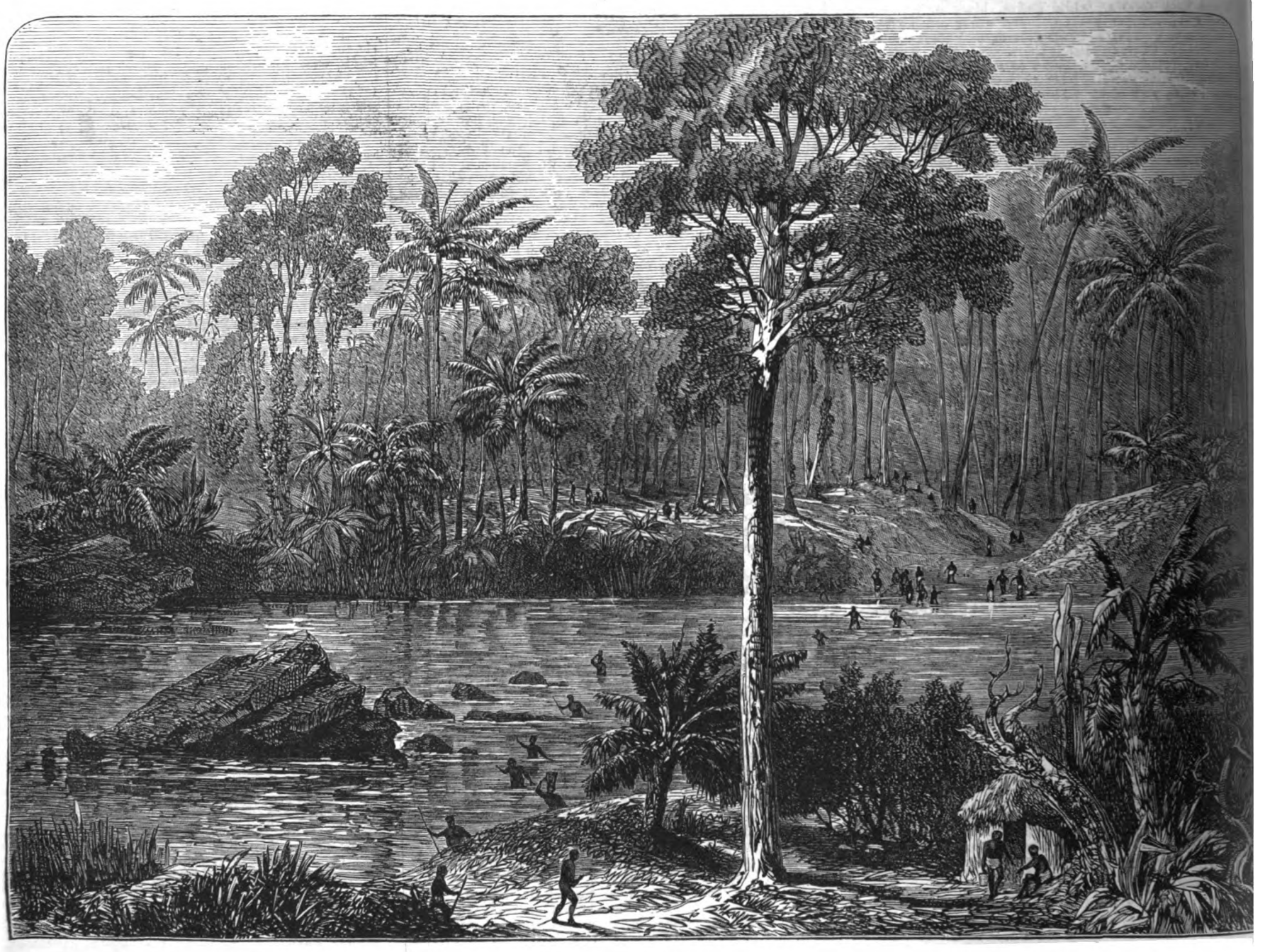
ASHANTEE SKETCHES.



WOMAN AND MAN OF GAMAN AND ASHANTEE SOLDIER.

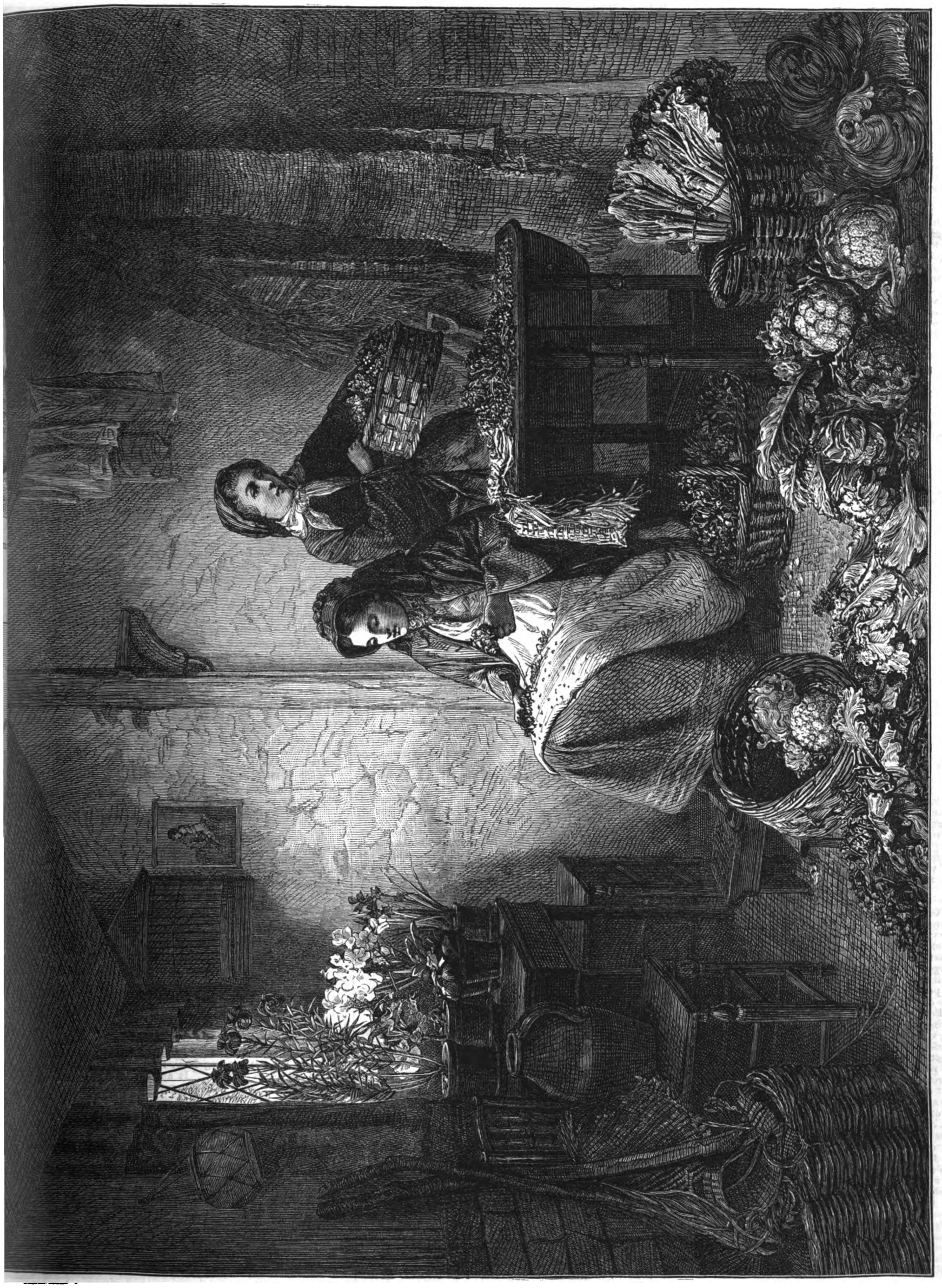


PRIESTS OR MAGICIANS INVOKING THE NATIONAL DEITIES.



THE RIVER PRAH AND THE FOREST OF ASSIN.

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"PREPARING SPRING FLOWERS FOR MARKET," BY MESSRS. ROBINSON AND CHERRIL.
IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 6.

In the course of a single week the political situation has completely changed, and the National Assembly on its meeting had no longer to choose between the Monarchy and the Republic; the Count de Chambord, in a letter which will become historical, having formally refused the Crown, which the Fusionists were plotting to place upon his head. The Count was willing to become King, but unconditionally, and once and for all he declines to be the Monarch of the Revolution. The surprise and confusion which the publication of his manifesto excited in the ranks of the Fusionists were only equalled by the satisfaction expressed by the various sections of the Left, who thought that they might now demand the definitive constitution of the Republic.

On Monday delegates of the three groups of the Right were received by Marshal MacMahon, and impressed upon him the necessity of consenting to the prolongation of his powers; and on Tuesday M. Casimir-Périer had an interview with the President, and informed him that the Republicans accepted in principle this solution of the situation, but insisted that the Assembly should first of all discuss the constitutional laws presented by M. Thiers. Yesterday afternoon the Assembly met, and the session opened by the Duke de Broglie's mounting the tribune and reading the message of the President of the Republic, which, after mentioning that public security had not been troubled during the recess, and that France is at peace with the whole world, proceeded to state that order had been everywhere firmly maintained, thanks to the vigilance of functionaries of different political origin; while the Administration had invariably acted in accordance with the feelings and opinions animating the majority of the Assembly, which the Marshal intimated would never be departed from so long as the government was intrusted to him. While mentioning that material order had not been troubled, the President of the Republic admitted that great moral agitation at present prevailed. He then referred to the constitutional laws proposed by his predecessors, but was of opinion that in the present state of things it would be preferable to maintain the present Provisional Government. He invited the Assembly to make use of its power in the sense that it might think fit; but declared two things to be necessary in order that public security might be fully assured. "Whosoever," continued he "may be chief of the State, it is impossible for durable good to be accomplished if his authority is to be unceasingly questioned, and if his power is not sufficiently guaranteed to spare the country from all fruitless agitation. With a power, which may change from one moment to another, one may assure peace for to-day, but cannot guarantee the security of the morrow." The present Government, in the Marshal's opinion, lacks both authority and stability. The laws do not arm it with sufficient power to chastise the factious, or even to compel its own agents to obey it. The press corrupts the minds of the population with its violence; the elected municipalities forget that they are the organs of the law, and endeavour to subvert the central power. "You will think of all these perils," observed the Marshal, in conclusion, "and you will give to society a durable and strong executive power, able to defend it energetically, and to guarantee its future security."

This message has naturally caused intense sensation in Paris, and when its contents first became known on the boulevards, at about a quarter to seven last evening, excited groups assembled and commented upon it in decidedly hostile terms. The Cabinet is held responsible for it, and it is rumoured that the Marshal was with difficulty persuaded to acquiesce in some of the more reactionary passages.

Immediately after the reading of the Message to the Assembly proposals were submitted for prolonging the powers of the Marshal in their present form for a period of ten years. Directly afterwards Baron Eschasseriaux brought forward, on behalf of the Bonapartists, a scheme for a vote by plébiscite on the Republican, Imperial, or Monarchical forms of government. "Urgency" was demanded for both these propositions; whereupon M. Dufaure required that the constitutional laws submitted by the Government of M. Thiers should be referred at the same time to the Committee. "I do not oppose 'urgency,'" continued he, "providing it comprises the three propositions. The agitation of France has been spoken of, but for three months there never had been a more tranquil country than ours. Suddenly, however, news was received of a visit to Frohsdorf, and of schemes connected with it, and in that the agitation originated. I thank the Count de Chambord for having given us cause for tranquillity in the letter which he has written. In providing the country, however, not with a fragmentary, but with a complete Government, you will have rendered it a still greater service than even the Count de Chambord."

M. Rouher and other deputies having addressed the Assembly, M. Grévy rose to speak in support of M. Dufaure's proposal, and energetically maintained there was no urgency to prolong the powers of the Marshal before the constitutional laws were voted, and that to do so would be an illegal and revolutionary act. The question of a regency was, however, carried by a large majority, and then M. Prax-Paris requested the Assembly likewise to vote "urgency" for the proposal of an appeal to the people. His motion was supported by all the various factions of the Left, M. Dufaure alone abstaining, as well as by the Bonapartist deputies; but the Conservatives succeeded in securing the narrow majority of fourteen votes, 348 deputies having voted for and 362 against the proposition. The Ministers are said to have resigned, to avoid unpleasant interpellations respecting their proceedings during the recess. They have, however, reserved to themselves the right of resuming office should circumstances render this proceeding necessary. For the moment one thing only appears tolerably certain—that the powers of Marshal MacMahon will be prolonged, and for the extreme period of ten years.

The first act of the Fusionists after the publication of the Count de Chambord's letter was to offer the Lieutenant-Général of the country to the Prince de Joinville, but the latter declined the proposition somewhat indignantly; and both the Count de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale have declined—for the present, at least—to meddle with political matters.

Until the result of the division in the Assembly became known the key of the situation was believed to be in the hands of the Bonapartists, just as it was on May 24. A dispute, however, had already arisen between the two parties apropos of the elections in the Aude, where M. Argence represents the Bonapartist cause and General Saussier that of the Republic. The Imperialists declare that the delegates of the Left formally promised them that M. Argence should not be opposed by any Republican candidate, and they are somewhat incensed at the sudden appearance of General Saussier at the eleventh hour. In the Manche the Republicans are represented by General Letellier-Valazé, an old friend of M. Thiers, who is almost certain to be returned by the electors.

Apropos of the part that the Generals are now playing in political matters, General Carré de Bellemare, best known by his unlucky participation in the siege of Paris during the war of 1870, has been placed on the retired list, for having written a letter denying the sovereignty of the National Assembly. The General commanded a sub-division in the south of France, and, a few days before the Fusionist bubble burst wrote to the Minister of War informing him that he had heard a faction of reactionary deputies were attempting to restore the Monarchy in the person of the Count de Chambord. The General expressed his opinion that the intrigue would fall to the ground; but asked the Minister to have him removed from his post in the event of its triumphing, as he was firmly resolved to serve no other Government than that of the Republic. General du Barail replied to this pronunciamento by placing him at once on the retired list; and Marshal MacMahon addressed an order of the day to the army calling attention to this grave act of insubordination, and expressing the hope that it would not be repeated. It is said that the General wrote the letter in question in reply to a circular from the Minister of War inviting him to abet the efforts of the Legitimist intriguers. More recently, General Chanzy has written a letter signifying his adhesion to the policy of the Left Centre.

A report drawn up by M. Magne, Minister of Finance, relative to the imposition of several new taxes and the increase of others already existing, has been published by the *Journal Officiel*. The Minister proposes to increase the taxes upon sugar, alcoholic liquors, salt, and the slow goods railway traffic; also to raise the duties upon judicial acts, commercial stamps, and cheques. He moreover suggests that a tax on candles, salts of soda, and mineral oils should be established. The deficit that these new impositions are required to meet amounts to nearly eight millions sterling.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine continues, and the sittings of Monday and Tuesday were remarkably animated. Colonel Dabsac, who was on MacMahon's Staff during the war, denied positively having been called upon in the night, between Aug. 25 and Aug. 26, to receive four despatches from Marshal Bazaine to Marshal MacMahon. But two police agents, named Rabasse and Miès, stood face to face with the Colonel in the witness-box, and declared they delivered him the despatches in question at the time stated by the prosecution. The scene was remarkably painful. The detectives flatly contradicted the Colonel over and over again, and entered into numerous details upon the matter. They said that a Lieutenant in his night shirt conducted them to the Colonel, who came out of his room also in his night-shirt. In corroboration of their statement they gave minute particulars concerning the interior of the house, which the Colonel himself admitted to be correct. The Duc d'Aumale proposed to subpœna the Lieutenant referred to, but it transpired that he is now in Burmah. On Tuesday Colonel Stoffel appeared before the Court. The same police agents asserted that they had brought him despatches from Marshal Bazaine, a statement which the Colonel indignantly denied, mentioning that they did not succeed in their attempt to reach Metz, and affirming that the only paper he received from them was a report relative to their unsuccessful mission. At the close of his evidence he turned towards the Government Commissary and said, "I am accused of having suppressed a despatch," when the President stopped him by remarking that he could not open a discussion on a document relative to which he only appeared as a witness, and that, if he felt himself aggrieved by any statements in the report, his best answer would be the exactitude of his evidence. The Colonel instantly rejoined that as far as the report was concerned he shared the general opinion of the army, which was one of supreme contempt for the author, General Rivière. A scene of great excitement ensued, the Colonel was ordered to withdraw, the police agents were re-examined and repeated their evidence, and finally M. Stoffel was invited to retract the insulting expressions he had applied to the reporter. This he formally declined to do, whereupon a procès-verbal of the incident was drawn up, and the Government Commissioner gave notice that he reserved to himself the right of instituting criminal proceedings against the Colonel, who was placed under arrest just as he was leaving Trianon.

ITALY.

The financial crisis has become so severe as to necessitate appeals to the Government from the principal chambers of commerce. The reply given is that immediate steps will be taken to reimburse part of the thirty million lire drawn from the bank, and thereby increase its capability of granting discounts. To go beyond this, says the Minister of Commerce, would be to infringe the prerogative of Parliament.

Three convents in Rome were taken possession of on Wednesday by the Government. In one case objections were raised by the occupants, but they were not persisted in, and everywhere the officials were courteously received, in obedience, it is believed, to instructions from the Vatican. Several members of religious orders who, before departing from Rome, went to call on the Pope, were plainly told by his Holiness that the suppression of religious corporations such as theirs was a visitation of Providence on those bodies for having allowed corrupt manners to creep in among them. The sale by auction of the ecclesiastical property in the province of Rome began on Tuesday at Viterbo, and was attended with satisfactory results.

Father Secchi, of the order of Jesus, who retains the direction of the observatory at Rome, will receive from the Government much more extensive accommodation than he had, a salary of 10,000 lire annually, and two paid assistants.

GERMANY.

The mortal remains of King John of Saxony were deposited, on the 30th ult., in the tomb of the Saxon Monarchs, situated in the Royal Catholic Church, Dresden. Besides King Albert and Prince George of Saxony, there were present the German Crown Prince, representing the Emperor William; Prince Alfred of England, representing Queen Victoria; Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, as representative of the Emperor Francis Joseph; and the Grand Duke of Baden, the Hereditary Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Dukes of Saxe-Altenburg and Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Augustus of Coburg, the Prince of Schwarzburg, and the Princes of Reuss.

The Prussian Diet is convoked for the 12th inst. So far as has been ascertained, the elections of members to the Diet have resulted in the return of a vast majority of National Liberals.

Count Kœnigsmarck, the Minister of Agriculture, has resigned his post. He is to be succeeded by Herr von Blanckenburg, one of the most intimate friends of Prince Bismarck.

At the Cabinet Council held yesterday week the Prussian Government resolved formally to summon the refractory Bishops to resign their offices. Bishop Reinkens has applied for official recognition to the Governments of Bavaria and Hesse.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph opened the session of the Austrian Reichsrath in person on Wednesday. In the Speech from the Throne several important financial measures were promised, and also bills dealing with the relations between the Catholic Church and the State. Reference was made in terms of satisfaction to the results of the Exhibition, and to the visits of neighbouring Sovereigns to Vienna, which have increased the pledges of peace and strengthened the influence of Austria. The speech was received with great enthusiasm.

With very little ceremony, the Vienna Exhibition was closed on Sunday. The singing of the National Anthem and a few responsive cheers from the crowd in the Prater marked the termination of an eventful season. The number of visitors to the Exhibition from the opening day to the close was 7,254,687, of whom 2,196,360 entered without payment.

CANADA.

By a Reuter's telegram from Ottawa of the 5th inst. we learn that, after a debate on the Address extending over eight sittings in the House of Commons, the Government, to avoid a direct vote of censure, has resigned, and Lord Dufferin has sent for Mr. Mackenzie to form a new Cabinet.

The international railway bridge connecting the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada with the American system was opened on Monday with appropriate ceremonies.

AMERICA.

Returns received up to the present time in New York show that the Republicans have sustained heavy losses in the State elections. The Republican candidates have been successful in Missouri, but in Kansas the case is doubtful.

The injurious effects of the financial crisis on the railway interest are beginning to manifest themselves. On Monday the names of ten defaulters in connection with railway speculation were announced on the New York Stock Exchange; and a Tuesday's telegram from the same city informs us that ten American railway companies have failed to pay the November interest on their bonds, which represent an aggregate capital of 30,000,000 dols.

INDIA.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Sir R. Temple and Mr. Chapman, arrived at Calcutta yesterday week. His Excellency at once conferred with the Lieutenant-Governor respecting the measures to be adopted to provide against distress in the districts which are threatened by famine. Meanwhile more cheering news comes from the famine-threatened districts of Bengal. Rain has fallen in several parts; and the railways have, at the request of the Government, lowered their rates for transport. Relief works will be begun wherever employment fails. The Viceroy has decided not to hold durbars, as was intended, at Agra and Lucknow. He will, however, visit both places, and receive the native princes and chiefs, but without being accompanied by large camps.

JAPAN.

Japanese politics are, it would seem, very unsettled, and much discontent accompanies the uncertainty. Important changes have been made in the Ministry at Jeddo, and Iwacura is acting as Prime Minister.

The Servian Ministry has been removed from office, and a new Cabinet has been formed.

The Belgian Monetary Commission has determined to adopt a gold standard.

Feiz Bey has been appointed Prefect of Stamboul, and has been replaced by Salim-Effendi as Director of Telegraphs.

The Dean of Natal, we learn by the Cape mail, has been committed for trial on a charge of erasing a name from a marriage register.

The cable between Vigo and Lisbon has been repaired, and communication is thus re-established between England, Portugal, Alexandria, and India.

It is announced from Rio that the Dundonald claims against the Brazilian Government have been arbitrated upon by the American and Italian Ministers. The gross amount of the award was nearly £40,000.

Commodore Commerell's family have received letters from the Cape as late as Oct. 9. They state that he had been able to leave his bed, and to sit for a short time in the drawing-room at Admiralty House.

At Amsterdam the Dutch have been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their Constitution. Many houses were decorated on Monday, and at night a banquet was held at the Palace of Industry.

There has been a large fire at Constantinople, in which forty houses were burnt down; and another at Auckland, in New Zealand, where property of the value of £60,000 has been destroyed.

Sub-Lieutenant M'Causland, of her Majesty's ship Daphne, having been killed by the natives on the east coast of Africa while cruising after slavers near Brava, boat-crews from the Daphne and the Briton have destroyed the village inhabited by the assailants of that officer, and killed several of the residents.

The movements in ships from the action of the waves have lately been the subject of able investigation by Mr. Froude and others, and a series of methodical observations on the subject has been made on board the ship Norfolk, just arrived in London from Melbourne, by the aid of self-registering instruments devised by Mr. Spencer Deverele, of Portland, Victoria.

The Peruvian Amazon Exploring Commission have made a report on their work. It dwells chiefly on the climate and the prevailing diseases on the banks of the several branches of the Amazon. Disease prevailed largely among the natives, both adults and children, through an extraordinary tendency to yield to a desire to eat earth. It was common also to find children of three years smoking, and not averse to native rum.

The report of the proceedings of the University of Melbourne for the year ending May, 1873, has been presented to the Parliament of Victoria. It appears from the report that during the year 428 candidates presented themselves for the matriculation examination, of whom 229 passed. Thirteen passed with credit, including two ladies. In the year 1871-2 there were 249 candidates, of whom 121 passed.

At the sitting of the International Tonnage Commission in Constantinople, on Tuesday, the motion brought forward by the Dutch delegate for maintaining the present English system of measurement was supported by all the members except the French and Russian, who abstained from voting. The former had previously entered a protest against the mode in which the subject had been discussed and withdrawn from the deliberations.

The *Journal of Applied Science* states that the Austrian Minister of Commerce has organised schools for glass-spinning in the principal seats of the glass manufacture in Bohemia according to the improved system of Brunfant, of Vienna. Several years ago spun glass was introduced into certain woven articles in this country, to give lustre and brilliancy; but the combination was found to be unsatisfactory in many respects, chiefly from the brittleness of the glass. This defect would now appear to have been in a great measure surmounted. The spun threads, which are as fine as a filament of silk, are almost as soft and elastic, and the threads are woven into shawls, neckties, carpets, dresses, and many other articles.

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CHANGES IN JAPAN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

It would be difficult to find in the history of any country a parallel to the recent revolution in Japan. The most radical changes have been made, and the wonderful transformation still goes on. The Tycoon, who was the visible representative of the Government, has been entirely done away with; the old feudal system of the Daimios has also been swept away. In place of their retainers, who formed the military power of the country, there is now an army drilled on the French system, and directly under the orders of the Mikado or his Government. Buddhism—whose votaries were as numerous as that of the Shintoo faith—has been disestablished, after having existed for more than a thousand years in the country. Religious toleration has been declared; but a Seventh Day of Rest is now the law. Telegraphic wires extend over the whole country; one line of railway is already in operation from Jeddo to Yokohama, and another line is nearly finished from Kobé to Osaka, and these will be extended over the whole of Japan. The European almanack has been adopted; English timepieces are at the railway stations; the Roman alphabet is to be the written and printed character instead of the Chinese. In fact, everything European is being adopted, as fast as ships through the Suez Canal or from San Francisco can bring these novelties. No Eastern—and, it might be added, no Western—nation ever made such a sudden and complete change in their system as that which is now taking place in Niphon, which is the name by which the Japanese know the principal island of their own empire. The Mikado is now the real head of the Government; and, instead of being shrouded and invisible under the mystery of religious sanctity, he appears before the people, and officiates in public acts. In person he opened the first railway, and has received a deputation with an address from the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. Rumour says that he has given up all the attractions of a large harem at Miako, the old capital of Japan, and lives at Jeddo with his wife. All this contrasts strangely with the state of affairs at Pekin, as revealed in the details of the late marriage, the diplomatic relations between the Emperor and the representatives of the Western Powers, and the continued opposition to the introduction of telegraphs and railways into any part of China.

The first thing which arrests the eye of a visitor to any of the Japanese ports is the change of costume which has taken place. As yet the women have made no alteration in their old and picturesque dress, and some time must elapse before all the men can accomplish the change; but the number who have already, either partly or altogether, transformed themselves is very considerable. The great majority have only as yet managed to adopt one or two articles of European attire, and they present a striking, and at times even a laughable, appearance. Wideawake felt hats are in great demand—shipments of them cannot be made fast enough. When a Japanese dons one of them he seems to feel that he is far advanced in the new state of things. It was not the custom here to wear anything on the head: the crown was shaven, and the hair on the back was tied into a small queue and fixed with gum in some way, so that it projected forward on the crown. One of the first changes generally made is to grow the hair, and comb and brush it after the manner of the Europeans; having reached this point, the Japanese is ready for a hat. Wideawakes and Glengarry bonnets are the predominating styles. The Inverness cape is a great favourite, the reason being that it has loose, wide sleeves, something like their own old costume.

I send you a sketch which will illustrate the old and this new state of things. One figure represents the former costume untouched by any European influence. His easy-fitting coat of blue cotton has on its back some strange shapes or characters, looking like the heraldic blazoning of past times. His crown is shaven, and the small queue-like tuft has the appearance of a miniature cannon on the top. His legs are bare, and for shoes he has straw sandals. Contrast this man with the others in the picture. They are all sketched from life at Yokohama. The gentleman with the Glengarry has completely transformed himself, so much so that anyone would suppose him to be a European. He has an Albert chain, and a watch in his pocket—the probability is that he belongs to some of the Government offices in Yokohama. Another figure has the wideawake and a pair of shoes—both ends of the man are altered, but all between is Japanese. An older man may be seen in the picture; he has adopted the Inverness cape—this is in winter, and it is a warm article of costume—but he still retains the old mode of wearing the hair. The figure on the extreme right is a policeman. The force here are dressed in neatly-made black clothes, of a military cut, the shoulder straps suggesting that it is after an American model. The hat, although black in colour, is evidently copied from the Indian topé. The female figures, as before stated, are as yet unchanged; but there are rumours of the ladies belonging to some of the better classes of Japanese society, that they are making inquiries into the mysteries of European ladies' attire; and if the wonderful changes which have taken place are pursued, there is little doubt as to the fate of the picturesque costume of the Japanese women. French fashions now rule among the harems of Stamboul, and it will not be long till it is the same at Jeddo.

In passing through the inland sea the steamer stops at Kobé. We went on shore there, and saw the new line of railway being made to Osaka. It is now well advanced, and is to be opened this year. In a walk through the place I came upon a sketch which is characteristic of the present era of change in Japan. It was a Japanese trying on his first pair of boots. It is told of a celebrated Eastern traveller that he tried to pass himself off as an Arab and a follower of the Prophet. He was of a dark complexion—the tropical sun had burnt his skin; a dress bought in the bazaars of Cairo completed the disguise. His knowledge of Arabic was perfect, and his pronunciation of its strange guttural sounds was beyond the chance of fault-finding. He could go through all the prayers, with the many changes of position, in the most orthodox manner. He was well up in Mohammedan theology, and could make most appropriate quotations from the Koran on all occasions. Under such circumstances, he considered himself secure from detection; but one day an Arab pointed to his toes and told him he was a Frank and must have worn boots, and, putting his own foot forward, the truth of his words became evident. A foot that has never had a shoe on it has the toes spreading outward like a fan. All Europeans have their toes squeezed upon one another in proportion to the tightness of the boots they may have worn. This will convey an idea of the struggle a Japanese has to get on his first pair of boots, and the pain he must have in his toes till he gets accustomed to them. Japanese shoes—I mean those formerly worn—ought rather to be called clogs or pattens. They are of wood, and made to raise the feet about two or three inches above the ground. When stockings are worn they only reach to the ankles, and have a separate space for the big toe; this admits the straps of the clogs, which pass up between the big toe and the one next to it. The strap divides, one part going behind on each side of the foot, and by this simple means the clog is held on. It will be seen from this that the toes, like those of the Arab, have not been "cribbed, cabined, and confined." The Illustration shows the change which is taking place, and one may easily prophesy the introduction of a new form of disease into Japan as a result; corns are a certainty.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Nov. 3.

The great Universal Exhibition of 1873 has ceased to live. The closing ceremony—if so it may be termed—occurred yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, and was of the simplest character. The Archduke Carl Ludwig, standing with one of his brothers, Baron Schwarz-Senborn, and the leading functionaries connected with the Exhibition, on the steps of the south portal, solemnly declared the Wiener Weltausstellung to be now ended; three military bands stationed close by struck up the national anthem, the people cheered vociferously, and a few hours later the hundred and one entrances to the gorgeous Palace of the Prater closed on the public for the last time.

It remains for us to describe the Oriental courts of the Industrial Palace, and to call attention to the more striking annexes which throng the grounds, and thereby close our account of the most gigantic exhibition which the world has ever seen, as well as the most perfect. While describing the Turkish section, last week, I neglected to call attention to the Sultan's treasure-house, an iron kiosk with massive folding-doors of the same material, and imposing flights of stone steps, standing in an open court between the two corner pavilions which finish off the Exhibition buildings to the south-east. The chief object of the wonderful collection (valued at £8,000,000 sterling) which will be found inside is unquestionably the far-famed throne of Nadir Shah, of oval shape, standing on four massive legs, and more resembling a short couch than a throne. It is made of lemon-wood, with a gold rim 6 in. in height running round it, the whole surface being covered with garlands of flowers and arabesques in pearls, rubies, and emeralds. Hanging above the throne is the chain-armour and Persian helmet of Mourad I Ghazi, the first of the European Sultans, the clasps, armlets, and gauntlets of the former being exquisitely chased, and inlaid with gold and precious stones, while the latter has its turban of muslin and cloth of gold, secured by a magnificent clasp of diamonds and rubies, in the centre of which flashes a sapphire of the size of a pigeon's egg. There are, moreover, numerous jars, dishes, and flasks, in old Chinese and Japanese porcelain, in jade, crystal, silver, and gold, the latter all richly ornamented with precious stones; after which come the swords, shields, and battleaxes, displayed in a handsome case to the right of the entrance. Every one of these weapons would be a treasure to any collection, for they have all belonged to one or another celebrated Sultan. There is the blade of old Damascus black steel which Timur the Lame once wielded, and a scimitar with a dingy hilt of yellowish ivory which belonged to Mahomet II., the famous conqueror of Constantinople. Then there are helmets adorned with rubies and turquoises, shields with diamond studs, poniards with emerald handles, golden quivers and golden saddle-cloths resplendent with jewels, and breast-pieces and bridles ornamented with coral and lapis lapzuli.

The transition from Turkey to Egypt is readily effected. The ancient kingdom of the Pharaohs makes, however, no striking display in the Industrial Palace itself, the Khedive's commission having seemingly neglected this portion of their exhibition to secure the success of the wonderful palace and mosque erected in the park. The display within the Palace mainly consists of natural products, among which cereals and cotton are exhibited in profusion There are also several stands of quaintly-shaped, bright-coloured pottery, some exquisite Oriental furniture, costumes, and jewellery, a model of the Isthmus of Suez, a lifelike portrait of the Viceroy, together with a curious series of costumed figures representing every caste and class of Egyptian society.

Proceeding westwards from Egypt, we enter the transverse gallery where Tunis and Morocco have their display. In the Tunisian section we encounter an extremely curious collection of Carthaginian coins and medals, dating not merely from the days of Hannibal, but almost from the foundation of the great African Republic. Then come shattered bas-reliefs and fragments of statues removed from the ruins over which Marius mourned, and to which succeed a brilliant display of carpets, silks, and shawls of much the same character as those displayed in the Turkish court. In the centre of the Tunisian gallery rises a kind of Mauresque pavilion, with curious little diamond-paned, latticed windows, representing the interior of a rich Tunisian's drawing-room. The furniture, which is painted red and profusely gilded, is remarkably heavy and of a very primitive shape. Trophies of arms, vases, and pipes decorate this saloon, in which three costumed figures, in the act of taking coffee, are seated.

The Emperor of Morocco has contributed some marvellous saddles, covered with cloth of gold and enriched with precious stones, to the court where his subjects make their semi-barbaric display. The latter, which resembles in many respects the Tunisian show, comprises some very handsome firearms, the stocks of which are inlaid with silver and incrusted with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. In front of the Morocco court will be found the gallery reserved for Persia. There is every reason to believe that the Shah at his visit was highly discontented when he compared the display made by his commission with that of even the smaller European Powers. Excepting her carpets, which are marvels of taste and beauty, and are unsurpassed by any nation in the world, Persia shows nothing particularly striking. Her silks are of no great account, her metalwork is inferior to that of other Oriental States, and her porcelain and pottery will certainly not bear comparison with those of China and Japan.

The Chinese exhibition is the result of the joint efforts of Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs of Hong-Kong, and Chevalier von Overbeck, the Chinese-Austrian Consul. The display made by the latter, which consists of silks, porcelain, and every variety of fancy articles and nick-nack, forms a kind of native bazaar, and the presence of a few Chinamen alone is wanting to convey the impression that one is in the Celestial Empire itself. Mr. Hart's collection has been very carefully arranged, and is accompanied by a catalogue, which is, in reality, a series of elaborate notes illustrating the different objects exhibited. Besides innumerable China vases, plates, dishes, and the like, one finds here specimens of coal, pig-iron, straw plaits for summer hats (largely exported to America), with samples of the fine clay—wonderfully soft to the touch, and rubbing off like light white soap upon the fingers—employed in the porcelain manufacture. Next come spirits made of millet and rice, and an exhaustive assortment of the native pharmacopœia, containing, among other sovereign specifics, toads and lizards and beetles and spiders. Here, too, one finds some genuine breechloaders, rifles as well as field-guns—one of the latter as large as a six-pounder, and of a type dating probably several centuries back.

Upon entering the Japanese court, the eye is immediately struck by a monster dolphin in brass, with his tail swaying in the air and his head plunging beneath the blue calico waves artistically arranged around. Suspended from the roof hang a couple of gigantic lanterns, covered with eccentric designs, and easily mistakable for balloons. Behind the dolphin stands a lacquered cabinet, wrought in ebony and ivory, and inlaid with exquisitely-minute plaques of gold and silver; while in front of the latter are some rudely-carved figures, supposed to simulate horses, to which bridles and saddles of quaint design have been adjusted. Beside them stand a couple of grim Japanese warriors, armed with swords and shields, and attired in suits of armour. At no great distance off hang towels and handkerchiefs bordered with imitation coral branches, an old specialty of the country, and admirably illustrative of the elaborate character of the workmanship which the Japanese bestow on their commonest articles. The walls of the court are covered with coloured sketches of great originality, in some of which strange-looking fishes are disporting themselves in water, while in others flights of birds stream through the air, the easy movement of their pinions being admirably indicated. Monkeys with comical faces, turkeycocks and gamecocks swaggering in their seraglios, horses that vaguely resemble giraffes, and pug-dogs with hideous human countenances figure in some of these sketches, all of which indicate a strong sense of the ludicrous on the part of the artists who designed them.

In the centre of the gallery is the porcelain, comprising some beautiful specimens of the so-called Satsuma ware, the characteristics of which are a soft ivory glaze, with minute waving lines and admirably realistic flowers. Next comes the Kago ware (with tints of brilliant red, and handles formed of elephants' heads with pendent trunks), the vases and tazzas of which are plentifully adorned with lizards crawling up the sides among waving foliage and interlacing boughs, and dragons curling themselves up as if about to spring upon their unsuspecting prey. The specimens of metal-work—the intricate repoussée of which must have demanded incalculable labour—are alike artistic and elaborate. Bronze vases, jars, cabinets, coffins, incense-burners, models of pagodas, and figures of grinning demons abound on every side; and the display of many-hued silks and delicately-embroidered stuffs of endless variety of pattern is not only extensive, but remarkably beautiful as well.

Leaving the Japanese section, and issuing from the eastern doorway of the palace, decorated with statues of Art and Science, one finds oneself in face of the Fine-Arts Pavilion, where countless chefs-d'œuvre, contributed by all the nations of Europe, are displayed, and the mere enumeration of which would require a volume. The British gallery, though small, contains several splendid examples of dead, and numerous admirable specimens contributed by living artists. France, however, carries off the palm. Whoever has visited the Paris Salon of late years will recognise many of the finest works exhibited in the French gallery at Vienna, which occupies one third of the entire annexe. One of the attractions of the collection is undoubtedly Meissonier's "Charge de Cuirassiers," unfortunately in an unfinished state, but of which the composition is remarkably bold and the execution at once vigorous and minute. Austria displays many excellent works, and Germany contributes the best examples of her various schools, the place of honour being accorded to "The Triumph of Germanicus,' 'a grand allegorical composition, which, in spite of its faults, has much to commend it to our admiration.

As for the annexes which stud the park, their name is legion. In that part of the grounds facing the south portal one finds the bureaux of the Imperial Commission, and the post and telegraph offices, together with the jury pavilion and the one set aside for the Imperial family. The latter, of which you have already published a representation, comprises a vestibule and four salons, the one reserved for the Empress being remarkably elegant. The carpets are blue, woven in gold, the ceilings, doors, and panels are white and gold, and nothing can be lighter and more delicate in effect. To the left of the south portal will be found several huge Austrian beerhalls and restaurants, an Hungarian "Weinhaus," an American bar, a Swedish school, a Swiss confectionery, a Gothic mausoleum, and the pavilions of the Prince of Monaco and of the *Neue Freie Presse*, the popular Viennese newspaper. Turning eastwards, one comes upon the Italian and Russian restaurants, the Russian pavilion, the restaurant of the Frères Provençaux, the Austrian savings bank, the Styrian Weinhaus, and the Indian wigwam—the two latter being hidden in a picturesque forest glade. A few steps further and we reach the Place Mozart, the most popular corner of the grounds. Here are the Viceroy of Egypt's palace and mosque, with their towering minarets and lemon-coloured cupolas, embellished with streaks of red; and here is the so-called Music Hall, where, when the weather was warm, Strauss's orchestra used to perform the "Schönen blauen Donau" and other popular airs of an afternoon, amid thunders of applause. Close to the Viceroy's pavilion is the Japanese village, with its funny little temples and houses, and its garden, through which runs a tiny little rivulet spanned by a rustic bridge; the banks of which are adorned with some curious artificial rockwork and grotesque Japanese monsters in bronze and stone. Not far off is the Moorish villa, facing which stands the Shah of Persia's pavilion, surmounted by the conventional Lion and Sun, its front, formed of coloured glass mosaic in Mr. Defries's most approved style, scintillating all the colours of the rainbow whenever the sun ventured out from behind the clouds. Near at hand are the Turkish bazaar, the Turkish dwelling-house, and the Oriental Club, where the Viennese delighted to sip real Mocha and smoke Macedonian tobacco out of Oriental pipes.

In the rear of the Fine-Art Annexe are a variety of peasants' houses, with low slanting roofs, well weighted with stones. The Tyrol, Styria, Cracovia, and Hungary—all the provinces of Austria, in fact—are represented here. Beside the hovel of the Ruthene peasant of Eastern Galicia, with its scanty primitive furniture and stiff pictures of saints, is the châlet of the Vorarlberg, with its carved façade and projecting eaves and gables; next come the substantial residence of the Saxon peasant of Transylvania, looking, with its rose-coloured walls and green shutters, more like a small town house than a village dwelling; and the low, thatched homestead of the Szeckler, such as one finds on the outskirts of the Carpathians towards Moldavia.

The more important structures on the northern side of the Exhibition, which include the British pavilion, the German annexes, Prince Schwarzenberg's châlet, the western and eastern agricultural halls, innumerable restaurants and bierhalles, and several highly-interesting exhibitions of mining and forest industrial products, which have been previously alluded to. Behind the machinery hall are a multitude of gas-factories, boiler-houses, railway pavilions and cloak-rooms, and other constructions having greater claims to utility than adornment.

Seven ships were, on Tuesday evening, prevented at Aberdeen from going to sea by the Board of Trade.

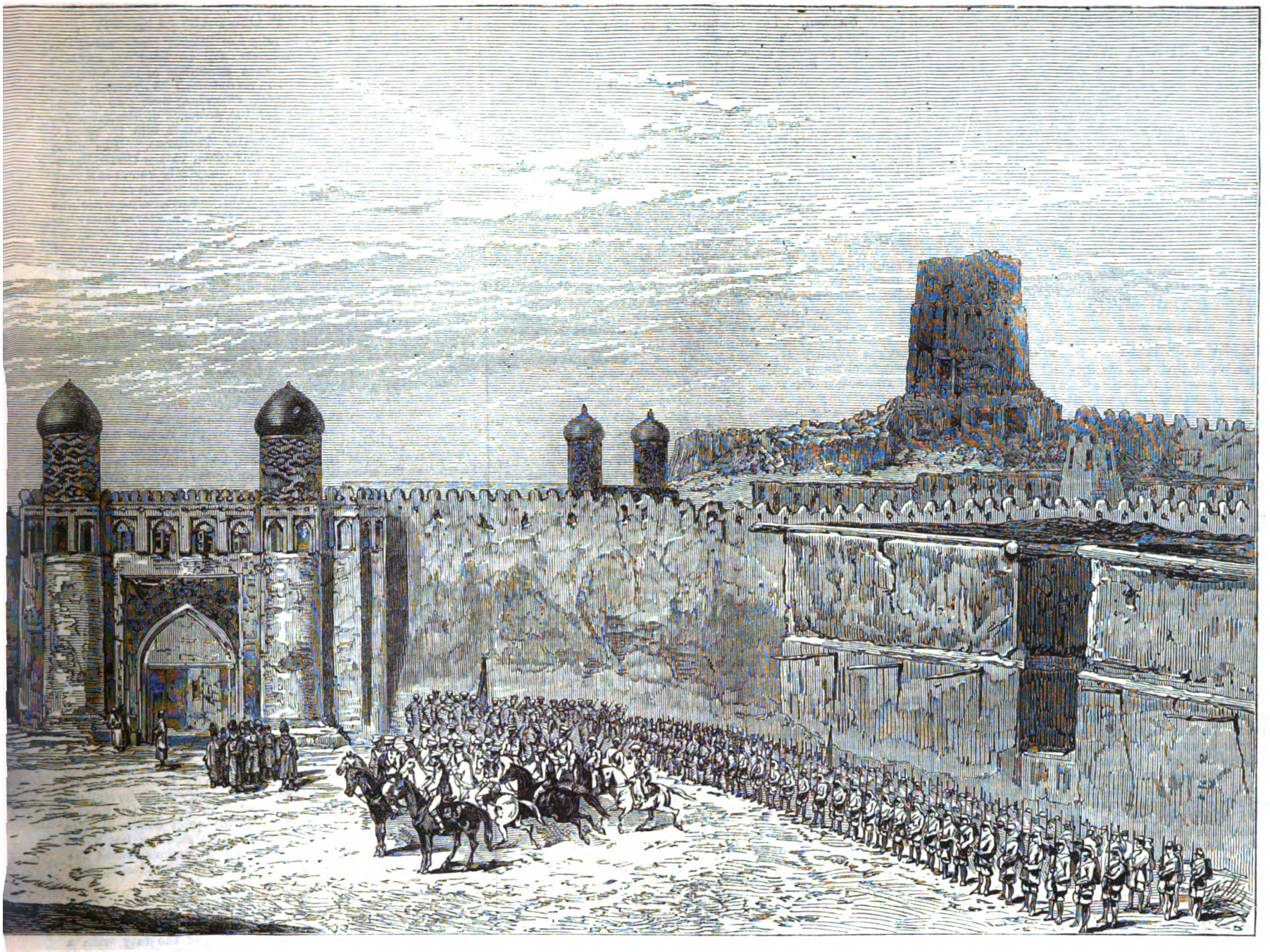
Mr. Miall, M.P. for Bradford, has intimated his intention of resigning his seat for that borough at the close of the present Parliament, on account of ill-health.

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THE SURRENDER OF KHIVA.—FROM A

SKETCHES IN JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: THE OLD AND THE NEW, OR CHANGE OF COSTUME IN JAPAN.

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BY A RUSSIAN OFFICER.



SKETCHES IN JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: THE FIRST PAIR OF BOOTS.

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The Extra Supplement.

"BIDE A WEE!"

The humorous little scene of a boy with a dog, which Mr. Fyfe has imagined in this amusing picture, makes an appeal to our recognition of the fellow-feeling between mankind and the companionable domestic animals. This is nowhere shown in a more emphatic manner, than when they feed in turn out of one and the same dish. But the office of apportioning their respective shares belongs of right to the human porridge-eater, as the more rational creature and the proper host on this occasion, master of their simple meal. "Bide a wee!" he says in good Scotch talk, with his finger uplifted in gentle admonition, to the impatient collie that stands ready for a joyful lick at the milky mess in his half-emptied bowl. We are pleased to see them such trusty friends, and we hope there is enough for the hungry appetite of both. Next, indeed, to being well fed, a boy needs to be warmly and decently clothed; and we cannot but hope that this Scottish laddie will be supplied with a new pair of trousers before his next public appearance on the painter's canvas.

THE SURRENDER OF KHIVA.

It will be remembered that the Russian military expedition, commanded by General Kaufmann, against the Tartar principality of Khiva, in Central Asia, was attended by one special newspaper correspondent, who served the *New York Herald*. We are indebted to that gentleman, Mr. MacGahan, for placing at our disposal a sketch taken on the spot by a Russian officer, which shows the actual scene at the surrender of the town in May last. This sketch represents the entry of General Kaufmann into the Grand Place before the palace of the Khan. The large tower to the left is constructed of brick, enamelled outside with a kind of terra-cotta, almost as smooth as porcelain, and beautifully designed in a brilliant sky-blue, with dark green, purple, and brown, on a white ground, having a very beautiful effect. It is from the top of this tower that the people are called to prayer, and here, every evening at sunset, may be heard the "Oh yes! it is He: God is great! there is no god but God!" of the Mussulmans. The gate in the middle is the door of the palace, which extends from the large tower to the old tower on the right. This is a kind of watch-tower, and forms a corner of the harem, of which it overlooks all the courts, entries, and walls; it is always occupied by one or two sentinels of the Khan. It affords a view, indeed, of the whole city. The building behind the grand tower is a new Medresseh, built of very good brick, which makes some pretension to architectural beauty, as does also the mosque, on the left of which a part of the dome is seen. In the middle foreground, where are the native figures, is the entry to another Medresseh opposite the palace, not seen in the design. The two smaller towers behind and a little to the right of the palace gate or door flank on each side the grand hall of state, or vestibule, one whole side of which opens to the north into the grand court of the palace. It is here that the Khan transacts his business of State, and immediately behind it is the room containing his treasures. The palace is entirely constructed of mud. It is windowless, and full of dark rooms and corridors. The medressehs and mosques have far more architectural merit than this palace.

THE MAGAZINES.

The strength of the *Cornhill* consists this month in the miscellaneous essays, though the interest of "Zelda's Fortune" is well sustained, and many readers will admire the hard, cynical cleverness of "Young Brown." With considerable wit, the author has too little geniality to be a humourist, and the pleasantry of his impersonation of a clergyman of the old school in Dr. Porteous is too laboured to be agreeable. The most important contribution is decidedly the very interesting article on the "Farmers' Granges" of the United States—the combination by means of which the western farmers are endeavouring to gain the control of the Legislature, and to coerce the railway companies into carrying agricultural produce at cheaper rates. The relation of corporate bodies like railway companies to the State is evidently coming forward as the paramount question of the day in America. When we read of corn being actually used as fuel, from the impracticability of taking it to market at a remunerative price, it is impossible not to feel the greatest sympathy for the producer, whose cause, in fact, is equally that of the European consumer. At the same time, the movement appears to have occasioned a dangerous tampering with the faith of public contracts, and to have developed a hostility to the rights of property surprising on the part of so conservative and law-abiding a class as the American agriculturists. It may be hoped that they will eventually perceive that the protective system is at the bottom of most of their grievances. "Growth and Decay of Mind" is a very interesting study on the capability of the mind to assimilate new ideas after a certain period, and on the phenomena of "unconscious cerebration." The writer of "Pope as a Moralist" seasonably directs attention to the soundness and frequent sublimity of Pope's ethical teaching, in no respect diminished by the revelations recently made respecting some questionable passages in his private conduct. "The Public Schools Again" is an able indirect plea for the masters' side in the recent controversy respecting the proposed enhancement of fees at Eton. The writer, however, indulges in mere generalities, and shrinks from bringing the question to the conclusive test of figures.

"A Princess of Thule," in *Macmillan*, fully maintains its liveliness and variety, although the interest of the situation, *reculant pour mieux sauter*, has been temporarily suffered to abate. Mr. Rowsell's suggestions on the Civil Service will command great weight, from the ability and experience of the author no less than from his candour and impartiality. Some light is thrown on the question of temporary appointments to writerships by the revelation that Government—by its own *laches*, no doubt—has engaged the wrong class of men, and naturally, though inequitably, kicks on finding itself saddled with claims from which it had fancied itself exempt. The suggestion that appointments to inferior grades should be left to the discretion of heads of departments will, we believe, command the assent of all practically acquainted with the administration of the service. "Spanish Life and Character" is the first of what promises to be a very attractive series of papers on phases of human life always picturesque, and whose picturesqueness is at present enhanced by the relaxation of restraint incident to a period of anarchy. Mr. W. Simpson contributes a brief but pregnant paper on the strange jargon known as "pigeon English," which, adducing the partly parallel instance of Hindustani, he seriously considers destined to become the *lingua franca* of the Celestial Empire. The dialects of the various provinces are, it appears, mutually unintelligible, and there is a fine chance for a speech distinguished by concise energy, however deficient in the niceties of grammatical refinement. A version of Longfellow's "Excelsior" (*Sino-anglice* "topside galow") affords an amusing specimen of the elegancies and capabilities of this language of the future.

Fraser opens with an essay on Jonathan Edwards by Mr. Leslie Stephen. The combination in this great writer of the sternest Calvinism and tenders mysticism, of inflexible logic and palpable inconsistency, render his intellectual character very difficult to delineate. Mr. Stephen, however, is probably correct in maintaining that his natural affinities were with the system of Spinoza. Mr. F. W. Newman contests the Homeric authorship of the "Odyssey"—not on the weighty critical grounds which he might have assigned, but on that of the moral inferiority of the hero to the Ulysses of the "Iliad." We confess we see little weight in this objection. The circumstances of the two actions are dissimilar, and in each case the poet is not to be concieved as creating a character, but as working upon a traditional pattern, determined by the nature of a sequence of incidents not invented by himself." "St. Symeon Salos" is an amusing account of a madman, or more probably scoundrel, who has found his way into the calendar through an oversight of Cardinal Baronius, and of whom—Papal infallibility having indorsed the error—there is now no getting rid. What adds insult to injury is that he is not only a scandal to the Latin Church, but a scandalous Greek. Part 2 of the essay on the Indian Civil Service is devoted to an accurate description and a well-merited eulogium of the labours and services of that body. "Sissipara" is a gorgeous picture of the scenery of the Koondah range, in Southern India.

Blackwood continues "The Parisians," and has a short separate story in its own peculiar vein, "The Missing Bills: an Unsolved Mystery." It is a tale of the supernatural, in which, however, the artifice of construction is somewhat too apparent. "Temper" is a pleasing and sensible essay. In a disquisition on the Government and the Education Bill the writer admits the Act of 1870 to be a very fair one—an admission which would hardly have been made if it had been supposed that the Administration intended to adhere to it. The tone of his lucubration, however, is milder than usual, and evidently hints at that alliance of the Conservatives and the old Whigs recommended in the recent remarkable article in the *Quarterly*.

The *Contemporary Review* has many interesting papers. Mr. Montague Cookson—an exception for the present to the usual Conservatism of lawyers in large practice—depicts the contrast of the spurious Conservative reaction with the substantially Liberal tendencies of the age in a manner which will not gratify the eulogists of the former. The Rev. O. Shipley's essay on confession and the Bishops should admonish the latter right reverend personages how, from the force of habit or other causes, they indulge in pious platitudes in the discussion of matters of business. On the strength of some expressions of this kind Mr. Shipley very ingeniously makes them out to have recognised the principle of auricular confession. In an acute criticism on Butler's "Analogy," the Rev. John Hunt points out the limited scope of that celebrated treatise, even in the contemplation of the author himself. There are a very favourable critique of Mr. Buchanan's poems, a very severe one of Ouida's novels, and an account of the present condition of ecclesiastical affairs in Holland, where a reaction seems to have set in towards moderate Calvinism.

The *Fortnightly Review* contains a very important paper by Mr. J. G. Fitch, formerly an inspector of schools, in reply to the statistics adduced by Mr. Payne, and employed by Mr. Morley, to demonstrate the deficiencies of our educational system. Mr. Fitch shows that these are to a large extent fallacious, and powerfully enforces the duty of all friends of public education to accept the present system as a settlement of difficulties in principle, and to labour for its completion by the general establishment of school boards and the application of compulsion. It is, indeed, imperative that this advice should be acted upon, now that the growth of a determination to keep down the educational rate at any cost is making itself so unpleasantly apparent. Mr. Galt's discussion of "The Purchase of the Railways by the State" appears, on the whole, favourable to the project. Mr. Herbert Spencer offers cogent, if not always convincing, arguments on behalf of some of his opinions which have been impugned; and there are three good literary papers—Mr. Brodribb's essay on Plutarch's ethical writings; Mr. Myers's cordial but not indiscriminating tribute of admiration to Mr. Jebb's powers as a translator of English poetry into the classical languages; last, and principally, Mr. Symonds's "Popular Songs of Tuscany," with exquisite renderings of compositions which affect the mind as music, colours, and perfume affect the senses.

The *Month's* article on the Tien-Tsin massacre raises the difficult question how far European Governments are bound to protect nuns and other persons individually worthy of sympathy and esteem, but whose misguided superstition, indulged with utter recklessness of all secular considerations, is continually threatening to involve the protecting Power in proceedings incompatible with its feelings of humanity and justice. There is nothing else of much interest in the number, except an anti-Bismarckian review of General La Marmora's pamphlet.

The spirited novel, "Mr. Carington," appears nearing its termination in *St. Pauls*, where the humours of the "Cynic," under his various disguises, are perhaps becoming somewhat tedious from repetition. There is real depth of reflection in the Hon. Roden Noel's essay on Byron, chiefly in the moral aspects of his genius; and there is exquisite pathos and delicacy in a seemingly insignificant scrap of verse from the Norwegian poet and novelist Björnstjerne Björnson.

The most important among the miscellaneous excerpts of the *Transatlantic* is the reply, copied from the "Galaxy," of Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy in President Lincoln's Administration, to some remarks in Mr. Adams's funeral oration on Mr. Seward, in which Mr. Lincoln was compared unfavourably with the latter. No competent judge, we believe, will question that, whatever the inferiority of the President to his versatile secretary in the extent of knowledge and the amenities of diplomatic intercourse, he far surpassed him in all the essential qualifications of a statesman. In *Temple Bar* we have chiefly to notice the continuation of Major Melville's fiction, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* those of the lively novels of Mr. Hatton and Mr. Baker Hopkins. *Tinsley*, *Belgravia*, and the *Argosy* are fairly entertaining, without special features. We learn with much regret from a paper in *London Society* that the beautiful frescoes executed some years since by Mr. Rossetti and his friends at the hall of the Oxford Union Society are in danger of perishing, from the unwillingness of the society to expend the trifling sum required to ensure their preservation. The statement seems incredible.

We have also to acknowledge Good Words, the Monthly Packet, the Victoria Magazine, Once a Week, the Sunday Magazine, the St. James's Magazine, and Cassell's Magazine.

The winter session of the Edinburgh School of Medicine was begun, on Monday, by a lecture from Dr. G. W. Balfour.

A movement is on foot in Dublin, at the instance of the Royal Dublin Society, to introduce a system of electro-sympathetic clocks, one standard clock for the city being maintained in the Royal Dublin Society, correct within the fraction to a second by a daily signal from Greenwich.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There is a palpable effort to rally the Liberal party round the Government. Some subordinate, and at least one Cabinet Minister, as well as some stanch adherents of the Administration, have been vehement in its defence. At Bristol there has been high political festival, extending over two or three soirées, so-called; and, besides the presence of the members for that ancient city, incursions were made into it by Mr. Winterbotham and Mr. Chichester Fortescue. The place of honour on the first occasion was given to the Under-Secretary for the Home Department, who everybody knows is a very rising young statesman. Indeed, when he was an independent Liberal member, he was so very buoyant, he scattered his criticisms so thickly and so effectively, that it became a matter of prime importance to muzzle so brilliant a skirmisher on the flank of the Government. One day, therefore, probably to the surprise of the "irreconcilables" (as they are sometimes called) below the gangway, Mr. Winterbotham accepted the office he now holds. His capacity for that function was not doubtful, and therein he has fulfilled every expectation. There has been no occasion since he came into office in which the exigencies of party debate required that all the speaking power of the Ministry should be put forward, so that he has not shown in the House whether his accession has been thorough. He came, however, to Bristol lately, whither personally or in his character as representative he had, on the face of it, no call, and therefore it can only be supposed that he was obeying a mandate which seems to have gone forth to likely subordinate officials to present themselves on provincial platforms and cry aloud the virtues and good deeds of the Ministry. It appears as if it was his cue to reconcile the recalcitrant Nonconformists, and in merely presenting himself as the advocate of Ministers he did a great part of his task. For did he not evince in his own person that it was possible for a Dissenter and an adherent of secular education to believe in and belong to the Government? Perhaps, however, there was a little see-saw in his speech, inevitable in one like him, who had suffered himself to be snatched from the depths of Parliamentary independence; but, on the whole, he did his work effectively. Perhaps he was exhibiting a process that was going on in his own mind when he said that Dissenters who kept their carriages often disappeared from the ranks of Dissent. Nothing could be more stanch to the Government than Mr. Morley was on this occasion, and as a representative Nonconformist his terse, emphatic utterances were significant. But the gem of the evening was the speech of Mr. Kirkman Hodgson. No one can see this able and excellent gentleman without feeling sure that he is genial and hearty; but it must be confessed that he has not hitherto in the House given reason to believe that he was possessed of the gift of humour in no ordinary degree. His address at Bristol abounded with fun, but the fun all went to the serious purpose in hand, which was a defiance to the alleged Conservative reaction and a challenge to the issue of a general election. Why should not Mr. Hodgson give the House a taste of the quality which he showed on this occasion to the Bristolians? As to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, one is so accustomed to his quiet emphasis as a speaker, that it was a surprise to find him showing hot blood and literally blazing with indignation as he commented on the accusation against the Government of "plundering and blundering."

If the conjecture hazarded above, that there is a scheme for the defence of the Government by means of subordinates on platforms, be correct, it may well be said that the Attorney-General has performed his allotted portion of the duty with a will. All through a recent address of his at Exeter one traces the spirit which pervaded the first sentences of his speech for the defence in the original trial in the Tichborne case. Then, as now, he evinced that his eloquence is not always honeyed, and that in the quality of what may be called argumentative sarcasm he is far from deficient. Apart from an elaborate examination of every act of the present Government since it has been in office, in which he eulogised here and excused there, one point which he made was notable. He urged with vigour that there was only one obstacle to liberal measures in Parliament, and that was Lord Cairns. The depicture of that noble and learned Lord was at once heavily depreciatory and flattering. He was allowed to be a power so great that the Government could not cope with him, while the Tory party, a majority of them against their will, were subservient to him. Illustrating this by a reference to certain proceedings of the learned Lord last Session, it was shown that, by means of a number of usually torpid voting machines called Conservative peers, Lord Cairns (to whom many uncomplimentary epithets were applied) could stop legislation which had been either approved or improved by his party in the Commons at his pleasure. It is a long time now to the Session of Parliament, but it is probable that the memory of the noble and learned Lord in question will serve him to carry this portraiture of himself to that period; when, if no retort comes, why then the generality of that portion of mankind which has any knowledge of Lord Cairns will have mistaken their man.

At length Mr. Baxter has spoken to his constituents on the topics of the day; and it may be ventured to say that no member of the Government has proved a better friend than he has. It is obvious that he has no other than the utmost sympathy for the Ministry as a body; and that the only exception is Mr. Lowe. Nothing can be more clear than that he resigned in order to cause a reconstruction of the Government which would operate especially in the department of the Exchequer, which, under certain auspices, had produced the tax on matches. But Mr. Baxter was not severe even upon that department; he only rejoiced over its purgation, to procure which he had not hesitated to resign an office which he adorned. The tone of his speech was more gentle, it was less critical, than that of last year, when he doubtless was chafing under the sinister influences, from which he has now freed himself; and of a surety it will work more effectively as a defence of the Ministry than if it had been delivered when he was Secretary to the Treasury, who might have been presumed to be speaking to order.

A weak invention of the enemies of the Cardwellian régime in the Army has been distinctly refuted. No doubt the wish was father to the thought when Sir Henry Storks was supposititiously relegated from the War Office to the Embassy at Vienna, for the opponents of army reform know that the moving spirit, the invigorating influence of the department, would be removed with him, and Cardwellism would become shadowy and ineffective. At Ripon, the other day, Sir Henry Storks gave check to the hopes engendered by the report of his removal, and assurance that he would continue his efforts "to make the Army of England a national army instead of that of a class," for that is the phrase which is used by the adherents of the Government when they are enumerating its merits to sympathetic audiences. Perhaps, though it is doubtless inseparable from his position, Sir Henry Storks is rather an optimist when he is speaking of the condition of the Army; for how could he expect anybody to believe in a satisfactory state of things if he did not, with that delightful air of candour and that precision of speech which are characteristic of him, avow his own belief therein?

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Fortifying the notion of an organised scheme for the defence of the Government, there is to be found Mr. Shaw Lefevre doing his best possible in that way before his constituents at Reading. To be sure, it was done in a sidelong manner, because the gathering at which he spoke was not a political one. He spoke cheerfully and confidently of the Navy, which he ought to be presumed (and really, judging from his departmental speeches in the House, the presumption is not a very violent one), as Secretary to the Admiralty, to know something about; while he excused the Ashantee war with an elaboration which was suspicious of a lurking sense of the absence of strength in his case.

MUSIC.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society commenced its new season, on Thursday week, with a performance of Handel's "Theodora," an oratorio that had been ignored here for more than a century until revived in June last, when it was given at the Hanover-square Rooms—the solos by amateurs. The performance of last week was on a far grander scale, the executants, vocal and instrumental, having numbered nearly 1200. The oratorio was first produced in 1750, having preceded by about two years the composer's final great work of the kind, "Jephthah." That Handel himself esteemed it highly is proved by his recorded remark, in answer to the question whether he did not consider the grand chorus in "The Messiah" as his masterpiece. "No," said he, "I think the chorus 'He saw the lovely youth,' at the end of the second part in 'Theodora,' far beyond it." This chorus was given at one of the Handel festival performances at the Crystal Palace in 1868; and the well-known air, "Angels ever bright and fair," also from "Theodora," has long been a favourite piece at concerts. With the exception of a few extracts, however, "Theodora" was ignored here, as already said, for more than a century. Its revival now is a matter of great interest, and it is to be hoped that the work will find frequent repetitions. On Thursday week it had all the advantages of the vast means brought to bear on its execution at the Royal Albert Hall, the choruses having been given with fine effect, particularly "And draw a blessing down," "Go, gen'rous, pious youth," "Venus laughing from the skies," "He saw the lovely youth," "How strange their ends!" and the final movement. That the solo pieces were generally well rendered the names of the principal singers will sufficiently indicate. Among the most effective airs were those assigned to the character of Theodora, "Angels ever bright" having been especially applauded in its delivery by Madame Otto-Alvsleben, who was also greatly successful in "Fond, flatt'ring world," "With darkness deep," "O, that I on wings could rise!" and "The pilgrim's home." The contralto airs of Didimus were sung by Miss Julia Elton; those of Irene by Miss Dones, each of whom was much applauded—the first in "Kind Heaven" and "Sweet rose and lily;" the other lady in "Bane of virtue," "As with rosy steps," "Defend her, Heaven!" and "Lord, to Thee each night and day." Mr. Cummings gave the solo music of Septimius with much effect, particularly the important air, "Though the honours;" and Mr. Thurley Beale displayed a resonant bass voice in "Go, my faithful soldier," "Wide spread his name," and other portions of the music belonging to the character of Valens. Mr. Barnby conducted with judgment and care; and Dr. Stainer rendered valuable aid at the organ. The oratorio was given with Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's skilfully-written additional accompaniments. At the second concert, on Thursday next, Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" is to be performed.

Five of the new series of Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace have now taken place. At that of last week M. Félicien David's ode symphony, "The Desert," was produced for the first time here. It was in 1844 that this work was brought out, at the Paris Conservatoire, where David had been a student; and it was the result of his journeyings in Eastern countries, his impressions of which, especially of the wild character of Arab music, are conveyed with some occasional vividness and force, but surrounded with diffuseness of form and monotony of style. There are occasional bold effects in the choral writing, with some piquant instrumentation in the orchestral accompaniments, the weakest portions of the work being the incidental tenor solos. These were sung—under the evident disadvantage of illness—by Mr. Pearson, who was much applauded in the "Song of Night." The choruses were well rendered by 200 male voices of the Crystal Palace Choir. Schubert's charming music to the drama of "Rosamunde" was given again on Saturday, each repetition of it serving to enhance the perception of its grace and beauty. The incidental romance, "Der Vollmond Strahlt," was sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, who also gave the arias "Mio bel tesoro," from Handel's "Alcina," and "L'Abeille," from M. Massé's "La Reine Topaze." The Crystal Palace Choir was encored in Mendelssohn's part-song, "The Hunter's Farewell" (for male voices, with accompaniments for brass instruments). The concert commenced with Mozart's overture to "Die Zauberflöte." To-day (Saturday) Dr. Hans von Bülow is to play Liszt's pianoforte concerto in E flat.

The Glasgow Musical Festival commenced, on Tuesday evening, with "Elijah," and is to terminate to-day (Saturday) with an afternoon performance of "The Messiah." The orchestra consisted of between sixty and seventy instrumentalists, chiefly members of our opera bands, and the chorus was supplied by about 400 voices of the Glasgow Choral Union, the members of which have long been noted for the efficiency of their performances. Sir M. Costa and Mr. H. A. Lambeth were the conductors. Mr. Carrodus was the leading violinist, and Mr. Best presided at the organ. This is the second festival that has been held in Glasgow, the former occasion having been in 1860, when the financial results were less favourable than they appear likely to prove in the present instance, which is intended to be the commencement of regular periodical meetings of the kind, the object being to aid the funds of the Glasgow Western Infirmary. There is little to be said of the performances in our present notice, as those of the first three days presented no novel feature. We have already said what was the programme for Tuesday, when the principal singers were Midlle. Titiens, Miss Wynne, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. On Wednesday morning a miscellaneous concert was given; and in the evening Sir M. Costa's oratorio, "Eli," was performed, conducted by the composer. For Thursday evening another miscellaneous concert was announced; and yesterday (Friday) evening the two novelties composed expressly for the festival were to be produced. These are Mr. Lambeth's cantata, "Pow Down Thine Ear"—a setting of the eighty-sixth Psalm—and Mr. Henry Smart's sacred cantata, "Jacob;" of both of which we must speak next week.

The first annual festival of the London Church Choir Association was held, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 30th ult., the offertory being devoted to the restoration, decoration, and completion fund of the edifice. Mr. Hoyte was the organist. The Sub-Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. W. F. Webber, is the president of the association, and Mr. J. R. Murray, as choirmaster, educator. Forty-six London and suburban choirs took part in the festival.

With the close of the International Exhibition, the daily orchestral concerts given at the Royal Albert Hall have ceased. These performances have been well maintained, the programmes having included a large amount of classical music, besides various new compositions of merit. The concerts, moreover, have afforded opportunities for the first appearance of several performers of merit, both vocal and instrumental.

The sixteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts begins next week.

The Sacred Harmonic Society commence their forty-second season at Exeter Hall on Friday, the 21st inst. Haydn's Service No. 1, Mendelssohn's "Christus," and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," are the works selected for the opening performance.

THEATRES.

Much progress cannot be reported at this season. Madame Ristori made her last appearance at the Opéra Comique on Thursday week. On that occasion she repeated the somnambulist scene of Lady Macbeth, which she had rehearsed on the previous Tuesday, the night of her benefit. Her acting of the scene is very powerful, and her pronunciation of English, though slow and over-emphatic, is generally correct. Barring a false accent or two, it is, indeed, perfect. The audience was strangely excited, and recalled the admired artist four times. We trust that Madame Ristori is satisfied with her reception.

On Saturday the Opéra Comique resumed its regular business, when the farce of "Is He Jealous?" was performed, with a satisfactory cast. Mr. H. Crouch, as Belmour, was excellent. It was followed by Mr. H. T. Craven's drama of "Miriam's Crime," the author himself supporting the curious character of Byles. The scarcely less amusing part of Scumley was no less efficiently sustained by Mr. W. Belford. The Lawyer Huffin found a good representative in Mr. Perrini, and Mr. Crouch, as Bernard, imparted an unusual importance to the character. Miss Gainsborough, as Miriam, acted with conscientious care, as also with a vigour and an earnestness, and a remarkable power in the great scene, such as entitle her to an eminent place among our skilled actresses.

Mr. and Mrs. Rousby's success at the Princess's, in Mr. Tom Taylor's impressive and very effective drama of "'Twixt Axe and Crown," must prove eminently satisfactory to the artists and the management. The tragedy, as it deserves, has been efficiently placed on the boards, the scenery is remarkably good, and the acting, on the whole, fairly up to the mark. Mr. W. Rignold has indeed made a decided impression in the part of Sir Edward Courtenay, which suits admirably his direct, dashing, and vigorous style. His scene in the hall of Ashbridge Manor was a wonderfully energetic example of earnestness and passion. Nor is the character of Bishop Gardiner less suitable to Mr. Rousby. We all recollect the admirable versimilitude with which Mr. Henry Marston sustained the part at the Queen's; and in Mr. Rousby that eminent performer has a worthy successor. He has done judiciously in selecting this rôle for himself, and will soon find that he has also improved his reputation by the change. Mrs. Rousby, as the Lady Elizabeth, maintains her ascendency, and acts with inimitable grace, energy, and force. There is every probability that she will add to her fame, in the new play provided for her by Miss Braddon, entitled "Griselda," which will be shortly produced. We can extend, also, much commendation to the other ladies concerned in the cast—to Miss Lynd as Isabel, Miss Coveney as the Duchess of Norfolk, and Miss Henderson as Queen Mary. Altogether, the performance has been as meritorious as it has been prosperous.

At Charing Cross Mr. Nation has made a step in the right direction in producing the late Mr. Charles Dickens's farce of "The Strange Gentleman," the only drama which the distinguished novelist ever wrote. Mr. A. Wood was intrusted with the character of the hero, whose skill in avoiding a duel results in whimsical combinations that afford much mirth to the audience. Mr. Wood's humour is irresistible. He was well assisted by Mr. G. Yarnold as Mr. Owen Overton, the Mayor. The other parts were respectably filled, and that of Mrs. Noakes, the landlady of the inn, deserves to be honourably distinguished.

The run of "The School for Scandal," at the Vaudeville, attained its completion on Friday week, having then reached its 404th night. On Saturday Holcroft's celebrated comedy of "The Road to Ruin" was substituted, and we trust it may meet with similar prosperity. The cast is so promising that the result is within the scope of probability. The play has also been so carefully rehearsed that, as far as possible, it is converted into a certainty. To Mr. W. Farren the chief honour belongs. Old Dornton could scarcely be better represented. In the usual points made by his father he was especially good, particularly in the famous "Good-night" incident, which commanded vehement applause. He rose to even finer pathos when, reproaching his son, he becomes alarmed for the issue, and entreats him to remain: both in action and utterance he did credit to the school of art in which he has been educated. Mr. Farren is truly an orthodox artist, and his dramatic conservatism is worthy of his predecessors. The dashing character of Goldsmith was undertaken by Mr. David James, who "fooled" the part "to the top of its bent," and invested it with a rich variety of peculiarities, befitting one whose sole school has been the stable, whose wisdom is the lowest cunning, and whose talk is altogether of horses. Mr. James has achieved a success by which he will be remembered. Of Mr. Charles Warner's Harry Dornton we might write much in praise, for he has been sedulous to elaborate every point in the part, and in all its moods to show a perfect mastery. The audience was duly sensible of the ability which he displayed, and both in the sober and the drunken scenes his merits were distinctly appreciated. Silky and Sulky, by Mr. Thomas Thorne and Mr. Horace Wigan, were admirably impersonated. Mr. Charles Fenton as Jacob was very good. On this occasion, Miss Larkin made her first appearance at this theatre, and, as the Widow Warren, was thoroughly complete in all the shades of the character as the superannuated coquette who, in aiming to regain her girlhood, achieves nothing but its folly. Miss Amy Fawcett made a charming part of Sophia. The remaining rôles were all of average excellence; and, as we have already said, the performance justifies the highest hopes of a permanent and distinguished hold on public patronage. An epilogue was added to the comedy, and well received by the house.

A morning performance of "Richelieu" took place on Saturday at the Lyceum. A large audience assembled, and did full justice to the merits of Mr. H. Irving. At the Gaiety also the new comedy of "Alone," with the burlesque of "The Happy Land," was performed by Miss Litton's company from the Court Theatre. There will be a morning performance of "Antony and Cleopatra," next Monday, at Drury Lane.

Miss Glyn announces that she will read "Antony and Cleopatra" in London six times in the present and following month, and on every Wednesday in the spring and summer of 1874.

THE KARAKORAM PASS.

The road from Leh, in the West Himalayas, the capital of Ladak or Middle Thibet, and from the upper valley of the Indus, passes northward to enter the Tartar or Turkoman principality of Yarkand, which was till lately a province of the Chinese empire. This road crosses the Mustagh or Koenlun range of mountains, in latitude 35 deg. 30 min. N., longitude 77 deg. 40 min. E., by the Karakoram Pass. We present a view of the scenery at this remarkable place in the high middle region of Central Asia. Its elevation is not less than 18,200 ft. above the sea-level. The aspect, in every direction, is stern and forbidding. The way is over a rounded ridge connecting two hills which rise, somewhat abruptly, to the height of perhaps 1000 ft. above the road. There is scarcely a trace of vegetation; the top is covered with loose shingle, which affords no growth even of lichens, and upon which even the snow does not lie—the ground is merely stones. The surrounding rocks are composed of a dark blue slate, which contains much pyrites, alternating with a hard limestone. No plants are seen, and no animals, except a few large ravens wheeling about the crags; and it seems rather strange that their wings can support them in so thin an air. After passing the summit, there is, on the north side, a steep descent for some five hundred yards, into a gently sloping valley, half a mile long, through which flows a stream presently hidden from view behind a stony ridge. The Karakoram Pass was visited in 1847 by Dr. Thomas Thompson, and is described in his book of travel, called "The Western Himalayas and Thibet."

LAW AND POLICE.

It is announced that the Right Hon. Sir James Moncreiff, Lord Chief Justice Clerk and ex-Lord Advocate of Scotland, will be raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Kilduff.

It is stated that the Attorney-General (Sir John Coleridge) has signified his acceptance of the post of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, vacant by the death of Sir William Bovill. Mr. H. James, on accepting the office of Attorney-General, will not vacate his seat. It is one of the appointments provided for by the late Reform Act.

Mr. Charles Hall, of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed to the Vice-Chancellorship rendered vacant by the death of Sir John Wickens.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Mellor as election Judge for next year on the part of the Court of Queen's Bench has been followed by the nomination of Mr. Justice Grove by the Judges of the Common Pleas, and by the selection of Mr. Baron Martin by the Court of Exchequer, for the discharge of a similar duty.

The *Standard* states that the office of Examiner of the Court of Chancery, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. C. Otter, has been accepted by Mr. Anderson, Q.C.

In the present term there are 154 applicants to be admitted as attorneys, besides a number of renewed applications.

With the usual procession and other formalities, the Courts of Law and Equity were on Monday opened for the Michaelmas Term. The deaths of Lord Chief Justice Bovill and Vice-Chancellor Wickens were feelingly dwelt on by the Lord Chancellor in his speech on taking his seat.

The Murillo, which ran down the Northfleet, off the Kentish coast, on the night of Jan. 22, has been condemned by the Court of Admiralty to be sold, to make good a claim by the owners of the vessel and of the cargo for £24,000. Sir Robert Phillimore, in giving judgment, found it difficult to express in adequate terms the indignation which the brutality and meanness of conduct on the part of those who had charge of the Murillo must excite in the bosom of every man not void of the ordinary feelings of humanity. The case, indeed, represented all the cruelty, without any of the courage, of the pirate.

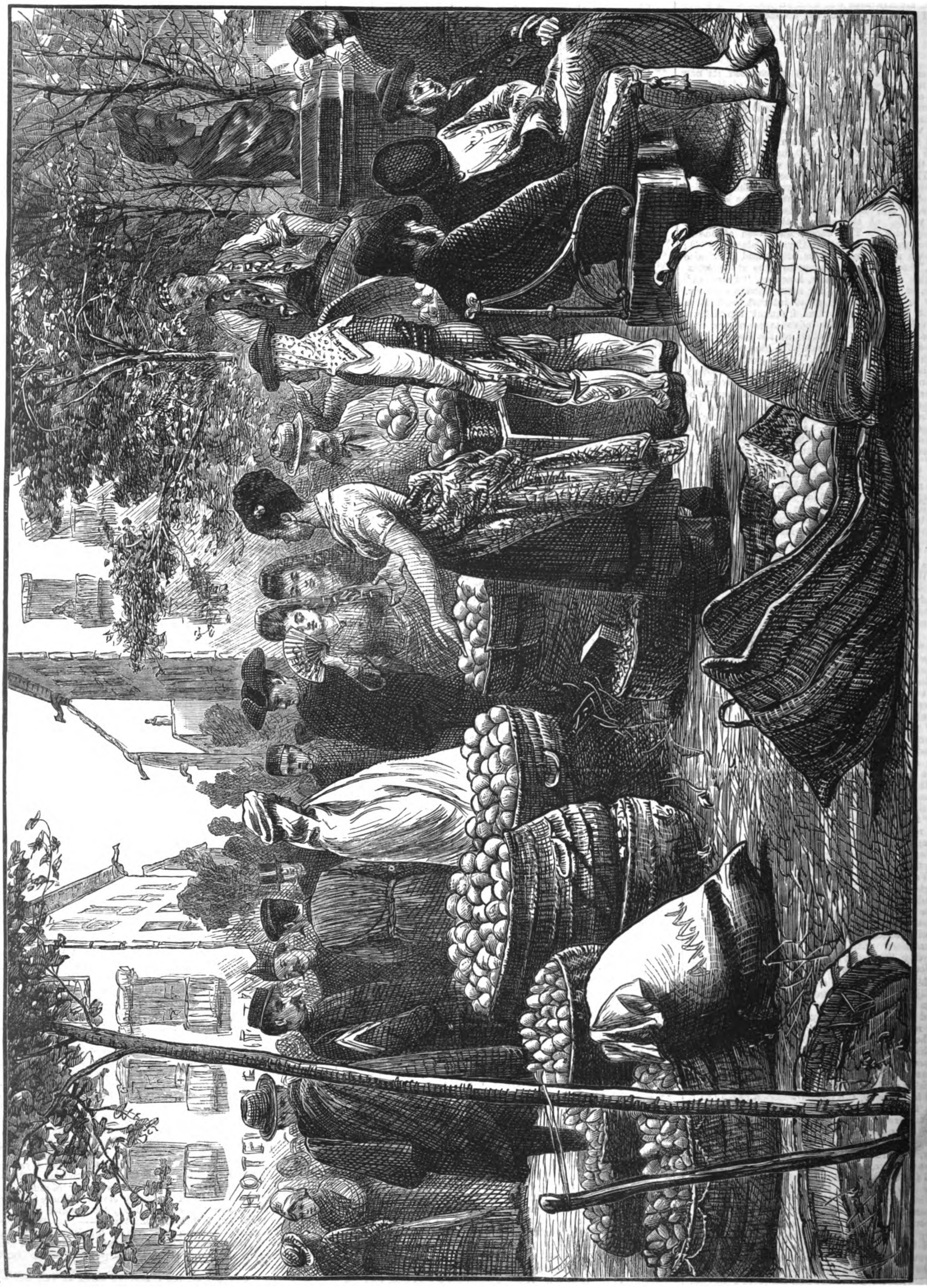
On Tuesday an action for breach of promise to marry was brought in the Bail Court by Miss Farries, the daughter of an accountant, against Mr. Palmer, a young Baptist minister, who had received a call to a church at Sidmouth. Although extracts from some of the defendant's letters (the effusions of a vain, silly person) which were read showed that he had done his best to break off the engagement, he now professed himself willing to marry the plaintiff. The jury gave £80 damages.

The November Middlesex Sessions began, on Monday, before Sir W. Bodkin and Mr. Serjeant Cox. Fifty-eight commitments appeared on the calendar, but most of them were for light offences. At the Surrey Sessions there were thirty-five prisoners for trial. It was observed with respect to their educational status that only two of them could read and write well, while eight could do neither. George Smith, an elderly man, was brought up for judgment before the Middlesex magistrates, having been convicted at the previous sessions of stealing a book entitled "The Great Sieges of History." Prisoner had given an account of himself, according to which his crime was the result of the sheerest want, to which he had been reduced from a highly respectable position by financial misfortunes. Inquiry not only proved his story false, but also brought to light previous convictions for book-stealing; and the prisoner was, in consequence, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Yesterday week was the 127th day of the trial of the Tichborne Claimant on a charge of perjury. Further testimony on rebut a portion of that given for the defence was adduced, when Mr. Hawkins applied for an adjournment until Monday, the 17th inst., stating that the prosecution had sent specially to America for evidence with reference to the statements of Jean Luie. The messenger left England on Oct. 21, and he could not return to enable witnesses to be called before the date mentioned. After a brief discussion, it was arranged that the request of Mr. Hawkins should be granted, and that in the meantime counsel must prepare to go on with their addresses to the jury upon the reassembling of the Court without any further adjournment. With regard to this trial, the *Times* says it is understood that the further evidence from America will not occupy long, and, therefore, a day or two after Monday, the 17th inst., the evidence will be finally closed. There is every reason to believe that this extraordinary trial, which began on April 23, may finish before Christmas.——The Tichborne Claimant's bankruptcy again came before Mr. Registrar Hazlit on Wednesday, when a further adjournment of six months was granted, pending the present criminal prosecution in the Court of Queen's Bench.

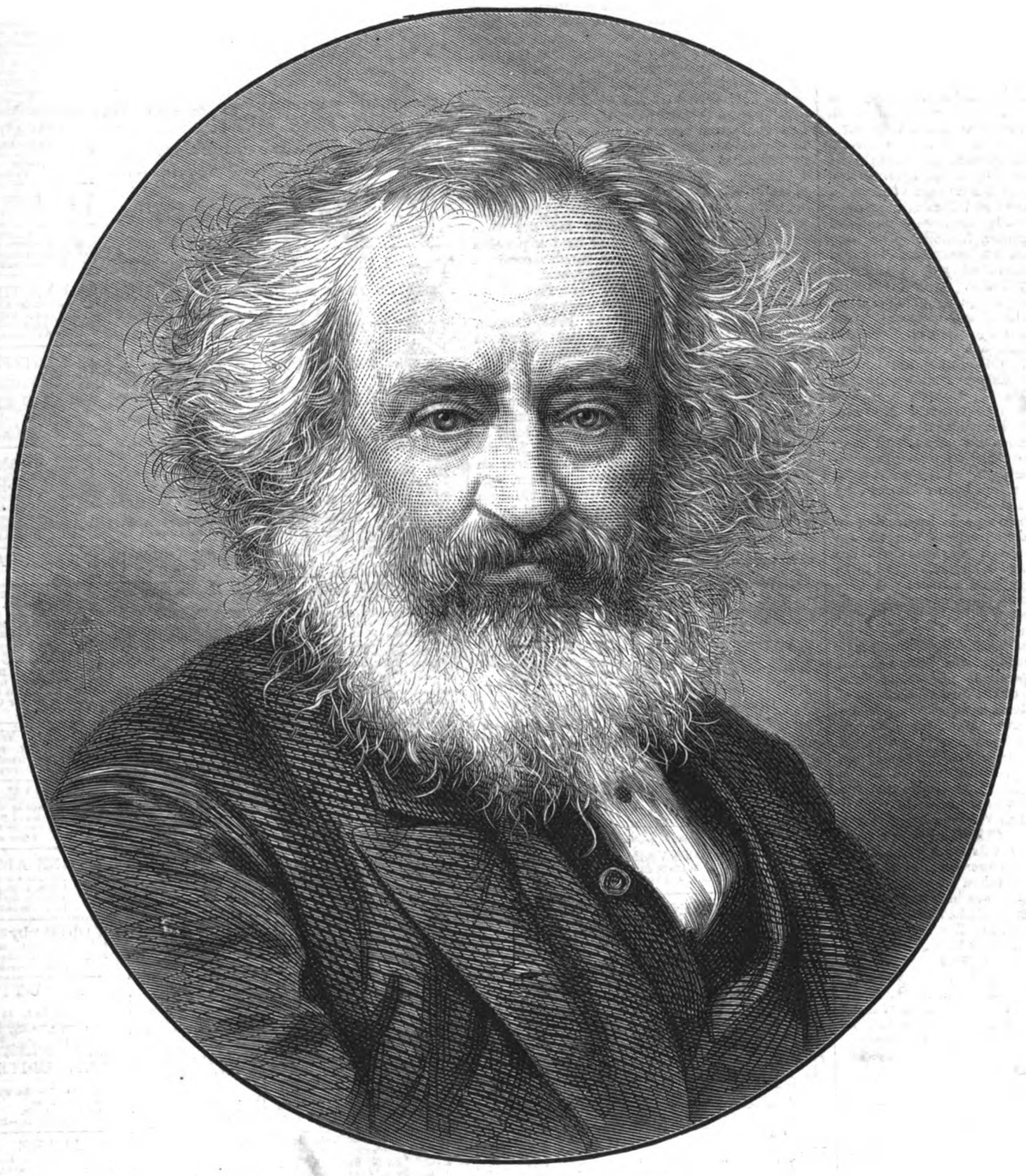
A chemist was summoned yesterday week at the Southwark Police Court, by the sanitary inspector for Bermondsey, for selling as citrate of magnesia a compound not containing an atom of magnesia. Mr. Partridge fined the defendant £10 and the cost of the analysis. Mr. Flowers, the magistrate at Bow-street, granted two summonses, last Saturday, against two country sellers of milk for sending adulterated milk to London. Two milksellers in Bermondsey were summoned at the Southwark Police Court, on Saturday, for selling adulterated milk. One was fined £5 and costs, and the other 40s. and costs.

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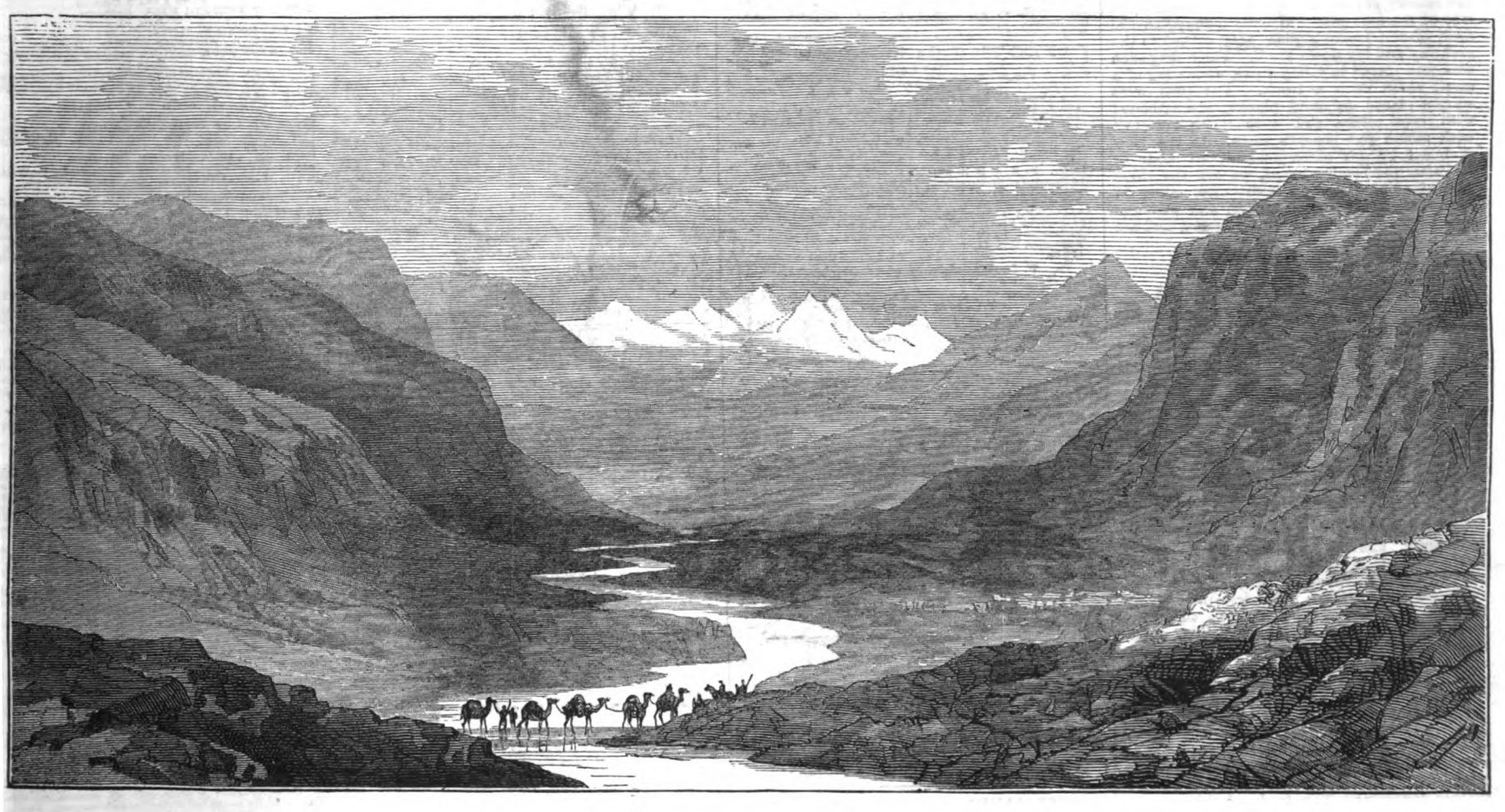


SPANISH SKETCHES: THE FRUIT MARKET, MALAGA.

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THE LATE REV. DR. CANDLISH, OF EDINBURGH.



THE KARAKORAM PASS, FROM CASHMERE TO YARKAND.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Provisional Government at Madrid continues to struggle, with rather improved prospects of success, against the Carlists of the northern provinces and the Intransigentes or Red Republican seceders of Carthagena. Official despatches state that a Carlist band, 1400 strong, under Tristany, was surprised, on Saturday evening, at Tobra, in Aragon, and dislodged from its positions, after two hours' fighting, with the loss of several prisoners. On the other hand, there are Carlist reports from Bayonne that an engagement was fought, on Sunday, in the village of Zubiera (Guipuzcoa), near Orio and Uzurbil, between a large body of Carlists, under the command of Hoyos, and Brigadier Loma's troops, who were marching from St. Sebastian towards Tolosa. Brigadier Loma fell back on Andoain, after suffering heavy losses. It is stated that some improved Krupp guns, purchased in London for the Carlists, are expected to be landed soon on the coast of Biscay. General Cabrera is on the French frontier waiting orders from Estella. Complaints are rife at Madrid about the indulgence shown by the French authorities on the frontier to Carlist partisans. We learn that General Moriones has dispatched eight battalions from Pampeluna to occupy the mountain passes, and there check the Carlist expeditions proceeding towards Castile and Aragon. The Carlist chief Lizarraga, on his side, has been reinforced by two companies from Estella.

At Carthagena the siege is proceeding in regular course. The insurgent frigates are now shut up in harbour, and the forts are firing both seaward and landward. The town seems to be preparing for a collapse. A mob demonstration, in which the military predominated, had frightened the Junta into dissolving itself. A general exodus from the town had commenced. The Greek Vice-Consul, who also represented Germany, had been released from arrest. The probable motive of such clemency on the part of the Junta was news of the approach of a German squadron. A despatch of Tuesday evening states that the Spanish Government squadron is lying off Alicante; several light craft are watching the entrance of the harbour of Carthagena. A belief was expressed in official circles that the place would surrender this week.

The English Consul at Valencia has received from the commander of her Majesty's ship Hart the sum of 20,000 reals for Messrs. Carey and Co., owners of the merchant steam-ship Victoria. This money, taken from the vessel by the insurgent frigates, has been returned.

According to reports in Madrid, the Spanish Government has resolved to call out all the able-bodied young men of twenty belonging to the reserve, who, with the 80,000 already called out, will number, it is expected, 130,000 men.

The bombardment of Alicante, on Sept. 27, by the ships Numancia and Mendez Nunez, under the orders of the Intransigente faction at Carthagena, was the subject of an Illustration in this Journal; and we now present another, from a sketch by Lieutenant G. B. Bromley, of H.M.S. Endymion, which shows the interior of one of the defenders' sandbag batteries. This battery was placed just outside the old Moorish tower, at the entrance to the steps which lead up to the fort on the hill. It was armed with two 24-pounders, one 18-pounder, and a 7-in. mortar, which were all brought down from the fort above. Several shells from the attacking ships burst near the battery, but none struck it; and the men in the battery got shelter easily beneath the archway of the east gate. Whenever they saw the flash of the enemy's guns, they rushed to the archway and lay down there. Their magazine was also placed in safety there, consisting of a small chest upon a truck. The guns were simply placed on stout planks, strengthened with cross-pieces, and were "chocked up" with stones put beneath them. In the view sketched by our correspondent, an hour or two after the bombardment, we see the three Intransigente ships in the distance, going off westward; the French, English, and Prussian squadrons have approached the shore, and are shown lying at anchor.

FRUIT MARKET, MALAGA.

The seaport city of Malaga, on the south-east coast of Spain, is situated in a land which enjoys the richest advantages of soil and climate. The sun is very kind to this district of Granada, ripening its Muscatel grapes for sweet wine or raisins, its oranges, figs, olives, and almonds—nay, more, its semi-tropical produce of coffee, cocoa, sugar, and cotton. These are for the export trade of Malaga, which also includes iron, lead, and other metals from the mountains behind. Fruits of various sorts, exposed for sale in the town market, tempt the native palate, and their luscious pulp is delicious to the parched mouth in summer. The scene which our Special Artist has sketched has a thoroughly Spanish character; any traveller in that country will recognise its figures; the free and lively damsels or dames of the market; the slow-pacing citizens, gentlemen be-cloaked as usual, ladies with their long veils, officers in uniform, and loungers asleep on the bench; the appearance of much talking and staring, but little real business, which is remarkable in the sunny South of Europe. There is a fine old Moorish Castle at Malaga, built six hundred years ago; a Cathedral Church, which has supplanted the ancient mosque; and a pleasant Alameda, or public garden, with flowers and marble fountains. The trade of this port is said to include a smuggling connection with Gibraltar.

THE LATE REV. DR. CANDLISH.

The death of this eminent Scottish minister of religion was lately announced. The Rev. Robert Candlish, D.D., was born at Edinburgh in March, 1807. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and in 1828 was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow to be a preacher in the Established Church of Scotland. In the next year he became Minister of St. Andrew's Church, in that city, but was removed in 1831 to the parish ministry of Bonhill, in the vale of Leven, where he remained till his call to Edinburgh. He took a leading part in the debates of the General Assembly in 1839; but upon the disruption of the Scottish Church, in 1843, left the Establishment for the Free Church, in which he has since held a position of great authority. He was much concerned in the formation of the Evangelical Alliance in 1845 and 1846. In the year last named Dr. Candlish was appointed convener of the Education Committee of the Free Church, and he afterwards filled several offices in the academical institutions founded by that religious denomination. Upon the death of Dr. Chalmers, in 1847, he was appointed to the Chair of Divinity in New College, Edinburgh; and when Dr. Cunningham died he became Principal of that college, in which theological students are trained for the Free Church ministry. Dr. Candlish was an impressive preacher and platform speaker, but more especially an able debater and skilful in public business. His Portrait engraved by us is from a photograph by Mr. Yerbury, of South Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

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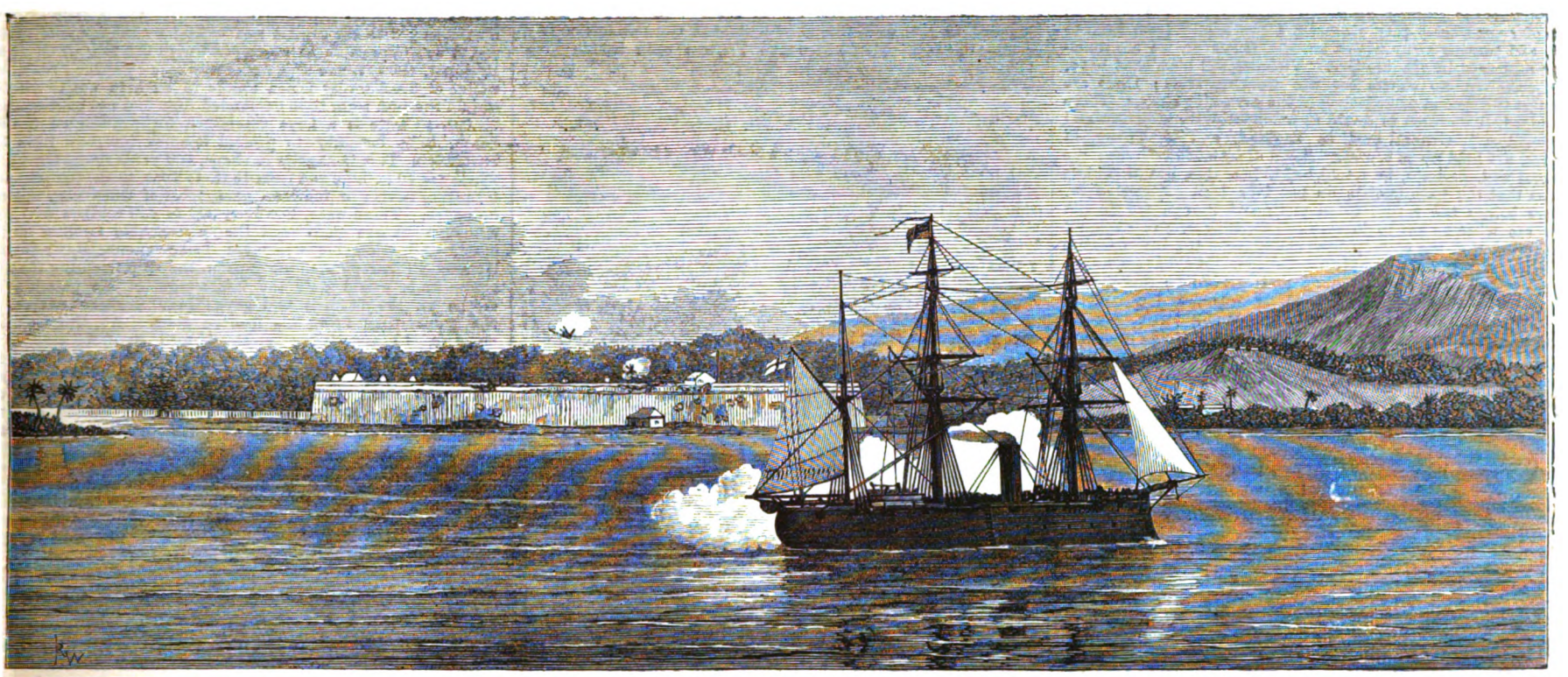
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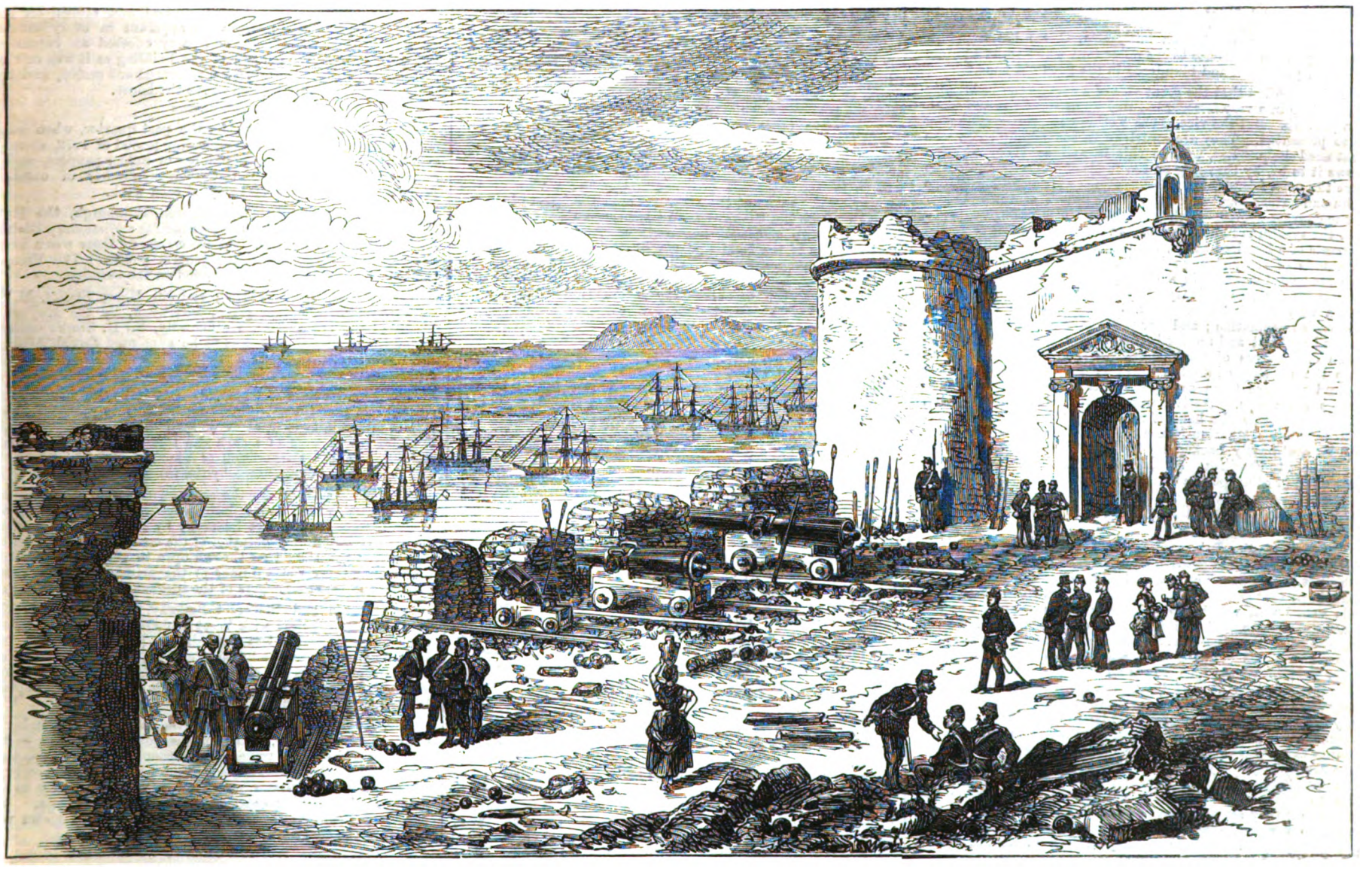
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BY THE WAY.

The "British Federal Council" of the "International" has issued a "report," which has been sent to the press, and is therefore, we suppose, intended to obtain newspaper notice. We can have no objection to say what it is that we have received. As usual in the case of such confederations, there have been vile traitors in the camp, and the first part of the report announces that these persons, who are very "selfish" and have much "low cunning," have been "cast out" of the association here, but have been doing mischief on the Continent. These evil beings having been got rid of, certain federative rules are to be promulgated. Then we come to big words. The Council is disgusted with the *Times* for calling the International "a great soul in a small body," and describes the maker of the remark as "a small-souled worshipper of gross substantialities"—the love of a certain class for polysyllables is touching. Next we have a declaration of the real nature of the International, and this may be found interesting. "Besides being the soul of the Revolution, the International is its brain. The wave of Republicism (*sic*) which is now sweeping across Europe is but the forerunner of that rising tide of revolution which, directed by the International Working Men's Association, shall soon engulf in one universal doom the tyrants of the world." Whether this doom is to be moral or physical is not stated, but some light is afterwards thrown on the question. The Council proceed to say that the working class is not likely to be alarmed at the reproach of "illegality," as the idea is now gaining ground that laws made by one class are not very binding on another. This remark, however, cannot apply to England, as here every decent man can have a voice in our law-making if he likes. The Council goes on to declare that the sage device of stipulating that on no account is physical force to be used is becoming obsolete. "The invitation of the Liberal politician to agitate is received with sullen and contemptuous silence," a phrase which is slightly melodramatic, and reminds us of the hero of some Surrey play scanning a "minion" from head to foot, and turning away with a scowl. However, we are somewhat reassured by reading that "Violence and bloodshed have, in themselves, no charm for the working class; those are amongst the special prerogatives of the governing classes. There is, indeed, little room to doubt *their* bloodthirsty appetites and propensities." General Peel, in England, and M. Thiers, in France, are held up as representatives of blood-thirstiness; the General will, perhaps, be astonished to hear this, but M. Thiers knows that the Communists do not love him. Abuse of M. Thiers brings the report to an end; and though we do not quite see what he has to do with the working men of England, we suppose that the cosmopolitan character of the International explains his being so lavishly denounced. We have acknowledged and described the report, and can do no more. All that it contains is helpless and windy trash, and a sensible workman will rather expend the twopence, its price, on some wholesome liquid refreshment than on a farrago of unwholesome jargon. Our own copy was obtained at its exact value.

"England expects that every man will do his duty." An anecdote, new to us, has recently appeared in reference to these immortal words. It seems that Lord Nelson when ordering the signal used the word "confides" instead of the first verb. We all know that the hero was not extraordinarily strong in grammar; and, though Milton has written,

> Yet not terrible
> That I should fear, not socially mild
> As Raphael, that I should much confide,

the phrase would have grated on British ears to all time. Happily, it was varied, for Nelson desired that the signal should be made as rapidly as possible, and the officer who had to make it remarked that time would be saved if he might say "expects," as that was in the vocabulary, whereas the word "confides" was not, and would have to be spelt letter by letter. Lord Nelson instantly approved the alteration, forth flew the most famous message ever signalled, and to ruin went the fleets of two great nations.

Parvis componere—another phrase, one of our own time, is shown not to have been invented for the occasion on which it was used to no great advantage. We have all heard of plundering and blundering. A correspondent of the *Daily News* (using the well-known initials, J. C. P.) has found in "Coningsby" a reference to "a noble lord who had, in a public capacity, plundered and blundered in the good old time."

It is not often that the great vice of a system can be happily summed up in a very few words—tied up as tightly as the truth in a proverb. But the vice of the Voting Charities system may be so presented. They are contrivances for helping those who least need help. But, true as this is, and as every election shows it to be, by throwing on the funds of a charity those who have the most friends, the reformers must have small knowledge of human nature—and especially of the nature of the upholder of the canvass system—if they think that it is enough to show that the system is ludicrously unfair. To say nothing of vested interests of a hundred kinds, the canvass is a joy and delight to thousands of fussy strong-minded folk, especially ladies. To be a successful manager in a charity fight is to attain a social success entailing no ordinary glory—in a small circle, certainly, but a very devoted one. Mrs. Jellaby was no creation of Dickens's imagination; and her pride in the number of letters she had sent out and received on a certain day is a pride felt by an entire class of semi-benevolent folk. They do not all drop the envelopes into the gravy at dinner; probably they file and preserve them as evidences of vigour, as an Indian strings his scalps. Active women, with determined faces, voluble tongues, and a habit of not taking "No" for an answer will defeat this Mansion-House movement, especially as they will be obstinately backed up by the Philistine class of male subscribers to charities. Still, in the end, the truth that the poor child or other person seeking aid will get it if possessed of troops of friends, and will not if nearly friendless, must in time eat into the sides of a hollow system, and then it will collapse like a "Restoration."

As H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has interested himself in the question of cab improvement, and has ordered a new model cab—not from a London maker, by-the-way—we may indulge some hope that general attention will be drawn to the detestable vehicles in which the middle class is content—or discontent—to be carried to its business or pleasure. If we can succeed on only one point at first we shall do much. There ought to be two kinds of cabs—one allowed to carry luggage, the other not allowed to do so. It is no fault of the cabowner that his vehicle is, by reason of its almost inelastic springs, an instrument of torture. He must have it built strongly, for he may have to place half a dozen vast boxes on the top, and their weight would bring the body down upon the axles were not the springs extra stubborn. Let us relieve from this necessity those who are willing to try an experiment in the interest of public comfort. People do not want C springs to a cab, but they would like to drive out after dinner without being so shaken and jolted that they arrive at the party or the theatre in no state of mind to say or to applaud pleasant things. Nobody would grudge paying a little more in compensation for the abolition of the luggage license. There is no important town in England where the cab accommodation is not better than that of the metropolis of the world. We are glad to observe that Royal notice is given to the fact.

About a hundred years ago it would seem that the British husband, of the lower class, was of somewhat a better nature than the wife batterer of the present day. Some cases of brutal conduct have recalled a case that is on record. In 1769 one John Mitchell, labourer, of Pulham, Dorsetshire, had buried his wife. He was a good deal "reflected on" by his neighbours for having ill-treated her. So he caused the grave to be opened next day, and, taking the body of his wife into his arms, kissed the face several times, and desired that if he had ever done her any harm she would reveal it. As she did not, he replaced her in the grave, and "went home satisfied." A good many brutes have learned that such a proceeding would be absurd, but they have not learned to treat their wives with humanity, and the calendar, just now, is full of atrocities. It is as well to note, in this age of wonderful civilisation, how very little one class has improved.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The news from Cape Coast Castle to the 10th ult. consists chiefly of rumours. It is rumoured that the Ashantees have left their camp near Elmina. It was rumoured some time ago that reinforcements for the Ashantees had crossed the Prah; and now this report has received some confirmation from Accra. An Ashantee prisoner captured in the eastern districts says that two large armies of 20,000 and 12,000 men had crossed the Prah, and that the King had sworn the Great Oath to take Cape Coast Castle or perish in the attempt. The road from Cape Coast Castle to the Prah is being made under the charge of Lieutenant Gordon, of the 98th Regiment, who has been placed by Sir G. Wolseley among the special-service officers attached to this expedition. Lieutenant Gordon has nearly reached Yancomassie, where the Fantees were beaten in a



SPECIMEN OF ASHANTEE SCULPTURE.

battle with the Ashantees. It is about thirty miles north-east of Cape Coast Castle: so far already guns can be transported. The first and great camp is to be at Doonquah, a few miles nearer than Yancomassie. A company of fifty men of the West India Regiment, under Lieutenant Jones, is at Akroofoo, nine miles short of Doonque. Captain Glover, at Accra, is said to be getting on well, the only misadventure having been a fight between the Houssas and the Accras. The Houssas are not yet quite broken in, and frequently take the sheep, fowls, and wives of their friends.

Our Illustrations of this topic in the present Number of our Journal are chiefly supplied by a series of sketches contributed by Mr. James F. Hutton, of Manchester; showing scenes on the sea coast, the landing and embarking through the surf, the port and town of Accra, the fort of Annamaboe, and several native boats on the lagoon; but we have also borrowed from the "Journal of a Residence in Ashantee," by Mr. Joseph Dupuis, some figures of Ashantee soldiers, of priests or magicians invoking the Ashantee gods, and of a man and woman in the Ashantee province of Gaman; a view of the scenery on the banks of the river Prah, in the forest of Assin, through which lies the road from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie; and two grotesque specimens of Ashantee sculpture. A description of the Gold Coast, with its numerous European settlements and military or commercial stations, and of the kingdom of Ashantee, which lies about one hundred miles inland, is reserved to accompany future Illustrations, with some account of the circumstances which have brought about this troublesome war.

Extensive preparations of material for the uses of the war continue to be made at Woolwich, where one of the latest arrivals is a set of strong railway trucks, marked "Gold Coast Line." By praiseworthy precaution for the health of the troops, an order has been given out for a thousand pocket-filters for the use of the men in the campaign. In addition to the Joseph Dodds, which is taking in cargo, the Briton steamship is expected in a few days to load for the West Coast.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 266,246 children, and the deaths of 150,736 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending Sept. 30 last. The natural increase of population was thus 115,510. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30 was 130,678. As far as England was concerned, the summer was healthy; the mortality low in town and country; smallpox fatal to very few children; measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping-cough quiescent; and fever less prevalent than in previous years. The birth-rate was above the average; the natural increase of population rapid. The marriage-rate in the quarter ending June implied that the country was prosperous, and that the mass of the population took such a cheerful vew of their prospects as led them to marry in unusual numbers. If prices were high, so were wages. From the marriage returns the Registrar-General infers that the prosperity which, on the whole, this country has enjoyed during the last two years has not been diffused amongst all sections of the community; but that, speaking generally, it has been experienced principally in the coal and iron mining districts, to a less degree amongst the population engaged in the cotton and woollen manufactures, and very little, if at all, in the purely agricultural parts.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF OMOA.

We are obliged to Lieutenant B. G. Deane, R.N., for a sketch of H.M.S. Niobe bombarding the castle of San Fernando, at Omoa, in Spanish Honduras, and for a view of the British Vice-Consulate there, with the following narrative of recent transactions:—Last year the Government of this State, of which General Medina was President, was deposed by a revolutionary party, of which Senor Arias was chief. A similar movement was successful in the neighbouring Republic of Guatemala. The friends of Medina, who was and is still confined in prison at Comayagua, the capital, raised a force, under General Palacios, late Minister for Guatemala at the Court of St. James's, to effect the reinstatement of Medina. Having purchased a small war-steamer, they landed on the coast. For several months a civil war has raged, with varying success, but accompanied with the usual stagnation of trade and detriment to foreign merchants, mostly English, who have a large capital invested in mahogany and other exports. In June last the Niobe, Commander Sir Lambton Loraine, was dispatched from Jamaica; and during the summer many ports were visited and British residents were protected on this coast. But a sad state of affairs still prevailed at the port of Omoa, one of the chief seats of trade with the interior. The General commanding the Arias party, Streber by name, had there perpetrated serious outrages on the merchants and others in the town. Among other misdeeds, the British Vice-Consulate was broken open, and jewels, money, and goods to the amount of many thousand pounds were taken; while the British flag was hauled down and trampled on. Hearing of this, the Niobe, taking on board Mr. Vice-Consul Bain, proceeded to the scene of action. The following demands were sent in to General Streber:—The release of all British prisoners confined in the castle, a salute of twenty-one guns on rehoisting the Consular flag, the return of the stolen plate and jewels to the Consulate, and an indemnification of £20,000 for robberies of British merchants, perpetrated under Streber's orders. As the means of communicating with the capital was cut off by the opposite party, and it was impossible to correspond with the English Minister Resident, the extreme urgency of the case compelled the alternative of bombarding Omoa Castle to be held out to Streber should the just reparation demanded from him not be conceded.

Omoa Castle is a huge casemated fortification on the sea beach, built formerly to protect Spanish interests from the buccaneers. It is triangular in shape, 600 yards round the walls, which are 40 ft. high and from 15 ft. to 20 ft. thick, the parapets mounting twelve or fourteen guns, most of them very ancient ordnance. There were, however, 300 to 400 soldiers who garrisoned what was considered the impregnable fortress on the coast. All peaceable overtures being summarily rejected, General Streber pointed his guns on the ship, trusting that his stone walls would defy the Niobe's guns. He paraded his troops on the parapet and gave three derisive cheers, at the same time firing his inshore guns. At three o'clock on Aug. 19 the Niobe steamed into position, and in a few hours made considerable havoc in the walls with her seven-inch guns, many shells bursting in the casemates, while the crash of falling masonry and débris told of the destruction inside. At half-past five the firing ceased, and the ship anchored for the evening. At one in the morning on the 20th, no signs of yielding being apparent, the castle was again shelled for an hour, the ship returning to her anchorage down the bay. The desired effect was now produced; for at eight o'clock a white flag was seen waving frantically from the fort. After some diplomatic correspondence, all the British demands were complied with, and it was thus proved that English people and their flag could not be insulted with impunity.

The second sketch was taken when the Niobe returned to Omoa, some weeks afterwards, and when efforts were made to recover whatever British valuables might remain from the wreck. These efforts were partly successful, but the damage was so great as to be almost beyond recovery. The British Consulate, of course, was visited, but against the wish of the authorities; it had, therefore, to be forcibly entered. The spectacle of wreck and ruin which here presented itself was an exasperating sight for Englishmen. The doors were smashed in, there was an iron safe wrenched open, and drawers and cupboards were rifled, jewel-cases emptied and strewn on the floor. Violence and burglary were apparent in every corner when the British commander and party effected an entrance. The sketch shows the outside of the building as it was left by the Niobe, the doors having been resecured and sealed, and the British flag once more hoisted above the house.

The returns of pauperism for the past quarter, when compared with those for the corresponding period of 1872, show a slight increase in the average number of indoor paupers, and a considerable diminution in the average number of outdoor paupers, relieved on the last day of each week.

Last Saturday, in St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. Canon Callaway, M.D., was consecrated as a Missionary Bishop for Independent Kaffraria. At the ceremony there was a large attendance of clergy and of the general public. The Primus (Bishop of Moray and Ross) presided on the occasion.

Lord Ripon, Lord De Grey, and Sir Henry Storks, M.P., were present at a dinner given, last week, by the Mayor of Ripon in the Townhall. Incidentally, Sir H. Storks contradicted the reports that he was to be appointed British Ambassador at Vienna, and that a vacancy was to be caused in the representation of Ripon by his resignation.

The town trustees of Sheffield—a body having considerable revenues in that town—decided on Monday to purchase, at a cost of £14,000, twenty acres of land in the outskirts of the town for the purpose of a park and recreation-ground. A few months since the Corporation of Sheffield purchased a park, and the land to be purchased by the town trustees is close to it.

The new buildings for the accommodation of the Dundee Free Library, which also contain a museum and public hall for lectures, were opened last Saturday by the Earl of Dalhousie. An art-exhibition in celebration of the completion of the buildings was at the same time thrown open to the public; and in the evening there was a dinner of the members of the Town Council and other managers of the institution.

The Devon and Somerset Railway, which connects the Great Western system with West Somerset and North Devon, was opened for traffic last Saturday. The line is forty-four miles long, and is on the broad gauge. It has been ten years in construction, and has cost about £21,000 a mile. A dinner in celebration of the opening was held in the evening—Captain Williams, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Hugh Mason, presiding at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday, drew a rather dark picture as to the condition of the cotton trade, which, according to his delineation, is to a large extent financially unsound and morally corrupt. In reference to the latter point, he referred pointedly to the practice of exporting deteriorated qualities of goods. Mr. Alderman Bennett entertained much more hopeful views with regard to the condition of trade.

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THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The annual exhibition of this society, which is this year held in the gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society, and will remain open till the 15th inst., is more extensive and effective than usual. There is, however, no very important fresh discovery or great improvement—chemical, optical, or manipulative—to record. The greatest progress seems to have been made in Woodbury-type printing, which, besides presenting eminently satisfactory results, promises, under the direction of a company now formed, to be the most generally serviceable of all the permanent photographic printing processes, in virtue of its great rapidity and cheapness. The productions of the Autotype Company are, however, excellent, as heretofore; and in large reproductions the Berlin Photographic Company remains scarcely equalled.

Additional interest attaches to this exhibition owing to the extensive show of works entered in competition for the prizes offered by Mr. Crawshay. These prizes have been awarded as follow:—For heads from nature, the size of life or larger, first prize (£50) to Messrs. Robinson and Cherrill; second prize (£25) to Colonel Stuart-Wortley. For heads from nature, about half life-size, first prize (£25) to Mr. Valentine Blanchard; second prize (£12) to Messrs. Robinson and Cherrill. A prize (£25) for enlargements was awarded to Mr. B. J. Edwards. Photographers will, better than the public, appreciate the principles which guided the judges in their awards. They were influenced, and very properly, only by technical considerations. Was the "picture" well in "focus"; was there the right amount of "exposure"; was there the due proportion of light, shade, and half-tint; and was the development chemically good? If, however, the public, and, still more, if artists, had been called in to give a verdict, they would have found it very difficult to assign a secondary rank to the artistic taste in selection and treatment displayed in Colonel Stuart-Wortley's "Dolly" (which has the charm of one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's portraits), or to his "Maiden Meditation" or "Convalescent." Nor would it have been easy to ignore the artistic suggestiveness of some "out-of-focus" heads by Mrs. Cameron, who also has a smaller "Gretchen," remarkable for its wealth of middle tints. "La Donna," too, by Mr. Crawshay, the prize-giver himself, is, though a little more sudden in its transitions than some others, hardly inferior to any of the largest heads. But photography on this scale is, we think, a mistake; and will be so till the present limitations of the art be removed—till the optical image has far greater analogy to the impression we receive through our binocular vision, and till colours and texture are translated with something like their true relations—when ripe cherry lips are not blanched, and a freckle has not tenfold the value of the pearly tints, half atmospheric, half downy, which give its peachlike softness to the complexion of youth. None but a very enthusiastic photographer can pretend that the best of these big heads are better than an unsightly parody of nature. We lay stress on the importance of artistic feeling, because with such feeling some branches of photography are certainly rendered incomparably more valuable. In portraiture, for instance, what is it but this which gives the exquisite beauty and grace to Nos. 412 and 413 by the famous Viennese photographer, Fritz Luckhardt? The pose of the figures, the cast of the draperies, the elegant arrangement of the backgrounds, the mellow tone diffused over the flesh are worthy (so far as they go) of the very best French painters of cabinet pictures. There is not a single English portrait photograph which can for a moment be compared with these. Yet there are a few contributions by native photographers which deserve praise for artistic merit, as for example those by V. Blanchard; No. 194, by Mr. Slingsby; No. 361, by Mr. M. Wane; No. 248, by Mr. Abel Lewis; and a very simple and sweet full-length (215) of a young lady in muslin leaning on a pedestal, by Mr. Debenham. We have also to commend the costume groups by Professor Karl Koller, of Vienna; and an album of studies by Mr. Rejlander.

The photographer, however, most directly competes with the artist in what are called "combination-pictures"—i.e., two or more negatives united to produce a single positive which shall have the character, more or less, of a pictorial composition. As usual, Messrs. Robinson and Cherrill carry off the palm in this department, this time with the large work "Preparing Spring Flowers for Market," which we have engraved. Photographers will best understand the manipulative difficulties surmounted here, but none will fail to perceive the taste of the arrangement or to admire the courage of the attempt, vain though it must necessarily be. There is, however, one serious objection to all such composite prints. The negatives being taken at different times and under different conditions, they must, when combined, be relatively false to each other as regards the general illumination, and thus the result loses that first great value of photography, the being perfectly truthful and trustworthy within the limits of its own laws.

Among the most conspicuous landscape views are some carbon studies of foliage and foregrounds successfully enlarged to unusual dimensions by Messrs. Spencer, Sawyer, and Bird. In this department, on a smaller scale, the beautiful productions of Mr. William Bedford stand as high as ever; and Messrs. F. M. Good, F. Hudson, P. Mawdsley, G. B. Gibson, S. Thompson, with many others, well support their reputation. Mr. England's reproductions of works of art, scenes from India by Mr. Phillips, and from Nankin by Mr. J. Thompson, together with many other records of art, architecture, natural history, foreign lands, transitory effects, such as breaking waves, clouds, and the like, indicate the true value and great importance of photography.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The collection which Mr. Wallis has brought together, though numerically much smaller than the gathering at the Dudley Gallery (reviewed last week), is of higher average merit, especially in the British portion. If not to be compared as a whole with some of the spring exhibitions of foreign works exclusively which have been held at the same gallery, yet we are glad to see our native artists so well sustain comparison with the Continental rivals with whom they are brought into contact in this present winter show.

The young artist Mr. Frank Holl has made a great advance in a picture entitled "Want," with the motto, "Her poverty but not her will consents." The subject is pathetic, as usual; but, except perhaps in the colouring—which is rather needlessly black, allowing for the keeping required in so sombre a theme—the artist has just escaped the extreme funereal lugubriousness and melodramatic exaggeration of some earlier works. It may be urged that a purely painful incident is not a fitting theme for pictorial domestic drama. We think, however, on the contrary, that art is never more worthily employed than in soliciting our sympathies for the trials and sorrows of the lowly, the helpless, and unfortunate. The scene represented is the interior of a pawnbroker's shop, amidst the litter of which lies, conspicuously, a folio family bible. A young mother, with her babe closely wrapped in a shawl at her breast, stands hesitating whether she shall pledge the wedding-ring she holds in her hand as well as the clothes of her little one, which lie before her on the counter, and for which the clerk is making out a ticket. The conflict of emotion in the poor woman's face is very touching, and even the master pawnbroker, familiar as he must be with such distress, is moved to compassion as he pauses over the inspection of a diamond bracelet. The tone of colouring is very powerful, and the execution has a solidity which shows that vigour of realisation is quite compatible with breadth and suggestiveness. Widely contrasted with this picture in its gay colouring and its pleasant touches of genial humour, while an equally favourable example of the painter when most successfully rivalling his master, the late John Phillip, is Mr. Long's "Don Antonio," a clue to the subject of which is given in the catalogue in an extract from a "Letter from Spain." The scene is the cloister-like corridor of a Spanish building, where are ranged a number of women, applicants for the post of "Criada," under the inspection of "Don Antonio" and his lean and possibly jealous housekeeper, "Tia Carmen." The painter should have afforded us a glimpse of the "good padre's" face, if only in profile; yet, although we only see the characteristic back of his figure, it is easy to perceive, in the assumption of youthful gallantry of his turned-out toe and general attitude, that his choice would fall on the very pretty, shy-looking girl to whom he addresses himself. Meanwhile, however, the housekeeper has been reading the written character of a dark, plain, robust woman, whom she evidently prefers; with a tap, therefore, of her fan, she recalls the padre to the criada of her choice, and, maugre his pretensions as a "physiognomist" and to have "an opinion which he insists on giving," we are assured that Tia Carmen will ultimately "have her own way." A fresco of the temptation of St. Anthony forms a suggestive decoration in the background. Another pleasing but rather tame Spanish subject is "El dia del Santo del Cura," by Mr. Burgess—a boy and girl presenting flowers and fruit to an old bookworm ecclesiastic on his fête-day. Very pretty and graceful in its way and highly elaborated, though vapid compared to the force and freedom of the first-named works, is Mr. Dicksee's "Ophelia." A cattle-piece and a picture of sheep, good average examples of the later work of the veteran Sidney Cooper; two very bright and taking though rather artificial Thames views, by Mr. Leader; a little picture of "Hever Castle," with a group of figures in seventeenth-century costumes on the pleasaunce in front, by Mr. Goodall; a small single-figure study, called "The Toilette," by Mr. Frith; two effective and picturesque views of the "Castle of Ischia" and "Dort, Holland," by Mr. J. Webb; a droll little picture, by J. Morgan, of an old man and woman in a donkey-cart, called "The Road to Gretna;" works by Messrs. Tourrier, Hayllar, and Teniswood; a small view of "Arundel Castle," by Copley Fielding, very tender and beautiful; and last, not least, the head of a collie, with eyes full of gentle intelligence, by Sir Edwin Landseer—are other noticeable English pictures. The original of the dog just named was a present to the artist from a lady, and a great favourite. It was painted by Sir Edwin for Dr. Tweedie, in 1862, to take the place of a portrait of Queen Anne in the centre of a flower-piece by Seghers.

A picture by R. Wylie, an American artist, representing the welcome of an orphan into a Brittany peasant's home, has good points of colouring and in the telling of the story. "Algerian Street Scene," by Mr. T. A. Bridgman, another American artist, we believe, shows profitable study in the school of Gérôme.

There are few foreign pictures of salient importance. Among the best are two snow scenes from the late Franco-Prussian or Prusso-Francian War, by E. Castres, representing "Outside an Ambulance," with groups of wounded and convalescent, and a foraging party displaying their spoils from neighbouring farms around the field fire, which are recommended by a great air of vraisemblance and spirit, with excellent technical qualities. The small comedy of "The Happy Moment," by Jules Breton—a picture dated 1856—is hardly worthy of the great pathetic painter of the toils and piety of the Brittany peasants. The title refers to the dozing of an old mother, which is taken advantage of by the cat to play, the dog to steal, and a lover to make his declaration to the daughter at her wheel. A sketch of a Bretonne girl in her Sunday finery is much more acceptable. "The Moorland Flock," by C. Jacques, is also a heavy and inferior example of the painter. L. Jazet's "Affaire d'Honneur, 1792," from the last French salon—a duel in a fossé beneath ramparts—is ugly in colour; but there is nothing more characteristic—in its grim, repulsive realisation—here. A smoothly-painted voluptuous "Almée," by C. Landalle; a weak and sentimental "Jessamina," by H. Merle; "The Mousetrap," by H. Dargelas; "Schoolboy Politicians," by E. Moulinet; and "A Ramble in the Woods," by F. Girard, are other French pictures of some mark.

The Dutch school is relatively better represented, and there are a few good German landscapes, &c. The sound and honest Scheveningen interiors of Blommers; a silvery river view by Gabriel; a canal scene by J. Maris; the broad, manly execution of "Shrimping on the Dutch Coast" by Mesdag; "Old Friends," by G. Henkes—an old woman with her cat in a cottage interior enveloped in the darkling shades of evening; interiors by Scholten; one of Clays's eternal "Calms on the Scheldt"—which, however, compares in some respects disadvantageously with the earlier and more careful "Dutch Seaport," a picture, by Wiesz, of an Italian boy offering an image of a little Cupid to a couple of pretty girls; and H. Dahlen's amusing picture of "A Bird-Catcher" pursuing his calling in the snow under a dismal sky, are all entitled to notice. Of two pictures by Italian artists, by far the preferable is "The Boudoir Rehearsal," by A. Pascutti, an actress seated at the edge of a bed, reciting or singinng her part before female friends, which is near being a gem without flaw. The workmanship is very dainty and finished; we can only object to the rather too bluish tone of the colouring. V. Palmaroli's "Marchand de Bric à Brac" we must unhesitatingly condemn. It aims evidently at the sparkling exaggeration of the Fortuny-Madrazzo school, but the colouring has little of true brilliancy or beauty, and the merit it possesses is palpably due to servile imitation of the masters named.

MR. M'LEAN'S GALLERY.

The collection of water-colour drawings, British and foreign, being exhibited at this gallery, is more extensive and of higher quality generally than we before remember to have seen in the same room. A considerable proportion of the members of both societies in Pall-mall are represented in usually well-selected examples; as, for instance, Sir John Gilbert, F. Tayler, A. W. Hunt, W. C. T. Dobson H. B. Willis, B. Foster, G. Dodgson, F. W. Topham, Carl Haag, G. A. Fripp, C. Green, A. W. Gow, and T. Collier. A few of the works by these artists have been previously exhibited; and, as we have twice a year to review the characteristics of the same painters as represented in the exhibitions of the societies to which they belong, we may be excused from attempting within our limited space a detailed notice of the present gathering. There are, besides, some drawings by deceased English masters, including an important work by Copley Fielding and examples of G. Cattermole, S. Prout, J. Holland, and W. W. Deane. Drawings by J. Linnel, R. Beavis, and other artists, best known by their works in oil, and members of no established society of water-colour painters, further extend the interest of the display. But the most novel feature of the collection will be found to be the productions of Continental acquarellistes, of which there are several. These are well calculated to dispel the illusion that water-colour painting is a monopoly of our school. The drawings of the Dutch painters, Israels, Blommers, Mesdag, and Clays; of the French painters, J. L. Brown and O. Saunier; of the Belgian, L. Gallait; and of the Romano-Spanish school here shown, present the same evidence of superior training which distinguish the oil pictures of those artists. By Fortuny, the leader of the last-named school—which, by-the-way, has won its reputation as much through the medium of water-colour as oil—there is a remarkable drawing of the handsome interior of "The Mazarin Library," with old bibliophiles, in richly-embroidered costumes of the last century, poring over their folios. The effect of light and colour in this drawing is extraordinarily intense—indeed, almost excessive, the aerial perspective being somewhat sacrificed. Of the artistic power displayed there can, however, be no two opinions. The fine colourists L. Jimenez and A. Simonetti, able followers of this school, are also represented.

MESSRS. AGNEW'S GALLERY.

At this gallery are now exhibited about 120 sketches and studies in oil by Edouard Frère, which should prove alike interesting and attractive to the art-student and the public. Their dates extend over a period of many years, and they had, till obtained by Messrs. Agnew, been jealously guarded by the artist. In them the painter often appears in a new light. They not only record the impressions he has derived direct from Nature with a freshness which no work elaborated in the studio ever possesses, but they show that his artistic perceptions and aptitudes are much wider in their range than might be expected from the somewhat limited scope of the subjects through which he has acquired his reputation in this country. It is at first a little disappointing to find in these sketches and studies comparatively few obvious indications of the painter's experiences at Ecouen—where he has so long lived among the villagers as one of themselves, observing their humble habits and homes and the ways of their children, with an unaffected sympathy, and representing them with a felicity which has rendered him incontestably the first favourite as a painter of child-life with the British public. Of course, however, there are several Ecouen subjects, and there are not a few studies of interiors, with and without figures, which have, doubtless, furnished materials for the backgrounds, or more or less of the entire compositions, of many of the cabinet gems which have delighted us during the last twenty years. But what we confess surprises us is, *par exemple*, to find Edouard Frère as a landscape-painter *pur et simple* in views taken from Antwerp to Monaco, and from Brittany to the Maritime Alps. Nor are we less surprised at the sense of character displayed—for instance, in the figure of the garrulous-looking old fisherman of No. 39, as well as elsewhere. In the landscape studies we have various effects of silvery, dewy morning, of golden, glowing midday, of the tender tremulousness of twilight; the low-browed cottage interiors are often almost pathetic in their gloom; and the street vistas under archways or through narrow apertures are often very fine in chiaroscuro. Yet through all—as will perhaps be more appreciated by the art-student than the public—there is the same quiet, observant spirit, the same refined modesty of interpretation. Our failing space permits us only to particularise the following; it is, indeed, invidious to make any selection:—"At Antwerp" (8); "Interior at Monet" (9), with figures of children; "An Organ-Grinder" (10); "Young Girl from Cailleux" (25), standing on a breezy seashore under a grey sky; "A Covered Street at Villefranche" (38); "An Old Fisherman at St. Valery" (39), already mentioned; "Antoine" (54), a little boy seated on rocks in the sunshine; "Port of St. Valery" (56) and "Young Shepherd" (58), both with exquisite twilight effects; "A Courtyard with Figures" (76); "An Old Staircase" (97), "Windmill at Antwerp" (100), "Courtyard at Piscop" (105), and "An Interior at Amiens" (110), with a girl sitting at a spinning-wheel beneath a large window—all five remarkable for effects of lighting.

The exhibition of French pictures brought together by M. Durand Ruel at the gallery in New Bond-street opened on Monday last. We must reserve a notice till next week.

It has been decided that the memorial by the corps of Royal Engineers to their distinguished officer, the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, shall take the form of a statue, which will be placed near Whitehall. Mr. Foley, the eminent sculptor, has been intrusted with the work. About £1000 has been contributed towards the fund by the officers and men.

Professor Rudolph Stang, of Düsseldorf, has at length completed the line-engraving upon which he has been so long engaged, after "Lo Sposalizio," Raphael's famous picture in the Brera, Milan. The engraver commenced his great task in 1865, and during seven years he has been assisted by a subsidy from the Prussian Government. Giuseppe Longhi's engraving from the same picture is well known; but the *raison d'être* of the present plate arose from the discovery, about twelve years ago, that before Longhi's work was executed the original picture had been very extensively painted over, in which process some of the heads, the form at the top (which should be semi-circular), the general effect, and countless details had been altered, falsified, and debased. The repaintings were removed by Signor Molteni, the Conservator of the Brera Gallery; and thus the present authentic engraving was prepared for and rendered most desirable. We have seen a proof of Professor Stang's engraving; and, in its extreme carefulness and self-evident accuracy, it bears ample testimony to the work having been a labour of love, and to the engraver's thorough appreciation of Raphael's style at the period when this, his greatest picture, executed while still under the influence of his master, Perugino, was produced. The plate will take rank as a work of standard authority, and must supersede Longhi's inaccurate version. The publisher for England is Mr. W. Luks, 16, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

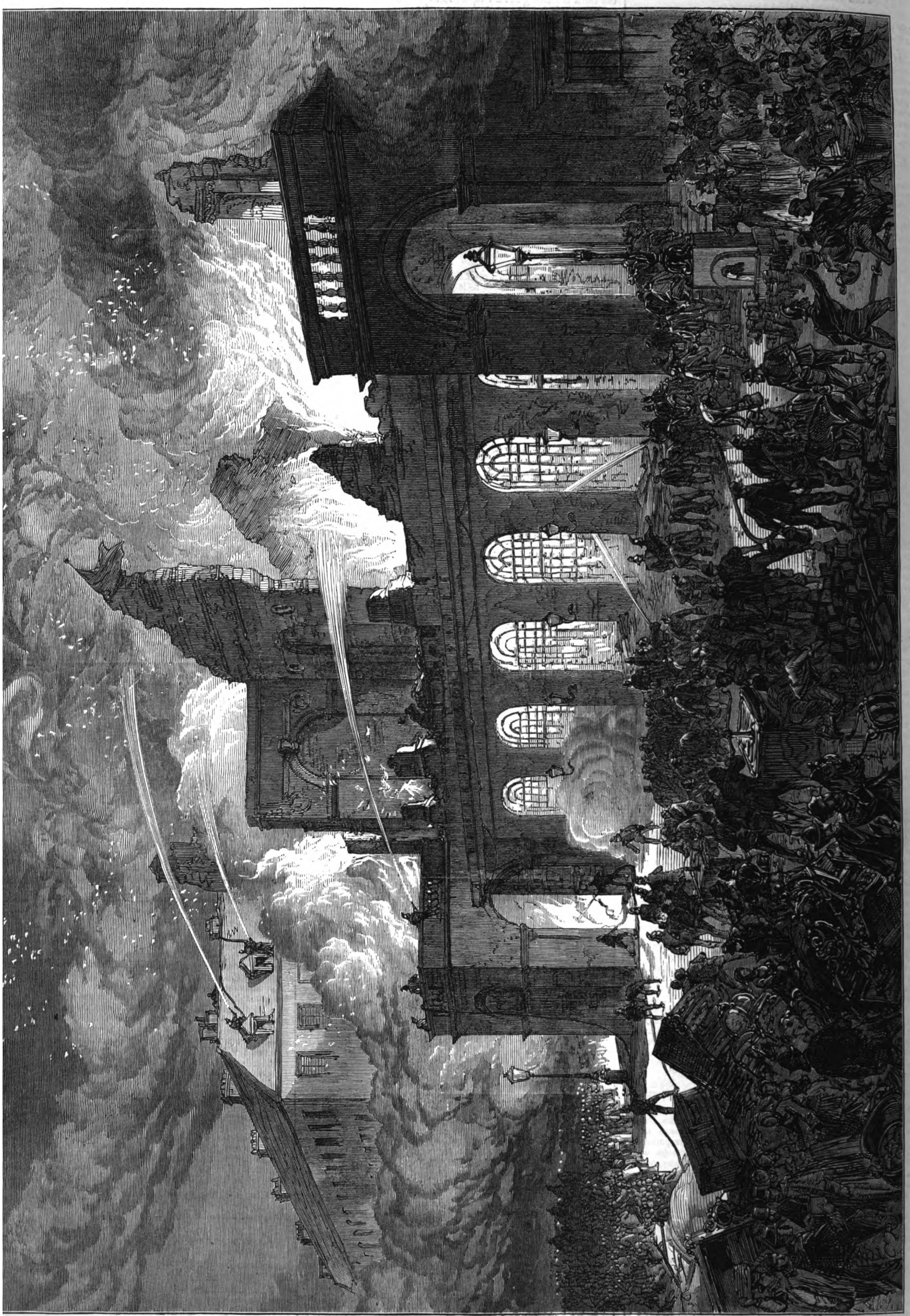
A series of meritorious etchings by Mr. C. Lewis, after subjects by Sir Edwin Landseer, has been published by Mr. S. B. Beal, St. Paul's-churchyard.

In St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, on Saturday, the Rev. Canon Calloway, M.D., was consecrated as a Missionary Bishop for Independent Kaffraria. The Primus (Bishop of Moray and Ross) presided on the occasion.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy showers of hail, passed over Barrow on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The lightning set fire to a large building, which was quite destroyed.

The art-director of the Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester and the designer of the goods at the Vienna Exhibition is Mr. R. W. Binns, and not Burns, as incorrectly printed last week in our notice of the Worcester manufactures at Vienna.

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BURNING OF THE OLD OPERA-HOUSE, PARIS.

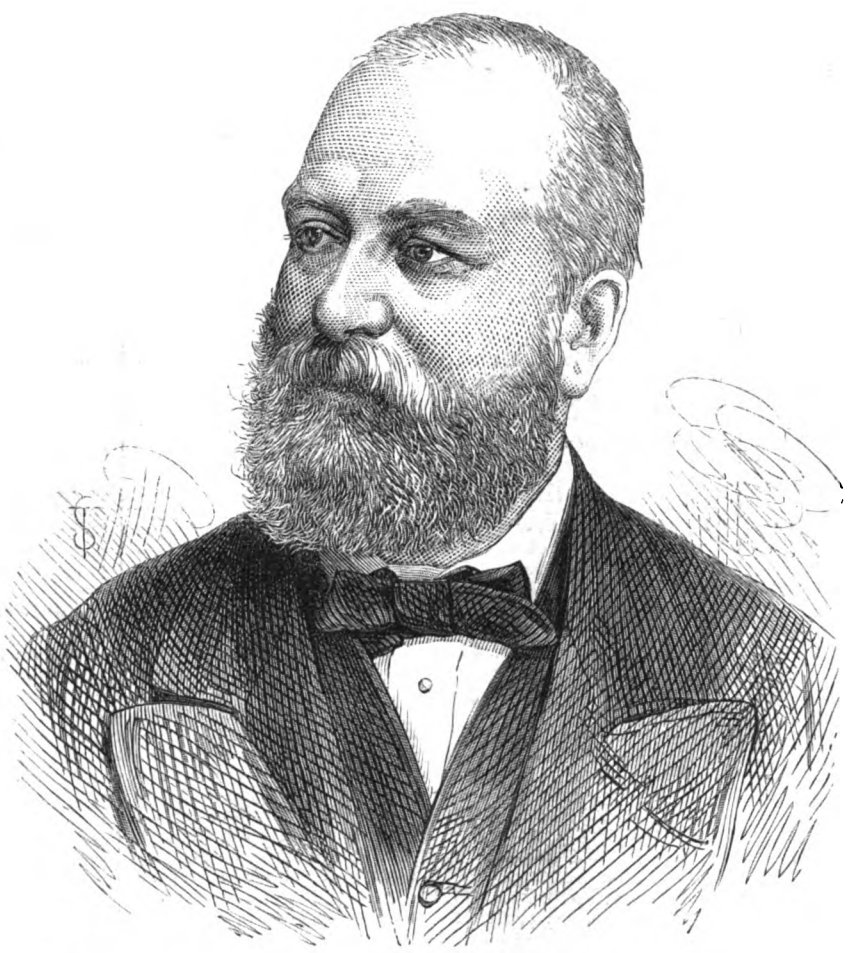
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MR. PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN.

This gentleman, secretary to the Royal British Commission for the Vienna Great Exhibition of this year, is third son of the late Captain C. Cunliffe Owen, and brother of the late Colonel Owen, R.E., C.B., General Superintendent of the London Great Exhibition of 1851. For a short time Mr. Owen served in the Royal Navy as a midshipman, but was obliged to quit the service on account of ill health. He was appointed a clerk in the Science and Art Department in the year 1854, and since that time has held appointments in connection with all the great exhibitions. He was Deputy-Superintendent for Arrangement at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1855; Superintendent of the Foreign Department at the London International Exhibition, 1862; Assistant Executive Commissioner for the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867; and has this year been Secretary to the Royal British Commission at the Vienna Universal Exhibition. In recognition of the services rendered on these occasions he has received the following decorations from foreign Courts:—Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria; of the St. Michael Order of Merit, Bavaria; of the Order of Christ, Portugal; and of the Royal Order of Charles III., Spain; Knight of the Legion of Honour, France; of the Order of Leopold, Belgium; of the Order of St. Olaf, Norway; of the Order of Frederick, Wurtemberg; and of the Order of Vasa, Sweden. Mr. Owen is also one of the superintendents of the South Kensington Museum.

On the 21st of last month about one hundred of the English exhibitors at the Vienna Exhibition entertained Mr. P. C. Owen at a banquet in Willis's Rooms. The object of the entertainment was to present Mr. Owen with a testimonial in acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to the Exhibition and the exhibitors as secretary to the Royal British Commission. The testimonial consisted of a silver dessert service and a purse containing 1300 gs. The former bore the following inscription:—"To Philip Cunliffe Owen, Esq., this silver dessert service and a purse of 1300 gs. are presented by 275 British exhibitors at the Vienna Universal Exhibition, as a small token of their esteem and regard, and in remembrance of his unwearied exertions in their behalf while secretary of her Majesty's Royal Commission. October, 1873." At the same time a set of very artistic Danish jewellery, in pearls and wrought gold-work after Runic models, was presented to Mrs. Owen "by a large number of exhibitors and friends at the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, as a small token to her of their esteem and regard, and in remembrance of her many acts of disinterested kindness."

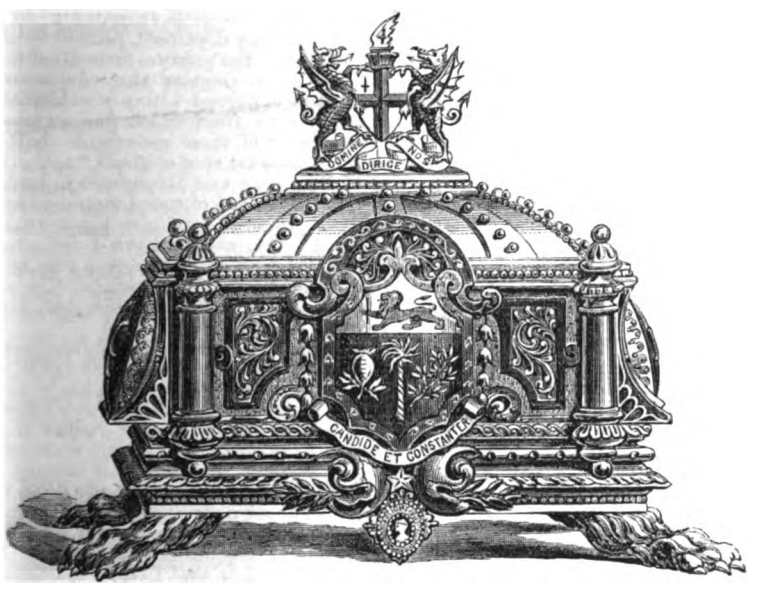
The portrait of Mr. Owen is engraved from a photograph by Fritz Luckhardt, of Vienna.



MR. OWEN, SECRETARY TO THE BRITISH COMMISSION AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

ENGLISH CHURCH AT COIMBATORE.

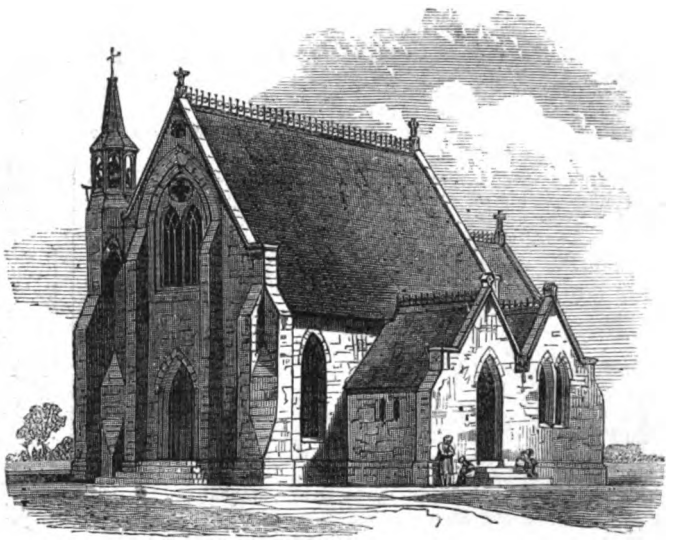
Coimbatore is the chief town of a district of the same name, and is one of the most important civil stations in Southern India. Situated on the line of the Madras Railway, 300 miles from Madras on the Coromandel coast, and one hundred from Calicut on the Malabar coast, it is not only on the highway of communication between the east and west of India, but, from its position at the foot of the far-famed Neilgherry hills, it is the station at which travellers from Bengal, Bombay, and Madras meet, and sometimes rest awhile before beginning their mountain journey. So long ago as 1858, Mr. Thomas, collector of the district, made preparatory arrangements for a building to accommodate resident English Churchmen. Plans were furnished by the Government engineer, an officer who in India is supposed to design any structure, from a sentry-box to a cathedral; but the project remained in abeyance till 1869, when there was enough money in hand to warrant a beginning. The Madras Government gave £500; and Mr. James Fischer, a well-known Salem name, supplemented this with £350. Mr. Chisholm, Government architect, having furnished drawings in the Early English style, the church was built by an intelligent native Christian, M. Joseph Pillay, at a cost of £1800. The most active promoter of the good work was Colonel Hessey. The low hills of Muddigherry, close by, furnished the material, which is pink crystallised limestone, and takes a polish like marble. The church, which seats one hundred people, consists of chancel, transepts, and nave. It is remarkable for its simplicity and absence of florid ornament. Punkahs are not needed; and, without hindrance, wherever the eye falls it rests on arches of cut stone. The windows are fitted with stone tracery, to be filled in with stained glass. While the design is thoroughly ecclesiastical, the material and execution of the stonework would pass muster anywhere. The Rev. Henry Pope is the first Chaplain of Coimbatore.



GOLD CASKET PRESENTED TO SIR ALBERT SASSOON.

SIR ALBERT SASSOON.

Our Illustration shows the design of the gold casket which on Thursday last was presented at Guildhall, with the freedom of the city of London, to the eminent Jewish merchant of Bombay, Sir Albert David Sassoon, C.S.I., in recognition of his munificent and philanthropic exertions in the cause of charity and of education, more especially, though not exclusively, in our Indian empire. The illuminated scroll containing the freedom of the City is inclosed in a casket designed in the Renaissance style of art, and executed in solid eighteen-carat gold. The centre panel contains an ornamental shield with the arms of Sir Albert Sassoon enamelled in true heraldic colours, suspended from which is a perfect miniature model of the badge of the Star of India, of which order Sir Albert is a companion. The body of the casket is supported by four ornamental columns, relieved by panels in repoussé and carved gold, each end inclosing a medallion finely painted in enamel with crest and monogram; the lid is dome-shaped, and surmounted by the arms of the City in gold and enamel. On the reverse side of the casket is a shield containing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Corporation with the Freedom of the City of London to Sir Albert David Sassoon, C.S.I., November 6, 1873." Every detail of the design is most delicately wrought, and the centre of the miniature badge beneath the front shield contains one of the smallest pietra-dura cameos that has ever been produced. This exquisite work of art has been designed and executed for the Corporation by Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., of Regent-street. By the Queen's special permission, Messrs. Howell and James had the honour of submitting the original drawing of the casket for her Majesty's inspection at Balmoral.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COIMBATORE, INDIA.



THE LATE MR. E. FITZBALL.

BURNING OF THE PARIS OPERA-HOUSE.

The destruction by fire of the old Opera-House, at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier and the Rue Drouôt, Boulevard des Italiens, was mentioned last week. This building must be distinguished from the new Grand Opera-House, in the Place de l'Opéra, between the Rue Auber and the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Boulevard des Capucines. A still more ancient Opera-House formerly existed in the Rue de Richelieu, opposite the National Library. But on Feb. 13, 1820, the Duc de Berri, father of the Comte de Chambord, having been assassinated as he was coming out, the Government decreed the destruction of the house. The building just destroyed was erected in a year by M. Dobret, and inaugurated on Aug. 19, 1821. It was a large building, richly decorated, and well proportioned, but run up rather hastily, and with exceedingly light material. Its acoustic properties were excellent. During its comparatively long life (fifty-two years) this house has had a brilliant career—witnessed the birth and success of Mozart's "Don Juan," Rossini's "Moise" and "Guillaume Tell," Auber's "La Muette," Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and the "Huguenots." The escape of the Emperor and Empress from the bombs which were thrown at their carriage by Orsini as they drove away from the door of the Opera on Jan. 14, 1848, should not be forgotten in these few words on the burnt house. There is nothing standing except part of the northern wall and three narrow strips of wall, now looking like ruined towers. In the night the flames so alarmed the whole neighbourhood that the inhabitants of the Rue Lepelletier, the Rue Rossini, the Rue Drouôt, the Boulevard des Italiens, and the Passage de l'Opéra hastily packed up their valuables and fled. It is wonderful, however, to see how completely the fire was limited to the building itself. The café attached was, of course, utterly destroyed, but beyond that scarcely any damage was done in the precincts. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been the bursting of a gaspipe. There had been in the course of the evening a rehearsal of the new opera of "Joan of Arc." At half-past ten M. Halanzier received a report from the watchmen that all was right. He and most of the administrative officials lodged in the building. They were aroused by the firemen breaking in their windows and calling on them to rush for their lives down the fire-escapes. The children of the stage manager narrowly escaped being forgotten, the parents being out spending the evening, and the servants profiting by their absence to go to a dancing-garden. The firemen came in by chance, tore them out of their cribs, where they were fast asleep, and it was only next morning that their parents knew they were saved. It is said that Mdlle. Devries's dresser, at the risk of her life, saved her mistress's diamonds. The dresses and jewels of the other actresses were all consumed. The cashier also risked his life to obtain a safe containing 100,000f., which he flung out of the window. The Boulevards des Italiens and the streets adjacent were covered with cinders, just like those under Vesuvius after an eruption. Quantities of burning charcoal were carried long distances by a strong north-easterly wind, especially menacing the rich and thickly-populated quarter that lies between the Opéra Comique and the Opéra. The firemen, all but unaided by the population and with a very insufficient water supply, abated the fire. Tremendous detonations and noises were heard, caused by the gaspipes, burning lustres, and machinery falling. It seems that only one life has been lost—that of a fireman named Bellet, who, when his comrades were going to the Bourse station to obtain water, got astride on a wall near the Passage de l'Opéra to tear away some combustible material. The wall gave way with him, and he was precipitated from a great height into the flames. It is a curious fact that the piece performed at the last representation at this Opera-House—that of Monday week—was the "Prophète," which ends with a conflagration.

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Archæology of the Month.

The restoration works of Worcester Cathedral, it has been decided, will be completed next Easter, when, in Easter week, the opening services will take place. Earl Dudley, it is announced, will present the Dean and Chapter with a costly pulpit, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, the materials of marble and alabaster. Lord Dudley will also give a number of carved oak benches, to be placed in the eastern half of the nave.

At Durham Cathedral, in addition to the several stained-glass windows already inserted in the nine altars and south transept, it is understood that the Freemasons of the city are about to place a window in memory of Mr. John Pawcett, and Major Joicey and the Dean are to add stained windowt to the south aisle.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell, with several other distinguished archæologists, recently completed a three-weeks' examination of the barrows on the Goodmanham Wolds, the property of Lord Londesborough, near Market Weighton. Among the objects found were two beautiful and perfect urns, three good ones, and four broken but repairable; also, a perfect war-axe, perforated; likewise, a burnt body, and a beautiful flint knife, delicately serrated. Another flint knife, a pendant of jet, and some very typical skulls were likewise found.

The London correspondent of the *Belfast News Letter* states there to have been lately discovered in the vaults of the Bank of England a quantity of massive plate of the period of Charles II., and with it a bundle of "love letters" of the date of the Restoration; the name of the writer is Berners, which name was connected with the Bank about the above period, and the plate and letters have been handed to the lineal representative of the owners of the plate.

It is stated in the *New York Herald* of Oct. 11 that some table plate, relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition in the Polar regions, have been discovered at Repulse Bay. Some of the plate bore the arms of Franklin, who, and his companions, on leaving the bay, broke into two parties, one going in the direction of the Red River and the other towards the Hudson Bay Company's territory. Sir John Franklin and his party are said to have died of natural causes.

Mr. Ingleby, of Ilford, writes that the Church of St. Martin Outwich, Threadneedle-street, is in course of removal. St. Antholin's, Watling-street, is to have the body taken down, the tower to be left standing, and to be used as a receptacle for the monuments. St. Antholin's was originally built in the twelfth century, and rebuilt about 1400, again in 1512, and after the Great Fire, by Sir Christopher Wren. The proceeds of the sale of the materials are to be devoted to the erection and endowment of a new church at Nunhead. Allhallows, Bread-street, is also to be removed; the font, at which John Milton was baptised in 1608, will, it is hoped, be preserved.

The improvements in the western area of St. Paul's Cathedral are progressing. The statue of Queen Anne, with figures of Britain, France, Ireland, and America at the corners of the pedestal, will, it is inferred, be taken charge of by the Government. Sir Samuel Garth wrote some bitter lines upon this group, where

> France above, with downcast eyes, is seen,
> The sad attendant of so good a Queen.

Her Majesty's nose was struck off by a lunatic about a century ago, but has been repaired.

Mr. George Smith recently read to the Society of Biblical Archæology papers on "Fragments of an Inscription Giving Part of the Chronology from which the Canon of Berosus was Copied," and on "A New Fragment of the Assyrian Canon belonging to the Reigns of Tiglath-Pileser and Shalmaneser."

The Moabite Stone has excited some doubt as to its genuineness. Mr. Bonomi, of the Soanean Museum, when in Paris, last August, was refused permission to see the stone on proper application; nor was he more successful in October last, but was informed that "the stone could not be seen, as it was not arranged."

The bicentenary festival in memory of the foundation, by Queen Ethelred, of Ely Cathedral has been held with great éclat. The distinctive peculiarities of the several styles of its architecture, and how Ely Cathedral completely illustrates the history of church architecture, in England from the Conquest to the Reformation, Mr. Sharpe made clear, in a very interesting conversation.

At the annual meeting at Swindon of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, the famous windows at Fairford were described by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, Rector of Strathfieldsaye; and the archæology of Cirencester was ably illustrated; papers were read on "The First Foundation of the Parish Church of Cirencester," and "On Recent Roman Finds at Cirencester." The ancient Roman city of Corinium was also visited.

Two centenarians have been recorded within the last few days. There is now living at the Lye, Worcestershire, an old woman, who, on well established evidence, has reached the age of 103 years. She was baptised at Old Swinford Church, in 1772. Her friends, piqued apparently at the doubt of her age, have lately obtained a certificated extract from the parish register at Old Swinford, showing that she was baptised on Dec. 15, 1772. The Rev. Richard Deverell, Prebendary of St. Canice, Kilkenny, informs us that on Oct. 28 an aged parishioner, named Edward Butler, who had attained the age of 104 years, was buried in the churchyard of St. John's, Wells, in the county of Kilkenny. A well-authenticated entry of his birth shows that he was born in the early spring of 1769.

A memorial tablet is about to be placed on the house in King-street, Covent-garden, in which Dr. Arne, the composer of "Rule Britannia," was born.

Le Caucase states that the archæological excavations made during the past summer in the districts of Alexandropol and Etchmiasdin, in the province of Erivan, have produced important results. Utensils of iron, silver, gold, and bronze have been found, of an age anterior to the introduction of Christianity into the country. The excavations in the neighbourhood of Alexandropol have brought to light a Pagan temple of gigantic dimensions, and not far from it a cuneiform inscription, of which a photograph has been taken.

As a statement is abroad that the railings round St. Paul's-churchyard are of Sussex iron, it may be as well to remind readers that the "historic interest" of this famous balustrade is as follows:—There are in it seven ornamental gates, which, with the 2500 rails, weigh 200 tons 81 lb. They were cast at Gloucester Furnace, Lamberhurst, Kent. They cost 6d. per lb., with other charges, amounting to £11,202.

A perfect impression of the front wing of a butterfly from the slaty limestone of Oxfordshire (lower oolitic formation) has recently been brought to light, the oldest species previously discovered having been found in the white sandstone of Aix, in Provence (upper cretaceous). It follows that this is by far the most ancient of all determined fossil butterflies.

During the last fortnight Mr. Parker has given four lectures on the Archæology of Rome, in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which have been remarkably well attended.

THE LATE MR. FITZBALL.

The well-known dramatist, Mr. Edward Fitzball, expired on Monday week, at his residence near Chatham, where he had dwelt for the last ten years. A native of the village of Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, he was born about the year 1793. Adding his mother's maiden name of Fitz to his original patronymic of Ball, he came to London, and began his career as a dramatic author with a melodrama called "Edda," which was produced at the Surrey Theatre, then under the management of Tom Dibdin. To this rapidly succeeded the "Innkeeper of Abbeville," "The Floating Beacon," "The Inchcape Bell," "The Flying Dutchman," "The Pilot," "Jonathan Bradford," and a number of other similar productions, which obtained great popularity at the minor theatres. For nearly all the early operas composed by Balfe Mr. Edward Fitzball furnished the libretto, and his popularity as a song-writer may be dated as far back as 1828, when his still favourite song of "My Pretty Jane," linked with Sir Henry Bishop's charming melody, was first sung at Vauxhall Gardens.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of Mr. John Cunliffe Pickersgill-Cunliffe, late of No. 15, Leadenhall-street, City; of Hooley House, Coulsdon, Surrey, and of Portland House, No. 37, Portland-place, who died, on Oct. 6, at Guy's Hospital, from the result of an accident, were proved on the 25th ult., by Mrs. Helen Hutton Pickersgill-Cunliffe, the relict, and William Cunliffe Pickersgill, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives to his wife certain furniture, several specific legacies, including a policy on his life for £1500, with the bonuses thereon, in the Argus Life Office, an annuity of £2000 for life, and a power of appointment at her death over £10,000 among their issue other than their eldest son; to his eldest son, the estates of Addingham and Spaldington, and all other his real estate in the county of York, which includes the property he is entitled to appoint under the will of his late aunt, Mrs. Harriet Ellis, charged, however, with £20,000 in aid of his general residuary estate; to his second son, the Coulsdon estate; to his third son, Portland House; and the residue between all his children except his eldest son. By the codicil, which was executed in Guy's Hospital, testator bequeaths £25 to the Lock Hospital; to St. Bartholomew's Hospital such a sum as will constitute his eldest son, John, a life governor; to Guy's Hospital, in the event of his dying there, £250, all free of duty. There are also legacies of £100 to each of his two medical attendants, £25 to each of his two nurses at Guy's Hospital, and several other legacies.

The will and codicil of William Pollard, formerly of No. 190, Camberwell-grove, and late of Crown-hill, Croydon, were proved, on the 13th ult., by Henry Parrell Davis, M.D., John Jesty, and George Leonard Turney, the surviving executors; the personalty being sworn under £60,000. Subject to an annuity to his widow and a legacy to his son, testator gives his property to his six daughters.

The will of Sir Robert Fitzwygram, Bart., formerly of Connaught-place, Hyde Park, and late of No. 42, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, was proved, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Fitzroy John Fitzwygram, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to his two sisters and his two younger brothers £10,000 each, and the residue to his mother for life. At her death it is to be divided between his three brothers and two sisters. The bequests to testator's sisters are upon trust for them for life, and at their deaths they are to go to his eldest brother, Frederick, or his successor in the baronetcy.

The will of Lieutenant-General Charles Crawford Ruse Hay, who died at Redoubt Villa, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, on Sept. 27, was proved, on the 25th ult., by Frederick Charles Ashworth, one of the executors, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves all his property to his wife for life, and then to his children.

The will of Mr. John Doulton, of Lambeth, was proved, on the 29th ult., by Henry Doulton and James Duneau Doulton, the sons, and Virgoe Buckland, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to the Lambeth Pension Society £200; to Miss Sophia Watts, to distribute among or for the benefit of the poor, £200; to four of the charitable societies in connection with Claylands Chapel, Clapham, 19 gs. each; and legacies to persons in his employ and others. He makes certain provisions for his sons and daughters and the children of his deceased sons, and gives the residue of his property to his two sons, Henry and James.

The will and codicil of Mr. Deane Parker, late of Barham, near Canterbury, were proved, on the 1st inst., by Mrs. Jemima Mary Parker, the relict, and Deane Parker Pennethorne, the nephew, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves his wife, in addition to other provisions for her and the provision made for her by settlement, his house and grounds at Barham and an annuity of £500; and, subject to some other legacies and an annuity to his sister, Miss Jane Parker, he gives the residue of his property to his children equally.

CURIOUS WILLS.

The knowledge that at the time their wills are opened and read they will be absent from the scene, and beyond reproach or reply, leads many testators to speak therein their minds freely and fully, and to say very hard words of those they leave behind them. It would appear as though some had not dared to say all they thought in their lifetimes, and take this opportunity to ease their minds of their real opinions. It is not a very noble thing for a husband to take advantage of such a chance to call his wife "jealous, disaffectionate, calumnious, reproachful, and censorious," when she cannot be heard on the other side; and thus by a sort of refined cruelty to oust her of her prescriptive right to the last word. It is not a commendable thing for a husband to perpetuate his wife's "unprovoked and unjustifiable fits of passion, violence, and cruelty" through his will, so that it may always be remembered against her, and give their children the pain of knowing that among the public documents of the country one contains the record of their mother's failings. But there are some whose wills bear testimony in the strongest and most affectionate language to the virtues of their wives. If we can judge anything from the evidence of wills of such an opposite character, it is that the husbands who rail at their wives are distinguished by their meanness, and have themselves a copious supply of vituperative language; while the husbands who record the worth of their wives have done the best they can, by appreciating, to deserve them.

Mr. Sharon Turner, whose will was proved in May, 1847, not only delights to speak of the affections of his wife, but is anxious that she should not suffer in her personal appearance by the incapacity of the persons who had taken her likeness. Speaking of his wife, who was dead, he says, "it is my comfort to remember that I have passed with her nearly forty-nine years of unabated affection and connubial happiness, and yet she is still living, as I earnestly hope and believe, under her Saviour's care in a superior state of being. May all the blessings of the united Godhead be for ever upon her and upon all her children as yet here, whose filial attentions to her demand all my gratitude, and are most pleasing to me to think of! None of the portraits of my beloved wife give any adequate representation of her beautiful face, nor of the sweet and intellectual and attractive expression of her living features and general countenance and character."

Too often testators place all the obstacles they can in the way of their widows marrying again. The following instance is one of the few exceptions, and it contains besides the most eloquent tribute to a wife's character, as given in a will, that we know of. We refer to the will of Mr. G. Granville Harcourt, proved in March, 1862. "The unspeakable interest," he says, "with which I constantly regard Lady Waldegrave's future fate induces me to advise her earnestly to unite herself again with someone who may deserve to enjoy the blessing of her society during the many years of her probable survival after my life. I am grateful to Providence for the great happiness I enjoy in her singular affection, and I pray and confidently hope that she may long continue to possess the same esteem and friendship of those who are intimate with her and can appreciate her admirable qualities and the respect of all with whom in any relation of life she is connected."

Ladies have not the same opportunity of controlling their husbands in regard to their remarrying, and we do not remember a single case of a married woman by her will placing any restraint on her husband marrying again; but we do know of a case to the contrary. Mrs. Van Hanrigh, by her will, proved in December, 1868, leaves all her property—which appears to have been considerable—to her husband. Indorsed on the back of her will is a memorandum stating that she wishes her clothes to be sold to pay her funeral expenses, which are to be as small as possible; and, after commending her husband to the care of her mother, she adds, "It is also my earnest wish that my darling husband should marry, ere long, a nice, pretty girl, who is a good housewife, and, above all, to be careful that she is a good temper."

Theologians differ as to the precise nature of the happiness to be enjoyed in heaven; but Mr. John Starkey, whose will was proved in November, 1861, had no doubt of the sources of the happiness he expected to enjoy there; for he states that, "the remainder of my wealth is vested in the affections of my dear wife, with whom I leave it, in the good hope of resuming it, more pure, and bright, and precious, where neither moth nor rust corrupteth, *and where there are no railways, or monday panics, or fluctuations of exchange*, but the steadfast, though progressive and unspeakable, riches of glory and immortality."

CONTRIBUTED BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLEMISH INTERIORS," ETC.

The following bizarre testamentary document, penned by an Earl of Pembroke who lived during the political turmoils of the seventeenth century, testifies to a singular shrewdness and knowledge of character, and is expressed with a considerable amount of dry humour. The copy from which this is taken bears the signature of the keeper of these records, Nathaniel Brind, beneath the words "Concordat cum originali":—

"I, Philip V., Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, being, as I am assured, of unsound health, but of sound memory, as I well remember me that five years ago I did give my vote for the dispatching of old Canterbury, neither have I forgotten that I did see my King upon the scaffold, yet, as it is said that death doth even now pursue me, and, moreover, as it is yet further said that it is my practice to yield under coercion, I do now make my last will and testament.

"Imprimis: As for my soul, I do confess I have often heard men speak of the soul, but what may be these same souls, or what their destination, God knoweth; for myself, I know not. Men have likewise talked to me of another world which I have never visited, nor do I even know an inch of the ground that leadeth thereto. When the King was reigning I did make my son wear a surplice, being desirous that he should become a Bishop, and for myself I did follow the religion of my master; then came the Scotch, who made me a Presbyterian, but since the time of Cromwell I have become an Independent. These are, methinks, the three principal religions of the kingdom. If any one of the three can save a soul, to that I claim to belong. If, therefore, my executors can find my soul, I desire they will return it to Him who gave it to me.

"Item: I give my body, for it is plain I cannot keep it, as you see the chirurgeons are tearing it in pieces. Bury me, therefore. I hold lands and churches enough for that. Above all, put not my body beneath the church porch, for I am, after all, a man of birth, and I would not that I should be interred there, where Colonel Pride was born.

"Item: I will have no monument, for then I must needs have an epitaph, and verses over my carcass—during my life I have had enough of these.

"Item: I desire that my dogs may be shared among all the members of the Council of State. With regard to them, I have been all things to all men—sometimes went I with the Peers, sometimes with the Commons. I hope, therefore, they will not suffer my poor curs to want.

"Item: I give my two best saddle-horses to the Earl of Denbigh, whose legs, methinks, must soon begin to fail him. As regard my other horses, I bequeath them to Lord Fairfax, that when Cromwell and his council take away his commission he may still have some *horse* to command.

"Item: I give all my wild beasts to the Earl of Salisbury, being very sure that he will preserve them, seeing that he refused the King a doe out of his park.

"Item: I bequeath my Chaplains to the Earl of Stamford, seeing he has never had one in his employ; having never known any other than his son, my Lord Grey, who, being at the same time spiritual and carnal, will engender more than one monster.

"Item: I give nothing to my Lord Saye; and I do make him this legacy willingly, because I know that he will faithfully distribute it unto the poor.

"Item: Seeing that I did menace a certain Henry Mildmay, but did not thrash him, I do leave the sum of fifty pounds sterling to the lacquey that shall pay unto him my debt.

"Item: I bequeath to Thomas May, whose nose I did break, at a mascarade, five shillings. My intention had been to give more; but all who shall have seen his history of the Parliament will consider that even this sum is too large.

"Item: I should have given to the author of the libel on women entitled "News of the Exchange" threepence, to invent a yet more scurrilous mode of maligning; but, seeing that he insulteth and slandereth I know not how many honest persons, I commit the office of paying him to the same lacquey who undertaketh the arrears of Henry Mildmay; he will teach him to distinguish between honourable women and disreputable.

"Item: I give to the Lieutenant-General Cromwell one of my words, the which he must want, seeing that he hath never kept any of his own.

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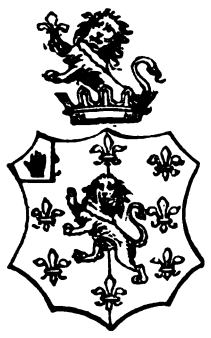
"Item: I give to the wealthy citizens of London, and likewise to the Presbyterians and the nobility, notice to look to their skins; for, by order of the State, the garrison of Whitehall has provided itself with poniards, and useth dark-lanterns in the place of candles.

"Item: I give up the ghost."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND, BART., M.D.

Sir Henry Holland, Baronet, of Sandle Bridge, in the county of Chester, and Lower Brook-street, London, M.D., F.R.S., one of her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary, died on his eighty-fifth birthday, the 27th ult. He was the eldest son of Peter Holland, of Knutsford, by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. W. Willetts, of Newcastle-under-Lyme. He graduated M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1811, and was granted the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1856. He married first, in 1822, Emma Margaret, sister of Mrs. Marsh, the well-known writer, and fourth daughter of James Caldwell, Esq., of Linley Wood, in the county of Stafford, by whom, who died in 1830, he leaves two sons and one daughter. He married, secondly, in 1834, Saba, daughter of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, the famous Canon of St. Paul's, and by her, who died Nov. 2, 1866, leaves two daughters, Caroline and Gertrude. Sir Henry's eldest son and successor, now Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, second Baronet, is Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Of the late distinguished Baronet, eminent alike in literature and medicine, we gave a Portrait and personal memoir in our last Number.



LORD CHIEF JUSTICE BOVILL.

The Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, D.C.L., F.R.S., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died on the 1st instant, was the second surviving son of Benjamin Bovill, Esq., of Durnsford Lodge, Wimbledon. He was born in 1814, was educated for the Bar, and, having practised for some time as a special pleader, was called by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home Circuit, where he acquired large practice and high reputation. He became a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of his inn in 1855, and sat in Parliament for Guildford from 1857 to 1866. In July of the latter year Bovill was appointed Solicitor-General, and the following November was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was sworn of the Privy Council Dec. 28, 1866. Chief Justice Bovill married, 1844, Maria, eldest daughter of John Henry Bolton, Esq., of Lee Park, Blackheath. His eldest son is William Channell Bovill, Esq., barrister-at-law, Clerk of Assize on the Western Circuit.

MR. WALKER OF TYKILLEN.

Charles Arthur Walker, Esq., of Tykillen, in the county of Wexford, M.P. in the Liberal interest for the county town from 1830 to 1843, died there, on the 29th ult., in his eighty-fourth year. He was the son of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Tykillen (for fifteen years one of the Masters in Chancery, Ireland), by Maria, his wife, daughter of William Acton, Esq., of West Aston, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Walker was a magistrate and Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Wexford. He married, Feb. 10, 1836, Eleanor, eldest daughter of Joseph Leigh, Esq., of Tinnekilly House, in the county of Wicklow, and had two sons and three daughters.

DR. ROBERT SMITH.

Robert William Smith, M.D., Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, Dublin, and Vice-President of the College of Surgeons, Ireland, the distinguished surgical pathologist, died at his residence in Dublin, on the 28th ult., aged sixty-six. He was appointed, in 1849, Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, and gained the very highest reputation as a lecturer; he was also one of the surgeons of Richmond Hospital, and had only retired from it a few weeks since.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland has resolved to hold the show for 1874 at Wexford.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals offers premiums amounting to £400 for improved cattle-trucks.

The Privy Council has decided to advise the Queen to grant a charter of incorporation to Peterborough, and the town will, under its provisions, be divided into three wards.

A collision took place on the Midland Railway, near Chesterfield station, on Monday, between an express and a goods train, in which twenty persons were injured.

A sale of stock, the property of her Majesty, took place in Windsor Great Park yesterday week. There were forty oxen offered for sale, and the prices averaged between £20 and £21 a head. The sale altogether realised nearly £900.

The Llantilio estate, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, comprising mansion and 3069 acres of rich grazing land, woods, and plantations, has been bought by Sir William Jackson, of Birkenhead, for £165,000.

It is proposed by the friends of Sir George Grey, M.P., in Morpeth, to present him with a testimonial when he retires from the representation of the borough. Several noblemen and gentlemen, including members of the Cabinet, have been requested to form a committee.

The exodus of disappointed emigrants from Paraguay continues apace. A fresh party arrived at Buenos Ayres from the interior on Saturday, and more were said to be on the road. There is still an influx of European labour into the River Plate territory, averaging seven thousand per month.

The Administrative Council of Geneva has made its official report to the Municipal Council with regard to the property left by the Duke of Brunswick. The property is valued at 20,570,000f., and the debts are nearly 2,000,000f., the net balance being 18,600,000f., besides the value of the Beaujou Hôtel in Paris and some American railway securities. A legal question is pending relative to the property in Germany.

Mr. Matthew William Thompson, the retiring Mayor of Bradford, has been presented with a service of silver plate, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and of the value of £1756, in recognition of his services to the borough during the three successive years which he has occupied the Mayor's chair. His Worship accepted the testimonial, but handed it over to the Corporation for its future use.——Handsome silver tea and coffee services have been presented to Mr. T. Harrison, the Mayor of Marlborough, by the burgesses of that town, in appreciation of his services during his year of office.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. H., Chefoo, China.—Thanks for the game between Shanghai and Chefoo, which shall be examined forthwith.

W. T. P., Rochampton.—They have reached us safely, and they are already in the examiners' hands.

V. M. PORTILLA, Mexico.—Your problem shall be reported on in a few days.

C. D., Edinburgh.—Vienna's fifth move is quite sound. If London, in reply, had been so obtuse as to play 6. Kt to Q B 7th (ch), Vienna would, of course, have taken the Kt with the Queen, having very much the better game.

S. HIRSCHL.—You should send us an exhaustive analysis of the variations to prove your declaration.

G. REICHHELM.—We acknowledge with thanks the arrival of your *Chess Record* of August, September, and October.

H., Hackney.—When asking for information you should send your name and address. Let us know also whether you desire to join a club at the west or east of London.

CHESSWOMAN, Royal-terrace, Kingstown.—1. Checking an adversary's King does not deprive him of his privilege of castling. 2. If you are in the situation described your King is stalemated, and the game a drawn battle.

J. S. T.—There is nothing problematical in such a position. Confine yourself to the solution of problems by masters in the art for a few years before attempting to compose any yourself.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1548 have been received from Queen's Knight—Benson Q. E. D.—Rantoon—Philip—S. B. H.—J. Sowden—W. P. M.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Tarlie—J. Allairr—East Marden—R. B. Seale—T. W. Canterbury—A. A.—M. P.—L.L.—F. R. S.—Bradford—D. D.—Sindbad—Twining—Fergus—B. E.—T. A. Hind—Joseph Janion—R. D. T.—Annabell—R. B. W.—J. N.—F. C. S.—Carleon—Percy—Dresden—F. S. A.—Arthur—Mabel and Harry—Fits-Charles—Marry-Andrew—Pivot—Grandpré—H. C.—Morgon—Civis—Box and Cox—Bradford—H.M.S. Britannia—W. V. G. D.—A. Wood—Amphictyon—T. Wilson Morris.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1548.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 7th	2. Kt to K 2nd	P takes B
If P takes P. White answers with—2. B takes K R P. 3. B to K B 5th, and mates next move.		3. Kt to Kt sq	Any move
		4. Kt or P gives mate.	

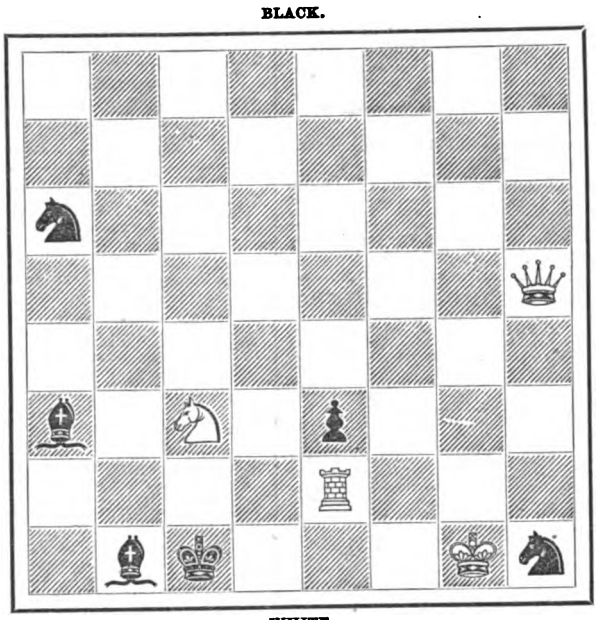
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1549.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 6th	B takes Q	move the Pawn, mate is given by 2. Q to Q Kt 3rd. Finally, if he take the Kt with Q. White mates by 2. Q to Q R 5th.	
If he play B to K 6th, then follows 2. R to Q 3rd, mate. If he move his Kt, that is followed by 2. Q to Q Kt 2nd, mate. If he		2. B to Q 2nd. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1550.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

THE CLIFTON (BRISTOL) CHESS MEETING.

Game between the Rev. A. B. SKIPWORTH and Mr. BURN in the Tournament recently held at Clifton.—(*French Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	16. Q takes B	B to Q Kt 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	17. K R to Q sq	Kt takes Q P
3. P takes P	P takes P	18. B takes Kt	Q takes B
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. Q R to Q Kt sq	B to Q B 4th
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	20. R takes Q Kt P	Q R to K 4th
6. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. R takes Q B P	K R to Q sq
7. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd	22. P to K R 3rd	Q to Q B 6th
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	23. B to K B sq	R takes R
9. B to K 3rd		24. Q takes R	B takes P (ch)
		25. K to R sq	
We are disposed to prefer the move of B to K Kt 5th. By playing the B to K 3rd White appears to us to have parted with the advantage which the opening gave him.		The youngest player will see that by taking the Pawn he would have lost the game on the move.	
9.	Q to Q 2nd	25.	R to K sq
10. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 5th	26. Q to Q 5th	K to R sq
11. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	27. R to K 7th	R to K Kt sq
12. P takes P	Q B takes P	28. Q takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt	29. P to Q B 5th	Q takes Q B P
14. P takes Kt	Q R to K sq	30. Q takes Q	B takes Q
15. P to Q B 4th	B takes Kt		

The game, which, without presenting any noticeable feature except White's 24th move, is now from its nature drawn; as such, it was abandoned after a few more moves.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

(Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General).

PROSPECTUS FOR CONGRESS AND TOURNEY OF 1874.

The following programme has been adopted for the third general meeting of Canadian chess-players, to take place in the City of Montreal on the first Tuesday of July, 1874.

Two tourneys will be held—one for games, the other for problems.

GAME TOURNEY.

Open to all residents of the Dominion. Three prizes to be given, one to each of the three players winning the greatest number of games. Preliminaries to be arranged at the meeting by a majority of those entered present. Entrance-fee to non-members of the association, 2 dols. First prize, champion cup, value 50 dols; second prize, medal, value 30 dols.; third prize, chess-men, value 10 dols.

PROBLEM TOURNEY.

	Dols.		Dols.
For the best two-move problem,	10.00	Second best,	5.00
,, three-move ,,	10.00	,,	5.00
,, four-move ,,	10.00	,,	5.00

Two honorary prizes will be added to the above: one (value 20 dols.) for the best set—i.e., two, three, and four move problems; and another (value 10 dols.) for the greatest curiosity of any kind in chess; for both the latter, foreign players and composers are cordially and respectfully invited to compete also.

All the problems (except the last named) to be ordinary mates, original and never before published. Problems in a set (except the winning set) are eligible for the prizes given to single problems.

Competitors may send in as many sets or single problems as they please. Each competitor to affix a "motto" to every problem or set sent in, and also to inclose his name and address in a sealed envelope bearing the same "motto." All problems competing to be sent as above to Jno. White, secretary-treasurer of the association, so as to reach him not later than June 30, 1874. Their several merits will be decided by a judge or judges appointed by the next congress.

The value of the prizes in the game tourney, and of the supplementary prizes in the problem tourney, will depend upon the amount subscribed in the meantime by clubs and members generally; and it is at the discretion of the committee to increase the sums named as prizes for single problems. The arrangements for the reception of visitors to Montreal attending the meeting are in the hands of the president, secretary, and members of the Montreal Chess Club, who have already procured the promise of a suitable building for the use of the next congress.

All subscriptions to be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer, Jno. White, Stanstead, P.Q.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Three serious accidents, attended with loss of life, having recently occurred to Howard's so-called safety boilers, the *Engineer* has very properly called attention to the subject in a leading article, to which Messrs. Howard have sent a reply. In ordinary boilers, whether on the Cornish or any other plan, it is difficult to reconcile strength with magnitude. As the diameter of the boiler is increased the separating or bursting pressure is also increased, and hence where much steam is wanted it is necessary to have many boilers. In Howard's boilers the water is inclosed in pipes which are heated externally by the fire, and these pipes may be indefinitely increased in number so as to furnish any desired supply of steam without affecting the strength of the boiler. Each pipe, in fact, is virtually a small boiler, although the whole are so combined as to act like a single entity. Boilers on this principle are not a new invention. On the contrary, the system has been long known and occasionally revived; but hitherto the inconveniences and disadvantages have been such as to outweigh the benefits. We are not aware, however, that any boilers of this class have burst before Messrs. Howard succeeded in earning for them the particular distinction of ready explosibility. But this quality is accidental to the details of the construction they have adopted. The defence of Messrs. Howard is that only five of their boilers have exploded out of a large number in use—a considerable proportion, we should have thought, in the case of a boiler whose distinctive recommendation was supposed to be its safety. The recent accidents, they say, caused them to give immediate attention to the weak points of their boiler, and they have in consequence recommended a "safety tie bolt" to be introduced into every tube—a rather formidable addition, seeing that these bolts have to run from end to end of each tube composing the boiler. If Messrs. Howard had failed to prescribe this remedy they might, they say, have merited in some degree the storm of adverse criticism which has since raged against them; and so, we suppose, we are by implication bound to consider them as very ill-used persons. On the contrary, we think it only reasonable to suppose that the persons who purchased Messrs. Howard's safety-boilers were warranted in believing that they would at least be safe in the state in which they were vended to the public; and if these safety-boilers afterwards explode, or require cumbrous and costly additions to prevent them from doing so, there is in our judgment a just ground of complaint and reprehension.

A valuable paper by Mr. Wilson, on yellow fever, has been communicated to the *Lancet*, in which it is stated that, by a microscopical examination of the blood and excretions, a number of circular cells much smaller than blood corpuscles were discovered. These were generally clear, sometimes opalescent, and they moved about freely in every direction. If one of these cells were selected and observed for fifteen minutes, the cell, at first circular, became gradually elongated; afterwards contracted at the centre, like an hour-glass; and ultimately it divided into two distinct cells, each of which, when observed for a sufficient period, was seen to undergo changes similar to those observed in the parent cell.

A correspondent of the *Builder* states that in lately repairing a house it became necessary to remove some 5lb. lead flat which had been down for thirty-five years, when one of the boards on which it rested was found to be worm-eaten and decayed. Upon examining the lead which had covered the decayed wood, it was also found to be worm-eaten, the holes in the lead corresponding to the holes in the wood, while the lead which covered the sound boards was exempt from perforation.

It has long been known that the addition of a small quantity of phosphorus to ordinary brass or bronze greatly increases its strength and ductility, and a material called phosphor-bronze, which is bronze with the addition of a suitable proportion of phosphorus, is coming into extensive use in the arts. For cannon it is vastly superior to ordinary brass, and in heavy machinery it may be employed advantageously in substitution of the ordinary gun-metal used for bearings. The Prussian Ministry of Commerce has lately ordered experiments to be made with this material. A bar of phosphor-bronze bore 408,230 pulls with a strain of ten tons before it broke; whereas a bar of common bronze of the same size broke before the whole of the strain of ten tons could be put on.

An Australian tree, the Eucalyptus globulus, has been lately naturalised in France, and is said to be a most valuable instrument in drying up marshes, from its great power of exhaling water into the atmosphere, while at the same time it destroys miasmatic exhalations by the camphorous and antiseptic effluvia which it emits. Such a tree would no doubt be very useful either in wet land or in dry. In the Pontine marshes or the swamps at the mouths of great rivers it would be a powerful antidote to jungle fever, while in such arid districts as Scinde or that part of the Punjaub which lies to the south of Lahore, by sucking the water from beneath the baked surface and exhaling it into the atmosphere, it would in part accomplish the work of irrigation, and contribute to engender a moister atmosphere.

The wanton destruction of forests has begun to engage public attention even in countries most abundantly supplied with timber. The President of the California Board of Agriculture computes that in that country one third of the available timber has been consumed within the last twenty years, so that, with the prospective increase of population and with the existing recklessness of consumption, a dearth of timber may soon be apprehended. The Cinchona forests of South America are almost extinct, and the necessity of greater providence in the use of timber is beginning to be discerned in almost every country.

Attention is being drawn to several new textile fibres. One of these is the Laportea pustulata, now grown at Berlin; and, being a perennial, it does not require, like flax or hemp, to be sown anew every year, while the fibre is less troublesome in the preparation. Another is the Bromelia sylvestris, or Mexican grass, which grows abundantly on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Within the thin envelope which forms the leaf there is a perfect skein of thread of extraordinary tenacity and fineness. By a chemical process the cuticle can be removed and the fibre be rendered available at small expense.

At Woolwich the manufacture of the new 38-ton wrought-iron guns is advancing rapidly. These guns are very similar to the 35-ton guns previously manufactured, but they are 3ft. longer, to give more time for the complete combustion of the gunpowder, and also more effectually to use up the expansive force of the gunpowder gas. We have repeatedly intimated that any system of artillery which relies wholly upon the force of the gun is crude and unskilful. Only a part of the energy of the shot should be derived from the gun; the residue should be got from the reaction of escaping rocket gas during the flight.

An American correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* calls attention to a new species of plant which has appeared in that country—a double poinsettia. The poinsettia, known in this country by its graceful form, terminated by beautiful scarlet leaves, is single. The double variety will no doubt create much interest and admiration.

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MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, OXFORD.

HONOURS gained in the year commencing with July 23, 1866:—

Classical Exhibition at Exeter.
Cadetship at Woolwich.
Proxime to Scholarship at University.
First Class in Final Classics.
First Class in Final Classics.
Natural Science Demyship at Magdalen.
Goldsmiths' Co. (£50) Exhibition, irrespective of College.
Classical Scholarship at Queen's College.
Fellowship at Corpus.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.

1866-7.

Fellowship at Merton.
Craven University Scholarship.
First Class in Law and Modern History.
Mathematical Postmastership at Merton.
Natural Science Scholarship at Merton.
Classical Exhibition at Merton.
Classical Exhibition at Queen's.
Royal Engineers.
Proxime to Scholarship at Oriel.
Classical Exhibition at Magdalen.
Natural Science Exhibition at Magdalen.

1867-8.

Fellowship at Magdalen.
Proxime to Demyship at Magdalen
Natural Science Scholarship at Balliol.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.
Proxime to Scholarship at University.
Classical Scholarship at Magdalen Hall.
Classical Scholarship at Queen's.
Choral Scholarship at Magdalen.
Classical Exhibition at Queen's.
Classical Scholarship at Pembroke.
Chancellor's Prize for Latin Essay.

1868-9.

Proxime to Gaisford Greek Verse Prize.
First Class in Final Classical Schools.
Second Class in Final Classical Schools.
First Class in Classical Moderations.
Natural Science Demyship at Magdalen.
Classical Scholarship at Queen's.
Classical Scholarship at Corpus.
Classical Scholarship at Pembroke.
Goldsmiths' Co. (£50) Exhibition, irrespective of College.

1869-70.

Mathematical Demyship at Magdalen.
Mathematical Demyship at Magdalen.
Classical Scholarship at Magdalen Hall.
First Class in Classical Moderations.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.
Second Class in Law and Modern History.
First Class in Natural Science.
First Class in Mathematical Moderations.
Mathematical Junior Studentship at Christ Church.
Proxime to Scholarship at Pembroke.
Classical Scholarship at Magdalen Hall.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.

1870-1.

Classical Demyship at Magdalen.
Mathematical Postmastership at Merton.
Proxime to Scholarship at Merton.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.
Second Class in Final Classics.
Second Class in Law and Modern History.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.
Natural Science Demyship at Magdalen.
Proxime to Junior Mathematical Scholarship.
Classical Scholarship at Queen's.
Proxime to Scholarship at Queen's.
First Class in Classical Moderations.

1871-2.

Cadetship at Woolwich.
Natural Science Demyship at Magdalen.
Classical Scholarship at Lincoln.
Proxime to Scholarship at Wadham.
First Class in Classical Moderations.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.
First Class in Natural Science.
Second Class in Final Mathematics.
Classical Scholarship at Magdalen Hall.
Classical Scholarship at Magdalen Hall.
Classical Scholarship at Magdalen Hall.
Proxime to Junior Mathematical Scholarship.
Natural Science Scholarship at St. John's, Cambridge.
First Class in Mathematical Moderations.
Goldsmiths' Co. (£50) Exhibition, irrespective of College.
Goldsmiths' Co. (£50) Exhibition, irrespective of College.

1872-3.

Indian Civil Engineering College.
First Class in Natural Science.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.
First Class in Mathematical Moderations.
Classical Exhibition at Christ Church.
Natural Science Scholarship at Worcester College.
First Class in Final Classics.
Fellowship at Corpus.
Royal Engineers.
First Class in Final Mathematics.
Second Class in Mathematical Moderations.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.
First Class in Classical Moderations.
Indian Civil Engineering College.

OCTOBER, 1873.

Natural Science Fellowship at Magdalen.
Classical Demyship at Magdalen.
Mathematical Demyship at Magdalen.
Classical Exhibition at Queen's.
Classical Scholarship at Magdalen Hall.

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Christchurch	Kaiapoi	Picton	Waitahuna
Clutha Ferry	Lawrence	Queenstown	Wanganui
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Cromwell	Marton	Riverton	West Port
Dunedin	Napier	Roes	Wetherston
Gisborne			

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OETZMANN and CO.'S System for Estimating the Cost of completely Furnishing a House of any class with every requisite supersedes any other method. See "A Guide to House Furnishing," sent post-free on application. All goods are very carefully packed free of charge. This system will be found the most advantageous to the purchaser.—OETZMANN and CO.

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ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, handsomely carved Italian walnut-wood, covered in rich damask, from 8 gs.; superior ditto, in reps, pekinades, silks, brocatelle, &c., from 10 gs. to 50 gs.; Dining-Room Suites, in solid mahogany, 8 gs.; fine Spanish mahogany ditto, upholstered in best marone leather, 14 gs.; handsome double-gilt Chimney Glasses, large size, 2 gs.; elegant Cabinets, inlaid buhl and gilt mountings, from 2 gs. upwards; massive mahogany telescope Dining Tables, from £2 15s. upwards; Chiffonnières, Sideboards, &c. Easy-Chairs, from 14s. 9d. upwards. An immense assortment to select from.—OETZMANN and CO.

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Work warranted. Only best materials used. Excellent mattresses, full size, 12s. 6d. upwards; Feather Beds, from 20s. upwards; Iron Bedsteads, from 6s. 6d.; superior Iron French Ditto, 15s. 9d.; Toilet Glasses, best plate, size of plate 16 by 12, 6s. 6d.; 3 ft. Mahogany Washstand, with marble top, 18s. 6d.; Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, &c.

OETZMANN'S PATENT PALLIO MATTRESS supersedes the use of the old rigid Palliasse; is more cleanly, healthy, and elastic; combines the advantages of a Mattress and Palliasse at the cost of one article. Price from 16s. 9d. upwards. For description see page 81 of "Guide to House Furnishing," sent post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO.

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CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Without exception the largest and best assortment in London to select from. O. and CO. have upwards of 150 pieces of Brussels, different patterns, now on show in their carpet window, besides an immense variety in the Show-Rooms. Members of Co-operative Supply Associations are invited to inspect our stock and compare prices.

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3 yards long by 46 inches wide, 15s. per pair; 3½ yards 17s. 6d.; 4 yards, 20s.; best Worsted Damask Curtains, in green, crimson, or any self colour, plaited top, bordered all round with best embroidered silk lace, 3 yards long by 51 inches wide, 25s. per pair; 3½ yards, 30s.; 4 yards, 35s.; best reps ditto, 3 yards by 54 inches wide, 42s.; 3½ yards, 50s.; 4 yards, 57s. 6d. Forwarded same day on receipt of order. One trial will insure recommendation. No common damask or reps used, sold, or advised. Descriptive Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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—Strong Bronzed Fenders, from 1s. 6d. each; ditto, circular ends, with standards, from 2s. 9d.; ditto, very handsome, 5s. 9d.; Fireirons from 1s. 6d. per set; handsome ditto, 4s. 9d. and 7s. 6d.; japanned oval Tea-Trays, 2s. 11d. per set of three, 16 in., 24 in., and 30 in.; Teapots; warranted Table Cutlery, best Electro-plate (durability guaranteed); Coal Vases, Dish Covers, japanned Toilet Baths, Cans, &c.; Kitchen Ironmongery of every description; Mats, Matting, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, &c.

OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO.'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE, the best quality manufactured, and durability guaranteed.

Spoons, forks, knives, fish carvers, tea and coffee sets, urns, waiters, cake baskets, biscuit boxes, cruets, liqueurs, mugs, tankards, sporting cups, dish covers, plate covers, &c.; also a large assortment of Table Cutlery, warranted best steel. Price-Lists post-free. Orders for Electro Plate or Cutlery of £2 upwards carriage-free to any railway station in the kingdom.

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Superior cut-glass Tumblers, 2s. 9d. per dozen; Wines, 2s. 6d.; richly-cut Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair; Lustres, Vases (the 5s. pair of Vases are a marvel of cheapness and elegance), Marble and Gilt Ormoulu Clocks, Bronzes, Statuettes, fine Parian Figures; elegant Cases of Stuffed Birds, Wax Flowers under glass shades, handsome China Flower Pots, Jardinières, &c.; China Tea Services, from 5s. 9d.; elegant ditto, 18s. 9d.; Ironstone China Dinner Services, in great variety of patterns, from 17s. 6d. upwards; Dessert Services from 11s. 9d. Depôt for Wedgwood and Co.'s celebrated Ware; also for best Worcester China. Handsome Toilet Sets, ewer, basin, &c., 5s. 11d. per set; superb ditto, 10s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, Hampstead road, three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway. All Goods sent carefully packed. A detailed Catalogue post-free on application.

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FURNITURE.—MAPLE & CO.—Families who study economy with durability and elegance should visit this establishment before giving their orders. A Ten-roomed House furnished complete in twenty-four hours. An Illustrated Catalogue post-free.—145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.—100 Suites, of various designs, to select from, from 10 gs. for Suite complete

Bed-Room Suites, enamelled Siberian Ash, Satin-Wood, Hungarian Ash, Oak, &c., from 15 gs.—MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road.

BED-ROOM SUITES in SOLID ASH, from 30 gs. to 50 gs.

Bed-Room Suites in Black and Gold, very choice and handsome style, from 40 gs. to 80 gs. The largest assortment of Bedroom Furniture in London to select from.

BED-ROOM SUITES in WHITE ENAMEL and Gold, very elegant and choice in design, from 40 gs. to 100 gs.

Bed-Room Suites in Solid Ash, Mediæval, real inlaid, very handsome, 50 gs. to 100 gs.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

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All Bedding is made on the premises, and warranted pure. Catalogues free.
MAPLE and CO.

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For BEDSTEADS in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Suites for Bed-Rooms from 10 gs each. See Illustrated Catalogue.
MAPLE and CO.,
145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Tottenham-place, London.

CABINET FURNITURE of every description and style for Dining, Drawing, Library, and Bed Rooms.—FILMER and SON, Upholsterers and Decorators, 31 and 32, Berners-street, W.

PARQUET FURNITURE. HOWARD'S PATENT.

Furniture of all descriptions, made of Howard's Patent Parquet, is of the most durable kind, and (being manufactured by machinery) moderate in cost, and of the finest possible quality.
Combining Parquetaria with Wood Tapestry, residences may be fitted up without either painting or paperhanging.
HOWARD and SONS,
Decorators and Cabinetmakers by steam power,
25, 26, and 27, Berner-street, London, W.
Midland Buildings, New-street, Birmingham.

CLOSE OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The Silk, Shawl, and Fancy Dress Courts respecting Austria, France, and Italy
are placarded with the announcement that all the principal Manufacturers have sold their Exhibited Stocks to a Merchant in England.

PETER ROBINSON takes this opportunity of announcing that he is the Purchaser referred to, and that he will OFFER the varied Collection for SALE at his Premises, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, as soon as conveyed from Vienna.

The following are the principal Manufacturers (to whom medals were awarded) who sold their exhibited productions to Peter Robinson:—

F. Reichert, of Vienna.
Trebitch, of Vienna.
Hlawatsch and Isbary, of Vienna.
Hernboitel, of Vienna.
Geissel and Jaser, of Vienna.
G. Bressi, of Milan and Como.
Tapissier fils and Debry, of Lyons.
Ponson, of Lyons.
Villard, of Lyons.
Guinet, of Lyons.
Jaubert, Andras, and Co., of Lyons.
Tresca, Thorel, and Ratteauville, of Lyons.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.

Black ground Silks, with floral designs .. .. } 2½ gs. for 14 yards.
Chéné Silks suitable for Dinner Wear .. .. } 2½ gs. for 14 yards.
English Moiré Antiques of the best manufacture .. .. } at about half price.
Grisaille Striped Silks, especially suitable for this season .. } £1 12s. 6d. the Dress.

The above special lots are unusually cheap.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

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RUSSIAN CORDED POPLIN (Wool).

A special purchase of this charming Fabric, amounting to 1000 pieces, now ready, in all the new shades of Bronze, Violet des Alpes, Réséda, Navy, Ardoise, Grenat, Blue, &c.; also in Black, at £1 9s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.—Patterns free.

ALSO, IN ALL THE ABOVE COLOURS,

THE RUSSIAN POPLIN COSTUME,

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In rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Réséda, Bronze, Violet des Alpes, &c., from 16s. 9d. to 25s. the Dress.

FOR WINTER OR TRAVELLING DRESSES.

SILK TERRY POPLIN.

Popeline d'Hiver, Drap Vigogne, Drap d'Italie, and many other Novelties suitable for the present and approaching Season, 21s. to 4 gs. the Dress.

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YEDDO POPLIN.—ALL WOOL.

A Special Purchase, amounting to upwards of 2000 pieces, of this charming Fabric, beautifully soft, well adapted for the present and approaching season, 15s. 6d. the Dress (Patterns free), in Black and 46 shades of Colour. Specially prepared for PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street.

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL COLOURS.

VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS.

Beautifully Soft Velvet Pile, Fast Black, and in Réséda, Bronze, Violet, Brown, Green, &c., 2s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. per yard, very wide.
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The "Leather" Make of Reversible

YOKOHAMA SILK, in Winter Colours.

This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours, including Ciel d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert Oxide, Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argent, Ardoise Foncé, &c., is 46 in. wide, 28s. 6d. to 2½ gs. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from,
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.
Patterns free.

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In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including the new Réséda, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Cerise, Corail, &c., 25s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 6½d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

TULLE, TARLATANE, MUSLIN, OR GRENADINE.

MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES.

Now ready, several hundred Robes, new Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 12s. 9d. to 200s.
The "Ada," a most charming dress, with Panier, Flounces, and ample trained Skirt, 1 guinea—a substantial box included.
The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED

HOME-SPUN CHEVIOT SERGES,

beautifully soft and warm, in all the New Mixtures, 25s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF

FINE FRENCH MERINOES,

in all the Colours, from 2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.
Fancy Shirting Flannels (fast colours), 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d. per yd.
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An immense and beautiful Stock of FUR-TRIMMED JACKETS in CLOTH, VELVET, and the new SEAL-CLOTHS, ready for inspection. Prices range from 2 gs. to 200 gs.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS, at Last Year's Prices.

PETER ROBINSON still continues to sell his beautiful Fur Seal Jackets, both Plain and Trimmed Beaver, without any advance upon the prices of last season. The sizes are from 22 in. to 32 in. in depth, and the prices from 9 gs. to 30 gs.

WATERPROOF MANTLES,

thoroughly Waterproofed, and in every way suitable for sea side wear and for travelling, in a variety of New Shapes, and in all the New and Fashionable Tweeds, both in plain colours and all the favourite mixtures,
28s. 6d. to 50s.
The GUINEA WATERPROOF, with or without Sleeves, in all the grey mixtures, both light and dark.
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Established in
Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

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Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various workrooms.
Lists, with Prices,
on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO.,
Gracechurch-street
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

VERY STYLISH COSTUMES, from 2gs.

Elegant Bonnets and Hats, from 18s. 6d. Stylish Mantles and Polonaises, from 1 guinea.—Madame ELLIOT, 8, Great Portland-street, Regent-circus.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,

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Lists post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 27, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN.

A Layette for £20.
List post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 27, Piccadilly.

COSTUMES, 3 gs. to 4 gs.

Latest Paris Fashions.
Best Materials and Make. Patterns free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 27, Piccadilly.

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Opposite Holland Park, W.
Patterns of all Goods free.

£5000 WORTH of BLACK SILKS.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS AND GENERAL DEPRESSION IN THE LYONS SILK MARKET.
EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE OF BLACK LYONS SILKS AND VELVETS.

BLACK SILK, 21s. twelve yards; or 1s. 9d. per yard.
BLACK SILK, 23s. 6d. twelve yards; or 1s. 11½d. per yard.
BLACK GLACÉ, 30s. twelve yards; or 2s. 6d. per yard.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, 35s. twelve yards; or 2s. 11d. per yard.
LYONS GROS GRAIN, 42s. twelve yards; or 3s. 6d. per yard.
DITTO DITTO, 50s. twelve yards; or 4s. 11d. per yard.
BONNET'S DITTO, 22s. twelve yards; or 4s. 11d. per yard.
JAUBERT'S DITTO, 30s. twelve yards; or 4s. 11d. per yard.
RICH GROS GRAIN, 71s. twelve yards; or 5s. 11d. per yard
IMPERIAL DITTO, 82s. twelve yards; or 6s. 11d. per yard.
VERY RICH QUALITIES, 7s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 9s. 11d., 10s. 11d., 12s. 11d., 14s. 11d. per yard.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

JAPANESE SILKS.

FIVE HUNDRED PIECES TO CHOOSE FROM.
One Hundred of the Choicest Colourings.
Also Black and White.
The Largest Assortment in the World.

JAPANESE SILKS, in every leading colour, 1s. 11½d. per yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, Rich Figures, Spots, &c., 1s. 11½d.
JAPANESE SILKS, 22s. 6d. twelve yards.
JAPANESE SILKS, Le Mève, 2s. 9½d. per yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, my Special Make, 2s. 6½d. per yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, 26s. 6d twelve yards.
JAPANESE SILKS, Rich Satin Stripes, 2s. 6d. per yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, New Elastic Finish, Uncrushable, 48 in. wide, 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., 7s. 11d., and 8s. 11d. per yard.
Patterns free.

LYONS SILK VELVETS.

7s. 11d., 9s. 11d., and 12s. 11d. per yard.
Very Rich Quality, 20 inches wide, 25s. per yard; worth 35s.

H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

COLOURED VELVETEENS.

"The new patent Silk Finish."
(As supplied by me to H.R.H. the Princess Louis of Hesse.
27 in. wide, all one price, 2s. 11d. per yard.

BLACK IMPROVED, NEW PATENT FINISH

VELVETEENS, Incomparable.

These goods are confined entirely to myself, and gave universal satisfaction last season. The prices are considerably reduced. The quality and finish improved.

First Price .. .. 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Second ditto .. .. 2s. 6d. "
Third ditto .. .. 3s. 6d. "
Fourth ditto .. .. 4s. 6d. "
Fifth ditto .. .. 5s. 6d. "

FRENCH MERINOS.

Always in fashion. Forms a dress unrivalled of its kind.
Finest quality manufactured, 2s. 11½d. per yard, 46 inches wide.
Second quality, 1s. 11½d. per yard.

TREBLE DIAGONAL.

1s. 11½d. per yard, 26 in. wide.

BEIGE-CASHMERE, 2s. 6d. per yard.

SATIN CLOTH.

Best quality imported, 1s. 11½d. per yard.

CHEVIOT SERGE.

This charming Scotch wool material will make up into one of the most stylish and useful Dresses or Costumes a lady can desire for travelling, &c. Price 20s. twelve yards, 2s. 6d. per yard, 28 in. wide.
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SERGES, BEST, ALL WOOL,

1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., and 2s. 6d. per yard.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.
Patterns free.

GRENADINES ALGERIENNES,

for Weddings, Balls, Dinners, and Evening Wear.

	Per yard.
GRENADINES	8d.
GRENADINES, Satin Stripe	1s. 6d.
GRENADINES, Rich Satin Stripe	1s. 9d.
GRENADINES, Algeriennes, White, Coloured, or Black Grounds	1s. 6d.
GRENADINES, Various .. .. from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.	

GRENADINES, ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES.
Stock Unrivalled. Prices most Economical.
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Patterns of all goods free.

LAMBETH HOUSE.—FRESH and FASHIONABLE TEXTILE FABRICS, Made Dresses, Costumes, and Skirts in Silk, Satin, Velvet, and fine Wool. The departments at the present time display abundant attractions, combining beauty of style with excellence of quality. The tariff of prices (partly caused by depression in foreign markets) is much lower than at any former period. In fact, scarcely any offer will be rejected. Distinct celebrity for rich Silks, Japanese, Velveteen, and French Merinos attaches to this firm, rendering all competitive futile. The departments for Furs, Seal Silk, and Cloth Jackets, Shawls, and Mantles offer attractions at prices hitherto unheard of.
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BLACK GROSGRAIN SILKS, the Richest Quality, Wide Width, SACRIFICED at 4s. 6d the yard.

HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.—Patterns free.

FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS.—The largest assortment of these beautiful Goods we are now offering at 1s. 4½d. per yard. Very soft and warm, brilliant colours. finest Saxony Wool.

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WOOL SERGES EXTRAORDINARY.

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK now Selling at little more than half price. Beautiful Winter Colours, wide width. Price 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 28, Oxford-street, W.

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EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP.—The CO-OPERATIVE DRAPERY STORE are NOW SELLING ALL-WOOL FRENCH SATTEEN CLOTHS, 1s. 0½d., 1s. 2½d. yard, new colours. Invercloch Tweed, 6½d. and 7½d. yard. Wool Serges, 9½d., 10½d., to 1s. 4½d. yard. Real French Merinos, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 11½d. new colours. New Tronnach Cloth, 10½d. to 1s. 2½d. yard. All-Wool Diagonal, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 3½d. yard. Good Scotch Linsey, 4½d. to 8½d. 29 in. Fine Aberdeen Winceys, 10½d. to 1s. 2½d. No ticket required. Patterns free.—The Co-operative Stores, 118, 120, Edgware-road, Hyde Park.

G. W. JONES'S BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, and HEAD-DRESSES, all of the choicest description, at the most moderate prices. Country orders, accompanied with post-office order or town reference, promptly attended to.

G. W. JONES'S CHOICE FLOWERS and FEATHERS for Bonnets and Evening Wear, mounted in the most tasty manner. Spécialité for Bridal Wreaths, Bouquets Veils, Favours, &c. All at the most moderate prices.

G. W. JONES'S PARIS NOVELTIES in Châtelaines, Belts, Fans, Pins, Buckles, Daggers, Turkish shell, Whitby and Paris Jet Jewellery, Spanish Combs, &c.

N.B.—101, Oxford-street, corner of Great Portland street.

BOOTH and FOX'S PATENT DOWN QUILTS, SKIRTS, and VESTS.—Warmth without weight. Elegance and economy combined. No cold can penetrate a Down Garment. Ladies' Down Skirts are light, warm, graceful, durable, and render crinoline superfluous. Ladies' Vests fit perfectly, are a sure protection against cold, and invaluable to Invalids. Testimonials from the highest medical authorities. The only prize medals. Beware of imitations. All genuine articles bear the names and trade mark of Booth and Fox. Sold by Drapers and Upholsterers. Manufactories, London, Manchester, Cork, and Glasgow.

LADIES' CORK-SOLED ELASTIC BOOTS,

for Damp Weather, 24s.
Velvet Slippers, with bows, 2s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Furniture, and Miscellaneous, &c.

Highest value given. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on, by addressing Mr. or Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.; or, parcel being sent, P.O. orders. Est. 1800. Terms cash

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c.

The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

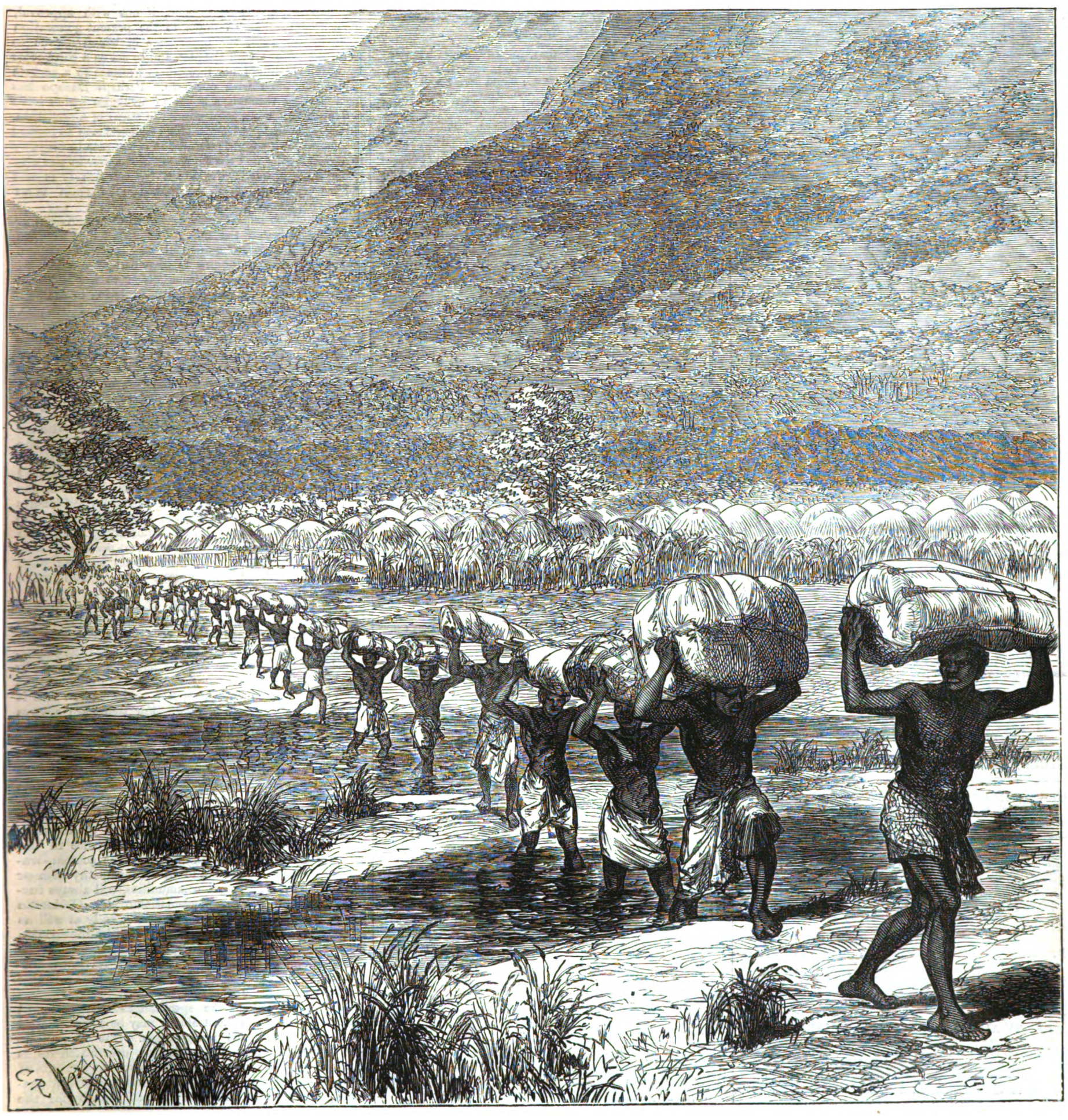
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1785.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE LIVINGSTONE AID EXPEDITION: CROSSING A RIVER IN EAST AFRICA.

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BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Shimnah, Newcastle, in the county of Down, the wife of Vesey E. Knox, Esq., J.P., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Noer, Kiel, the Countess of Noer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th ult., at Christ Church, Mussouri, by the Rev. H. D. James, M.A., Captain George M'Call, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Annie A. K., daughter of the late J. K. Fraser, Esq.

On the 11th inst., at Upper Helmsley Church, by the Rev. Charles Slingsby Atkinson, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Alford, Rector of Upper Helmsley, Samuel Key, Esq., second surviving son of the Rev. S. Key, of Fulford Hall, Yorks, to Blanche Lefroy Whittell, youngest daughter of the late J. F. Whittell, Esq., of Upper Helmsley, and Westow, in the same county.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Antwerp, Eliza Georgiana, relict of Abraham Ellerman, Esq., K.H., aged 83 years and 8 months.

On the 9th inst., at Edinburgh, Lachlan Campbell MacGoun, Esq., for many years resident in Mexico.

On the 2nd inst., at 27, Ventnor-villas, Cliftonville, suddenly, of heart disease, Evelyn Blanche, beloved wife of James Campbell Stratford, late Captain 2nd Queen's Royals.

On the 7th inst., at Chesham-street, Lady C. Lane Fox, in her 75th year.

On the 8th inst., at Crosswood Park, Cardiganshire, the Earl of Lisburne.

On the 10th inst., at Farming Woods, Northamptonshire, Lord Lyveden, G.C.B., in his 73rd year.

On the 9th ult., at sea, on board the P.O. Company's steamer Venetia, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Combe, B.S.C., officiating Commandant of H.M. 10th Bengal Native Infantry, youngest son of the late Boyce Combe, police magistrate.

On the 12th inst., at 6, Busby-place, Camden-road, of typhoid fever, Anthony Francis, eldest child of Francis G. Claudet, Esq., late of New Westminster, British Columbia, aged 8 years and 7 months.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. J. W. Vivian, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. F. Willis, Rector of Letcombe Bassett.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain; probably the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Pr. Church, Dean of St. Paul's; 3 p.m., Rev. Erskine W. Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Hon. Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Crystal Palace National Poultry and Pigeon Show (four days).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).
St. James's Hall, Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (probably, Mr. J. Tavernor Perry on the Mediæval Brickwork of Pomerania).
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Vocal, Instrumental, and Dance Music).
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Carboniferous Period and Formation of Coal)
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. T. N. Kingsmill on Tang, the Completer; Mr. R. C. Childers on the Sinhalese Language).
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Lectures to Working Men, Professor Guthrie on Heat).
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Webster, Q.C., on Copyright as Affecting the Property of British Authors in Foreign Countries).

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Modern Locomotives).
Statistical Society, 7.45 (the president's address).
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).
Dr. B. Behr's lecture on German Literature, at Willis's Rooms, 8.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lectures to Working Men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Lightfoot on the Fall of Paganism in the Roman Empire).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. Edward L. Moss on a Vergularian Actinozoön; papers by Dr. O. Finsch, Mr. W. S. Atkinson, Dr. Spencer Cobbold, and Mr. Edwin Ward).
Religious Equality League, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Inman on the Rise and Fall of Nations; Dr. Kaines on Western Anthropologists, &c.).

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. Disraeli's installation as Lord Rector at Glasgow.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).
St. George's Hall, musical evening, 8 p.m.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Hulke on Hypsilophodon Foxii; papers by Mr. F. Mellard Reade, Mr. R. D. Darbishire, and Mr. H. G. Fordham).
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 (Professor Duncan on Geology).
St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Dr. H. von Bülow's pianoforte recital.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (opening address by Major-General F. Eardley Wilmot, the chairman; presentation of prizes).

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

New moon, 3.37 a.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Groves on the Flora of Monte Argentaro in July; Dr. Dickie on the Algæ of Bermuda and Mauritius; the Rev. C. A. Johns on Delphinium).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Divers on the Chemical Properties of Ammoniated Ammonia Nitrate; Mr. F. J. Russell on the Action of Hydrogen on Silver Nitrate.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall, Mr. Carter's Choir, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Song of Praise," &c.)
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law).
Dramatic Authors' Society, committee, 2.30 p.m.
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Miss Emily Mott's concert).

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Crown Princess of Germany, born, 1840.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor T. H. Key on the Text of Terence).
Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Haydn's Service, No. 1; Mendelssohn's "Christus;" Handel's Dettingen "Te Deum").
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law).
Crystal Palace, the "Mystery" entertainment.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music).
St. James's Hall, Saturday Popular Concert, 3 p.m.
Crystal Palace, eighth Saturday Concert.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—FORTY-SECOND SEASON.—FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 21. Haydn's Service, No. 1; Mendelssohn's "Christus" and Handel's Dettingen "Te Deum." Dec. 5, "Israel in Egypt." Dec. 12, "Messiah." Principal vocalists, Madame Sherrington, Mrs. Suter, Madame Patey, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, Mr. Thomas, Mr. C. Henry. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. now ready. Subscription for series of ten concerts, admitting also to the Great Choral Meeting of 2000 Voices at Exeter Hall, and to the Handel Festival Performances at Crystal Palace in June next: Stalls, £3 3s.; Area, numbered in rows, £2 2s.; Unreserved, £1 1s. Office, 6, Exeter Hall.

MR. HANS VON BULOW will give his FIRST PIANOFORTE RECITAL, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, NOV. 19, to commence at Three o'Clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

MARK TWAIN at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Mr. George Dolby begs to announce that, owing to the success which attended Mark Twain's Course of Lectures, he has succeeded in engaging him to REAPPEAR at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, when he will deliver his Lecture entitled OUR FELLOW-SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Lecture will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; at the usual Ticket-Offices and Libraries; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, London, W.

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Minimum Read at 10 P.M.	Maximum Read at 1 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0 10	°	°		Miles.	In.
November 5	29·384	47·7	46·5	·96	10	40·2	52·5	ESE. SSE.	254	·517
6	29·325	46·6	45·0	·95	8	43·9	49·5	E. SW.	214	0·05
7	29·623	45·6	43·4	·92	9	41·0	49·7	SW. SSW.	121	014
8	29·931	46·3	43·5	·91	8	42·0	49·9	SSW. NE.	433	000
9	29·963	41·6	38·2	·80	10	45·7	48·5	ENE. NE.	622	150
10	30·131	45·6	43·0	·91	10	42·2	48·4	E. ENE.	303	000
11	30·203	42·5	36·0	·80	7	41·7	45·9	ENE. NE.	273	000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·422	29·305	29·564	29·915	30·014	30·113	30·257
Temperature of Air	50·7	48·9	46·9	45·7	47·0	47·9	45·7
Temperature of Evaporation	49·6	47·8	44·7	44·4	42·8	46·1	43·4
Direction of Wind	SE.	S.	SW.	SSW.	NE.	E	E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 20	—	0 12	0 32	0 50	1 8	1 27	1 43	2 0	2 15	2 32	2 49	3 5	3 23

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyab, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	Whittle.	Dec. 15.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	——	——
Duke of Lancaster	3015	——	——
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Sailed.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	Sailed

The Duke of Devonshire will be dispatched about Dec 15. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 30 gs., 50 gs., and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenfields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN at T. M'LEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

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New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Four Weeks of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes. Characters by Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Dolman, J. Morris, Thorne, Frome, M. D. Byrnes, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames H. Coveney, Banks, Melville, Adelina Geddis, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. After "Antony and Cleopatra," a Ballet Divertissement, in which Miss Kate Vaughan and her celebrated Ballet Troupe will appear. To conclude with an Original Comic Ballet d'Action entitled THE RIVALS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, now Open for the regular Season.—Every Evening at Seven, BLUE DEVILS, after which the Haymarket Comedy, in three acts, THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Lovibond. Concluding with HIS FIRST CHAMPAGNE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Every Evening, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. Henry Clayton, Beaumont, Henry Forrester, J. B. Howard, F. Charles, Carter, E. F. Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director Mr. Robert Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by SIMEON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter; Miss Pauncefort, &c. Concluding with A MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7. Morning Performance of RICHELIEU, Saturday Next, Nov. 22.

CHARING-CROSS THEATRE.—At Seven the STRANGE GENTLEMAN; at 7.45, OUR PET; New Comedy by Conway Edwardes, M. J. H. Allen, Misses Carlyle, Vining, and C. Parkes. And the LAST OF THE LEGENDS, with Songs, by W. H. C. Nation, Misses E. Pitt, Vining, Cecil, Mowbray, Harold; Messrs. A. Wood, Yarnold, F. Wood, and Ballet.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.—Third Week and great success of the Adelphi Drama, THE WANDERING JEW. Adelphi Artistes, Scenery, Effects, and Costumes. NOTICE.—In consequence of the success of "The Wandering Jew," the Engagement has been prolonged until Nov. 29, Two Weeks Longer. MONDAY, NOV. 17, and Every Evening, at Seven.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SCIENCE and ART for WOMEN. A COURSE of NINE LECTURES will be delivered by ERNST PAUER, Esq., on the Different Forms of Vocal, Instrumental, and Dance Music (Three Lectures), and on the Art and Science of Pianoforte Playing (Six Lectures), commencing on SATURDAY, NOV. 22, at 2.30 p.m., instead of Monday, Nov. 10, as announced in the prospectus. For Prospectus apply to the Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, Treasurer, at the Museum. Fee for the Course 15s.; first three Lectures only, 6s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

The Ninth of November having fallen this year on a Sunday, the annual Civic Procession through the metropolis and the Banquet at Guildhall were postponed till Monday last. Neither of them showed any diminution of its characteristic splendour. Some score of years ago, or perhaps a little less, there prevailed in London a feeling of distate for this Municipal Festival. Disparaging comments were made upon it by the press. No very eager interest was taken in it by the populace. It was laughed at as child's-play thrust into the midst of business, and the pomp and the glitter of it were looked down upon as theatrical. A change, however, has come over public sentiment in reference to this annual ceremony. To what cause or causes the change may be attributed we should find it a task of some difficulty to point out. But, unquestionably, as a matter of fact, the Lord Mayor's Show and the succeeding Guildhall Banquet have ceased for a considerable time past to evoke the somewhat contemptuous criticism which once assailed them. Possibly the more luxurious style of life in the present day disposes men to look with interest, if not with approval, upon customs handed down to the present generation from bygone ages, the observance of which serves to unite the present with the past, and to act as a conductor by which the life of our forefathers becomes to a certain extent identified with our own. Perhaps Europe has been passing through a series of struggles which have commended to thoughtful minds the worth of a tradition. Be this as it may, there is a general disposition to regard with increasing respect practices that can plead antiquity in their favour; and the Ninth of November in the city of London, spite of fogs and rain from which it is not often free, has come to be looked upon again as an acceptable gala day.

No political importance attaches to the ceremonies or to the festivities of the day. The citizens of London wisely keep separate municipal and Imperial politics. Few people care to inquire to what party the new Lord Mayor belongs, and the welcome given to her Majesty's Ministers has seldom any perceptible relation to the political doctrines they profess to represent. The banquet, however, is very commonly looked forward to as closing a period of torpor in the political world, and some curiosity is excited to detect, if possible, in the tone and substance of the Chief Minister's speech at Guildhall some intimation, more or less distinct, of what is contemplated for the next Parliamentary Session. This eager prying into "the secrets of the Cabinet" is seldom rewarded with success. The after-dinner oratory in response to the toasts proposed by the Lord Mayor and drunk by his distinguished guests flows for the most part within well-defined channels, and seldom elicits any criticism but that which relates to the good taste and grace with which customary sentiments are expressed. Nevertheless, the speech of the Prime Minister, when present, does occasionally glimmer with a light which coincides with the then prevailing sentiment of the nation, and is oftentimes scanned with unreasonable keenness for traces, however faint, of a forthcoming policy.

We need hardly say that Mr. Gladstone, on Monday last, acquitted himself of the task that fell to his lot with the ability and eloquence demanded by his reputation. He said it was his duty to tell his audience as little as possible of the secrets of the Cabinet, and it cannot be justly laid to his charge that he overstepped the limits of that duty. Yet he made a long speech, and he threw into it no little animation and interest. For there are always great national topics to be discussed, which belong equally to all political parties, and which concern the well-being of the people at large, without requiring to be dealt with as matters of controversy. The material condition of her Majesty's subjects in general, the relations subsisting between her Government and the Governments of other civilised States, the influences which operate at the time upon the prosperity of the country, the facts which invite and secure confidence in the stability of national institutions, and the contemporaneous events which appeal to us for sympathy with or admiration of other great communities, will always furnish topics for pleasing declamation. Mr. Gladstone knows how to handle such topics instructively as well as gracefully. He radiates upon them, as if by the spontaneous affinities of his mind, a glow of high moral sentiment, and his own earnestness of manner leaves the impress of his thoughts upon the intellect and the heart of the assembly that he addresses.

Taken altogether—the spectacle, the banquet, and the oratory—the new Lord Mayor may be congratulated on the success of his inauguration. One cannot but regret, however, that the institution over which he is called to preside, and which can show so many results of its working which are of an indisputably beneficial character, should be so completely cut off from by far the

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larger portion of this huge metropolis. These "outward and visible signs" of a thoroughly organised system of municipal government are not, perhaps, of any great value in themselves, but that reality for which they stand is quite as desirable for the population outside the walls of the City as for that within them. It is hardly creditable to our times that no plan has yet been devised—or, at any rate, adopted—for extending the invaluable advantages of municipal organisation to the millions of the inhabitants of the metropolis who are still without them. No doubt, the difficulties in the way are great and formidable; but can it be affirmed with truth that they are insuperable? Perhaps, as years roll on, the necessities of the case will overwhelm the spirit of antagonism which has been too potent in its influence upon the treatment of this question. London, perhaps, is too vast, too multitudinous, too various in its social elements, to admit of that unity which characterises even the greatest of our provincial municipalities. But one cannot but wish that the City Corporation may before long be linked in some kind of friendly association with other metropolitan organisations of a like character, and that the Lord Mayor of London may come at length to be looked upon, in reality as well as in fiction, as bearing rule over its entire population. Meanwhile, we recognise with grateful feelings the good that we already possess, and if we are anxious in any way to modify it it is only in order that it may be more largely and equally shared by the immense numbers of fellow-citizens who need and deserve it.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Prince Leopold has been confined to the house for a few days from slight indisposition. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, passed three days last week at the Glassalt Shiel, returning to the castle on Saturday last. The weather was inclement during her Majesty's sojourn at the Royal Cottage. Lady Cecilia Hay arrived at Balmoral. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Archibald Campbell of Lomnay officiated. The Rev. Dr. Taylor and the Rev. Archibald Campbell dined with her Majesty. On the following day Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her accustomed daily drives on Deeside.

The Queen has appointed George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., physician extraordinary to her Majesty, to be one of the physicians in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir Henry Holland, Bart., deceased, and Edward Henry Sieveking, M.D., to be one of her Majesty's physicians extraordinary.

The Queen has raised to the Peerage Admiral the Hon. Edward Grenville Howard, of Castle Howard, Yorkshire, under the title of Lord Lannerton.

The Hon. Francis Drummond has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham House yesterday (Friday) week from visiting the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Elvedon Hall, Suffolk; the Princess of Wales, with her children, having continued at Sandringham during his Royal Highness's absence. The Prince attained his thirty-second year on Sunday. The auspicious anniversary was observed with the customary honours. The cottagers and work-people upon the Royal estates in Norfolk had their usual dinner at Sandringham on the birthday eve, and the accustomed presents were distributed. Prince Arthur joined the family circle at Sandringham. In the metropolis Royal salutes were fired, and the bells of various churches rung. The Prince's tradespeople dined together, to the number of 240, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday evening, the Prince having presented two fine bucks for the occasion. The illuminations of those establishments under Royal patronage were general. At Windsor Royal salutes were fired on Monday. The Prince left Sandringham on Monday on a visit to Lord Walsingham at Merton Hall, Norfolk. The Princess and the Royal children remain at Sandringham.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Coburg on Sunday for Darmstadt, whence his Royal Highness proceeded to England. The Duke arrived at Charing-cross station on Wednesday morning by the ordinary mail-train from Dover. His Royal Highness drove in one of the Prince of Wales's carriages to Buckingham Palace—his own residence, Clarence House, undergoing extensive enlargement and repairs. The Duke has since left for Sandringham, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess Brunnow have returned to Chesham House from Brighton.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House, on Tuesday, from Dunrobin Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at their residence in Pall-mall from Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Ripon has returned to Studley Royal from visiting the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at his seat in Norfolk.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have left Spencer House, St. James's, for Dublin.

The Countess of Feversham has arrived at Albert-gate from Duncombe Park, York.

Earl Grosvenor has arrived at Escrick Park, York, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wenlock.

Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth have arrived at No. 7, Mansfield-street, from Upottery Manor, Devonshire.

Lord and Lady Ruthven have left Freeland House, Perthshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland at Raby Castle.

Lord and Lady Clarence Paget have left Brown's Hotel for Plasllanfair.

Lady Charles Wellesley and the Misses Wellesley have arrived at Conholt Park, Andover.

Field Marshal Sir William and Lady Gomm have left town for Brighton.

Field Marshal Sir William Gomm, G.C.B., entered upon his ninetieth year on Monday, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The report on the health of the Navy, recently published, contains the death of a seaman who had been in the habit of smoking forty cigars a day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The directors of the Bank of England yesterday week raised the minimum rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent. It has not been so high since May, 1866.

Mr. Richard Davy, F.R.C.S., lecturer on anatomy and teacher of operative surgery in the medical school, has been elected surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, in the room of Mr. G. Legge Pearse, F.R.C.S., resigned.

A large political meeting in favour of the equalisation of the county and borough franchise was held on Tuesday night in Cremorne Gardens. Sir Charles Dilke and Sir Henry Hoare were the principal speakers.

Mr. Peter M'Kinlay, iron merchant, of Paul's Pier Wharf, has been elected to represent the ward of Castle Baynard in the Court of Common Council, in the room of Mr. Parker, who resigned in consequence of ill-health.

After the swearing-in of Alderman Lusk as the new Lord Mayor, on Saturday last, Sir Sydney Waterlow gave the last banquet of his year of office at the Mansion House, having his successor on his right hand.

The members of the Society of Friends have this week held a conference, the principal object of which is "to inquire into the causes that are retarding its increase and producing a marked diminution in the attendance at the meetings."

The evening meetings for the discussion of subjects of general interest, held during the winter months in the hall of Sion College, were resumed on Tuesday, when the opening address, on "The Reign of Law," was delivered by Dr. Carpenter, Registrar of the University of London and President last year of the British Association. At the second meeting, to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 2, the introductory paper, on "The Temple at Jerusalem," will be read by Mr. Fergusson.

The volunteer fire brigades from Barnet, Beckenham, Bromley, Crawley, Croydon, Eastbourne, Finchley, Hendon, London and Suburban, Penton, South Metropolitan, South Norwood, West Kent, and Wood-green, entered into competition at the Crystal Palace, on Monday, for prizes offered by the company, to encourage the competing brigades to greater skill and efficiency in their useful work. The whole competition was most interesting and successful. In the evening the last exhibition of fireworks for 1873 was given.

The boys in the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, have been remarkably successful in the Science and Art Department at South Kensington this year. Six passed first class in animal physiology, six second, and only one failed. Edward C. Hawkins, who is only thirteen years of age, has won one of the four medals given for the United Kingdom, and is the youngest boy who has gained a medal this year. In physical geography one boy passed first class, thirty passed second, and only eight failed. In drawing this institution has maintained its place at the head of all the "common schools" in England.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday, Mr. Freeman, in bringing up the report of the finance committee, moved a resolution which authorised the borrowing from the Public Works Loan Commissioners of the further sum of £250,000 (making £750,000 in all), for the purpose of providing accommodation for 112,655 children in the district of the metropolis as required by the Education Department; the above sum of £250,000 to be secured by a charge on the school fund and local rates, and to be repaid, with interest at the rate of £3 10s. per cent per annum, by fifty equal instalments. The resolution was carried, with a verbal modification.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society on Thursday week—Dr. Odling, F.R.S., &c., president, in the chair—the president delivered a short address congratulating the Fellows on taking possession of their new rooms in Burlington House. A paper was then read by Mr. David Howard "On the Optical Properties of some Modifications of the Cinchona Alkaloids," being an elaborate investigation of the variations in the rotatory powers of this class of bodies when examined by the polarometer. The other communications were a "Preliminary Notice on the Oils of Wormwood and Citronella," by C. R. A. Wright, D. Sc.; "On the Estimation of Nitrates on Potable Waters," by W. F. Donkin, B.A.; and a "Note on the Action of Iodine Trichloride upon Carbon Disulphide," by Mr. J. B. Hannay. The meeting adjourned until Thursday, Nov. 20.

The births in London last week were 2458, and the deaths 1852. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 48 and the deaths by 296 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four preceding weeks had been equal to 19, 20, 22, and 26 per 1000, further rose last week to 28, a considerably higher rate than has prevailed in any previous week this year. A considerable proportion of the excess of deaths may be directly referred (the Registrar thinks) to the recent low temperature, which caused a large increase in the mortality from diseases of the lungs. The mean temperature of the air was 44·9 deg., or 0·8 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the fifty years 1814-63, as determined by Mr. Glaisher. The highest day temperature in the shade was 55·2 deg. on Monday, and the lowest night temperature 28·7 deg. on Tuesday.

Lord Mayor's Day was celebrated, on Monday, with the usual formalities. The civic procession set out from Guildhall about half-past one, and, slowly threading its way through some of the City streets, entered the ward of Aldgate, of which the new Lord Mayor is the representative in the Court of Aldermen. An address of congratulation was there presented to his Lordship, who having briefly replied, progress was resumed. The procession reached Westminster shortly before three o'clock, and the principal civic dignitaries having entered the Court of Exchequer, the Lord Mayor was introduced to the Judges by the Recorder, and a complimentary speech was made by the Lord Chief Baron. His Lordship deviated from the beaten path of judicial compliment, and offered some pregnant suggestions relative to civic administration. He expressed strong sympathy with the movement initiated by Sir Sydney Waterlow for improving the homes of the poor. Having declared a doubt about the speedy intervention of Parliament to confer a chamber of commerce on the City, his Lordship mentioned the dormant Court of Hustings as a commercial tribunal which might be easily revived and adapted to present circumstances. The Lord Mayor having made the usual declarations, the pageant returned to the City by way of the Thames Embankment. As on former occasions, the line of route was crowded with spectators, although the weather, more especially in the early part of the day, was wet and cheerless. The ceremony at Westminster was followed by a splendid banquet at Guildhall, which was attended by a large number of distinguished guests, including most of her Majesty's Ministers. The Prime Minister made a long speech, in which he rebutted the recent charge of "plundering and blundering" by showing that the nation was never before so strong, peaceful, and prosperous. In a like hopeful strain the other Ministers present responded for their departments of the public service.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There may possibly still be a few old-fashioned race-goers who retire into winter quarters immediately after the Houghton meeting, and resolutely abjure any further sport until roused by the sound of the Lincoln saddling-bell; but that does not alter the fact that the Messrs. Topham afforded their patrons four most enjoyable days at Liverpool last week, where the size of the fields far exceeded those which usually come to the post at Newmarket, and many very high-class horses competed. Tuesday was the least interesting day, but we must not omit to note the victories of Surinam and Sir Robert Walpole—two horses that have hitherto treated their backers very cruelly; while Tangible once more showed his fine speed by successfully conceding age and weight to most of his seven opponents over a five-furlong course. He is one of the handsomest horses in training, and, being quite sound, will probably prove a cheap purchase to Sir George Chetwynd at 1200 gs.

On Wednesday Eucalyptus (8 st. 12 lb.) ran very well indeed in the Molyneux Nursery, for though defeated by the King of Trumps—Ella filly (7 st.), it was no mean feat to succeed in giving weight to all the rest of the field, which included Pageant (8 st.). Though there were only two runners for the Bickerstaffe Cup, it was decidedly the race of the week, and Prince Charlie's warmest admirers might well feel nervous when they saw him set to concede 14 lb. to a horse like Oxonian. People connected with the Woodyeates stable said that it was impossible he could win; but there is evidently no such word in the Prince's vocabulary, and, leaving the post with the quickness of a pony, he waited on his opponent till they got inside the distance, and then won as he chose by a length. In all his ten successive victories this year, he has never, in our opinion, shown form quite equal to this; and, though it might pay best to send him to the stud at once, we sincerely trust that he will be allowed another season on the turf. There are so many weight-for-age races such as the Queen's Stand Plate, the Fernhill Stakes, the Stockbridge Cup, the Fitzwilliam Stakes, &c., that he could scarcely lose, and a match between him and Sterling over the D.M. would indeed be an addition to the programme of the Newmarket Craven Meeting. In the Great Lancashire Stakes Kingcraft (7 st. 12 lb.) gained his first victory since the Derby, and, though it is poor compensation for eighteen successive defeats, we believe that Lord Falmouth will be satisfied with it, and that the fine-looking coward has run his last race. He was wonderfully lucky in meeting the worst field that ever contested the "blue ribbon," and we believe that his heart was broken in that desperate struggle for the Middle Park Plate, when he ran home head and head with Frivolity and Sunshine. Vanderdecken (8 st. 12 lb.) was not a length behind Kingcraft; but his performances this year have hardly fulfilled the high promise which he gave towards the end of last season.

The Grand Sefton Handicap steeplechase was the chief event of the Thursday, but it only brought out a moderate field, and was won easily by Congress (10 st. 12 lb.), Mr. Studd's unlucky mare Jealousy (10 st.) being second. Reform (13 st. 2 lb.), in spite of his welter weight, won the Becher Handicap just as he chose, and the performance was the more remarkable from the fact that he was quite worthless as a flat racer. Only fifteen came to the post for the Liverpool Autumn Cup, which, according to recent precedent, was run on the last day of the meeting. Any deficiency in numbers was, however, amply redeemed by the quality of the competitors, which included two previous winners of the race, Whinyard (6 st. 7 lb.) and Vanderdecken (8 st. 11 lb.); two Chester Cup winners, Inveresk (8 st. 2 lb.) and Field Marshal (8 st. 5 lb); an Ebor Handicap heroine, Louise Victoria (7 st. 6 lb.); and a Cesarewitch winner, King Lud (7 st. 12 lb.), besides such well-tried performers as Sterling (9 st. 4 lb.), Lilian (8 st. 3 lb.), Bertram (8 st. 6 lb.), and Syrian (8 st.). Redworth (6 st. 4 lb.), who was said to have been tried to be as good as Kingcraft at level weights, ran well to the distance, when he was done with, and one of the grandest finishes ever seen resulted in the success of Sterling by a head, Louise Victoria beating King Lud for second place by the same distance. The victory of Sterling (who, it is said, will not run again) was a fitting sequel to his two superb efforts in the Cambridgeshire, and quite eclipses all previous handicap performances this season, if we except that of Winslow at Lewes.

The Border Union (Longtown) Coursing Meeting, which took place last week, was a great success, the weather being very favourable, and, except on the first day, hares proving good and plentiful. Among the sixty-four nominations in the Netherby Cup were several Waterloo dogs; but favourites had a very bad time of it, Joan, Dreaded Falcon, Diacticus, Iona, Grig, and Iron Shell all failing to win a single course. In the first ties matters did not improve much, and eventually two rank outsiders—Tyrant and Riot Act—divided. The puppies which ran in the Derby and Oaks Stakes were not, on the whole, a very grand lot, though Fugitive, by Cock Robin—Fortuna, who divided the Derby with Trumpeter, by Master Birnie—Leah, must be pretty smart, as it is scarcely a month since he divided the Wigtownshire St. Leger. The Oaks was divided between Indian Squaw, by Abercrombie—Meg, and Pell Mell, by Blairgowrie—Paragon, the latter of whom was very recently purchased by her present owner for only £15. The Sundorne (Salop) Meeting was completely ruined by the scarcity of game, so, though many good greyhounds were engaged, neither the Uffington nor Sundorne Cups could be run through twice.

Recent American papers inform us of the death of J. C. Heenan, the opponent of Tom Sayers in the great international prize-fight which took place in 1860. Heenan has never been really well since his fight with King in 1863, when there can be little doubt that he was poisoned.

The winter meeting of the London Athletic Club will take place at Lillie Bridge this (Saturday) afternoon.

The Board of Trade statistics for October and the last ten months of the present year show that our import and export transactions continue steadily to increase. During the ten months of this year the value of our imports was £307,485,011, and our export £216,016,759, compared with £293,123,189 and £212,872,388 respectively in 1872. It will thus be seen, however, that our imports are increasing at a greater rate than our exports. Among the former the principal increase is in wheat.

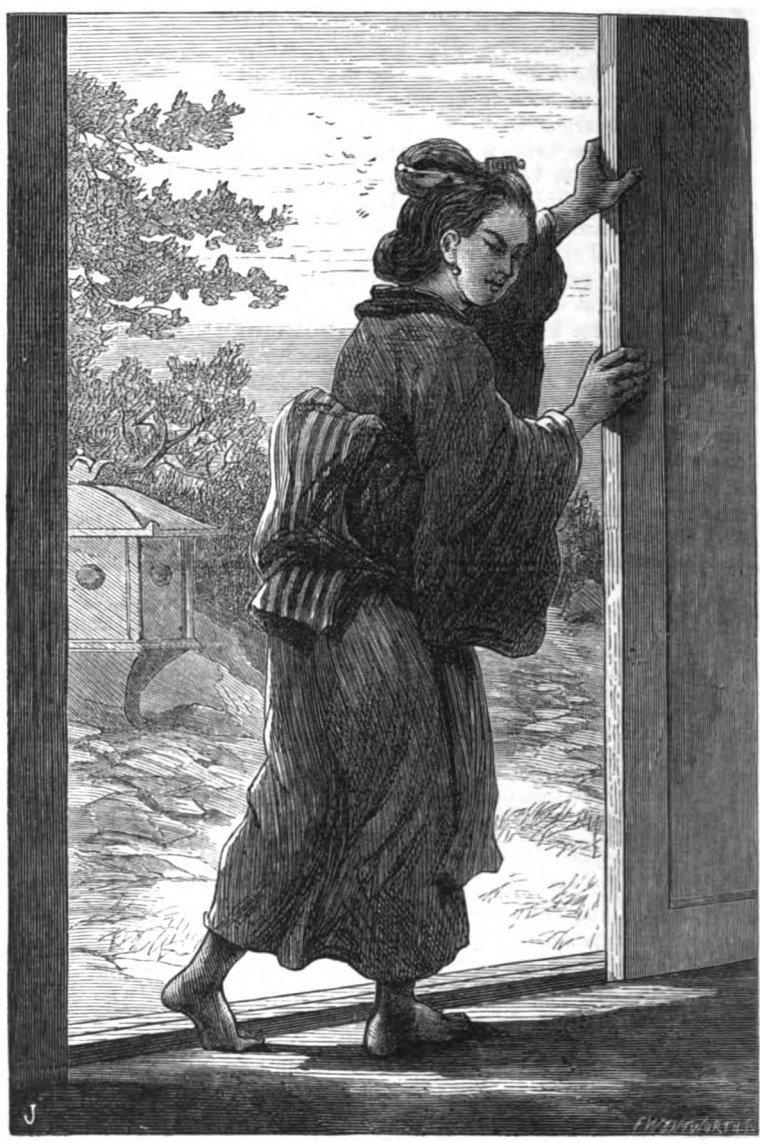
A meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce was held, on Monday, to consider the operation of the Bank Act of 1844 in view of the present monetary crisis. After a long discussion, the Chamber, by a large majority, declared that the said Act was unsound in principle, throwing upon one establishment the entire pressure of a financial crisis and placing in the hands of its directors the entire control of the monetary affairs of the country. The meeting condemned the extension of its operation to Scotland because it tended to monopoly and was opposed to freedom of trade. Such a state of matters as was manifested by the results of the Act should not be allowed to continue, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be urged to have the matter fully considered.

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SKETCHES IN JAPAN.



NIGHT.



MORNING.



THE GRAVE OF WILL ADAMS, NEAR YOKOSKA, JAPAN.

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THE RIGHT HON. ANDREW LUSK, M.P., LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF WHETHAM.



MR. SHERIFF JOHNSON

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THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

The Right Hon. Andrew Lusk, M.P., who has this week begun his tenure of the highest municipal office as Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, in succession to Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, is a native of Ayrshire, being a son of the late Mr. John Lusk, of Barr, near Girvan, in that county. He was born in 1813, and has been many years engaged in commercial pursuits in London, as a "general merchant and ships' provision dealer" in Fenchurch-street, and also at Wapping. He was chosen a Common Councilman about twenty years ago, and was elected Alderman of the Ward of Aldgate in 1863, having served as one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex two years previously. Mr. Alderman Lusk has sat in Parliament as M.P. for Finsbury in the advanced Liberal interest since July, 1865, as the colleague of Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens. He is married to Eliza, daughter of Mr. James Potter, of Falkirk, North Britain.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Charles Whetham is a son of the late Mr. Stephen Whetham, of the firm of S. Whetham and Sons, flax and hemp manufacturers, of Bridport, of which firm he is now the senior partner. The father of the new Sheriff married Miss Tucker, a daughter of Mr. Tucker, of Bridport, by whom the works were previously conducted. Their second son, Charles, was born in 1812; and, after receiving his education at the Rev. Matthew Anstis's Grammar School in his native town, came to London early in life. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. George Langley, and is the father of a large family. Mr. Whetham has long been a Justice of the Peace, as were his father and elder brother, and is also a Deputy Lieutenant of London. In 1842 he was elected a member of the Court of Common Council for the Ward of Bridge; subsequently he was chosen deputy of the ward, and on the death of the late Sir Joseph Causton he was elected Alderman of the ward. He is deputy chairman of the National Provident Institution.

Mr. Sheriff Johnson is a son of the late Mr. John Johnson and was born at Knightsbridge, in 1827. He received his education in England and Germany. He married, about five years ago, the daughter of Mr. Foster, shipowner, of Scarborough. Mr. Johnson is the sole representative of the old-established house of Messrs. John Johnson and Son, of the Corn Exchange. His residence is St. Osyth Priory, Essex; and his town residence, 76, Portland-place.

The portrait of the Lord Mayor is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Disderi, of Brook-street; that of Alderman and Sheriff Whetham, from one by Messrs. Maull and Co.; and that of Mr. Sheriff Johnson, from one by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

NEW MAYORS.

The following are the names, as far as the returns have reached us, of the gentlemen elected to be Mayors during the ensuing year:—

Aberystwith—Philip Williams
Abingdon—John Kent
Andover—William Henry Parsons
Ashton—Abel Buckley
Banbury—John Philip Barford
Barnsley—C. Newman (re-elected)
Barnstaple—T. May (re-elected)
Barrow-in-Furness—T. Smith (re-elected)
Bath—William Hunt (fifth time)
Batley—W. Brook
Berwick—Alderman Young
Beverley—H. E. Silvester
Bideford—John Narroway
Birmingham—J. Chamberlain
Blackburn—Councillor Pickop
Bolton—Alderman Marsden
Bootle—William Geves
Boston—W. Baigh Bailes (re-elected)
Bradford—Manoah Rhodes
Bridgend—T. D. Darnel
Bridgewater—J. R. Smith (re-elected)
Bridport—C. Tucker
Brighton—Alderman John Brigden (third time)
Bristol—Alderman Thomas Barnes
Burnley—Councillor Massey
Bury St. Edmunds—C. D. Leech
Cambridge—Alderman John Death
Canterbury—George Harrison
Cardiff—William Dachel
Carlisle—J. Clarke
Carnarvon—J. Rees (re-elected)
Chester—W. M. Williams
Colchester—Edwd. Augustus Round
Coventry—Henry Soden
Derby—G. Wheeldon
Devonport—A. Norman
Dewsbury—Alderman Joseph Day
Doncaster—C. Clark (third time)
Dorchester—G. J. G. Gregory (re-elected)
Dover—F. S. Peirce
Droitwich—S. S. Roden
Dublin—Maurice Brooks (Lord Mayor Elect)
Dudley—Alderman W. Wilkinson
Durham—Randal Stevenson
Evesham—Alderman Oswald New
Exeter—C. J. Follett
Falmouth—R. Chaffer Richards
Gateshead—George Charlton
Gloucester—Henry Allen
Godmanchester—Bateman Brown
Grantham—Lawrence Ridge
Gravesend—W. Lake
Glossop—William Sidebottom
Halifax—Alderman S. Wayman
Hanley—Henry Cartledge
Hartlepool (West)—John White
Hastings—C. Gousden
Hereford—E. E. Bosley (third time)
Huddersfield—Alderman Brooke
Hull—J. L. Seaton
Huntingdon—Philip E. Tillard
Ipswich—Barrington Chevalier
Kendal—G. F. Braithwaite
Kidderminster—H. Dixon
Lancaster—Thomas Story
Launceston—S. Stephens
Leeds—Alderman Marsden
Leicester—Alderman Kempson
Lichfield—F. Webb
Lincoln—Joseph Maltby
Liskeard—John Elliott
Liverpool—A. B. Walker
London—Alderman Lusk, M.P. (Lord Mayor)
Longton—John Yates Carryer
Lynn—J. O. Smetham (re-elected)
Macclesfield—Alderman W. Carr
Manchester—Alderman Watkins
Monmouth—A. Rolls (fourth time)
Newark—Alderman G. Harvey
Newbury—Alderman Hickman (fourth time)
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Addison Potter
Newcastle (Staff.)—Arthur Leech
Newport (Mon.)—Nelson Hewitson
Northampton—R. Turner
Norwich—S. G. Buxton
Nottingham—Ald. John Howitt
Oldham—Alderman Whittaker
Oxford—John Galpin
Pembroke—W. Williams
Penryn—Michael Lavin
Penzance—Ald. F. Boase (sixth time)
Plymouth—A. Rooker
Poole—John Sidney Hudson
Pontefract—Ald. Mark Pearson
Portsmouth—George E. Kent
Preston—Ald. J. James (sec. time)
Reading—Mr. Beale
Ripon—Alderman Thompson
Rochdale—Alderman C. Whitaker
Rochester—Town Co. J. L. Edwards
Ryde—T. L. Bannister (re-elected)
Saffron Walden—Alderman Clarke (tenth time)
Salford—Alderman Harwood
Salisbury—Henry Brown
Scarborough—George White
Sheffield—Alderman Hallam
Southampton—Councillor E. Jones
South Molton—W. Gould Smith
South Shields—Ald. Terriott Glover
Stalybridge—Ald. S. Fernihough
Stamford—S. G. Mason
Stockton-on-Tees—G. Metcalfe
Sunderland—Alex. Geo. Mackenzie
Swansea—Alderman S. Powell
Southport—Sam. Swire (re-elected)
St. Ives—George Williams
Stockport—T. Bayley
Tamworth—Peter Aitkin
Tiverton—W. N. Row (re-elected)
Trantham—Lawrence Ridge
Truro—James Taunshill
Tynemouth—R. W. Surtees
Torrington—R. L. Tapley
Warrington—J. R. Pickmere
Wakefield—T. W. Haigh (re-elected)
Walsall—Alderman R. W. Brownhill (re-elected)
Warwick—Lieut.-Colonel Greenway
Wells—J. G. Everett
Weymouth—J. Robertson (third time)
Wigan—N. Eckersley (fourth time)
Winchester—Budden
Windsor—Ald. J. Jones (third time)
Welshpool—D. P. Owen
Wisbech—Alderman Ford
Wolverhampton—W. Highfield Jones
Worcester—H. G. Goldingham
Wrexham—Mr. Lloyd
Yarmouth (Great)—Henry Teasdale
Yeovil—Alderman Curtis (third time)
York—Ald. J. March (Lord Mayor)

Mr. A. B. Walker marked his election as Mayor of Liverpool by a most liberal act. He announced his intention to provide a fine-art gallery for that town at a cost of £20,000.

At Newport, Monmouthshire, on Monday, the retiring Mayor, Mr. Windham Jones, was presented with a silver cradle, a son and heir having been born to him during his year of office.

Dr. Victor Ernst Richard von Bojanowski has been approved of as Consul-General in London for the German Empire.

Professors Duncan, Carey Foster, and Rutherford will deliver at South Kensington Museum a series of lectures to women on the elements of physical science. The course, consisting of three parts—geology, physics, and physiology—began on Wednesday.——Mr. Ernst Pauer will deliver a course of nine lectures, three on the different forms of vocal, instrumental, and dance music, and six on the art and science of pianoforte-playing. The course will begin on the 22nd inst.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 13.

The past week has been one of surprises for the Republicans and of deceptions for the Royalists. The slight victory gained by the De Broglie Cabinet on the opening day of the Session has been followed by a great Republican triumph. The Committee appointed by the Bureaux to examine the Ministerial proposition of prolonging Marshal MacMahon's powers for ten years has rejected that proposal, and voted another drawn up by M. Casimir-Périer, limiting the Marshal's term of office to five years beyond the duration of the present Assembly, which, under any circumstances, cannot legally last for more than about a couple of years longer, and will most likely dissolve itself as soon as the constitutional laws have been voted.

In yesterday's sitting of the Assembly the Duc de Broglie proposed that M. Léon Say's interpellation with reference to the vacant seats should be postponed until after the vote had been taken on the prolongation of the President's powers. M. Challemel Lacour, however, opposed any adjournment of the interpellation, maintaining this did not in any way affect the government of the country, but solely the Ministry, which he energetically attacked, observing that the Duc de Broglie could be replaced without any vital interests being compromised. On a division the postponement, being supported alike by the Right and the Right and Left Centres, was agreed to, and subsequently the Assembly decided to appoint the day following the vote on the prolongation of the executive power for discussing the question of the interpellation. The other sittings of the National Assembly have been utterly void of interest. Upwards of a thousand petitions, generally on most frivolous subjects, have been disposed of in the course of the week, three fourths of the members being busily occupied in the bureaux discussing the pros and cons of the situation during the debates. M. Buffet was re-elected to the Presidency by 384 votes, the whole of the Left abstaining from voting in accordance with instructions from "Major-General" Thiers, as the Royalist prints now term the ex-President of the Republic. The latter has received several provincial deputations this week, and in his replies has spoken most confidently of the triumph of the Republic, repeating again and again his favourite formula that it is the only government now possible in France. On Sunday last prayers were offered up in all the churches imploring the Almighty to guide the coming deliberations of the Assembly, the Archbishop of Paris delivering a political sermon at Notre Dame, in presence of the Governor of Paris and several of the Ministers. The service in the chapel of the Versailles Palace was attended by Marshal MacMahon in full uniform, M. Buffet, the Duc de Broglie, and more than 400 deputies and functionaries.

The Ministry is profiting by the brief interval it has yet to live to suppress and intimidate the Republican press. Besides forbidding the sale in the streets of a Republican journal in the Aude—where M. de Broglie and his colleagues are desirous of preventing the election of General Saussier, an officer who has imitated the example of General Carré de Bellemare, by publicly declaring that he will only serve the Government of the Republic—the Ministry have recently suppressed the *Avenir* of Rennes and the *République* of Nevers, for commenting favourably on the recent speeches of MM. Grévy and Dufaure.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine has continued at Trianon throughout the week, and on Friday last a rather important incident transpired. M. Hulme deposed that on Aug. 29, 1870, he conveyed an important despatch from Marshal Bazaine to the Emperor, and subsequently to Marshal MacMahon, who affirmed, however, in writing, that he had no recollection of the circumstance. An animated discussion followed, and several witnesses were called, all of whom corroborated M. Hulme's evidence. The incident reflected unpleasantly on Marshal MacMahon, and it is now currently asserted that Colonel Stoffel is screening the President of the Republic from a series of accusations which, were they proved, would considerably lessen the reputation he enjoys for honesty and capacity. The Colonel has been cited before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on the charge of outraging General de Rivière, for which he is liable to a period of imprisonment extending from six days to five years. Among the principal witnesses examined this week is General Coffinières, who stated that he considered the proper part for Bazaine's army to play was to remain in Metz and threaten the enemy's communications; and, further, that more energetic action was necessary than that which had been displayed. Marshals Canrobert and Le Bœuf, on being recalled, expressed their belief that no despatch arrived in Metz from MacMahon on Aug. 23, as Colonel Lewal, one of Bazaine's bitterest enemies, had asserted; and, in reference to another point, they agreed with General de Ladmirault in declaring that there was always a good supply of ammunition.

Four Communists have recently been sentenced by the Autun Tribunal of Correctional Police to terms of imprisonment ranging from four to two years. They were charged with being members of the International, and having considerable quantities of arms and ammunition in their possession. It is asserted by the Ragabot journals that they had conspired to seize the Marchioness de MacMahon and several bishops and priests as hostages, as a prelude to a Socialist movement which was to have taken place in the south of France. The question was, however, not raised at the trial.

Victorien Sardou's new comedy, "Uncle Sam," which is a brilliant caricature of American life, has been brought out with great success at the Vaudeville Theatre; and the Gymnase is preparing a new sensational drama by M. Alexandre Dumas fils, entitled "Monsieur Jules."

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has passed, by forty-nine votes against five, the Indian Budget of expenditure, with all the fresh propositions of the Government.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold II. opened the Chambers on Tuesday. The Speech from the Throne expressed satisfaction with the foreign relations and the financial condition of the kingdom. His Majesty announced that the Ministry will introduce several bills, comprising a measure for limiting or suspending the coining of silver money.

ITALY.

On Saturday last the Cavour memorial at Turin was unveiled in presence of King Victor Emmanuel, the Princes of the Royal family, the members of the Cabinet, deputations of both Houses, representatives of the diplomatic body, and of the civil and military authorities. In the evening there was a banquet, at which Sir H. Paget, the British Minister, spoke of the great esteem in which the name of Cavour was held in England, and said that this country had from the beginning favoured the regeneration of Italy, which had finally been constituted under the sceptre of a loyal King. These remarks were enthusiastically received.

SPAIN.

Carlist advices announce that a great battle took place on Friday week at Miranda del Arga, near Tafalla, in the province of Navarre, resulting in a complete victory for the Carlists. According to these despatches "the fighting commenced at six o'clock in the morning, near Mount Oleiza, and was decided in favour of the Carlists by the cavalry and the 2nd Navarrese battalion. General Primo de Rivera was killed and General Moriones was wounded and made prisoner, together with six superior officers and thirty-five other Republican officers of lower grade. One hundred and fifty Republican cavalry, many of their rank and file, four guns, and a quantity of muskets were also captured. The Carlists sustained heavy loss. The chiefs Valdespina and Verula are among the killed. Radica and Olla are wounded." By the Government at Madrid these statements are officially declared to be unfounded. General Primo de Rivera, it is said, was not even wounded, and the Government received communications from him on Sunday. The engagement was caused by the advance of General Moriones's head-quarters to Los Arcos, which movements he succeeded in accomplishing, even by Carlist accounts, though it seems likely that he was driven back from attempts to occupy points in advance of this place. Carlist advices from Estella, received at Bayonne, state that more fighting took place in Navarre on Saturday and Sunday last. The losses of the Carlists were 217 killed and wounded, while those of the Republicans are estimated at 1300. Other advices received at Bayonne represent that General Moriones was, on Sunday afternoon, in full retreat, after having left twenty ammunition-waggons in the hands of the Carlists. A Te Deum has been celebrated at Estella for the alleged Carlist victory, and a day of public rejoicing is to be held. Don Carlos is said to have been on the field during the action, and to have seen shells falling near him. The latest Estella telegram says that the Carlists have no Republican prisoners. Barcelona accounts accuse the Carlists of further cruelties—sacking houses, shooting prisoners, and burning volunteers to death in a church; and in Madrid several petty successes over the Carlists have been announced, including one in Sabinal, by Colonel Portillo, over 1300 men under the chiefs Rico and Selva. Both chiefs and 216 Carlists were taken prisoners. A Carlist army census is furnished from Bayonne. It places the total strength of Don Carlos's adherents at twenty-nine battalions, of which eleven are in Navarre, eight in Biscay, and eight in Guipozcoa.

The provinces of Barcelona and Lerida have been declared in a state of siege, and it is expected that Gerona and Tarragona will also be subjected to the same measure.

Carthagena still holds out. The revolutionary Junta has been reconstituted, and is now in the hands of the military leaders. The new batteries to be directed against the place are unmasked, and the insurgents have made a few unsuccessful sorties in the hope of disabling them. The Spanish squadron, which had been away to coal, again arrived off the port on Saturday last. It seems the Junta promptly gave up the German prisoners and a ship they had captured on hearing of the approach of a German squadron.

A special telegram from Madrid describes an exploit of brigands perpetrated on the train from Lisbon. It was stopped by ten armed men at a small station near Ciudad Real and every passenger was stripped of his valuables. The thieves did not take time to examine luggage, but everything portable in the shape of money, watches, or jewellery was collected.

The Cuban blockade-runner Virginius was captured by the Spanish gun-boat Tornado on Oct. 31, off the Jamaica coast, after an eight hours' chase. The tribunal of Santiago sentenced four of the crew of the Virginius to death, and they were shot on the morning of the 4th inst. One of the prisoners thus speedily tried, sentenced, and executed bears the name of General Ryan. At Madrid, General Sickles, the United States Minister, seems to have gone early to the Government, and obtained the dispatch of orders staying proceedings; but it was too late. The Madrid Government, on Saturday, sent a second peremptory order to Cuba forbidding the execution of any more of the prisoners until the case had been reported to Madrid. But advices from Havannah received at New York announce that on the 7th the captain and thirty-six of the crew, and on the 8th twelve of the volunteers, captured on board the Virginius were executed at Santiago. A telegram from Washington states that the Spanish Commander in Cuba has had eighty insurgents, captured in a recent engagement, shot.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Parliament was opened on Wednesday. Herr Camphausen, Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet, read the Speech from the Throne. The financial state of the country is said to be most satisfactory, the public debt has been reduced, and last year's surplus is still untouched. The Speech says that the laws passed last session, regulating the relations between Church and State, had met with unjustifiable opposition from the Roman Catholic Bishops; but that the Government is determined to carry out those laws, and, if necessary, supplement them with others of the same nature. These passages were especially applauded, and at the end three cheers were given for the King. Count Stolberg was elected President of the Upper House, Herr von Bernuth First Vice-President, and Herr von Hasslebach Second Vice-President.

By an order of the 9th inst. the Emperor relieves Field Marshal Count von Roon of his office as Minister of War, and at the same time warmly expresses to the Count his gratitude. According to the *Provincial Correspondence*, General von Kamecke has been appointed Minister of War. In accordance with his own request, Field Marshal Count von Roon has been relieved of the function of President of the Prussian Ministry, and is succeeded by Prince Bismarck, Herr von Camphausen being appointed Vice-President of the Cabinet.

An important motion was sanctioned by the Lower House of the Bavarian Diet on Saturday, but only by a bare majority. It was nothing less than the extension of the jurisdiction of the empire over the whole civil legislation of Bavaria.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath elected its President on Monday. Herr Rechbauer was the successful candidate, 255 votes out of 286 being recorded in his favour. Herren Vidulich and Pilleridorff were elected Vice-Presidents.

On Tuesday the Government introduced a bill empowering them to raise a loan of 80,000,000 fl., with the joint object of relieving the monetary pressure and promoting public works.

In the Hungarian Lower House, at Pesth, the Prime Minister (M. Slavy) has opened business with a retrospect of the legislative work of last Session. In describing the Ministerial measures to be introduced, he assured the deputies that effectual aid would be rendered against the commercial crisis. The settlement of the Bank question will be directed to this end.

TURKEY.

Cheket Pasha, the Governor of Scutari, in Albania, has met his death accidentally by drowning; and Daoud-Pasha, the Minister of Public Works in Turkey, died at Biarritz last week.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg authorities are advised of the safe arrival

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at Tashkend of the last column of the Turkestan detachment engaged in the Khivan expedition.

The Government has sanctioned the construction of a railway from Syzran, on the Volga, south of Samara, to Orenburg. The Morschansk-Pensa-Syzran line, connecting Syzran with Moscow, will shortly be finished.

AMERICA.

We learn from Washington that the United States Government has determined to suspend its judgment with respect to the execution of the Cuban leaders captured on board the Virginius until the facts of the case are known. Meanwhile, the press condemns the conduct of the Spanish authorities.

A conspiracy to publish false accounts in New York and London concerning the Erie Railway has been discovered and fully exposed by Mr. Lucius Robinson, the vice-president of the company, who affirms the entire correctness of the accounts given by the president, Mr. Watson.

The financial crisis in America is causing great distress among the working classes, and it is anticipated that the present winter will be one of the severest that has ever been experienced in that country. Thousands of seamstresses and domestic servants have been thrown out of employment in New York, and all trades connected with the production of articles of luxury are paralysed. Wages are being greatly reduced, and there is only one class of workmen on strike in New York. In Philadelphia 3500 men were idle when the mail left, and between 300 and 400 mechanics and about 1000 labourers had been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard.

CANADA.

The new Ministry has been constituted as follows:—Mr. Mackenzie, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Mr. Cartwright, Minister of Finance; Mr. D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster-General; Senator Christie, Minister of State; Mr. Dorion, Minister of Justice; Senator Letellier, Minister of Immigration; Mr. Fournier, Minister of Inland Revenue; Mr. Coffin, Receiver-General; Mr. Ross, President of the Council; Mr. Albert Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Mr. Bursee, Minister of Customs; Mr. Laird (of Prince Edward Island), Minister of the Interior. The post of Minister of the Militia remains vacant.

Parliament has been prorogued, and probably will not reassemble until February.

Mr. Crawford has been sworn in as successor to Mr. W. P. Howland in the post of Governor of Ontario; and Mr. Tilley, late Finance Minister of the Dominion, becomes Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Both appointments were made by the late Ministry on the day it resigned office.

INDIA.

Very active measures are being taken to obviate the threatened famine in Bengal, and there seems to be yet time to mitigate it. The Viceroy announces that he will not interfere with the export of rice until an extreme necessity arises. The Madras and Burmah authorities are instructed to purchase grain gradually through traders, and are to pay labourers in food, and to lend to municipalities and agriculturists money for the purchase of seed. Payment of the road cess is postponed in all afflicted districts. Measures are to be adopted to facilitate the migration of labour, and to reimburse importers who distribute food cheaply. Subscriptions are invited.

Some news relative to the threatened famine in Bengal is telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—The Viceroy has left for Agra. Prices are slowly rising. The new crop is entering the market. Thousands of labourers are employed on the relief works. Behar, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, Goruckpore, and the South Mirzapore districts are hopeless. Central and Eastern Bengal will, probably, be self-supporting. Chittagong, Backergunge, and Orissa are exporting. From Allahabad and the west the reports are very good, except from Rajpootana and Oude. In Chuttegurh the crop is poor. Messrs. Bernard, Geddes, Robinson, and another civilian have been appointed to special duties in anticipation of the famine.

The Bishop of Bombay has started on a visitation tour to the stations of the Deccan, and it is arranged that the three Indian Bishops shall meet at Nagpore for the discussion of diocesan arrangements.

A Calcutta telegram gives news of Mr. Forsyth's expedition down to Oct. 14. It had then got through the Karakorum Pass, and reached Aklagh, all well.

The expedition against the Assam Duffles consists of 1200 sepoys and the 32nd and 42nd Regiments.

The cable between Hong-Kong and Shanghai is interrupted.

Another Canadian lake steamer, the Bavarian, has been burnt, with the loss of fourteen lives.

Sir Andrew Clarke was sworn in last week as Governor of the Straits Settlements.

For the first time the result of a Melbourne Cup race has been telegraphed from the Antipodes. The winner in this case was Don Juan.

A correspondent informs the *Field* that there are now in Brittany more wolves and wild boars than have been known for the last twenty years.

Dog-fighting has been prohibited throughout Japan, and any transgressors in this respect are to be fined, and the dogs will be killed.

The Rev. Titus Bentley, of Rathmines, Dublin, has received bulls from the Holy See appointing him Bishop of Montana, North America.

Satisfactory evidence of the increasing prosperity of New Zealand is afforded by the agricultural statistics of that colony, which have been received for the year ending July, 1873.

Monsignor Verez, Bishop of the Island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, has been assassinated by a man named Emile Pelletier, who subsequently gave himself up to the authorities.

By invitation of the Roman Catholics of Belgium, Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, who has been punished in various ways for breaches of the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, will take up his residence at Brussels.

A gold pen has been sent to the Pope by the Roman Catholic soldiers of the garrison of Malta, with an address expressing the hope that his Holiness may soon be able to announce with it the triumph of the Church.

The Chilian Congress is holding an extraordinary session. Trade is dull; but, by way of compensation, public health is good, and the new railways are proceeding rapidly. The Charlotte, a Liverpool barque, had gone ashore near Valparaiso and became a total loss.

Silver medals forwarded by the Norwegian Government have been presented to Charles Blampied and Elias Whitley for gallant services in rescuing the crew of the Norwegian vessel Isabella Northcote, which was wrecked off Jersey in a heavy sea. They went off in a small boat, and in two trips saved the whole of the crew, eighteen in number. A labourer in Mr. Blampied's employ, who accompanied them, received £5.

Some discoveries have been lately made at Pompeii. A shop, supposed to be a tanner's, has been excavated, and a number of tools used in the manipulation of leather found. It is somewhat singular to remark the strong resemblance these tools bear to those used at the present day.

Mr. George Strachey, now her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Berne, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Dresden. Mr. F. M. Sartoris, Mr. Walter Baring, Mr. H. E. H. Jerningham, and the Hon. H. G. Edwardes, Third Secretaries in the diplomatic service, have been appointed Second Secretaries.

The will of the late King of Saxony is dated 1854. His Majesty has left his two favourite country seats, which were his private property, the one, Jahnishausen, to the Queen Dowager; the other, Castle Wesenstein, to his second son, Prince George.

Intelligence has reached Paris from the East of the death of the celebrated Algerian chief Abd-el-Kader, who for ten years defied the best Generals of France. He was captured in 1843, and kept in prison till the proclamation of the Empire, when the Emperor released him on his swearing never again to molest the French in Algeria.

Mr. Karl Eduard Arndt, described as a merchant, was lately brought up before the Berlin magistrate for insulting a policeman who had picked him up fast aleep on the steps of a house in Berlin. Mr. Arndt proved himself to be the person who snatched the pocket-pistol from Karl Blind when he was firing at the then Count Bismarck, in Unter den Linden, in 1866. In consideration of this deed he was discharged.

On the arrival of Governor Berkeley at Freetown, Sierra Leone, the Sierra Leone Native Association presented an address to his Excellency, and another was received from the Kissy Defensive Association. In replying to them he said that it would be his earnest endeavour to promote the moral and social condition of the settlements, and he looked with confidence for the co-operation and assistance of all classes. He thanked them for the reception he had received, and said that it would be a source of gratification to him to be brought into contact with a section of the inhabitants.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the researches in Assyria conducted by Mr. George Smith for that newspaper are to be continued by the British Museum. The trustees some time ago made arrangements to furnish Mr. Smith with funds for a second expedition to the same spot, and requested the sanction of the Government for this project. The Prime Minister has approved the scheme, and Mr. Smith will leave next week for the scene of those successful labours which were interrupted by his official recall. The proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* have made over to him for the museum the plant and material left at Koyunjik, together with the firman of his Majesty the Sultan.

The harbour works at Kurrachee are nearly completed, and have proved most successful, both as regards deepening the entrance channel and enlarging interior accommodation for shipping. Among the extensive works executed, a breakwater has been built, running out from Manora Point to a distance of 1500 ft.; and this affords complete shelter to the channel over the bar during the south-west monsoon. A channel has been opened through the bar with a depth of 19 ft. at low-water spring tides, 300 ft. in breadth (to be widened to 500 ft.). Vessels of the largest class may now enter or leave the port with perfect safety during the fair season, and vessels not exceeding 21 ft. of draught can enter or leave the port during all seasons of the year. Troops may therefore be embarked or disembarked at Kurrachee without the double shipment which has hitherto been the objection to this line being adopted.

The period for which the existing Russo-Chinese treaty of commerce was concluded is drawing to a close, and the Exchange Committee at Moscow has appointed a select committee to investigate the difficulties obstructing commercial intercourse between the two empires, to suggest remedies, and to bring to the knowledge of Government the desires of Russian commercial circles with regard to modifications. The committee urges that perfect liberty be henceforth granted to Russian merchants in dealing with all parts and dependencies of the Chinese empire, leaving them free to export their goods and dispose of them as they think fit, on the grounds—1, That the Chinese traders enjoy the same privileges in Russia and her dependencies; 2, that the treaty formerly in existence, and signed by General Ignatieff at Pekin, on Nov. 2, 1860, already conferred the right demanded upon Russian merchants. The committee, in conclusion, requests its own Government not to proceed in the matter without the advice of the chambers of commerce and other commercial bodies in the country.

The official celebration of the opening of the Devon and Somerset Railway took place at South Molton last week.

The Hastings Town Council has decided to erect a new Townhall, at a cost of £10,000.

The Shrewsbury Hunt Ball took place, on Thursday week, at the Music Hall, Shrewsbury. Nearly 400 members of the principal county families were present.

In Warwickshire, and in some of the abutting districts of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, fresh outbreaks of the cattle-disease are recorded.

A serious misfortune threatens the Birkenhead poor-law guardians. The inmates of the parochial palace have intimated that if the master be superseded they will leave the house.

As the Cork harriers were in chase over the Mallow country, on Tuesday, they ran on to the railway, and, being overtaken by the mail train, several of them were killed.

In order to provide labour for a chain of forts intended for the defence of Chatham and Rochester, a new convict prison is about to be erected on a site overlooking the Medway. It is on the road from Rochester to Maidstone.

The Royal National Hospital for Consumption on the Cottage Principle, situate at Ventnor, has received two gifts of £1400 each from Messrs. Samuel and John Courtauld, of Essex, for the erection of two houses to accommodate twelve patients.

The number of paupers in London at the close of the first week of November was 100,663—viz., 35,225 indoor and 65,438 outdoor. The numbers in the corresponding week of 1872 and 1871 were 105,219 and 116,506 respectively. The vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the first week of November were 638—430 men, 170 women, and 38 children.

Pending Chancery proceedings with respect to the rights in Epping Forest, the gentlemen who have united in a body to resist further encroachments are watchful of every opportunity that may arise for practical protest. By a right conferred by Queen Elizabeth, the poor of Loughton are privileged at midnight of every Nov. 11 to begin cutting wood, and continue so doing till April 26. The custom has been duly observed this year, and the assembly of "loppers" was addressed by Sir Antonio Brady and other gentlemen.

MASSACRE OF PERSIANS AT KHIVA.

A Russian artist, Mr. N. Karasin, who was an officer in the Turkestan battalions of the Russian army, has spent six years in travelling about Central Asia, and has collected in his sketch-books a great variety of remarkable scenes and figures. He sends us from St. Petersburg a few Illustrations, one of which appears in this week's Paper. It represents the massacre by Turkomans of a large number of the Persian slaves who were liberated from their previous captivity by the Russian conquest of Khiva last May. This shocking affair demands a better explanation than has yet been published. It was said that there were nearly 30,000 Persians kept in slavery by the Khan of Khiva, and by the Turkoman Princes and chiefs of his dominion. There were also, we are told, a few subjects of the Russian empire, soldiers and mercantile clerks from Orenburg, who had been captured while marching or travelling along the shores of the Aral Sea. When General Kaufmann took possession of Khiva he released all the Persian slaves, and divided them into several columns, each 3000 strong, for their journey home to Persia. He was not able to spare any Russian troops for a protecting escort, as some of the Turkomans in the territory of Khiva still refused to pay the tribute stipulated with the Khan, and it was apparent that force would be needful to subdue their resistance. The Persians were therefore sent away by themselves; and it so happened that, while they toiled wearily through the deep and dry sand of their road, as they went past the wells of Massovar Orotogod they were suddenly attacked by an armed party of their vengeful former masters, and many hundreds were slain. The dead bodies were left where they lay, presenting a horrible spectacle at the time when Mr. Karasin made his sketch. A short time afterwards, on July 15, the Turkomans were severely punished by the defeat which they suffered in a conflict with part of the Russian army.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Sierra Leone, writing on the 16th ult., says:—The steam-ship Soudan has arrived here from the Leeward Coast. The news by her fully confirms the intelligence brought by the Monrovia as to the advance of the Ashantee army, headed by the King in person. When the Soudan arrived at Accra Captain Glover was engaged in holding a grand palaver with the young King of Akim, who had come into Accra to visit Captain Glover, attended by over 500 of his chiefs and leading warriors. The Akims, who are enemies to the Ashantees, and our allies during the present war, are a powerful and warlike race, whose territory lies inland from Accra and borders the Ashantee territory on the south-east.

According to present arrangements the Gold Coast Railway, on the road to Coomassie, will be twenty miles in length. The rails are in course of manufacture at the Darlington ironworks, and their delivery at the Woolwich Arsenal is almost completed.

Large purchase of provisions are being made for the expedition. The gross weight of biscuit, salt beef, and preserved meat to be sent out is estimated at 5000 tons. Most of the beef for salting was bought in the Metropolitan Market.

It has been decided to use mules and donkeys for transport, notwithstanding the doubts that are entertained of their being able to bear the climate.

The African Royal mail-steamer Elmina, which left the Mersey on Wednesday for the West Coast of Africa, took out a quantity of Government stores for the use of the English troops on the coast. A number of Government officials also sailed in the Elmina. Another large screw-steamer, the Marian, belonging to the same owners as the Lilian, has been engaged by the Government to follow with 1000 tons of provisions and stores to the Gold Coast.

To accommodate the prejudices of our allies on the Gold Coast, who prefer rough projectiles to the accurately-shaped bullets of modern rifle practice, leaden rods are being cut up into lengths, that the Fantee soldiery may indulge their peculiar ideas with respect to the best mode of shooting.

Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home at Woodford has received a further donation of £1000 from "N. P. T."

It has been settled, says the *Daily Telegraph*, that Mr. Monsell will in a short time resign his duties at the General Post Office; but the Government has not yet decided on his successor.

The Marquis of Westminster, president of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood, is to preside at a public meeting in Manchester on Wednesday next, to form scholarships for the more intelligent blind youth of that city, with a view to their education for self-supporting occupations.

Lord Lyveden, well known as Mr. Vernon Smith in several Parliaments previous to that which assembled in 1859, when he was raised to the Peerage by Lord Palmerston, died, on Monday, at his Northamptonshire seat, Farmingwoods. His Lordship, who was in his seventy-fourth year, is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, the Hon. Fitzpatrick Vernon.

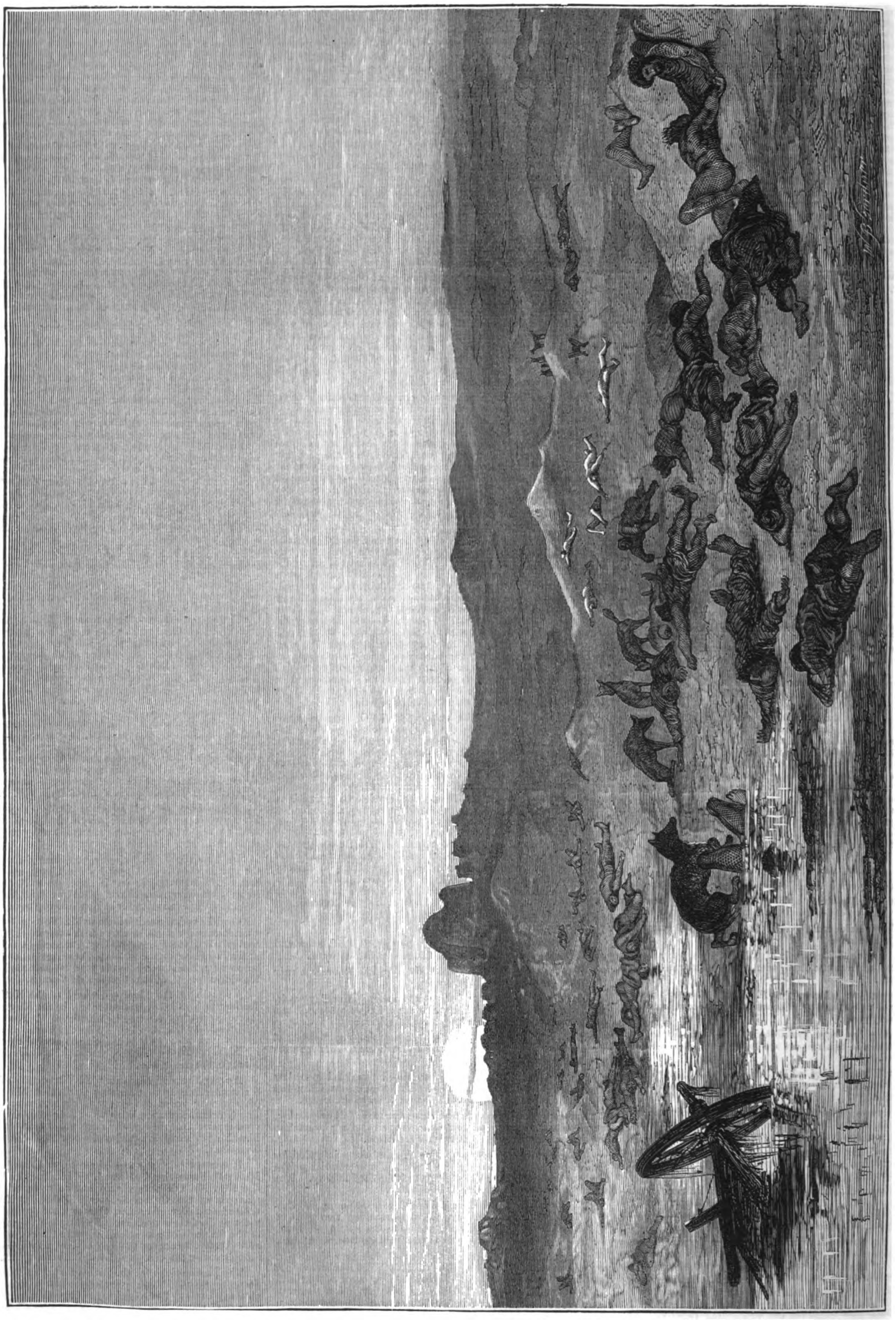
A meeting of the Liverpool branch of the National Life-Boat Institution was held, last Saturday, in the Mayor's Parlour, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. James C. Fothergill, of Low Hill, Liverpool, a handsomely-framed testimonial, in acknowledgment of his efforts in assisting to save the lives of the crew of a smack called the Hero, wrecked in Douglas Bay, Isle of Man, in December last.

Among the recipients from the Humane Society of medals for saving life from drowning is that of Miss Olivia G. E. Maude, who rescued a servant-girl, who was bathing at Sea Point, near Monkstown. Miss Maude swam out with all her clothes on. A similar award was made for similar conduct to Miss Mary Kerridge, who saved a boy of fifteen at Wentworth, New South Wales.

It was resolved at a special meeting of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, held in Dublin last week, that the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe should not be restored to the post of manager of the Callan Schools. Father O'Keeffe has given notice to the Commissioners that he shall appeal to the Government against their decision. Pending the appeal, he is willing, in the interests of education, as well as for the sake of peace and charity, to accept the proposal of the Board to place the schools under the charge of Lord Clifden's agent.

The nominations for the School Board at Sheffield closed on Saturday night. Twenty-seven candidates are nominated, including United Church, five; Unitarian, eight; one Roman Catholic, and an independent candidate. Sixty-eight candidates, including one lady, had been nominated at Liverpool up to Saturday night. —— The triennial School-Board election for Manchester was held on Wednesday. Two Roman Catholic candidates head the poll. Mr. Herbert Birley, a Churchman, chairman of the late board, stands third; another Catholic fourth; six Churchmen follow; and five unsectarians have been returned, lowest on the poll, making fifteen in all. The six rejected candidates are two unsectarians, two Wesleyans and two Independents—viz., a Republican and a teetotaller.

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THE KHIVA EXPEDITION: LIBERATED PERSIAN SLAVES SLAIN BY TURKOMANS.

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"RESTORING THE SIGN." BY T. GREEN.

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THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA ALEXANDROVNA OF RUSSIA.

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"ONE AT A TIME," BY E. KNAUS.

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The Extra Supplement.

THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA ALEXANDROVNA.

This amiable Russian Imperial Princess, the destined bride of our Queen's second son, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, will very soon make the acquaintance of the English people; and we have much pleasure in aiding the personal introduction by now presenting them with her engraved portrait. The Grand Duchess Maria was born Oct. 17, 1853, and is the only daughter of the present Czar Alexander II., who succeeded to the throne in February, 1855, and of the Empress Maria, who was married to him in 1841, and who is a daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Imperial Princess of Russia has five brothers living, the eldest of whom is the Cesarewitch, or Imperial Prince Alexander, married to Princess Dagmar of Denmark (Maria Feodorovna), a sister of our Princess of Wales. Our Portrait of her Imperial Highness is copied from the photograph by M. Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

"RESTORING THE SIGN."

There is a sly touch of satirical humour in Mr. Townley Green's drawing of a street scene in some old English country town or village in the early part of the last century. A reference to the history of political parties during the period when Jacobite intrigues were rife in combination with the unscrupulous rivalries of the Whig and Tory factions, under the reigns of Queen Anne and the first two Georges, might perhaps supply a choice of more than one concurrence of circumstances, giving a particular significance to the restoration of this ducal portrait on the signboard of an accustomed tavern. There were many ups and downs, and many ins and outs, in the public and personal fortunes of that age, for which we can hardly now find a parallel in the affairs of our own country at this day, but which are more than equalled, as we see, by the frequent and sudden revolutions of power in France. It is evident that, in the case before us, whatever has been the course of events, there is considerable difference of sentiment among the bystanders; and the gentleman in the laced coat, with his cocked hat and cane, has an opinion which is likely to disagree with that of the Puritan wigmaker at the door of the next house, who piously meditates on the mutability of earthly things.

"ONE AT A TIME."

The proverbial admonition "One at a time!" has received an exemplary illustration from the pencil of a German artist, whose work is copied in our Engraving. In the feeding of geese or turkeys, or barndoor fowl, or any other poultry, as well as in the feeding of pigs, one has frequent occasion to bid them mind their manners. Turkeys are the greediest of domestic birds, and have a prodigious capacity for gobbling as much as they can get. They and the geese should be sent out daily to pick up a large part of their needful nutriment in some field or common ground; but a good breakfast and supper are also due to them from the hands of such a careful mistress as we see in this picture. When fowls are kept in confinement, a mid-day meal should likewise be administered; and it is desirable on all these occasions, as well for the birds' own health and comfort as for the sake of the principle involved, that they should not be allowed to eat too rapaciously, but with a moderate restraint of appetite; so that none be stuffed and none be starved, but each consume a due portion, decently and in due order, "One at a time." The Engraving is drawn from a photograph of the picture, issued by the Berlin Photographic Company.

THE LONDON BOOK MARKET.

Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, gave his annual entertainment to the booksellers of London at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street, yesterday week, when about sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner.

During the evening specimen copies were shown of a work just ready for publication, on the Prince Consort's Memorial at Kensington, which was much admired, as well as Messrs. Nasmyth and Carpenter's forthcoming work on The Moon, with original drawings made by the aid of powerful telescopes, and Mr. George's work on The Mosel, in a series of twenty exquisite etchings.

Orders were received for the following new works and other publications:—1500, Mr. Motley's Life and Death of John of Barneveld, with the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War—2 vols.; 500, Dr. William Smith's Ancient Atlas; 3000, the fourth volume of The Speaker's Commentary on the Bible; 500, Mr. Belt's narrative of his Rambles as a Naturalist in Central America; 600, Captain Duncan's second volume of his History of the Royal Artillery; 1400, Mrs. Somerville's Autobiography; 300, Mr. Ferguson's History of the Modern Styles of Architecture; 700, The Minor Works of Mr. Grote; 500, The Prize Essays on the Church of England as an Established Church; 400, Mr. Millington's work on The Ten Plagues of Egypt; 300, Mr. Parker's work on The Archæology of Rome; 700, New Edition of Canon Robertson's History of the Christian Church—vol. 1; 400, Canon Tristram's Land of Moab; 500, Proverbs, or Words of Human Wisdom; 400, Memoir of William Ellis, the Missionary; 300, Mrs. Chisholm's Stories of Arctic Adventure and Discovery; 2000, Dr. Smith's Bible Dictionaries; 2500, Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionaries; 7500, Dr. Smith's Latin Dictionaries; 800, Mr. Darwin's work; 8000, Mrs. Markham's Histories; 6000, Mr. Smiles's Popular Biographies; 1000, Dean Stanley's works; 1100, Sir Charles Lyell's Geology; 12,500, Murray's Students' Manuals, a series of historical class books; 900, Professor Blunt's works; 1000, Lord Byron's Poetical Works; 1200, Grote's History of Greece; 1500, Dean Milman's Historical Works; 2000, Hallam's Historical Works; 11,000, Dr. Chaplain's Benedecite; 600, Kirke's Handbook of Physiology; 26,000, Dr. Smith's English, Greek, and Latin Courses; 12,000, Little Arthur's History of England; 1000, Murray's British Classics; 900, Newth's Natural Philosophy; 700, James's edition of Æsop's Fables; 12,000, Dr. William Smith's Smaller Histories for the Lower Forms.

A meeting of wholesale teadealers was held in Glasgow, last Saturday, at which resolutions were passed approving of the general scope and object of the Adulteration of Food Act, but protesting against its being put in force against those dealers who sell teas which, in accordance with trade practice, have been "faced" with innoxious materials to suit the public taste.

Ill winds appear to have blown good to the Yarmouth fishermen, whose hauls during the late rough weather were enormous, one week's catch amounting to a total of 32,000,000 herrings, all of excellent quality.——The catches made by the Lowestoft boats have been good this year. Last week it is computed that 18,000,000 herrings were landed at the port.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Auchmuty, A. C., to be Vicar of Lucton, Herefordshire.
Ayre, Richmond Legh; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ulverston.
Brice, Edward; Curate of St. Thomas's, Dudley.
Brighton, J. G.; Rector of Kington, Worcester.
Browne, B. G.; Secretary and Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester.
Browne, F.; Vicar of Christ Church, Enfield, Middlesex.
Cautley, P. L.; Vicar of Cratfield, Suffolk.
Cholmondeley, Richard Hugh; Rector of Hodnet, Salop.
Colvin, J. W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Lakenham, near Norwich.
Cordeaux, John; Rector of Hooton Roberts.
Cumberlege, S. F.; Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
Cuthbert, G.; Rector of Aberhavesp, Montgomery.
Dumbleton, E. N.; Rector of St. James's, Exeter.
Edmonds, Walter John; Rector of Highbray, Devon.
Flamstead, A. R.; Vicar of St. George's, Gloucestershire.
Glencross, Ernest Henry; Vicar of St. Veep.
Griffith, Edward; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Moorfields.
Hartley, Perceval; Curate of St. Luke's, Birmingham.
Heyliger, Robert; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, King square.
Hill, Rowley, Vicar of St. Michael's, Pimlico; Vicar of Sheffield.
Horsley, H.; Rector of Todenham, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh.
Hutt, Charles John; Incumbent of St. Silas's, Islington.
Irving, Robert; Sole Charge of St. Mary's, Wavertree.
Jenkins, David; Vicar of Tideford.
Mackey, Clement W.; Rector of Alveley, Bridgenorth.
Maddison, Canon; Rector of Richard's Castle, Herefordshire.
Maddox, Ralph Henry; Vicar of Shelley, Huddersfield.
Midwinter, A.; Assistant Chaplain of the Lock Hospital.
Monson, Thomas J.; Rural Dean of Pocklington.
Morris, John; Curate of Slebech-cum-Minwere, Pembrokeshire.
Owen, Lewis W.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester.
Parker, F. W.; Vicar of Montgomery.
Pix, G. B., Rector of Caenby; Rural Dean of Aslackhoe.
Richings, Herbert A.; Minor Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Risley, John Holford; Rector of Nuffield, Henley-on-Thames.
Rooker, John; Director of the Missionaries' Children's Home.
Sanderson, John; Vicar of Hartley, Wintney.
Sayer, Arthur B.; Vicar of St. Katharine's, Filton-common.
Scott, Charles; Vicar of Chertsey.
Sheppard, B. H.; Rector of Leigh with Bransford, Worcester.
Skrine, Clarmont; Incumbent of Emmanuel Church, Wimbledon.
Street, A. J.; Vicar of Whittlebury-cum-Silveston, Northamptonshire.
Thompson, W. O.; Vicar of Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwick.
Watkins, W.; Perpetual Curate of Bridgetown, Totnes.
Weeks, S.; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Chadderton, Lancashire.
Wilson, Matthew Herbert; Vicar of Lyminster, Sussex.
Winthrop, Edward; Rector of Wolverdington, Warwick.
Wood, F. J.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Leeds.
Yates, E. T.; Rector of Burgh, near Aylsham, Norfolk.

A new church at Eaton, Norfolk, has been opened by the Bishop of Norwich.

The Bishop of Oxford has reopened the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bradwell.

The seventh annual county meeting of the Yorkshire Church Association, which was continued two days, was held at Huddersfield last week.

Last week the parish church of Ditchingham, Norfolk, was reopened, after the addition of a north aisle and the removal of an unsightly west gallery.

The foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Nicolas, Manea, was laid on SS. Simon and Jude's Day, by Mrs. Whitting, the wife of one of the largest contributors.

A beautiful memorial window has been erected by the parishioners of Winkleigh, North Devon, to commemorate the restoration of the church by Mr. J. H. Pickard, of Godalming.

Lord Shaftesbury laid the foundation-stone of the Holy Trinity National Schools at Bournemouth, on Tuesday. He urged working men to support a system of education in which religion was the first consideration.

The *Church Herald* states that the Rev. Prebendary Clark, of Taunton, after duly considering the offer made by Mr. Gladstone of the vacant bishopric of Gibraltar, finds himself unable to accept it.

The subscriptions to a testimonial to the Bishop of Winchester, on his translation from the see of Ely, amount to more than £1000. A portion of this sum is to be expended on a presentation portrait and a piece of plate, and it is expected that the balance will be applied to a diocesan purpose.

The foundation-stone of a new church at St. Leonards-on-Sea was laid, last week, by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., in the presence of a large congregation. The ceremony was preceded by services in the present church. It is intended to erect a very handsome building. The offertories amounted to over £800.

At a county meeting at Winchester, last week, it was resolved to erect a monument to the late Bishop Wilberforce in the cathedral. Any surplus funds will be devoted to the improvement of the edifice. A letter was read from the Earl of Carnarvon suggesting a canopied tomb with recumbent figure. A proposal to ask the opinion of Sir Gilbert Scott was ultimately agreed to.

The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at Stonehouse, St. Peter's, Thanet, on Saturday last, after visiting the churches and schools in Tunbridge and Tunbridge-wells for three days. His Grace proposes to remain for four or five weeks resident in the eastern division of the diocese of Canterbury. The Archbishop was to consecrate the new church at Cliftonville, near Margate, on Thursday.

The foundation-stone of All Saints' Church, in the parish of Moss, near Doncaster, was laid, on the 1st inst., by Mrs. Bacon Frank, of Campsall Hall. The church is being built from designs of the late Mr. C. Buckeridge, at the expense of Schole Birch, Esq., as a memorial church, and will cost between £2000 and £3000. The endowment is still to be provided. The sites for the church and parsonage have been given by Mr. Scholes Birch and the Rev. F. W. Peel.

A new parish church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated at Reading, last week, by the Bishop of Oxford. Recently the districts of St. John's and St. Stephen's were formed into one parish, and the old Church of St. John was found to be too small and very ill adapted to the requirements of the district. It was therefore pulled down, and a new church erected in the French Gothic style of the thirteenth century. Although the interior is completed, a tower and spire 150 ft. high have yet to be erected. The building will seat nearly 1000, and, when completed, will have cost £5500.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, at the Jerusalem Chamber, and revised the translation of the twenty-fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The members present were the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (in the chair), the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of St. Andrew's, the Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Rochester, the Dean of Lincoln, the Master of the Temple, Archdeacon Bickersteth, Archdeacon Lee, Canon Kennedy, Canon Lightfoot, Canon Westcott, Professor Eadie, Professor Moulton, Professor Newth, Dr. Scrivener, Dr. Vance Smith, Mr. Humphry, and Mr. Hort.

Yesterday week the first stone of a new parish church was laid at Eltham by Sir Charles Mills, M.P. The new building is to be erected a little to the north of the present one, and it is intended to complete as soon as possible its nave, chancel, and north aisle, the nave being on the site of the north aisle of the present building, and the south aisle, hereafter to be built, on that of the existing nave. By means of this arrangement Divine service is enabled to be carried on without interruption in the old church while the building of the new one is being proceeded with. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester. The old church, which is 500 years old, and contains the remains of Bishop Horne, will be pulled down.

The Bishop of Winchester, on Tuesday, laid the foundation-stone of the Church of St. Mark, near Clapham Junction. It is designed to be a chapel of ease to the parish church of St. Mary, Battersea, and the Curate of the latter will undertake the duties. The new church will be Gothic in character, and built of brick, with stone facings. It is designed to hold 600 persons, and will cost upwards of £5000.——In the morning his Lordship consecrated the Church of St. Saviour, Cedars-road, Clapham-common, which was built, in 1863, by the late Rector of Holy Trinity, Clapham, as a chapel of ease to the parish church and as a memorial to his wife. Owing to some difference, however, between the Rector and the late Bishop in respect to some of the adornments of the interior, the church was never consecrated, and was simply licensed.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the Derby Memorial Scholarship has been conferred by the trustees on Mr. Alfred Goodwin, B.A., Fellow of Balliol College, whose University career has been a succession of honours and distinctions from Michaelmas term in 1869 to the present period.——The Macbride Scholarship at Magdalen Hall, of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to E. G. Tylee, Meeke Scholar, of Magdalen Hall. Proxime accessit—A. F. Thornhill, from Merchant Taylors' School, has been elected to an exhibition.——F. W. G. Perry, Exhibitioner of Worcester, has obtained one of the Hody Exhibitions for Hebrew at Wadham; but the other has not been awarded.——The election to two fellowships at Merton has terminated in favour of Mr. J. W. Russell, Lecturer of Balliol, as Mathematical Fellow; and Mr. A. S. L. Macdonald, commoner, as Natural Science Fellow.——Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, commoner of Balliol, and Mr. Henry Offley Wakeman, commoner of Christ Church, have been elected to fellowships at All Souls'.——Mr. Henry J. S. Smith, Savilian Professor of Geometry, has been admitted a Professor Fellow of Corpus Christi. At the same time, the Rev. E. Palmer, Corpus Professor of Latin, and Sir Henry Maine, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, were placed upon the governing body of the college.——The following have been elected Hulmean Exhibitioners at Brasenose:—C. E. E. Williams, scholar on the Somerset foundation; and H. S. Butler, Colquett Exhibitioner.

For the fifth time Dr. Cookson, Master of St. Peter's College, was last week elected to the Vice-Chancellorship of Cambridge. There was no opposition. Dr. Cookson first held this distinguished office in 1847.——In his valedictory retrospect of the academic year, on the previous day, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University abandoned Latin in favour of the vernacular. Among the pending schemes for enlarging the usefulness of the University, he instanced one for examining public schools in conjunction with Oxford, and another for the establishment of science lectureships in industrial centres. A warm tribute was paid to the memory of Professor Sedgwick.——The Le Bas prize, given annually at Cambridge for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire, has been adjudged to J. Langfield Ward, B.A., Pembroke. Mr. James Smith, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of St. Peter's; and Mr. Thomas Joseph Lawrence, B.A., LL.B., a resident Fellow of Downing.——The Rev. H. G. C. Moule, Fellow of Trinity, has been awarded the Seatonian prize for the fifth year in succession. The subject was "The Brazen Serpent."——The undermentioned have been elected Fellows of St. John's:—H. Cowie, B.A. (1872), bracketed fourth in the classical tripos; A. Garrod, B.A. (1872), Prosector of the Zoological Society; T. E. Page, B.A. (1873), second classic and bracketed as Chancellor's Classical Medallist, Davies University Scholar, and late Porson University Scholar. Mr. Page has during his undergraduate career carried off many classical prizes.——Mr. J. Smith, B.A., has been elected Fellow of St. Peter's. He graduated in 1872 as twenty-first Wrangler, and was also at the head of the moral sciences tripos.——Mr. J. T. Lawrence, B.A., has been elected a resident Fellow of Downing. He obtained the Senior Whewell Scholarship in International Law in 1868, and graduated as senior in the moral sciences tripos in 1871. In 1872 he was bracketed senior in the law and history tripos.——The Esquire-Bedellship has been conferred on Mr. Gross, Fellow of Caius, who polled 211 votes to Captain Leeson's, of Downing, 178. Mr. Gross is a Fellow and Librarian of Caius, and graduated as eighth Wrangler in 1866.——Mr. Alfred George Greenhill, M.A., Fellow of St. John's and late Professor of Applied Mathematics at the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, has been elected to a fellowship at Emmanuel, and has also been appointed mathematical lecturer at the latter college. Mr. Greenhill graduated in 1870 as second Wrangler, and was declared equal as Smith's prizeman with Mr. Pendlebury, of St. John's, the senior Wrangler of that year.——The Maitland Prize, awarded every three years for the best English Essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the gospel through missionary exertions in India and other parts of the heathen world, to be written by a graduate of the University, has been adjudged to Herbert Courthorpe Bowen, B.A., Corpus Christi. The subject of the essay is "The Principle of Buddhism and of Christianity compared with Special Reference to the History of their Comparative Success."——Twenty-six freshmen have commenced residence this term as non-collegiate students. The whole number of these students now in residence is fifty-seven.——The entry for the local examinations held in December next is closed. The total number of candidates is 3550, being an increase of fifteen per cent on last year's numbers. The new centres are:—For boys, Dorchester, Mauritius, and Ramsgate; for girls, Islington, Jersey, Wolverhampton; for boys and girls, Dover, Hastings, and South Shields. These centres contribute 300 candidates. The number of boys entered is 2482, last year 2223; of girls, 1068, last year 847. The local examination syndicate recommend that the system of examination for women over eighteen years of age be extended to men.

The handsome prize of £100 lately placed at the disposal of the senators of the University of St. Andrew's by Dr. John Muir, Edinburgh, to be awarded to the competitor who showed the greatest proficiency in Hebrew scholarship and in the critical knowledge of Old Testament Scriptures, has, after examination, been divided between Mr. Henry G. Shepherd, Dundee, and Mr. Henry Stevens, Aberdeen. The competition was open to all Masters of Arts in the Scottish Universities of not more than six years' standing.

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The session of the Edinburgh University was opened last week, when an address was delivered by Principal Sir Alexander Grant; Principal Caird delivered an address to the students at the opening of the session of Glasgow University; and the University of St. Andrew's was opened for the session by a lecture from Principal Shairp.

The Rev. Dr. Thornton has resigned the Wardenship of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire.

A memorial signed by forty-three out of forty-five assistant masters of Eton has been sent to the governing body protesting against the censure which has been passed upon the Head Master, and made public through the newspapers.

An influential deputation from the vestry of Harrow has had an interview with the governing body of the school to protest against the new statutes for amending the application of the funds. The deputation urged that the benefits of the foundation ought to be confined to Harrow, and they opposed strongly the throwing open of scholarships to competition.

Canon Liddon preached on Sunday, at King's College Chapel, on the completion of the alterations. Hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Canon Liddon preached with his usual eloquence and power, riveting the attention of the crowded congregation while he justified the use of the highest arts in God's service. The decorations have been carried out from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Five House scholarships of £80 and five exhibitions of £50 will be awarded at Malvern College on Dec. 19.

DISASTERS.

There was an explosion of firedamp at Mr. Clayton's Gwersyllt Colliery, near Wrexham, last Saturday morning, and seven men were severely burned.

During the commemoration, on Nov. 5, of "Gunpowder treason and plot," some lads at Hanley fired a cannon, which, rebounding, struck a boy named John Williams, fracturing his thigh in two places. The sufferer died on Saturday.

At a fire in the Broadleywood Cotton-Mill, near Rochdale, last week, Samuel Tippin, superintendent of the West of England Insurance Company's fire brigade, stationed at Whitworth, was killed by being thrown from the top story of a wall that fell in while he was standing upon it.

Another lamentable accident, through carelessness in leaving a loaded gun within reach of children, has occurred at Bilston, in the Black Country. A little boy, having got hold of a fowling-piece in the house of his brother, was playing with it when it went off; and, though the charge was only peas instead of shot, an infant was so sadly mutilated that it died shortly afterwards.

There have been several railway accidents lately, and a few lives have been lost. A passenger-train, in crossing the river Severn, had a miraculous escape from total destruction. As it approached the bridge the crank axle of the locomotive broke, throwing it partly off the rails. On making this discovery the driver shut off steam and leaped from the engine. Contrary to expectation, the train got safely across the bridge, though it tore up the rails all along.

The ship Nagpore, from Calcutta to Liverpool, put into Kingstown harbour on Sunday night on fire. There being a heavy gale at the time, she ran into several vessels and inflicted much damage before she could be brought to anchor. She first fouled a schooner deeply laden, and after a fearful crash the vessel gave a few heavy lurches and sank, the crew escaping by jumping into the bowsprit rigging of the Nagpore, which continued her course till she came into collision with the schooner Pilot, and in a few moments reduced her to a wreck. The Nagpore then struck the Echo, Captain Ellis, who was thrown overboard and drowned. The vessel, when cast loose, went rapidly to leeward, and in a few moments was broken to atoms. The body of Captain Ellis has been washed ashore. Three sailors are missing.

Warnings of a renewal of the storm of the 7th were issued from the Meteorological Office, and on Sunday a strong gale blew along the east coast of England, causing several disasters to shipping. The Beatitude, from London to Boston (Lincolnshire), with a cargo of maize, was wrecked off the Skerries, and all hands were lost. The Herbert Ingram life-boat, belonging to the Life-Boat Society, put off from Skegness, Lincolnshire, during a storm on Monday morning to render assistance to two foreign vessels which were in distress off this place. The life-boat fortunately succeeded in putting men on board both the ships, which were afterwards taken safely into harbour. One was the barque Die Schwalbe, of Rostock, bound from Christmestad to Alicante. She was assisted from her dangerous position into Clayhole. The other was the brig Françoise Marie, of Caen, on a voyage from Christiania to Dieppe, which vessel, in a damaged state, was taken to Grimsby. This valuable life-boat, which has often done good service in saving life, is named after the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, the boat having been presented to the institution a few years since by some of his friends.

About three o'clock in the morning yesterday week Mr. Axworthy, a cabinetmaker at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, discovered that his house—the upper rooms of which were occupied by himself, his wife, and his six children—was on fire. There being no fire-escape in the town, the only possible means of rescue was by the window of the lower room, and the staircase was already on fire. Axworthy dragged his half-suffocated wife and five of his children through the smoke and flames to this outlet, where the neighbours received them and bore them from the burning house. But Axworthy's youngest child, a boy three years of age, still remained above, and the flames had by this time made such progress that the staircase seemed impassable. Hearing the cries of his child, however, Axworthy made three desperate attempts to pass through the fiery furnace, and thrice he was driven back, only desisting when the fire had so far invaded the lower rooms that he had to leap from the window to save his own life. Ladders were brought, but it was too late; the house was now a mass of flame, and the little boy was burned to death. Two of the survivors so heroically saved are in a dangerous state.

The Flying Fish, a gun-boat of the composite class, was successfully launched from Chatham Dockyard last Saturday.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., in laying the foundation-stone of a new set of unsectarian schools at Lenton, a populous suburb of Nottingham, on Saturday, said England, with all its wealth and grand advantages, was, in respect of education, the worst Protestant country in the world. He had recently made a tour in Switzerland, where it was difficult to find a child at twelve that could not read and write and go through arithmetic with perfect facility. With regard to the financial conditions of the country, he said he would not affirm we were secure against any change in our commercial prosperity; but he believed we had much more hopeful times before us if only we made use of our advantages.

LAW AND POLICE.

The forthcoming winter circuits have been settled by the learned Judges as follow, viz.:—First Division (Mr. Justice Keating)—Stafford, Worcester, Somerset, Hants. Second Division (Mr. Justice Archibald)—Glamorgan, Gloucester, Chester, Leeds. Third Division (Mr. Baron Pigott)—Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick. Fourth Division (Mr. Justice Honeyman)—Newcastle, Durham, Bucks. Fifth Division (Mr. Justice Quain and Mr. Baron Pollock)—Manchester, Liverpool.

On Wednesday, being the morrow of St. Martin, the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council met in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster Hall, to nominate the Sheriffs of England and Wales for the ensuing year. The list, as finally settled, will be submitted to her Majesty, and in January next the appointment of one of the three names selected for each county will be made at a meeting of the Privy Council to be convened for that purpose.

Last year the fees on patents to the Attorney-General were £5538. By the new appointment of Mr. H. James the fees will be abolished, and both Attorney-General and Solicitor-General will be paid by salary—one £7000 and the other £6000, with certain fees.

The Master of the Rolls has made orders for winding up the following undertakings:—The Metropolitan Consumers' Co-operative Association, the Braganza Gold-Mining Company, the Co-operative Supply Association, the Traders' Co-operative Association, and the Western of Canada Oil, Lands, and Works Company.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, it was announced that Messrs. Donald Nicoll and Co., the debtors, who carried on an extensive business as clothiers, in Paternoster-row, have filed a petition for liquidation, alleging their debts at £71,000, and assets £40,000, in addition to some private property which will be brought into the estate. An application was made for an injunction against one or two of the suing creditors, and to appoint a receiver and manager. The necessary affidavits having been produced, the application to restrain was granted.

The Court of Queen's Bench has enlarged the rule made in the early part of this year providing for the trial of the Tichborne Claimant. It originally ran to the present Michaelmas Term, and has now been extended to November, 1874.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday week, an application was made for a rule nisi with a view to a new trial in an action for breach of promise of marriage, tried at the last Lancashire Assizes, in which a verdict for the plaintiff had been returned, damages £1750. The defendant possessed property to the amount of £6000, and since the breach of his promise to the plaintiff had married another lady. The Court refused to interfere with the verdict.

A civil suit is proceeding against the unfortunate Joint-Stock Bank of Jersey. Five creditors, impatient to discover the real state of the bank, brought an action against the liquidators for money deposited. Their defence was that they hoped to pay a dividend of 10s. in the course of a few weeks. Having elicited this soothing information, the plaintiffs consented to an adjournment, with a view to private arrangement.

Eight persons have been on trial at the Middlesex Sessions for complicity in an extensive system of robbery practised on the London and North-Western Railway Company. Several of them are carmen, lately in the company's service, and the others were charged as receivers. The indictments resulted in convictions, sentence being deferred.

John Jones, Scripture reader, was fined by the magistrates at Torquay, on Monday, in the sum of £4, for neglecting to have his four children vaccinated.

Several persons were fined in small sums at Lambeth, on Saturday, for not sending their children to school. Mr. Ellison called attention to the growing evil of parents saying that their children were beyond their control, and thus having them sent to the industrial schools at the expense of the ratepayers.

Benoni le Blanci, or Leblanc, a Frenchman, living at 89, Berwick-street, was charged at Marlborough-street, on Monday, with forging and fabricating the trade mark of Messrs. Moet and Chandon, the champagne producers. Evidence was given of the labelling by the prisoner of large numbers of champagne bottles with labels bearing the names of the prosecutors, and prisoner was remanded.

A charge was heard before the Marylebone police magistrate, on Monday, against a man who refused his name, address, and occupation, of throwing snuff in the eyes of a pawnbroker's assistant, in the Edgware-road, and running off with three diamond rings of the aggregate value of a hundred pounds. The prisoner was remanded.

Two factory girls have been convicted at the Thames Police Court of assaulting and intimidating two of their fellow-workers who had refused to go on strike. Each of them was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

At Westminster, two persons, named Stanley and Havens, described respectively as a gentleman and an architect, were charged with causing a disturbance at the Victoria railway station, and assaulting Mr. Owen, a member of the Stock Exchange, and a youth named Knight in the company's service. The disorderly conduct of the accused, who were observed to be in a state of semi-intoxication, had caused something like a riot at the station; and in the case of Stanley the magistrate inflicted a sentence of fourteen days' hard labour in addition to a fine. The other prisoner was fined £5, and ordered to find sureties for his better behaviour.

At Southwark, on Tuesday, Mr. Edwin Tapbell, a stock-broker's managing clerk, residing at East Croydon, was summoned for travelling on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway without having previously paid his fare and with intent to avoid payment. The prosecuting solicitor stated that the defendant had been for some time a season-ticket holder. His last ticket expired on July 24 last; and, although he had received notice from the office, he had not renewed it. For the defence it was stated that the defendant was a member of the Stock Exchange, and managing clerk to Mr. Fox, a stock-broker, of Austinfriars. For some time past he had been much harassed, owing to severe illness in his family and over-working in the office. The result was that he forgot to renew his ticket. Mr. Fox gave the defendant the best of characters for integrity and attention to business, and had no doubt that it was a case of forgetfulness. Mr. Woolrych doubted that, and fined the defendant forty shillings and costs.

Charles Stuart Monro, describing himself as a colliery owner and coal merchant, of 37, Pancras-road, N., and Alfred Ford, his clerk, were brought before Mr. Partridge, at Southwark, yesterday week, on warrants for final examination, charged with selling for best Wallsend (at 32s. per ton) a quantity of slate and rubbish. Inspector Fox, M division, said that 37, Pancras-road, was a small house that had formerly been a greengrocer's. In the window were a few lumps of coal of fair quality. The prisoner had no wharf or premises containing coal. He had neither horses nor vans. He purchased the most inferior coal from merchants, and hired a greengrocer's van or other vehicle to send the orders. Mr. Partridge had no doubt that an extensive system of fraud had been committed, and it was shameful that coal merchants should supply such people with rubbish they could not sell themselves. He fined Monro £10 and £5 5s. costs, and Ford £3 and 2s. costs.——A coal-dealer at Colney Hatch, named Lefeber, was fined by the Highgate magistrates, on Monday, £3 and £1 1s. costs, for having in his possession an unjust weighing machine and a light weight. Another coal-dealer was fined, at the same court, £2 14s. for a like offence.

Two cases under the Adulteration of Food Act were before the magistrate at Marylebone yesterday week. Obed Tilbury, milkseller, of 15, Manning-street, Lisson-grove, was fined 30s. and costs for mixing water with his milk to the amount of 10 per cent; and John Jones, grocer, of 13, James-street, Oxford-street, was ordered to pay the costs of summonses for selling a quarter of a pound of coffee mixed with chicory, and two ounces of mustard adulterated with turmeric and flour.——A Sussex farmer was charged at Bow-street, on Saturday, with having sold adulterated milk. He had entered into a contract with a London company to supply them with a specified quantity of "new, sweet, marketable cow's milk." In consequence, however, of complaints from the company's customers, the milk received from the defendant was analysed, and was found to contain from 25 to 30 per cent of water. A penalty of £10, with £5 costs, was imposed.——At Westminster Frederick Cassell, of 27, Lower George-street, Chelsea, was on Monday summoned by the vestry of St. Luke's, Chelsea, for selling adulterated milk under the pretence that it was genuine. It contained 20 per cent of water. The magistrate said the defendant must pay a fine of £2 and £1 1s. costs. It was understood the defendant intended to appeal against the decision.——The first prosecution at Nottingham under the Adulteration Act of last Session took place on Tuesday, when James Harris was summoned before the Mayor and sitting magistrates on the charge of selling milk adulterated with water. The Town Clerk, who prosecuted, said the samples of milk which had been obtained from the various dealers in the town for the purpose of analysis had, on the whole, been found tolerably pure. The certificate of the borough analyist in reference to the sample obtained from the defendant showed, however, that it contained 10 per cent of water, allowing for its originally being of poor quality, and 20 per cent if it were originally good milk. Evidence in support of the case was given, and the defendant was fined 40s., including costs.——Mr. M'Kim was charged, on Wednesday, at the Glasgow Police Court, with having sold green tea adulterated with Prussian blue, turmeric, and French chalk. As it was the first case of the kind, a fine of 10s. 6d. only was imposed.

An unhappy maniac named Wilson, who is reputed to have been, when in a sane condition of mind, a most affectionate and indulgent father, is in custody on the terrible charge of murdering one of his sons, a lad of ten. Having dealt the child seven cuts on the head with an axe, he prostrated himself on the body, and was moaning piteously over it when he was pulled away. Dr. Lankester held an inquest on the body of the poor boy. The mother gave evidence of the assault, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned by the jury.

A murder for the sole purpose of gain, as it appears, has been committed in Limerick. During the absence of a tradesman from his house, the female servant left in charge was killed, and property in money and valuables was carried off. A woman recently discharged from service in the house has been arrested, and some of the stolen property found concealed in her hair and about her clothing, which is bloodstained.

MR. IRVING AS RICHELIEU.

The assumption by Mr. Henry Irving of the character of Richelieu, in Lord Lytton's tragedy, has become a feature in the theatrical history of the period. His portrait of the old Cardinal-Statesman is marked by many distinguishing and peculiar touches, which give it sufficient individuality, and, indeed, make it worthier of consideration as a work of art. It is marked rather, however, by intellectual power than physical energy; and where the latter is required a strain on the system is perceptible which substitutes natural incapacity for simulated weakness, and so far interferes with the spectator's enjoyment. The scene (act ii. scene 2) selected by our Artist for his Illustration is that wherein the Cardinal tries his ancient battle-sword, that proves too large and heavy for the old man, and makes manifest to him the infirmity of age, which for the moment, being excited, he had forgotten. The business and action of the scene are very interesting, but require judicious handling. Mr. Irving is studiously picturesque, and his action scarcely suffers anything by comparison with that of Mr. Macready. Altogether, the treatment of the incident is highly creditable, we think, both to the actor and the artist.

CHARING-CROSS THEATRE.

At this theatre, on Wednesday, a new play, in three acts—by far the best of all the pieces that Mr. Nation may at any time have placed on the boards—was produced with deserved success. It is entitled "Our Pet," and is a genuine comedy of fair average merit. Its dialogue is frequently good, and many a fair hit is made at social manners and events of the day; but its story is rather commonplace, and somewhat improbable. The characters are distinctly drawn, and not unskilfully coloured. The first act is devoted to the Pet's birthday—that of Amy Raye (Miss Louisa Carlyle), the daughter of Franklin Raye (Mr. C. West). The young lady is affianced to one Arthur Chaloner, an artist (Mr. H. C. Chippendale). But a cloud hangs over the festivities in the shape of a scheming individual, Godfrey Eames (Mr. T. H. Allen), who knows too much of the secrets of Raye's life, and, notwithstanding that he has "fallen into the vale of years," aspires to the hand of Amy. In the second act he has succeeded in promoting the ruin of Raye; and, to deliver her father from his difficulties, Amy, in the absence of her lover, consents to be his wife. In the third act we find that the marriage has been delayed in consequence of Amy's illness, and it is even reported that Chaloner is dead. He returns, however, to claim his bride. Eames, of course, objects; but a wildish kind of youth, Willie Burton (Miss Caroline Parkes), contrives to bring in a member of Scotland-yard, who has business with Eames just in the nick of time, and who carries off the schemer on the charge of murder. The acting of the play in all the parts was thoroughly respectable. The author is Mr. Conway Edwardes, to whom we have been indebted already for two or three creditable dramas.

The Civil Service Commissioners have given notice that an open competitive examination for the appointment of assistant schoolmaster in her Majesty's Dockyard at Sheerness will be held in London on Monday, Dec. 15, and following days.

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THE DISASTROUS FIREWORKS EXPLOSION.

Our town news of last week mentioned this shocking accident, on the Tuesday morning, at the house in Broad-street, Lambeth, occupied by Mr. Fenwick, a manufacturer of fireworks, who was then busy in preparing his perilous wares for the popular entertainment of the Wednesday evening—that of Guy Fawkes' Day. The wreck of the house No. 51, Broad-street, is shown in our Engraving. It was a six-roomed building, a few doors from the old Lambeth Workhouse, and near the South-Western Railway arch. This house, together with the adjoining tenement, is held on lease by Mr. Sanderson. He sublet No. 51 to Mr. Fenwick, who occupied the two parlours; the first floor was tenanted by Mr. Lewis, his wife, and two children; and the top attic and kitchen by Mr. Wood, his wife and three children, and his mother. Fenwick, unknown to his neighbours, carried on his business of a firework-maker in the house. The explosion blew out the front parlour window, hurled Fenwick's lifeless body through the opening, cracked the walls, blew up the ceiling, killed Mrs. Fenwick, and set fire to the house. The neighbours rushed from their dwellings to the spot. Fenwick's body lay in the roadway, entirely naked. Through the opening in the front the dead body of Mrs. Fenwick could be seen, lying against the wall. The house was on fire, the flames rising high above the roof. At the windows of the second floor Mrs. Wood, with her two grandchildren, were seen shrieking for help. Below them, at the first-floor window, were Mrs. Lewis and her two children crying for assistance. Nothing could at the moment be done for them. The people in the street called loudly to them to jump out of the windows into the outstretched arms of many a willing and ready bystander. They seemed afraid to approach too near the window, because of the smoke and flames. In the next instant the whole interior of the house seemed to give way, and fell in. The fire-engines came, and quickly subdued the flames; but the remains of eight human bodies were found in the ruins of the house. These were Ralph Fenwick, aged 44; Jessie Fenwick, 32; Drusilla Lewis, 48, and her two children—Alice, aged 9, and Sarah, aged 3; Phillis Wood, 72, and her two grandchildren—Anne Wood, 5, and Alfred Wood, 2½. Those saved were the fathers of the children—Lewis, a lighterman, and Wood, a slater, who were out at their work; also the wife and youngest child of Lewis; these were sitting in the kitchen, and had just time to get out of the window into the back yard. The fire-brigade men discovered some firework cases, the remains of a small 10 lb. keg of gunpowder, the bottom of another keg upon which were the exploded remnants of "fizzing powder," a composition of sulphur, charcoal, and steel filings; a press for making rockets; tubes, and funnels for filling the cases, and a charred piece of wood to which were fastened nine movable figures, evidently representing the Oxford or Cambridge eight with their coxswain. It is thought by some that Fenwick was at work making fireworks when, by over-compression or by a spark from the fire flying into the powder, the explosion happened; and that his clothes were burnt or torn off his body, as does sometimes happen, by the fiery blast. Another opinion is that Fenwick and his wife were blown out of bed by the explosion. An inquest has been held by the district coroner. The law prohibiting this dangerous manufacture in common dwelling houses should be more strictly enforced.



"With this I, at Rochelle, did hand to hand engage the stalworth Englishers."

SCENE FROM "RICHELIEU," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

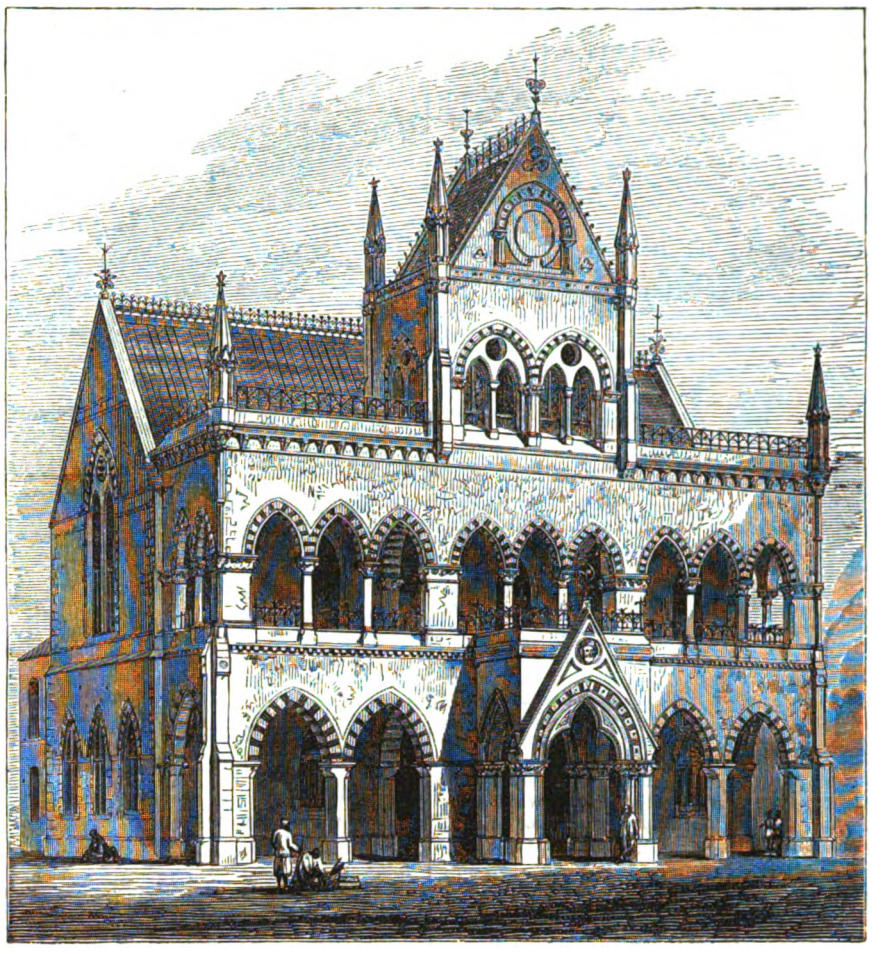
THE DUCAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The new steam-ship Duke of Devonshire was built at Barrow-in-Furness, and was launched some time ago in the presence of his Grace the Duke, of Sir James Ramsden, High Sheriff of the county, and a distinguished company. She was the first large ocean steamer built in the very extensive and convenient yard of the Barrow Ship-building Company, who have since launched a sister steamer, the Duke of Buccleuch, to be followed very shortly by the Duke of Lancaster, and others. The Duke of Devonshire is 3012 tons register, with engines of 400-horse power, nominal; she is classed A 1 twenty years in the Liverpool book, and forms one of Messrs. Carlyle Brothers and Co.'s "ducal line" of steamers from London to Calcutta direct, by the Suez Canal. She has been designed and built especially for this trade; and it is satisfactory to know that the pioneer boat of the line, the Duke of Argyll, now on her second voyage, has proved herself eminently satisfactory, and is one of the finest vessels in the Eastern trade. These steamers carry first-class passengers only. The cabins are placed amidships, where there is the least possible motion. They have spacious saloons, and large, well-ventilated berths, with baths, ice-house, and every convenience for a tropical voyage. They are dispatched from London by Messrs. M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., of East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, and from Calcutta by Messrs. Cox, Steel, and Co.

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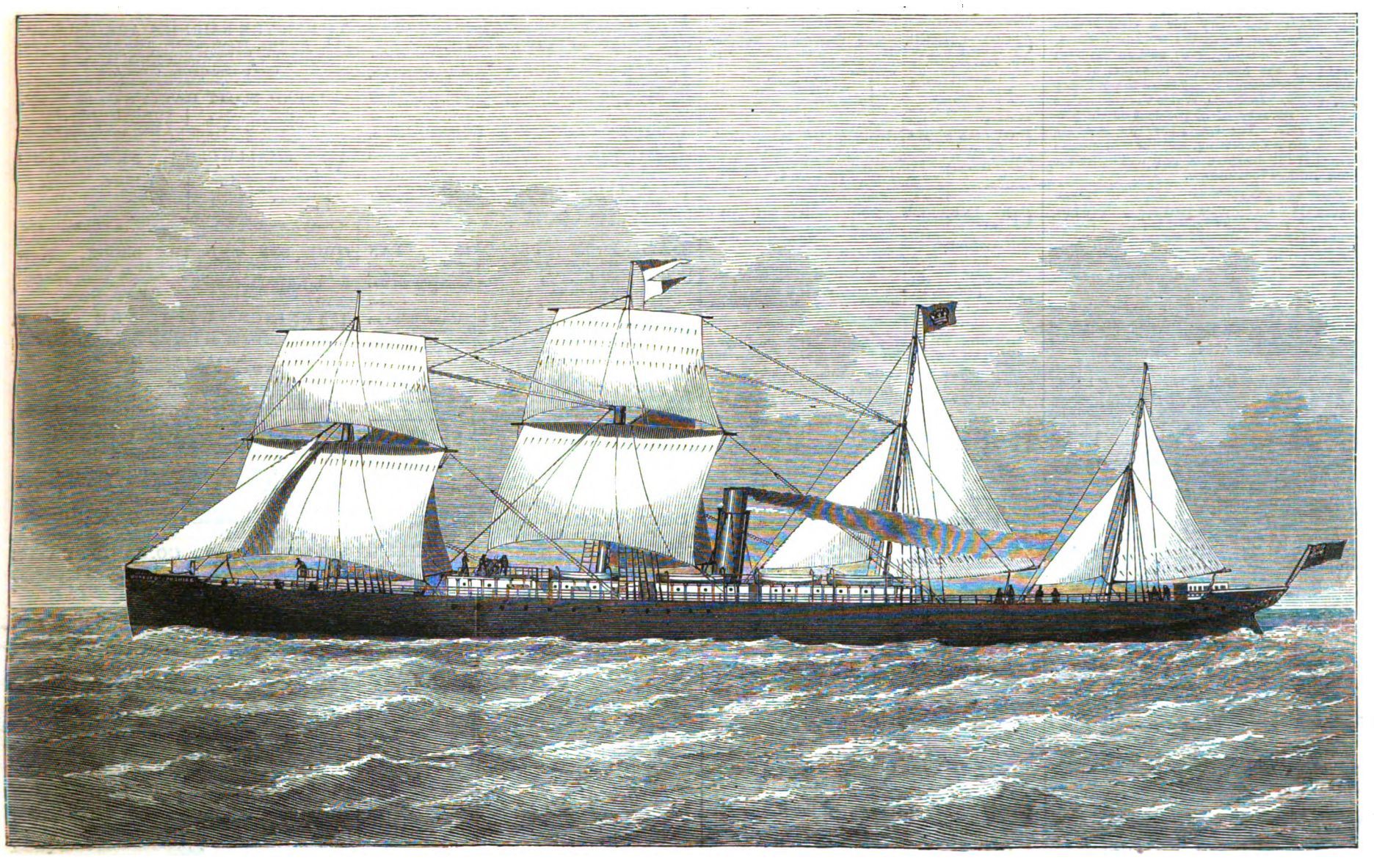
SCENE OF THE FIREWORK EXPLOSION IN LAMBETH.



THE SASSOON INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

THE SASSOON INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

The Corporation of the city of London, as we have stated, last week paid a high compliment to Sir Albert Sassoon, the wealthy and liberal Jewish merchant of Bombay. His late father, the revered David Sassoon, who died in 1864, had set him a good example of munificent charity and public spirit. This ancient and noble family of the true Israelite race, which was removed from Bagdad to Bombay in the preceding generation, has spread its great commercial activity and influence across the vast breadth of Asia to all the chief mercantile centres of India, China, and Japan. Among the frequent money gifts of the late David Sassoon to his fellow-townsmen of Bombay was one of 60,000 rupees towards a new building for the Mechanics' Institute. When he died, there was a public subscription for a personal memorial of him, which amounted to 30,000 or 40,000 rupees. Of this sum 20,000 rupees were granted to the building fund of the Institute, and 12,000 rupees for a statue of David Sassoon to be placed in the new building. The share of the public subscription being added to the donation of Mr. David Sassoon, the committee of the Mechanics' Institute decided that the building should bear the name of its princely founder. A site on the Esplanade was granted by the Bombay Government, and on Feb. 21, 1867, the foundation-stone was laid by Sir Bartle Frere, then Governor of Bombay. The estimate for the building amounted to 145,000 rupees; but it was completed for 10,000 rupees less, and the Bombay Government again came forward and supplied the balance, with the proviso that the work should be carried out under the superintendence of the Government engineers. This was done in a most satisfactory manner by Colonel Fuller, R.E., Architectural Executive Engineer, P.W.D. The building was formally opened, three years ago, by Governor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. It consists principally of two large halls, beautifully decorated, one on the ground floor and one on the first floor, the former of which is used as a museum and the latter as a reading-room. The other small rooms necessary in such an institution branch off from these halls, and the reading-room opens out into a fine arcaded verandah 62 ft. by 13 ft., which is a comfortable place for reading during the close evenings of the hot season. In the vestibule of the staircase leading to the first floor is placed the statue of David Sassoon, in white marble, a fine specimen of Mr. Woolner's art. It represents the venerable Israelite, in his Oriental costume, standing, with his hands extended, in an attitude of prayer. The likeness is said to be perfect and the benevolent expression of countenance is very pleasing. Above the porch, also, has been placed an alto-relievo bust of David Sassoon, by Mr. Kipling, of the Bombay School of Art, which is as happily conceived as, and hardly inferior in execution to, the beautiful statue by Woolner.



THE STEAM-SHIP DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, BUILT AT BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

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WORK AND WAGES.

The Cornish tin-smelters last week reduced the standards for tin ores 4s. per ton all round.

The Motherwell miners' strike has been settled by the men accepting a compromise offered by the employer.

A great demonstration of Durham miners took place last Saturday, in Chester-le-street, to protest against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Masters and Servants Act, and the Contagious Diseases Act. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Crawford, Mr. J. Foreman, and others.

The Duke of St. Albans, in a speech on Saturday last to the Nottingham Chamber of Agriculture, advocated the building of better cottages for labourers, but could not understand why the farmers should be under any moral obligation on this matter not at the same time incumbent upon manufacturers. The Duke expressed a hope that they would soon see more tenant-farmers in the House of Commons.

The annual dinner of the Isle of Thanet Agricultural Association was held at Ramsgate, on Tuesday evening, and was presided over by Earl Mountcharles, who, in presenting the prizes to the successful competitors, remarked that he looked upon an association of that kind as being the best possible means of keeping up that good feeling which should always exist between labourers and farmers.

Two thousand miners, withdrawn from work at the Consett Iron Company's collieries, in consequence of a determination that a discharged blacksmith, named Brown, shall be reinstated, whether the employers desire his services or not, have so far prevailed as that the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Coal Office in Newcastle; and, while the question remains undecided, the men consent to resume labour.

The annual fair for the hiring of servants in husbandry was held at Doncaster on Wednesday. There was a much larger attendance of servants than usual, which probably might be accounted for by the fineness of the weather, as many servants—women, more especially—now come only for pleasure, and get hired through the register offices. Still, there was a very large business doing in the fair, and many of the principal farmers in the neighbourhood were hirers in this public labour market.

Both the Midland and Lancashire and Yorkshire engine-drivers are agitating for an advance of 3s. per week.——At a meeting of railway servants held in Edinburgh, last Saturday, a proposal was made on the part of the employés to have a bill introduced into Parliament for the purpose of restricting the hours of labour of railway servants to ten per day. Mr. M'Laren, M.P., and Mr. J. Miller, M.P., who were present by invitation, promised to give such a measure their support, and expressed their conviction that a large number of accidents were caused by the overwork and exhaustion from which railway officials in many cases suffered.

The prospects of the iron trade for the coming winter are dull in the extreme. The Cyfarthfa Ironworks have been stopped to a large extent during the last fortnight, and they will probably remain stationary for a considerable period. The loss which the workmen would, under ordinary circumstances, sustain has been obviated by the announced intention of Mr. Crawshay to continue to pay them the ordinary rate of wages. In North Wales the colliers are seeking an advance of 25 per cent on the present wage rate. The demand for iron in South Staffordshire is decreasing, and there is ground to fear that the dearness of coal will cause the present dulness to continue.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY.—The FIRST TERM in 1874 will COMMENCE on MONDAY, JAN. 19. Candidates for admission can be received by Madame Sainton-Dolby, at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, W., on every Tuesday afternoon, between the hours of Three and Four o'Clock. Prospectuses may be obtained of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond street; and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street, W.

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BY THE WAY.

Lord Mayor's Day brought the sort of weather that may be expected in the English November, and, when we had hoped that not more than the average number of colds were caught, we should, in ordinary circumstances, have dismissed the subject. But some reasons present themselves for saying a few words in addition to the meteorological register and the philanthropic wish. The *Standard* contends that by reason of the new Judicature Act, which abolishes the Barons of the Exchequer, there will be no necessity for procession to Westminster next year. We imagine, however, that some provision has been made, or will be made, for administering the oaths which are supposed to be requisite in order to restrain the King of the City from unconstitutional practices. Our liberties must be secured somehow. Future Lord Mayors cannot be allowed to send out their officers and compel us all to come into the Mansion House and eat turtle, after the manner of the very decided Amphytrion in the parable. We do not tremble much about this. But what a wise and good thing it would be to reform the City Kalendar, and throw Lord Mayor's Day into June, or July, when London could enjoy its holiday-show! How this is to be done we know not; and of course it would be irregular, and illegal, and dangerous, and new-fangled, and all the rest, just as the rectification of the other kalendar was declared to be when even the mob rioted and demanded to have back the days of which they had been robbed. But the thing was done, and England stands. In the interest of the myriads for whom the day is a thing of joy and delight, we urge on the Fathers of the City to consider whether they cannot give the Show in summer, and revive the water procession, which could be seen so well from the Embankment. All the Ministers and notorieties would be in London at that time, moreover. Then, the Courts of Law must be finished some time or other—perhaps during the present century—and it would scarcely be worth while fitting up a pageant to proceed no farther than new Temple Bar. There seems such good reason for a change which would add to the glories of mayoralty that we hope some benevolent successor of Henry Fitzalwyn will take the matter in hand.

Archbishop Manning and Mr. Newdegate are at war, in consequence of the member having accused the prelate of declaring in a sermon that, though Guido Fawkes and his accomplices were made felons on earth, they were made angels in heaven. The Archbishop denies having said this, and a gentleman's denial must be accepted. We have, however, a distinct impression of having read a recent Catholic discourse, by an eminent person, in which reference is made to certain persons who were felons here and angels above. Speaking from memory only, we do not say that Dr. Manning was the preacher, and we certainly think that the criminals alluded to were not Fawkes and his accomplices, but some of the Jesuits who were executed in Queen Elizabeth's time. We do not imagine that Garnet, for instance, is quite the sort of person whom an English gentleman of the present day would select as a typo of an "angel." Dr. Lingard, the Catholic historian, quotes this from a paper which is extant in Garnet's own writing. "In cases of lawful equivocation, the speech being by equivocation saved from a lie, the same speech may be, without perjury, confirmed by an oath, or by any other usual way, though it were by receiving the sacrament, if just necessity so require." Mr. Newdegate, however, is called upon by the Archbishop's solicitors to verify his statements; and, as the passage referred to, and relating to somebody, has certainly been uttered within the last few months, there should be no difficulty in clearing up matters. While on the subject, we may add that Dr. Cullen has, within the last few days, made public proclamation of the dogma that "outside the Church of Rome there is no salvation." She has, of course, a perfect right to say so; but we claim an equal right to say that "inside the Church of Rome there is none." One statement is exactly as true as the other; and when Catholics and Protestants have mutually consigned each other to perdition, can they not shake hands, and try to make this world as pleasant as is consistent with its being a vale of tears?

Our contemporaries give us accounts of the production of M. Sardou's play "Uncle Sam" in Paris. It appears to be a success, and to deserve to be one, if *double entendre*, caricature, and sensation situations ever merited good fortune. Why any rational American could have thought it worth while to be offended with the piece we do not understand. It is simply a ludicrous misrepresentation of American life and manners, and is of the family of pieces in which English life and manners have been treated on the French stage for the last hundred years. *We* have never complained because boxing-matches were fought in an English drawing-room, or that Sir John sold his wife in "Smiffield," or that our ladies drank porter-beer in the mornings. These were the features of the older plays, and the modern ones are equally outrageous, if not so coarse. There seems to us to be only one incident that may be called American in the piece, and that is at the end, where these two men fight a duel all over the hotel, firing at each other whenever they get a chance. Such things are done, we suppose, in some of the States. But, as a lighter punishment has been given to the gentleman who deliberately shot Mr. Fiske than we award to a postman who steals letters, the holding up a fair duel as an illustration of manners cannot be held to be very savage satire. For the rest, the play does not seem up to M. Sardou's mark, and we read that the ladies' costumes are what theatrical Paris is talking about. By-the-way, in the French piece produced this week in London there is an effective finish. None of the characters are any better than they should be, but one is so much worse that to ensure the happiness of a reformed lady it is necessary that he should promise to keep out of her way for ever. He is repentant and says he will give the promise, but, finding himself distrusted, he shoots himself through the heart, and expires remarking, "Now, perhaps, you will believe me."

The police are "catching it," as the schoolboys say, "hot." Their accusers crop up every day, and are ready with complete testimony to the brutality, insolence, and perjury of some members of the force. We do not take all this for gospel, but there must be a good deal of fire where there is so much smoke. It is pretty clear that, with the exception of one division, the body of officers has deteriorated, and, instead of battling with truths, the best way is to consider how to remedy evils. If the pay is not high enough to tempt the best kind of men, let it be raised. We grumble at taxation, but are not such idiots as to grumble at the expense necessary to ensure the safety of society. It is observed that though many policemen are very ready to be rough with decent persons, the force is not so prompt to be rough with roughs; and we perpetually read of attacks on the police without reading also of that wholesome chastisement which we should like to find following such outrage. Just at this time the police force does not stand well with the British public, and, as we believe it to be, in spite of exceptions, a valuable and meritorious body, we should be glad to see it taken in hand for the improvements for which people are—not *ignorantly*—clamouring.

We have not lately heard much of the proposal to place a splendid set of chimes in our metropolitan cathedral. No doubt such an addition would be an advance to the completion of the edifice, and London ought not to be without that which almost every second-rate Continental city has. There can, moreover, be no greater contrast than the chimes with their varying melodies and the monotonous noises of our bells. This leads us to a suggestion of a practical kind. Every rational person has long regarded church bells in London as an anachronism and a nuisance. Everybody has ample means of knowing what time to go to church, and nobody is dragged thither by half an hour of maddening clank. Why not pass a short Act of Parliament ordaining that all the bells in London shall be sold, and the produce be applied towards purchasing for St. Paul's the finest set of chimes that can be obtained for money. There would not only be two excellent things thus procured, silence in a hundred steeples and beautiful music in one, but there would be a sort of poetical justice in thus turning engines of torture into ministrants of pleasure.

THE LIVINGSTONE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

We have received from Assistant-Surgeon W. E. Dillon, R.N., second in command of the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition in East Africa, three sketches from which are drawn the Engravings in this Number of our Journal, accompanied by a letter from that gentleman, dated M'dabura, in Ugogo, July 17, relating as follows the chief incidents of the inland journey, from Bagamoyo on the sea-coast, opposite the isle of Zanzibar:—

"Our first camp was at the outpost of Kikoka, about ten miles from Bagamoyo. Here we remained some time, collecting our Pagazi; but set out again, on March 29, for the interior. Near this place, a waterbuck and a hartebeest were shot by Messrs. Fairlie and Campbell, who had joined us for a few days. After eleven days' travelling, we reached Masuwah, where our first honga, or toll of cloth (sixty dhoti) had to be paid, contrary to preceding custom. On April 16, after incessant journeying through an undulating densely-wooded country, it was refreshing to get a view of the Duthumi hills or mountains from our camp near the Unkerengeri river. This river we forded on the 17th (as shown in my sketch), and again on the 24th, near the Lion city, Simbamwenni. This city is in exactly the same position as when it was seen by Mr. Stanley, but the walled city has been washed away. It is much smaller than when seen by Mr. Stanley, and it is difficult to conceive whence he took his sketch, or where he found that strange little box of houses with the twenty-five huts arranged in five regular rows; there are at least 180 dwellings in the present town. We encountered no difficulties in crossing the Unkerengeri or the Makata river; the great swamp was in good travelling order, and we reached Rehenniko, in Usagara, May 1. We were here detained one month, waiting for Murphy, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, who had volunteered from Aden, where he was quartered, to join the expedition, and Moffat, a nephew of Dr. Livingstone. Murphy arrived on May 26, but poor young Moffat had fallen a victim to the fever of the country on the day previous. He was a healthy, wiry-looking young fellow when he joined us at Bagamoyo, full of energy and work, and, having been born in South Africa, was never out of the country. The people here were sufficiently civil, fearing the Snider and other breech-loaders. On the day after our departure another caravan on its way to Unyanyembe was attacked by the chief. Six men killed and wounded, and some fifty bales of cloth taken.

"After crossing the Usagara mountains we came on the Makondokwa river. The united caravan, numbering 240 souls and twenty-one donkeys, camped at Myumi, June 1. Here we were delayed by a very untoward event. We sent Pagazi and Askari to M'bumi to purchase corn. One of the latter mistaking one of the men of the village for one of a robber tribe, shot him. The Askari, however, states that it happened quite accidentally. Our blood-money came to eighty dhoti of cloth (value eighty dollars), two flint guns, and the value of two slaves, besides causing a delay of ten days. Some days after leaving Myumi, we came in sight of the lake and peak of Ugombo. Of this insignificant sheet of water Mr. Stanley says that an increase of 30 ft. in the height of its water would extend the lake over M'pwapwa and the Marenga M'kali, giving it a length of one hundred miles and a breadth of fifty miles. It is evident that either he had no barometer, or he did not use it. At the lake our barometer stood at 27.92; at a spot eight miles distant it stood at 27.40, which makes something like 400 ft. in height; and at M'pwapwa it had fallen to 26.54. On June 26 we encamped at a ziwa or pond, where we launched our indiarubber boat, and two of us got into her, which astonished the natives. Teal and widgeon were plentiful here. On July 10 we reached Useki. From this point of view the plain of vast extent is dotted here and there with strange hillocks of rock, enormous boulders, and columnar rocks of granite springing abruptly from the ground. I sketched a group of Wagogo at M'dabura. Brass and ivory armlets, bracelets, necklets, are worn in profusion, the black wool of the women being studded with beadlike pieces of brass, some of the necklets being very prettily designed of brass chainwork. The hair of the men is interwoven with fibre and twisted into minute ringlets. Both men and women are ugly, but all well-grown and intelligent. They are exceedingly troublesome, crowding round the tent doors until driven away and kept at a distance by a strong fence. We expect to reach Unyanyembe in about twenty-five days, and we shall leave that place for Ujiji as soon as possible."

The Gloucestershire annual show of produce has this year eclipsed most of its predecessors. A number of handsome prizes were offered, and excited active competition. The general display of roots and grains was considered highly creditable.

Dr. Hancock, in his tenth annual report on the judicial statistics of Ireland, states that between 1864 and 1872 there was a diminution in the yearly aggregate of indictable offences from 10,865 to 7716 cases. Against this, however, he has to place an increase in the number of riots and of crimes against life.

The twentieth meeting of the Scottish Arboricultural Society at Edinburgh was brought to a close, on Thursday week, by interesting discussions on the pruning of trees and on the comparative advantage of planting in groups or in mixed plantations. On the same evening the winter session of the Edinburgh Geological Society was opened with an address by the president, Professor Geikie, on "Earth Sculpture." There was a large attendance. The winter session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was opened, yesterday week, by an address, on the conditions of intellectual discipline, from Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, in the Music Hall, where the Lord Provost of the city presided. The winter course of lectures at the Philosophical Institution began, on Tuesday evening, with the first of two lectures on "Popular Government," from Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Complaint was made the other day by Mr. Butt, M.P., at Limerick, that it is not the habit of Irish members to hold annual confabulation with their constituents. May not the reason be that they are inwardly conscious that they have no constituents? There are voters, to be sure, who go to the poll under difficulties, in their bodies; but, so far as volition is concerned, even under the ballot, are they not mere machines worked by well-known influences, just as much as watch-hands are? Possibly, Mr. Butt himself would not have appeared at an assembly of voters at Limerick if it were not that he chooses every possible opportunity of carrying out his Home-Rule mission.

It seems that Mr. Ward-Hunt is filling a large space in the political world. He has attained to a sort of sub-leadership of the Opposition in the House, and very effectively he does his work. As a critic, he was always keen; and of late, as a censor of the Government, he has been sharp and even epigrammatic. When making his annual confession to his electors recently, he was in his happiest vein, and full of the sarcasms and gibes which drop so quietly from his lips, on which there hovers a smile, so that a deaf person, who could not hear what he said, would imagine that he was emitting soft and delicate compliments. The Government, as a whole and in detail, was scathed; but every other word was "Lowe;" and, according to Mr. Hunt's description, whatever was done by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was either foolish or knavish, or almost so—not that either phrase was actually uttered, but the conglomerate of the speech was nothing less.

A Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury is generally not a public-speaking man. Insinuating whispers, delicate flatteries, half promises, mild jokelets, perpetual smiles, genial nudges, and expressive looks are more in his line. All these Mr. Arthur Peel, the new Government "whip," will have to rehearse in the vacation and practise next Session. In the meantime he is doing what seems the ordered duty of the likely Ministerial subordinates—namely, defending partly and altogether praising the Government to which he belongs. The honourable gentleman's sermon to his constituents at Warwick, one day last week, was elaborate in no ordinary degree. There was about his speech a solidity which would have rendered it cumbrous if it had not been that he exhibited an earnestness which could only have been caught by supreme belief in a Ministry that has discovered qualities in him which, to the general body of observers, were latent, and which rendered it desirable that, in a manner, its fate should be committed to his hands. Erskine said of the English Constitution that its ultimate result was only the getting of twelve men into a box; and of Ministries it may be said that the result of all their doings is only the getting a certain number of members of Parliament into a division lobby. That it will be henceforth Mr. Arthur Peel's function to do, and no doubt he will show them as much ability as will.

On the face of it, it is curious to find Sir Thomas Baker not only at Moreton-on-the-Marsh, but by the side of Lord Redesdale, and at an agricultural and horticultural gathering. But Sir Thomas has long ceased to be a mere Manchester man, and in more counties than one he enacts the part of a country gentleman. Therefore he appropriately gave his benign presence (the epithet is truly applicable to his personal appearance) to his neighbours in Gloucestershire on this occasion, and he was very pleasant with them. He rather eschewed the agricultural part of the affair, and took up the horticultural section, as it were, disporting himself amongst the flowers, and gathering similes and illustrations from them in a pleasing, benevolent way. Having only to make himself agreeable, inasmuch as there were no politics lurking beneath dahlias and china-asters, it was possible for confraternity to exist between him and even so grim a Tory as Lord Redesdale, with whom as a public man he has no point of contact.

A Financial Secretary to the Treasury, as we have recently reason to know, ought to be the confidential aide-de-camp to a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Presumably Mr. Sclater-Booth, in the last Conservative Government, stood in that relation to Mr. Ward-Hunt; and, if following suit in criticism of the existing Ministry is a proof of their cordiality, Mr. Sclater-Booth has given that proof in a colloquy he held with his friends in North Hants, last week. He rehearsed the part of censor a good deal last Session, sometimes in an interim way, and once or twice in a formal and predetermined manner. Indeed, once it seemed as if he sought to bring on a party debate; but when the day came few men who were members were to be found, the Opposition benches were a desert, and the Ministerial side was, perhaps, eighty or ninety strong, even in those penultimate hours of the Session. So Mr. Booth delivered his speech in a picktooth manner; some sort of reply was given to it by Mr. Lowe, who probably then had practically ceased to be Finance Minister; and the matter, which did not rise to a squabble, was over. On the late reconstruction of the Government Mr. Booth was slightly jocose, in his speech the other day, and intended, no doubt, to be severe. Especially he evinced his horror of round men being put into square holes: and no doubt he was sincere in his objections, for reasons which to those who know him would be sufficiently obvious.

There have appeared lately, in an extra-Parliamentary way, a few of the rising young members, of some of whom note may be taken. Perhaps Mr. H. Brand would take exception to be called a rising member, as he probably considers himself as having quite risen to the height of a personage in the House. Doubtless, considering the frequency with which he favours that assembly with his opinions and the dogmatism with which he lays them down, he might be allowed to hold something of a position; but possibly some cynical people may think that he is adopting a very old device, to which ambitious young Parliament men often have recourse. It is just a question, however, whether Mr. Brand has arrived quite at that point at which it is thought by a Government desirable to quench a talking young member who more or less takes up his position on their flank, by submerging him into an Under-Secretaryship. His speech, the other day, to a working-class association at Cheshunt, in the county which he represents, was as good a specimen of his rather dry rhetoric as could be had.

If ever a man tried to have it understood that he had an old head on young shoulders, that is the case with Mr. Maden Holt, one of the Conservative members for North-East Lancashire. His demeanour is solemn, his utterance measured and emphatic, and his sayings oracular. It would doubtless be a congenial office to him to address a meeting which had for its object a protest against ritualistic practices in the Church, as he has been doing lately; and one is bound to say that he so acquitted himself as to maintain to the utmost his character as a sage, grave man, whose every word was weighty—in more senses than one.

In every respect save one Sir Thomas Acland is a model county member, so far as a Liberal can fulfil that character. He has been heard to say, in his place in Parliament, "that he was not a hunting man." That, however, seems not to be a disqualification, any more than his Liberalism is, with a section of the electors of North Devon. Possibly no better mode of

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showing the reason why this is the case could be found than by referring to a recent speech which he delivered at a meeting of a labourers' association in his county. Of a surety he did not merge the proprietor of land in the Liberal; and, as the labourers whom he addressed have not yet got the franchise, he was quite safe in telling them that the land question was in a more or less satisfactory state, and that content was the "sovereignest thing on earth" for the tillers of the soil.

It must be satisfactory to Sir Charles Dilke to discover, by foregathering with his constituents at Chelsea, that a body of them, sufficiently numerous to be contained in a very large place of meeting, are satisfied with him, notwithstanding certain political proceedings which shocked some people of tender sensibilities. As to Sir Henry Hoare, he has never done anything to peril his popularity in the borough; and, as he is an occasional enlivener of debates, it is to be hoped that the electors will take care to preserve him for the amusement of any future Parliament.

SKETCHES IN JAPAN.

(From Our Special Artist.)

NIGHT AND MORNING AT A TEA-HOUSE.

Japan presents great facilities for travelling. In this it is unlike most eastern countries. There are no inns, in our sense of the word, but their place is amply supplied by what are called "tea-houses," and one or more of these places may be found in most villages. In some they are large buildings; they are all kept most scrupulously clean, and often have a back-garden laid out in the Japanese style, with miniature rocks, waterfalls, lakes, temples, and dwarf trees. The European traveller has only to provide himself with a few articles of food, for Japanese food would scarcely satisfy him; also with some drinkables, sheets, a pillow, and blankets. Coolies or porters, to carry the things, are easily got, so one may travel with the greatest comfort in Japan. The rooms in these tea-houses have very fine soft straw mats for the floors, and three sides of the room are made of sliding panels, made of paper, and painted with Japanese landscapes. When the house is shut up for the night, there is an outer defence of sliding panels, made of wood, and these can be barred so as to make the house secure. In the morning no light can come into your room till these outer panels are removed. The first night I slept in one of these places, when I awaked in the morning, the night lamp had expended itself, and all was dark. I wondered what the hour might be, but felt too comfortable to be at the trouble of striking a match to see what o'clock it was. I could hear that people were stirring about the place, and after a few moments a noise like that of thunder sounded within a few yards of me. The roar of this noise lasted for a second or so, and then ceased, but it was soon succeeded by a second burst, which sounded as if the house was going to pieces. What could it possibly be? A third clap of this loud thunder demanded a solution of the mystery; so, putting out my hand, I could push the sliding panel aside, and the maker of this thunder became visible. It was merely one of the girls of the house opening the outer panels, and shoving them along in a groove to a press at the corner made to keep them during the day. The whole house being made of wood, and paper stretched on frames as tight as drums, the simple operation of moving these outer panels produces a sound as if Jove himself were launching his bolts. I was amused at the contrast of the terrible noise and the simplicity of the cause which produced it. I had expected to see something terrible, and instead I saw the picturesque costume of the girl, who was merely beginning her day's work. Outside was the quaint garden, with its strangely-cut miniature trees, rocks, and lakes; and the bright morning came as a contrast to the darkness in which I had been only a minute or so before. The girl, seeing me looking out, gave me the usual salutation of "Ohiyo;" and soon had a dish, like the caldero of the Italians, with a charcoal fire in it, for the winter mornings are cold in Japan, and a supply of tea in a quaint teapot with a bamboo handle to it. It was pleasant to sip the tea before getting up to dress.

I had been much struck the evening before with the girl who brought in the light, and had noted her as a subject for my sketch-book. As soon as it is dark this very strange-like lamp, or lantern, is brought in. The lanterns are the same in every tea-house, consisting of a wooden stand and frame, with paper pasted round it to preserve the flame from draughts. The flame is produced by a small brass vessel with oil and a wick, like the primitive cruses of early days. The large paper surface of this lamp, being illuminated, casts a fair amount of light around the room; but I did not find it sufficient to write or read with; so a candle is necessary, if you wish to do anything in the evenings.

THE GRAVE OF WILL ADAMS.

I send you also a sketch of the grave of William Adams, near Yokoska; for the discovery lately made, that an Englishman had lived and died in Japan in the beginning of the seventeenth century, is a subject of much interest to the European community, and particularly to his fellow-countrymen now in Japan. An American author named Hildreth compiled a very elaborate work called "Japan and the Japanese," in which he stated, from works that he had read, that William Adams and Captain Saris, of the British ship Clove, had entered the bronze statue of Dai Bootz, in the summer of 1613, and had, as was the custom, written their names on the figure. Mr. J. Walter, now a resident of Yokohama, made a visit to the Temple of Dai Boots, and inquired of the priest there if he knew anything of these names; but the priest was in complete ignorance of the matter. The priest, however, made inquiries, and in a native book called Miurashi he discovered that Adams, or Anjin-Sama, had lived and died at Hemi-Mura, a small village near Yokoska. Mr. Walter then went to this village, and in the temple there found a small bronze Buddhist image, which had been left by Adams. It was still preserved in the temple, as well as a slip of bark or leaf covered with what is supposed to be Siamese writing. The present mayor of the village had also a letter in the Japanese character written by Adams. It has no date, but is written from Jeddo to Hemi-Mura, thanking the villagers for bringing evergreens to decorate his house at the Matsuri festival. The priest led Mr. Walter to the grave of Will Adams and his Japanese wife. It is on a hill not far from the village, and was overgrown with vegetation. The monument is that of a Hatamoto, a rank which Adams held under Gongen Sama. No inscription or date could be made out; but on the monument of his wife could be traced the words—"Kan-jiu-ichi-nen, 7th month, 16th day"—equal to our A.D. 1633, or 239 years ago. From this it is supposed that the wife survived him thirteen years, for his will, which is still preserved in the archives of the India House in London, is dated Dec. 7, 1620.

Mr. Hildreth gives an account of Adams in his work. He was born on the banks of the Medway, between Rochester and Chatham, and went to sea when twelve years of age. He was apprenticed to Master Nicholas Diggins, of Limehouse, near London, whom he served twelve years. He acted afterwards as pilot in her Majesty's (Queen Elizabeth's) ships; then, for eleven or twelve years, he was employed by the Worshipful Company of the Barbary Merchants. The Dutch traffic with India beginning at that time, he was desirous, as he tells us, "to make a little experience of the small knowledge which God had given him," so he entered that service.

Mahay's squadron, in which Adams sailed as chief pilot, was composed as follows:—The ship Hope, of 250 tons and 130 men; Faith, 150 tons and 109 men; Charity, 160 tons and 110 men; Fidelity, 100 tons and 86 men; Good News, 75 tons and 56 men. But these names of good omen did not save the ships from disasters. Some returned to Holland, and the Charity, in which Adams was, alone went on her course, and reached Kiusiu, or the southern part of Japan, on April 11, 1600. Her crew was reduced to twenty-four men, and four or five only of these were able to walk, and as many more to creep on their hands and knees. The Portuguese Jesuits accused them of being pirates, and they were put in prison. It was some time before the antagonism of the Portuguese was got over; but at last the Emperor took Adams into his service to build ships on the European model. Adams began to pine for home, and applied for leave to return to England, where he had a wife and daughter. But the Emperor of Japan had found out that he had a good man in his service, and, to pacify him he made him lord of the village of Hemi-Mura, where his grave now is. The village contained about a hundred households, and he had power of life and death over everyone. This did not satisfy Adams, but he could not help himself.

When the first Dutch Embassy came to Japan in July, 1611, the Emperor's Court was at Suruga, and Adams arranged the interviews and acted as interpreter. On the arrival of the Clove, commanded by Captain Saris, the Prince of Firando at once sent for Anjin-Sama, or Adams, and would not permit the letters from the King of England, James I., to be read till Adams arrived. The Clove left Japan for England on Dec. 5, 1613, and carried home letters from Adams. In these letters Adams explains his reasons for not returning at that time. One inducement to remain was that he had then a wife and daughter in Japan. He held a good position as head of the town, people, and lands of Hemi-Mura, but he had little or no money, and did not care to return to his family in England with an empty purse. It would also seem that he had quarrelled with Captain Saris, who attempted to drive a very hard bargain with him for his passage home. Another English ship paid a visit to Japan. This was the Royal James, belonging to the East India Company. She left Japan on Dec. 16, 1620, and brought home the news of Adams's death. She also brought home a copy of his will, in Japanese characters, which is still preserved by the East India Company. He left 2465 dollars and 29 cents, which he divided equally between his English and Japanese families. "The English share to go, one half to the wife and the other half to the daughter, it not being his mind," so Cocks wrote, "his wife should have all, in regard she might marry another husband, and carry all from his child." By the same ship Cocks made a remittance to the English family, having delivered "one hundred pounds sterling to divers of the Royal James's company, entered into the purser's books, to pay in England two for one." This last is a curious point, as showing the rate of exchange in those days.

Such are the main features of this Kentish pilot's strange life, and from these we can see that he was no ordinary man. The letter still preserved in Hemi-Mura shows that he had learned to read and write the Japanese language; and the position he attained in the service of the Emperor of Japan makes it clear that he had made the best of the "small knowledge God had given him." The care with which he had made out his will indicates a desire to be strictly just as far as it was possible in the unusual position in which he was placed. It is said that he selected the spot for his grave, and it is evident that it must have been a favourite haunt of his. It is a prominent knoll among the wooded hills and undulating valleys about Yokoska. The sea can be seen to the east and to the south, and in the opposite direction the snowy peak of Fusiyama is visible. It is such a spot as a home-sick man would wander to, it is so very beautiful; the blue sea, with islands, rocky cliffs, wooded capes, hill and dale, great pine and cedar trees around, and the "matchless mountain" over all. Few spots in the world can compare to it; but, beautiful as it is, the heart of Will Adams pined for the Medway. The ocean beneath was the path that led there, and that must have been, among many attractions, one of the chief to him.

Great credit is due to Mr. Walter for having discovered this interesting memorial. He has also been at considerable expense in having it repaired and put in order, so as to preserve it for the future. The stone platform, stone rail, and stairs were all erected by him. I had the pleasure of visiting the spot in his company and that of another friend, and, while we were in the temple at Hemi-Mura, the mayor, now a very old man, presented Mr. Walter with the original copy of the letter written by Adams. On the first visit to the village Mr. Walter offered to buy the letter at any value they chose to put upon it, but they would not part with the relic. This free gift shows how highly they appreciate what he has done in putting the monuments in order. If I mistake not, Mr. Walter intends sending either the original or a facsimile of this letter to the India House, to place beside Adams's will.

The English Roman Catholic bishops have, it is stated, instructed Monsignor Capel to undertake the formation and management of an English university.

A conclave of the Roman Catholic clergy in Limerick diocese has been held, under the presidency of Bishop Butler, in the cathedral, to consider the Irish Bishops' recently published programme. Bishop Butler addressed the meeting at length on the education question, abandoning all hope of the Catholic University scheme being carried out by Government, and looking to the success of the Home Rule movement as the only chance for ameliorating Irish grievances.——In view of a forthcoming collection in aid of the Roman Catholic University, a pastoral from Cardinal Cullen was, on Sunday, read in all the Catholic churches in the diocese of Dublin. In this document the Cardinal strongly enforced the necessity of upholding religious education, and deprecated the growing indifference to religion which was manifested.

Among the appointments that were thrown open to public competition by Mr. Lowe shortly after his transfer from the Exchequer to the Home Office was that of inspector of coal mines. The regulations under which persons will be allowed to compete for these appointments have now been published, and last Friday's *Gazette* contains a notice, dated from the office in Cannon-row, stating that a competitive examination for two situations as inspectors of coal-mines will be held in London shortly. This competition will be open to all persons between the ages of twenty-three and thirty-five, who, within the last five years, have been employed for two years underground in a coal-mine. The subjects of examination include "a theoretical and practical acquaintance with coal mines and mining," and "a knowledge of metalliferous mines," as well as elementary subjects—such as reading, writing, and arithmetic.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

The letter of our Paris correspondent last week described the scene at the National Assembly at Versailles on the Wednesday, in the debate which followed the Duc de Broglie's reading of Marshal MacMahon's message, calling upon the Assembly to establish a strong executive Government for France. The message was applauded by a large majority of the members of the Assembly, and a resolution was immediately proposed to continue the powers now intrusted to Marshal MacMahon, as President of the Government, for the period of ten years. In opposition to this, a motion was made by Baron Eschasseriaux, and supported by the Bonapartists, demanding a vote by universal suffrage, or plébiscite, on the choice between three different forms of Government—the Republic, the Empire, and Constitutional Monarchy. It was then proposed that the first-mentioned resolution should be discussed as a matter of "urgency," in preference to the Legislative business of the Session, which, according to previous orders of the day, should have been a committee for the detailed revision of the existing constitutional laws. The same claim of precedence, as a subject of "urgency," was instantly put forward by M. Eschasseriaux and his twenty-two followers, as partisans of the Napoleon dynasty. There was an eager debate upon this important question of the order of proceedings, and it was at length resolved, by a narrow majority of 362 votes against 348, that the proposal to renew Marshal MacMahon's governing powers for ten years should be kept separate from the legal and constitutional reforms submitted to the Parliamentary Committee. During the sitting of the National Assembly, a good deal of popular excitement was shown by the gathering of anxious crowds near the doors of the building; but the gendarmes had no difficulty in preserving order. The sketch contributed by our Paris Artist shows the scene at the Porte du Maroc.

THE GIANT CITIES OF BASHAN.

(To the Editor.)

May I ask for a few lines' space on the subject of your article on Bashan in the *Illustrated London News* of Nov. 1?

Dr. Parry, in the itinerary of his journey through the country, is, I think, inaccurate on two points which may be worth setting straight for the sake of truth. He speaks of some education of the children carried on through the goodwill of the late Consul at Damascus and Mr. Pritchett, but concludes with "This is all that had been attempted, and the work had ceased." I do not of course know when Dr. Parry travelled in Bashan, but, having gone carefully through all the land this last spring-time, I am able to set Dr. Parry's mind at rest on this point. I met Mr. Wright, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, in the heart of the Hauran. He had come from Damascus with a Scripture reader, and, as long as we were together, was busily employed in explaining and selling portions of the Bible, besides talking to the people on the desirability of establishing better schools than they have at present. This was his second missionary tour in this region; and on several occasions, in answer to his offer of books, he was shown by the Arabs some portion of Holy Scripture which had been given to them before. Besides this work, Mr. Pritchett, who has spent three or four winters in Syria, making it his amusement to ride alone through such unfrequented districts as the land of Moab distributing copies of the Bible, told me in July that he had found the people of the Hauran willing to receive the books, which he gave to a great many. I think he said that he had been in the Hauran twice; but he was certainly there last year. Probably more efforts than these have been made in the Hauran; but this is sufficient to show that something is still done.

One other point—the antiquity of the cities. Dr. Porter's account, though true in particulars, unfortunately does not give a correct idea of their general appearance and mode of construction.

Probably Dr. Parry went expecting to find very much more hoar antiquity than is there. The prevailing idea of the cities is of the Roman period and Eastern Roman work, and some of the most interesting specimens extant of Early Byzantine architecture are to be found at Bozra and Edrei in the Christian churches. Better builders build better houses; and so we may fairly suppose that the Romans, who were the undoubted builders of the theatres and temples in the principal cities, would improve upon the domestic architecture of those who preceded them—taking hints, however, from the original style, which is entirely suitable to the requirements of the place, especially in the adoption of the long split stones for roofing, resting on brackets at the top of the wall-veil, and massive stone doors moving in stone sockets, just as those do which we find in some of the Inquisitorial dungeons of Germany. In the Hauran the style is not Roman, but the work is Roman, for the most part by far, in its square lined masonry and ornamented doorways. If we grant that they borrowed the style, why not also the stones, which lay ready to their hands? This seems to explain the existence of a few very rough buildings which we came across; and I can see no reason why we should reject the opinion that in them we see the actual doors and lintels, untouched by any tool since times not very far removed from Og; just as we do not disbelieve that the Itorites lived in the caves of Petra, though we know that the Egypto-Roman façades to many of them were the work of a later people. It is not likely that there was ever much wood in Bashan, so the early builders of fenced cities would naturally reverse the order of architectural advance and make their first efforts in stone. There are, however, no folding stone doors in Bashan nearly approaching in size and workmanship to a splendid pair (as far as I remember, almost 15 ft. high) which belonged to a late Roman temple at Palmyra; while, on the other hand, I saw none ruder than some very small ones, which the few Arabs who inhabit the great temple at the same place have built with their lintels into the walls of their gardens. These are exactly like those in Bashan. We may fairly think it far more probable that we are looking at an Eastern than a Western invention. The Pyramids of Egypt were closed with stone slabs moving in a groove, and in a rock-cut tomb near Jerusalem the entrance was closed by an ingenious adaptation of a movable stone unlike anything Roman that we know of.

H. G. WATKINS, Jun.

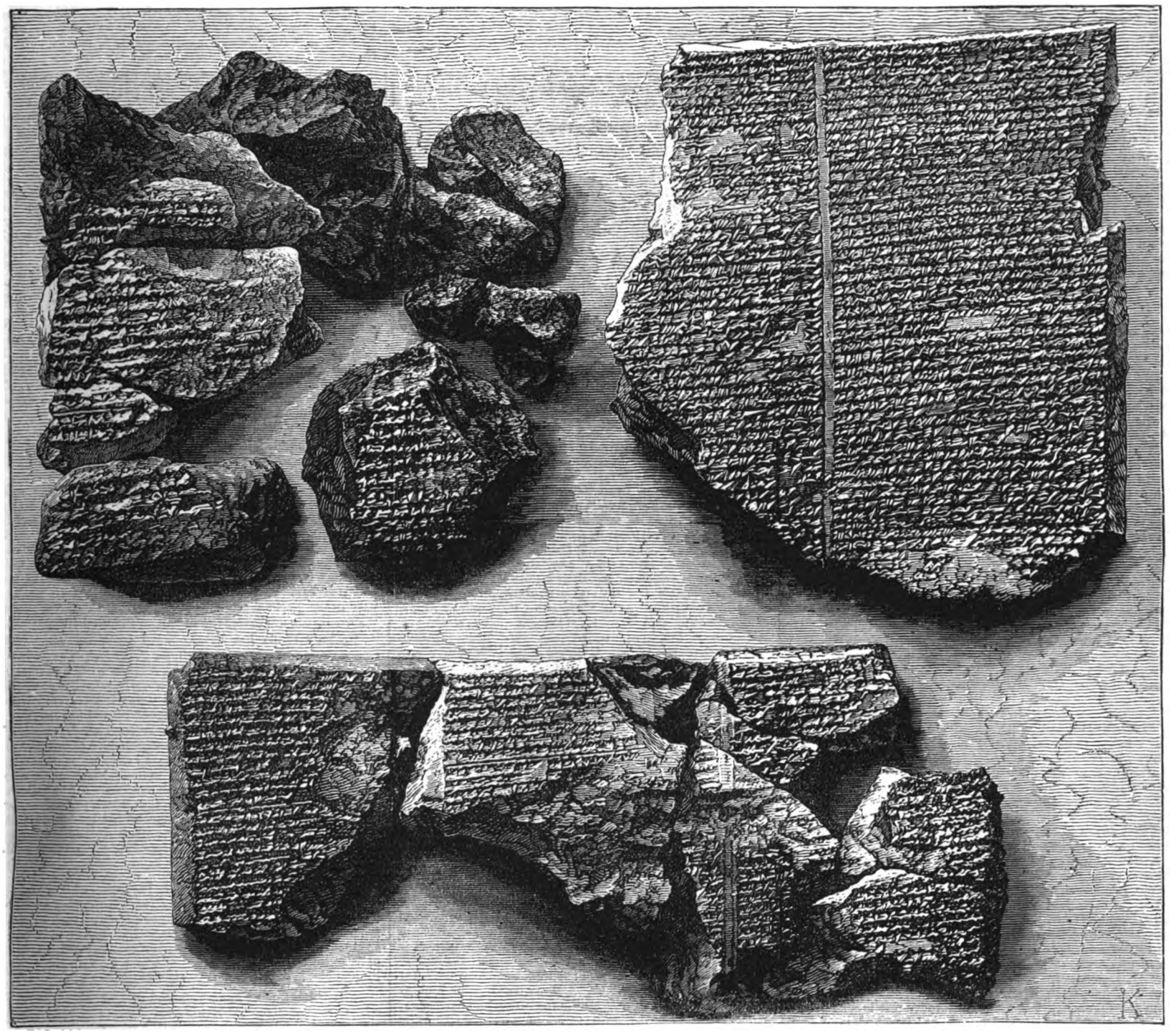
A full-dress parade of all the officers and men of the Royal Marines took place, yesterday week, on the parade-ground, Chatham, to behold the presentation of a silver medal and gratuity of £15 awarded by the Admiralty to Sergeant-Major George Lockyer for long service and exemplary conduct, on his leaving the corps, on a pension of £45 per annum, to take the appointment of Adjutant at the Royal Naval School, Greenwich.

The meeting of the local executive of the British Association was held, on Monday, at Bradford; and the financial account, which was submitted, showed the total expenses of the late meeting in that town to amount to about £3300. The guarantee fund subscribed amounted to £5200. A call of 50 per cent upon this sum was made a short time ago, and it was resolved to make a further call of 1s. 6d. in the pound.

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THE ENTRANCE TO THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT VERSAILLES

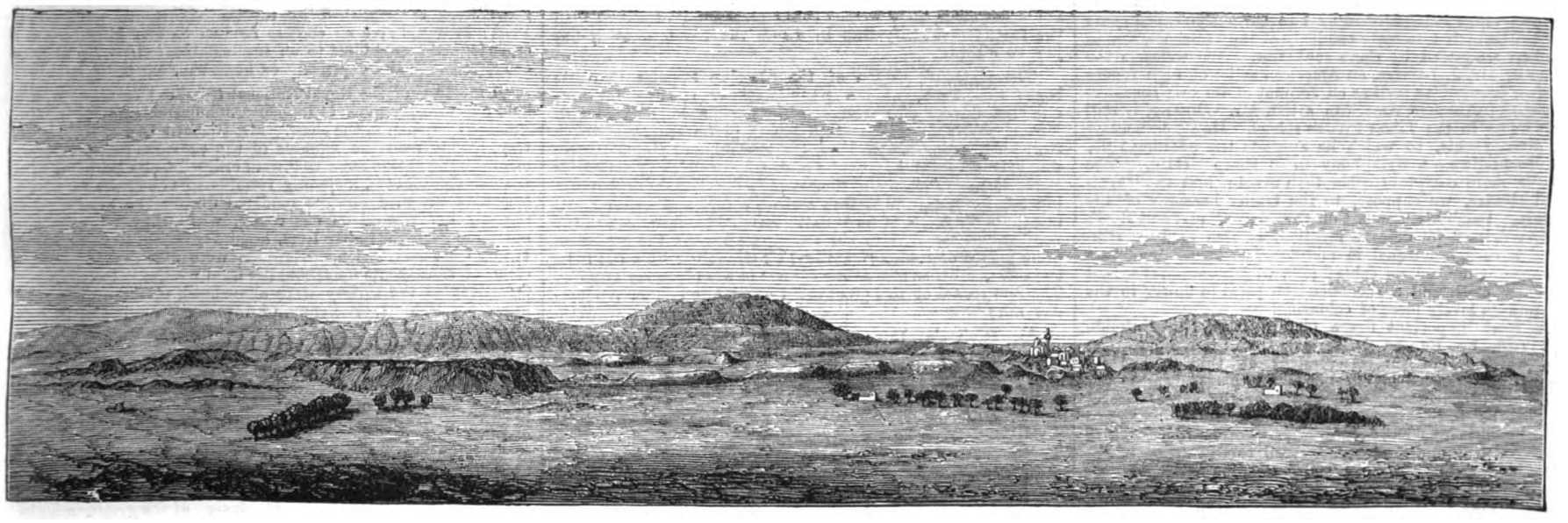


INSCRIBED STONE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE DELUGE.

NINEVEH AND ITS RECORDS:

At a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, on Dec. 3, 1872, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, read a description of the newly-discovered Chaldean tablets brought from Nineveh, containing an account of the Deluge which in some points resembles that in the Book of Genesis. The date of these tablets is in the reign of Assurbanipal, King of Assyria about B.C. 668, but they are believed to be copies of mere ancient tablets, which Mr. Smith would place as far back as B.C. 1000. Photographs have been taken by Mr. Stephen Thompson, and are published by Messrs. W. A. Mansell and Co., 2, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, by whose permission our Engraving is drawn from them. The inscription has been deciphered and translated. It only introduces a narrative of the story of the Deluge as an incident in the biography of a King named Izdubar. The King, having been afflicted with sickness, goes to visit a famous sage called Sisit, the Xisuthrus of Greek authors. This philosopher, instead of giving him any medicine, tells him about the flood. Sisit declares that to him, as to Noah, the gods revealed beforehand that approaching catastrophe of the world. He also was commanded to build a ship and to embark therein his family and the seed of all life. There is a break here of fifteen lines, which probably related the method of his work. Sisit goes on to tell how the Ark was finished and caulked with bitumen; and how he then placed in it all his treasures, his wife and children and servants, beasts and all cattle, and fowls of the air. The command was then given him to enter the Ark and shut the door, when the great rain and the great flood began, various deities being engaged in this operation. The history further relates the stranding of the Ark on a mountain in Nizir, east of Assyria, which must be in Armenia, and may be Mount Ararat. There Sisit, like the patriarch in the Hebrew Scriptures, sends out different birds to see if the waters have abated—first a dove, next a swallow, lastly a raven. The dry land appearing, the animals and men come out of the Ark, upon which Sisit builds an altar and offers a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the God whom he adores. After narrating this story, the wise man gave Izdubar some directions how to cure himself of his malady, which Izdubar performed, and returned to his native city of Erech.

It will be remembered that, about the beginning of this year, Mr. George Smith went to the site of Nineveh, with six months' leave of absence from his official duties, by an arrangement between the trustees of the British Museum and the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph;* the latter undertaking to pay the expenses of his making some researches among the ruins of the ancient Assyrian capital, while the British Museum was to get such monumental relics as Mr. Smith could procure and remove to England. His labours have been successful, and their results will form a valuable supplement to those obtained in 1846 by Mr. Layard. We engrave a sketch by Mr. Smith, which gives a general view of the site of Nineveh, with the mounds of earth and stones called the Birs Nimroud, as seen from the top of the Khan Baleos, near Mosul. There will be further occasion to notice this subject.



THE SITE OF NINEVEH, FROM A SKETCH BY MR. GEORGE SMITH.

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WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

SOCIETY OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

The collection which has now been brought together under the direction of M. Durand-Ruel, at the gallery in New Bond-street (the fifth of the Winter Exhibitions we have already noticed), is superior to any of its predecessors. Although numerically small (there being only 130 works in the two rooms) the gathering contains a much larger proportion of important or interesting pictures than heretofore. The latest phases of Parisian fashion in art are, as usual, to be found here, and there are some good examples of long-established reputation.

Eight works by the veteran Corot may be taken to represent much that is new in French art, though the style might carry us back many years. The painters' influence is unquestionably great, as may be seen in Pizarro's "Autumn" (12), Sisley's "Isle St. Denis" (114), two studies of landscape effect by Madame Cazin, and several other works here. And where an artist's influence is great it is safe to assume that his works contain something original and valuable. Corot's peculiarities are due apparently to a reaction from close and toilsome imitation of nature, and, like all reactionists, he has partisans and opponents who each rush into extremes. It may be urged with justice that his mode of interpreting nature is excessively conventional and wanting in particular truth; that his execution is mannered, his colouring and effect limited, sketchy, and often poor, and that he repeats himself ad nauseam. On the other hand, it is equally true that his simple and broad indications of beautiful natural effects of atmosphere and light, and his elegant compositions of speckled foliage, flowery sward, and stray cloudlets are poetically suggestive to minds unfettered by urgent memory of the varied fulness of natural realities. M. Corot's most ambitious work here, "Une Pastorale" (66), a large picture from the last salon, is, however, to our mind far less acceptable than many of his smaller productions. The elements of the landscape are of a pseudo-idyllic, secondhand order, and the pseudo-classical figures are equally hackneyed in motive. Pretentious as is the work in its dimensions and general aspect, it is wearisomely empty and unmeaning. Far preferable, to us, is the small "Village Street" (41), which we infer, from the definite character of its lighting and details, belongs to an earlier time. "The Fallen Tree" (24), also, is not without charm in its shimmer of stray glints of light. The secret of the painter's fascination is, however, best seen in "The Somme, One Hour Before Sunrise" (54), though a mere sketch of the slightest and rapidest. The all-pervading tone of dewy, silvery atmosphere, and subdued yet palpitating light, is exquisitely suggestive. However limited in range, this is truly refined art. Another master of indicative breadth relieved by points of effect, though working generally in a much more powerful naturalistic key, is C. F. Daubigny. "Washing on the Oise" (33) is a small but characteristic example; "Windmills at Dort, Holland" (21), though much larger, is comparatively tame. Courbet likewise aims at breadth of treatment. But his leading peculiarity is his contempt for everything picturesque, in the ordinary sense; indeed, he frequently prefers the ignoble and the repulsive in figures and landscape. He is, in short, the apostle of Communism in art. A dismal view of level sands near Honfleur (17), under an equally dismal sky, bears out our remarks. Jules Dupré and Diaz are both great masters of the technical qualities of vigorous effect, rich colour, and bold impasto. But the means to the end are always palpable—the results often exaggerated, and therefore more or less artificial. This, however, does not, it would seem, depreciate their works in the eyes of rich connoisseurs. In "Fishing Boats" (23), by the former, one might fancy that the artist had been thinking less of nature than Rembrandt in his later style, though the dark blueish colouring is different from any scale of hues the great Dutchman ever worked in. "An Opening in the Forest of Fontainebleau" (65) is a large and fine work by Diaz, but even more than usually black in the shadows. The recherche for effect is but too apparent in the contrasts of the white, lichened beach-stems against the dark foliage, and the sun-burst of the middle-distance against the sombre storm-clouds.

J. F. Millet occupies a place apart, in virtue of the pathetic sentiment almost invariably infused into his landscapes and rustic figures. No. 118, entitled "November," well illustrates his grave, sad mood. It represents a hillock in a lately-ploughed field, the brown mass of which is relieved against a lowering, rainy sky, with a streak of watery light along the horizon. A harrow lies in the foreground; a few leafless trees fringe the crest of the hillock; a man disturbs a dense flight of crows that, rising upwards from their quest of the scarce-covered seed in the furrows, quite darkle the air to the left. From these simple elements are produced a picture, of the impressiveness of which we could give but a faint idea. By T. Rousseau there is a beautiful little landscape, "A Farm on the Banks of the Oise" (45), from the Laurent-Richard sale, where it fetched about £1700. The trees in sunlight and their reflections in the placid waters of the river, are painted by this, the father, as he is sometimes called, of French landscape, with an unsophisticated, loyal love of nature which many of the artists above named would do well to imitate. The influence of Constable, Bonnington, Crome, and other painters of the early English school may still be traced in some of the landscapes we have named, as also in Michel's "View in the Pas-de-Calais" (22) and Van Marke's large and fine "Rope-Making in Normandy" (44). A smaller cattle-piece by the last is, however, more like—indeed, too like—his master, Troyon. "The Last Valley, Newport, U.S., the Scene of Bishop Berkeley's Meditations" (18) is a remarkable scene—the valley being formed by two curiously-shaped spurs of low hills which terminate suddenly at the sea-shore, and in the picture are gilded by slant sunbeams. We welcome the work as by Mr. J. Lafarge, an American artist of high repute in his own country, as well as on account of its very considerable merits. Another American artist, Mr. Whistler, is still more at home in the latest French school. He sends a coast scene, with yachts, to which he appends the punning title, "The Yacht-Race—a Symphony in B sharp" (110). The subject is more comprehensible than usual; and the "symphony" alludes, we suppose, to the tender harmony of the grey tints. Boudier's "Sunset on the Marne" (47) and Rico's "On the Seine" (5) deserve mention, as also Fantin's still-life pieces, though unequal in merit. The largest and best represents "Un Coin de Table" (83), with a breakfast spread on a white cloth and a rhododendron plant in flower in the foreground—a lovely piece of colouring.

The most important figure picture is "The Entombment" (20), by Eugene Delacroix, from the Faure collection—the best of several versions of this subject by the same master. The excellence of this picture is not to be found in its design, composition, or the expressions of the figures, but in the singularly rich harmony of its low-toned colouring and its fine chiaroscuro—qualities, however, which are not wholly original, but rather recall those of some of the later Italian masters. Ribot's "Girls Reading" (12), as usual, closely resembles Velasquez in his harder manner, with black shadows. Four large female figures, intended to personify the seasons, by H. Levy, are very spirited decorative works in a French semi-classical taste. The artificiality of feeling admissible in such subjects is, however, quite misplaced in the same painter's large and theatrical altar-piece, "Christ in the Sepulchre" (93). "Paying the Tithes" (76), by J. Garnier—peasant-girls and children presenting levies to a conqueror of the Maximilian times—has clever points, but the colouring is florid and artificial. "Spanish Belles" (51), by Villefroy; "Young Marguerite" (35), by Landelle; "The Choir" (91), by L'Hermitte; "An Arabian Market" (97), by Huguet; and pictures by L. Monzies, Dargelas, and Duez are likewise commended to the visitor's notice.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, the sixth of the new series, included the remarkable pianoforte-playing of Dr. Hans von Bülow in Beethoven's concerto in E flat (the "Emperor"). The alternate grandeur and delicacy of his performance, the rare mechanical skill and still more admirable powers of rhythm and declamation, produced a marked impression, and called forth demonstrative applause. The orchestral pieces were Hadyn's fine symphony in D (No. 6 of the "twelve grand" composed for Salomon's concerts in London), Cherubini's overture to "Faniska," and Beethoven's second overture to "Leonora." Miss Jessie Jones, prize soprano at this year's music meetings, made a favourable impression by her singing in the difficult scena from "Fidelio" and Mozart's aria "Lento il pie." The other vocalist was Signor Gustav Garcia, who was much applauded in M. Gounod's sacred scena, "Abraham's Request," conducted by the composer, and the romance from "Tannhäuser," the latter of which was accompanied on the pianoforte instead of by the orchestra.

The Glasgow Musical Festival closed last Saturday afternoon with "The Messiah," the previous evening having been devoted to the production of the two works specially composed for the festival—a miscellaneous concert having been given on the Thursday evening. Of the preceding programmes we spoke last week; and it now only remains to refer to the novelties of the festival. First in performance on Friday week came Mr. Lambeth's setting of the 86th Psalm, "Bow down thine ear," for chorus, four solo voices, and orchestra. The composer is a highly-esteemed resident professor, who officiated as conductor at most of the festival performances. The principal solo portions of the psalm were sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. L. Thomas. The work and its composer were much applauded. In this piece, as elsewhere, the fine singing of the Glasgow Choral Union was a conspicuous feature. The psalm was followed by Mr. Best's skilful execution of Handel's first organ concerto, with orchestral accompaniments; and this closed the first part of the programme, the second part of which was devoted to Mr. Henry Smart's sacred cantata, "Jacob." The composer has long been eminent, not only as a masterly performer on the organ, but also for a large number of productions in various styles, the present work being the most considerable piece of sacred music that he has yet put forth. A previous important festival commission given to Mr. Smart resulted in the dramatic cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," produced at Birmingham in 1864. In this, successful evidence was offered of Mr. Smart's skill in writing for the combined effects of solo and choral voices and orchestra, especially in the command of the varieties and contrasts of the latter feature. "Jacob" is divided into three parts, distinctively entitled "The Flight," "The Marriage," and "The Return." The text has been compiled by Mr. M'Caul, and is based on the leading incidents of the scriptural narrative. The cantata opens with a short orchestral introduction. Among the most important pieces in the first part is a very effective and well-written chorus, "Blessed is the man;" others being the tenor air, "Oh! Thou that hearest," for Jacob, sung by Mr. Lloyd, and the elaborate and highly-coloured scene of the "Vision," for chorus, solos, and orchestra, terminating the first part. The second part commences with an orchestral prelude of a pastoral character, and full of melodious grace. The prominent pieces of this division of the work are an expressive soprano air, "Who is this that cometh?" for Rachel, sung by Miss Wynne; another for Laban (baritone), "The Good Shepherd," assigned to Mr. Santley; a duet for Rachel and Jacob, "Tell me, O fairest of women," and a bright concluding chorus, "Happy art thou." The final part is introduced by a few bars of orchestral symphony, leading to a contralto recitative and air for the Angel, the latter movement, "Be thou patient," a piece of smooth cantabile writing well suited to the voice and style of the singer, Madame Patey. A well-written duet, "Wherefore didst thou flee away," for Jacob and Laban, and a trio, "Come, let us sing," for them and Rachel, lead into a chorus, "Praise the Lord," of jubilant character and well sustained. Passing over a duet, "Behold, Esau!" for the Angel and Jacob, and other short numbers, we come to the final chorus, "O, praise the Lord," which, although neither so long nor so important as the other choral movement last referred to, is full of vigour, and forms an imposing climax to a work of high merit which must inevitably be soon heard in London. The cantata met with the most favourable reception, and Mr. Smart was called for at its conclusion. The success of the festival will not only benefit, as intended, the Glasgow Western Infirmary, but will lead to triennial meetings of the kind dating from 1877, which is to be the next occasion, in order not to interfere with the Birmingham festival, which will recur in 1876. Four years hence Glasgow will be in possession of a noble Townhall, more worthy of the place and its festivals than the inconvenient City-Hall in which the music meeting has just been held.

The sixteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts began this week, with a programme of sterling interest, although devoid of novelty. The selection commenced with Mendelssohn's first quartet (in E flat), performed by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti; the lady violinist having been associated with Mr. Charles Hallé in the execution of Beethoven's duet-sonata in A minor (op. 23), for piano and violin; and with him and Signor Piatti in Schubert's first trio (in B flat); Miss Alice Fairman was the vocalist and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist. At the afternoon performance of to-day (Saturday) Dr. Hans von Bülow is to be the solo pianist, as also at the concert of next Monday evening. The first recital of this great artist will take place on Wednesday next.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts, at Covent-Garden Theatre, are continuing their successful career. Among the latest features of interest have been the revival of the late M. Jullien's "British Army Quadrille" and the successful appearance of Miss Antoinette Sterling, the contralto singer from America.

The second concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday night, when Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" was performed; the solo singers announced having been Miss Spiller, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Thurley Beale

The Wagner Society began its second season, yesterday (Friday) evening, with the first of a series of six concerts. The programme included two extracts from Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg," Spontini's overture to "Olympia," that by Berlioz to "King Lear," a new pianoforte concerto by Joachim Raff (to be played by Dr. Hans von Bülow), and Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Of the performances we must speak next week.

THEATRES.

Mr. Buckstone has resumed the conduct of the Haymarket, and on Saturday commenced his season with the revival of "The School for Scandal." His selection of this comedy is noteworthy on account of the several hundred nights' consecutive run of it at the Vaudeville. Nothing daunted, however, the experienced manager of the Haymarket mounts it again, without allowing for an interval of repose, with perfect confidence. Nor is he disappointed. The expected public response is not withheld, and he begins work with satisfactory encouragement. The cast of the piece, of course, follows custom; but it is eminently efficient. Miss Madge Robertson as Lady Teazle, Mrs. Chippendale as Mrs. Candour, Mrs. Fitzwilliam as Lady Sneerwell, and Miss H. Massey as Maria, form a group of artistes on whom entire dependence may be placed. With Mr. Howe as Joseph Surface, Mr. Kendal as Charles, and Mr. Chippendale as Sir Peter, is represented an attractive triad, sufficient for the support of any drama. Then there were Mr. Buckstone himself as Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr. Rogers as Sir Oliver, and Mr. Clark as Moses. The remaining parts, also, were respectably filled; the audience expressed their satisfaction by calling the principals to the footlights; and we doubt not that the week's business has been remunerative.

The Adelphi likewise reopened on Saturday with Madame Celeste as the star, in her favourite character of Miama, in "The Green Bushes." This play still maintains its pathos and interest, and the venerable actress is still as picturesque as ever in the leading situations. The cast was good. Miss Edith Stuart as Geraldine, and Miss Hudspeth as Nelly, were, as usual, equal to their parts. Mr. J. G. Shore acted Connor O'Kennedy with care and effect. Mr. Brittain Wright, as Grinidge, made sport of the character and extorted laughter; and Jack Gong, in the hands of Mr Barsby, was full of humour; nor was Mr. T. W. Ford's Wild Murtoch wanting in effect. The other parts were efficiently represented. The farce of "Two Heads are better than One" concluded the performance.

Sadler's Wells has been opened by Mr. Henry Powell for equestrian performances, such as "Mazeppa," the hero being represented by Miss Bessie Reid, who is well qualified for the part. She is much applauded, and frequently recalled. Miss Mandlebert also appears in "All that Glitters is not Gold." On the whole, Mr. Powell's management promises success.

Messrs. Spiers and Pond have erected a new theatre in Piccadilly, called "The Criterion," which is a structure of great elegance designed by Mr. Thomas Verity, of Northumberland-street, Strand. The sculptural embellishments are by E. W. Wyon, Esq. The building consists of dining-saloons and dancing-rooms, as well as of a theatrical auditorium and an ample stage. The former is constructed to contain about 800 spectators. The accommodation and decorations are all in superior style, and the whole design is of an advanced order.

The celebrated picture, by J. Portaels, of Brussels, representing "The Drought in Egypt," which has this year obtained the special gold medal offered for the best picture exhibited by a living artist at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, without regard to school, style, or subject, has been purchased for the museum of Washington, United States, at which a collection of paintings by modern artists is about being formed.

The Government has purchased of Queen's College, Oxford, a lease of the manorial rights over Plumstead-common, just as the Metropolitan Board is maturing a scheme for the preservation of the common as an open space for the use of the public. Complaints have recently been made by the inhabitants that the verdure of the common has been destroyed by the military horses, a large number of which are employed there daily in the teaching of riding and drill, and the military authorities have persisted in their right to use the space for that purpose, even without the powers which they have now purchased.

Mr. Bright has addressed the following letter to Mr. G. W. Sanders, of Stockton-on-Tees, in reply to an inquiry from that gentleman as to the meaning of the term "free land":—"I have often explained in my speeches what is intended by the term 'free land.' It means the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and the limitation of the system of entails and settlements, so that 'life interests' may be for the most part got rid of, and a real ownership substituted for them. It means, also, that it shall be as easy to buy or sell land as to buy or sell a ship, or, at least, as easy as it is in Australia and in many or in all the States of the American Union. It means that no legal encouragement shall be given to great estates and great farms, and that the natural forces of accumulation and dispersion shall have free play, as they have with regard to ships, and shares, and machinery, and stock-in-trade, and money It means, too, that while the lawyer shall be well paid for his work, unnecessary work shall not be made for him, involving an enormous tax on all transactions in connection with the purchase and sale of lands and houses. A thorough reform in this matter would complete, with regard to land, the great work accomplished by the Anti-Corn-Law League in 1846. It would give an endless renown to the Minister who made it, and would bless to an incalculable extent all classes connected with and dependent on honest industry."

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, payments to the amount of £3200 were ordered to be made on life-boat establishments, including rewards to the crews of many life-boats for good services rendered during the heavy gales recently experienced on our coasts, when they were instrumental in saving fifty-five lives, besides assisting to rescue four vessels from destruction. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks. Several contributions to the society were announced, including £50 collected by Mrs. H. F. Penny, of Liverpool, on behalf of the Rhosneigir life-boat station. The following legacies have been left to the society:—The late Alexander Findlater, Esq., of Kingstown, £200; the late John Coleman, Esq., of Melbury Osmand, £50; the late Mrs. H. Clarke, of Elloughton, £19 19s.; and the late B. Barns, Esq., of Ipswich, £5. New life-boats have been forwarded by the institution to Dunwich, Suffolk; and to St. Andrew's, N.B. The former was named the John Keble, after the well-known author of the "Christian Year"; the boat having been presented by members of his family. The St. Andrew's life-boat is called the Ladies' Own, its cost having been contributed by the ladies of England, mainly through the exertions of Miss Smithers, of Newark.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF LISBURNE.

The Right Hon. Ernest Augustus Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 9th inst. His Lordship was born on Oct. 30, 1800, the eldest son of John, third Earl of Lisburne, by Lucy, his wife, daughter of William, second Viscount Courtenay; and succeeded his father May 18, 1831. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Cardiganshire, served as its High Sheriff in 1851, and sat in Parliament for that county from 1854 to 1859. Lord Lisburne married, first, Aug. 27, 1835, his cousin, Mary, second daughter of the late Sir Laurence Palk, Bart., by whom (who died July 23, 1851) he had three sons and a daughter; and secondly, April 5, 1853, the Hon. Elizabeth Augusta Harriet (Maid of Honour to Queen Adelaide), daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Henry Mitchell, by his wife, Lady Harriet Isabella Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Ernest Augustus Malet, Lord Vaughan, now fifth Earl of Lisburne, who was born June 26, 1836; married, June 24, 1858, Gertrude Laura, third daughter of Edwyn Burnaby, Esq., of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire, and has issue.



THE HON. F. R. FORBES.

The Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, who died at Geneva on the 5th inst., aged eighty-two, was the second son of George, sixth Earl of Granard, by Lady Selina Frances, his wife, fourth daughter of John, first Earl of Moira. His elder brother, the late Viscount Forbes, was father of George Arthur Hastings, present Earl of Granard, K.P. Entering the diplomatic service, Mr. Francis Forbes was attached to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, 1812, and to that at Vienna 1814. In 1817 he became Secretary of Legation at the latter Court, in 1822 at Copenhagen, and in 1823 at Lisbon. In 1832 he was appointed H.M.'s Minister at Dresden, and in 1857 raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at that Court. In 1858 he went as Minister to Rio de Janeiro, and in the following year retired from the diplomatic service. He died unmarried.

MR. OSGOOD HANBURY.

Osgood Hanbury, Esq., of Holfield Grange, Essex, died there on the 4th inst., in his eightieth year. He was eldest son of Osgood Hanbury, Esq., of Holfield Grange, by Susannah Willett, his wife, daughter of John Barclay, Esq., of London, banker. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; and, succeeding his father in 1852, became senior partner in the old London banking firm, Hanburys and Lloyd. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Essex, and served the office of High Sheriff for that county in 1858. He married, July 21, 1817, his cousin, Eleanor Willett, daughter of William Hall, Esq., of Hilton Castle, Northumberland, by whom he had a numerous family. His eldest son, Mr. Osgood Hanbury, of Howe Hatch, near Brentwood, a justice of the peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for Essex, and a partner of the banking firm, succeeds to the family estates.

MR. CORRANCE, OF PARHAM HALL.

Frederick Corrance, Esq., of Parham Hall, in the county of Suffolk, whose death is just announced, was the only son and heir of Snowden White, Esq., M.D., of Nottingham, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of Major John Corrance, of Parham Hall (distinguished at Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden). He was born Sept. 3, 1791, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1837 he assumed, by Royal licence, the surname of Corrance in lieu of his patronymic, White. He was a J.P. and D.L. of Suffolk. Mr. Corrance married, Sept. 27, 1819, Frances Anne, third daughter of William Woodley, Esq., Governor of Berbice, and of St. Kitts, and leaves four sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Frederick Snowden Corrance, Esq., late 11th Hussars, J.P. and D.L., is M.P. for East Suffolk.

MR. TAYLEUR, OF BUNTINGSDALE.

William Tayleur, Esq., of Buntingsdale, Shropshire, died there on the 5th inst. He was born Sept. 10, 1803, the elder son of John Tayleur, Esq., of Buntingsdale, Deputy Lieutenant, by Penelope, his wife, daughter of Thomas Pearson, Esq., of Tettenhall Wood, in the county of Stafford. In 1827 he served as High Sheriff of Shropshire, and sat in Parliament for Bridgewater, 1833-4. Mr. Tayleur was never married.

M. DE METZ.

M. de Metz, the founder of the agricultural school and colony of Mettray, in France, which has served as a model for social reformers and philanthropists both here and in other countries, died recently, in his seventy-seventh year. It is now nearly forty years since M. de Metz began his labours in the reformation of young criminals. In 1836 he went to the United States to study the penitentiary system; and in 1840, on returning to France, he resigned several lucrative employments in order to give himself entirely to the great work of his life. Soon afterwards he established the Reformatory School and Agricultural Colony of Mettray, near Tours—the model of all similar establishments on the Continent and in England. He began with ten boys; at the end of the first year he had 300, and this number soon increased to 600. Since then, many thousand children have passed under his care at Mettray. M. de Metz was buried, last Saturday, in the cemetery at Mettray.

The proceedings of the Epping Forest Commission have taken an archæological turn. Mr. Fisher, who represents a large number of commoners, put in at last meeting various charters relating to the forest. One of them dated as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor. Another was an attested copy of the Doomsday Book.

Captain Jutelet, who commands one of the mail-steamers between Dover and Calais, was on Tuesday entertained at dinner at Dover and presented with the clasp of the Royal Humane Society, for rescuing one of a party of excursionists from drowning, whilst on an excursion from Dover to Calais. Captain Jutelet had already received the medal and parchment for previous acts of gallantry.

A soirée, to celebrate the opening of the new central stores of the Leeds Co-operative Society, took place in the Leeds Townhall on Tuesday night. About 4000 persons were present. The society numbers over 10,000 members, and made £4000 last year in profits. The new stores have cost £11,000. The society possesses several smaller stores in different parts of the town. Alderman Carter, M.P., and the Mayor were amongst the speakers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

W. O'B., Isle of Skye.—1. We do not recollect, and have no file at hand to refer to, or we would gladly inform you. 2. Your problem shall have early attention.

QUEEN'S KNIGHT.—Send us a specimen or two of your best.

F. A. KEY.—Giving check to your adversary's King does not deprive him of his right to castle, provided his King does not move.

CHESS PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from W. Grimshaw—Messrs. W. and J. Pierce—W. S. Pavitt—Sheriff Spens—W. O'Brien—T. Haseou—J. O—Howard Taylor—R. Blizard—T. Brown—and A. Townsend.

REV. M. CLARE.—1. A problem, to be sound, should admit only of one solution. We do not see how White can mate in Problem No. 1547, as you propose, by 1. Q to K R 6th (ch), nor how mate can be given in Problem No. 1544 as you suggest. Oblige us by not asking questions regarding a problem until you have thoroughly mastered the position. We have no space to spare.

W., of Ipswich.—Your programme should have been sent to us ten days earlier.

G. COLLINS.—Several correspondents ask how mate can be prevented in your Problem No. 1548 if White begin with 1. P takes P. You appear to have overlooked entirely that line of play.

G., Ipswich.—They shall receive early attention.

D.—Accept our thanks for your obliging consideration.

R. W. E.—The collection of chess problems by the Messrs. Pierce will be published, we believe, before Christmas.

LEMUEL.—1. Wait, and join the St. George's Chess Club, at the beginning of the approaching new year, sending your name meanwhile to the secretary, T. Hampton, Esq., 20, King-street, St. James's. 2. The book you mention has been out of print for twenty years.

E. M. B.—A very elegant little game, which has been marked for insertion.

H. T. W.—Be good enough to send us a few more specimens. Those just received hardly do justice to the well-known capabilities of the players.

QUID PRO QUO.—Let us have them by all means, if you can warrant their being genuine and hitherto unpublished.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1549 has been received from A. B. C.—C. M.—F. R. S.—W. Airey—St. Clare—J. Bale of Otley—J. Allaire—R. D. T.—K. B.—M. P.—W. V. G. D—Runcorn—J. Routh—C. P. A. and T. K. M.—East Marden—R. H. T.—Box—S. T. H.—M. D.—Lex—S. W. B.—Queen's Knight—Rubua—Box and Cox—A. Wood—W. E. R.—A. B. Tallantyne—H. F.—Pip.—J. C. K.—Chicago—Tiny and Tiny—Holzhausen and Groux—Fox—T. W. of Canterbury—S. Robson—Amphictyon—E. Frau of Lyons—D. M.—O. F. Q.—Sim—Q. E. D.—Belsize—Bunny—T. Wilson Morris—Bradford—N. M. S. Britannia—E. D. Way—Ferdinand and Miranda—M. D.—J. H. W.—J. Jaulon—K. Mark—Cases—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—F. S. A.—Monro—Peterkin—Frank and Diana—R. E.—W. S. G.—Harry and Emma—Benjamin—Try Again—Clvis—George—Manfred and Man Friday—Cosmopolitan—Egbert—R. A.—Percy.

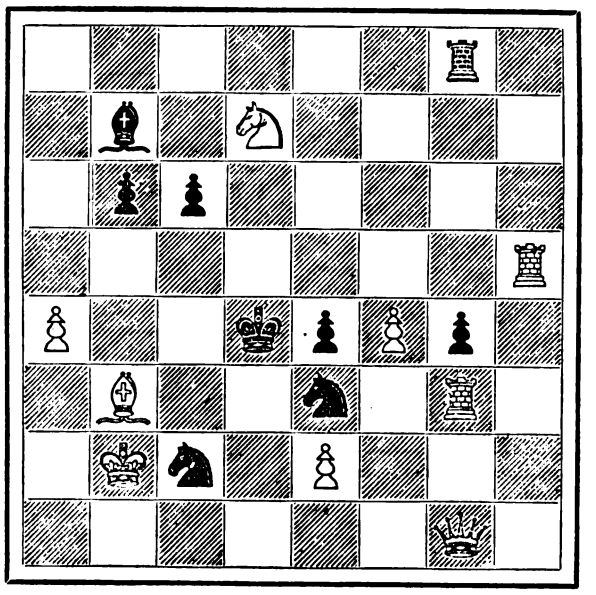
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1550.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q R 2nd	B takes R	2. Q to Q sq (ch)	K moves
If he play Kt to B 7th, the reply is 2. Q gives check and 3. Kt gives mate.		3. Kt gives mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1551.

By Mr. C. W. M. DALE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

Game between Mr. ROSENTHAL and Dr. HERAL, a young but highly promising player of the Viennese Club.—(*Sicilian Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Dr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. B to K Kt 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. K Kt to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd
6. Castles	R to Q B sq
7. P to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd
8. P to K B 4th	B to Q Kt sq
9. P to K B 5th	P to K R 4th
This move was not sufficiently considered, and was a source of danger and embarrassment to Dr. Heral for some time.	
10. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 5th
11. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
12. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th
13. Kt to K B 4th	Q to Q B 2nd
14. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt sq
15. K Kt to K 2nd	
A curious move, but having at least the merit of originating some novel combinations.	
15.	Q to K R 7th (ch)
16. K to B 2nd	P takes P
17. R to K R sq	Q to Q 3rd
18. Kt P takes P	R to K R 4th
19. B to K B 4th	Q to Q B 3rd
20. B takes B	
Mr. Rosenthal plays below his ordinary strength in parts of the present game. Here he had a favourable opportunity of bringing his Q's Rook into the field by planting it at K Kt sq	
20.	R takes B
21. Kt to K B 4th	
Spite of the adversary's threatened move of R takes K B P, Mr Rosenthal would have done better, we believe, by playing his Q to K B 4th.	
21.	R to K Kt 4th
22. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to K R 3rd

BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Dr. H.)
A very good move, preparatory to a still better one.	
23. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes K B P
This capture Mr. Rosenthal evidently overlooked.	
24 K to K sq	
Taking the Kt would be fatal, as Dr. H. would then have taken the Bishop with his Rook, giving check, &c.	
24.	Kt to K Kt 6th
25. K R to K Kt sq	K to B sq
26. K to Q sq	B takes Kt
27. Kt takes B	Q to K R 4th (ch)
28. K to Q B 2nd	Q to K 7th
29. Q R to K sq	Q takes Q (ch)
30. K takes Q	Kt to K 2nd
31. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
32. B to K B 3rd	Kt to K 4th
33. B to Q sq	P to K B 4th
34. P takes P	R takes P
35. Q R takes Kt	R takes Kt
36. K to K 3rd	R to K B 3rd
37. B to K Kt 4th	P to Q 3rd
38. R to Q 5th	R to K sq (ch)
This Rook has long been inactive. It comes into play at last, however, with powerful effect.	
39. K to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 8th (ch)
40. R takes Kt	
Distressing, but unavoidable. Dr. Heral has now a self-winning game.	
40.	R takes R
41. K to Q B 2nd	R to K B 3rd
42. K to Kt 3rd	R to K 4th
43. P to Q B 4th	K to K 2nd
44. K to Q R 4th	R takes R
45. P takes R	R to B 5th (ch)
46. K to Kt 5th	R takes B, and wins.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The following is the result of the first pairing in the annual handicap tourney of this club.

Coburn	versus	Ingold.	Pizze	versus	Rippin, E. C.
Mayow	,,	Lord.	Pfahl	,,	Wisker.
Bird	,,	De Vere.	Zukertort	,,	Vyse.
Potter	,,	Maas.	Beveridge	,,	Lambert.
Walrond	,,	Stevens.	Chappell	,,	Lowson.
Nicholson	,,	Cox.	Gastineau	,,	Wilson.
Woodard	,,	Dr. Ballard.	Eschwege	,,	De Soyres.
Rippin, G. H.		Sothers.	Rabbette	,,	Leigh.
Cohen	,,	Pannell.	M'Leod	,,	Reynolds.
Henke	,,	Morris.	Down	,,	Cohnfeld.
Bussey	,,	Watts.	Lovelock	,,	Major Martin.
Osborne	,,	Webb.	Zappert	,,	Cutler.

BLINDFOLD CHESS-PLAYING.—The *Nottingham Daily Express*, which has recently started a chess column, announces that Mr. Blackburne will give one of his extraordinary séances of blindfold chess at the Mechanics' Institution of Nottingham, on the 15th inst. On this occasion he engages to play ten games simultaneously, without a chess-board, against ten of the best players Nottingham can pit against him.

CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND THE BATH CHESS CLUBS.—The Bath has accepted a challenge from the Cambridge club to play two games, by correspondence, for a handsome set of ivory chessmen and suitable board.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils of Sir Henry Holland, Bart., were proved, on the 8th inst., by his sons, Sir Henry Thurston Holland and the Rev. Francis James Holland, the executors, the personal property (including leaseholds) being sworn under £140,000. The bequests in the will and codicils, with the exception of legacies to his servants, are entirely to testator's children. His eldest son, the present Baronet, is appointed residuary legatee of the personalty, and he gets all the real estate absolutely.

The will, with two codicils, of Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., was proved, on the 8th inst., by Charles Landseer, R.A. (the brother), and Thomas Hyde Hills, the surviving executors, the personal estate (including leaseholds) being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother Charles £10,000; to Mr. T. H. Hills, £5000; to Mrs. Ashton, 500 gs.; to Dr. R. D. Harling, £250; to Miss Marion Lee, an annuity of £100; and to his servant, William Butler, £100, all free of legacy duty; to his sister Jessie he gives all the jewellery and other articles given to him by her Majesty the Queen. The residue of his property is divided equally between his brother Thomas and his three sisters, Jessie, Annie, and Emma.

The will of Sir Richard Frederick, Bart., of Burwood Park, Surrey, and of Berkeley-square, was proved, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Henry John Fellowes, Thomas Henry Clark Terry, and John Folder, the executors; the personalty being sworn under £50,000. The testator directs his real estate to be sold, and, after giving out of the proceeds legacies to his sisters, gives the remainder to the children of his three sisters—Mrs. St. Leger, Mrs. Fellowes, and Mrs. Tyler. There are some legacies to connections and servants, and the residue of the personal estate he gives to the Rev. H. J. Fellowes and Mr. T. H. C. Terry.

The probate granted in Ireland of the will and codicil of Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, of Dublin, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 4th inst., the aggregate personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £300,000. The acting executors are Major William Blount, Miss Margaret O'Connor and Mrs. Monica O'Connor, the relict. The widow gets a residence with furniture and £5000 per annum for life, charged on estates which the testator bought of Lord Derby; and these estates are, subject thereto, settled on testator's only son. The residue of his property, after payment of some legacies, testator gives upon trust for his four daughters.

The will of Edward Tootal, late of Weaste, in Pendleton, Lancashire, was proved at the Manchester district registry, on the 30th ult., by Margaret Tootal, the relict, Robert Alexander Kennedy, William Langton, and Arthur Barff, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to the Weaste National School, the Eccles National School, the Pendleton Ragged School, the Nurse-Training Institution, Manchester, and the Recreation Ground, St. Luke's, Weaste, £200 each; to the Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary and the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, £250 each; to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, £500; and there are numerous other pecuniary legacies. To his widow he gives £1000, all his furniture, and an absolute power of appointment over the residue of his property.

The will and codicil of William Hill, formerly of Thorpe Lee, Egham, but late of Clanricarde-gardens, Kensington, were proved, on the 3rd inst., by Mrs. Ann Hill, the relict, William John Bruty, John Pipler Keddell, and Charles Richard Stanham, the executors; the personalty being sworn under £80,000. Testator bequeaths to his widow all his furniture, plate, and household effects, £1000, and a further sum of £300 to distribute amongst such persons as in her opinion have a claim to their consideration; to each of his executors a complimentary legacy of £50; and the annual income of the residue of his real and personal estate to his widow for life—at her death the capital to be divided between his children.

Admiral the Hon. Edward Granville Howard, brother of the late Earl of Carlisle, is about to be raised to the Peerage.

Mr. Charles Merdyn Doyne has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Wexford, in the room of Charles Arthur Walker, deceased.

The office of Richmond Herald, vacant by the decease of Mr. M. C. H. Gibbon, has been given to Mr. H. H. Molyneux-Seel, Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms.

As indicating the approaching return of her Majesty from Balmoral, notice is given in the *Gazette* that the state apartments at Windsor Castle will be closed to the public on and after to-day, the 15th inst.

A return relative to the endowed charities of the county of Northumberland has been issued in accordance with an order of the House of Commons. The total gross income of the charities is given as £27,424 12s. 2d., of which £5199 is devoted to purposes of education, £675 to endowments of clergy and lecturers and for sermons, £1223 to Church purposes, £42 to Dissenting places of worship and ministers, £10,387 to public uses; £8437 to almshouses, their inmates, and pensioners; £54 to distribution in kind, and £1260 to distribution in money.

A public meeting was held in Plymouth on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lord Graves. It was resolved to petition the Board of Trade to erect, at a cost of about £20,000, a breakwater at Mount Batten, in order to improve the harbour of Caltewater, an arm of Plymouth Sound. This scheme has often been mooted, and it has now been revived in consequence of a portion of the Channel Fleet the last time it was at Plymouth having to anchor in the exposed water of Cowsand Bay, the Sound being occupied by so many merchantmen.

An important addition to the Birmingham Queen's Hospital was made, yesterday week, by the opening of a new wing for out-patients, the cost of erecting which has been defrayed chiefly by subscriptions of the working classes of the town. The building, which will cost when complete £15,000, owes its existence to the movement began by the working men, headed by Mr. Sampson Gamgee, about four years ago. The working men's contributions from 505 factories and shops alone amount to £4000. About £12,000 has been raised by means of the working men's organisation, including the proceeds of a fund in aid headed by the Queen with £200. The new structure is connected with the main building by glazed galleries, and will afford, besides the required accommodation for out-patients, additional beds for twenty in-patients. At the opening ceremony there were present Alderman Biggs, the Mayor; Captain Bullock, chairman of the managing committee; the Bishop of Worcester; Lord Wrottesley; Mr. S. Gamgee, the originator of the movement; Mr. Priddey, the secretary to the working men's committee; and a numerous body of the clergy, the medical men, and the municipality. Addresses were read by the secretaries to the hospital and the fund, and speeches were delivered by the Mayor, the Bishop, Lord Wrottesley, and others. The Prince and Princess of Wales have assented to the request of the Corporation of Birmingham to allow the new wing to be named after her Royal Highness.

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SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS.
An EXAMINATION will be held at MALVERN COLLEGE on DEC. 19 and 20, for the award of FIVE HOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS of £80 and FIVE EXHIBITIONS of £50. The awards will be for one or two years, according to merit, and to either Classical or Mathematical Candidates.
For particulars apply to the Head Master.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. — ASSISTANCE is URGENTLY NEEDED to meet current expenses, owing to the high price of provisions, fuel, and other hospital requisites. The reliable annual income is much below the ordinary expenditure. DONATIONS will be thankfully received by Edward Enfield, Esq., Treasurer, 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park; and at the Hospital.
HENRY J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.

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NICE.—HOTEL DES ANGLAIS.—A First-Class Hotel, facing the sea, and under English Management.
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(Embracing the late Gallery of Illustration, which will be available for Regimental Dinners and similar parties).
Entrance to Private Rooms in Carlton-street, adjacent.
Open for Suppers, as before, under an exemption license.

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Beware of Imitations.
Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

MENIER'S COCOA. Sold in ¼ and ½ lb. packets and 1 lb. tins. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations.
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MENIER'S ESSENCE of COCOA. Sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins, 2s. per lb. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations.
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MENIER'S CHOCOLAT POWDER, Plain and Vanilla flavour. Sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.
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CHOCOLAT MENIER defies all honest competition. Annual consumption exceeds 8,000,000 lb.
AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.
Beware of Imitations.
Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.
Factory and Warehouse:
Southwark-street and Worcester-street, Borough.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.
The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
"The caracas cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.
Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette.
"MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold by Grocers in packets only, labelled.
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.
Works for Dietetic Preparations, Euston-road, London.
EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES for Throat Irritation.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed all Cocoa with the excess of Fat extracted. Pronounced by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. In Air-Tight Tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Samples free by post. Cocoatina à la Vanille at same prices.—H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

FLOUR.—Whites, for Pastry, Households, for Bread, Wheaten Meal, for Brown Bread, Rye Meal, Rye Flour, Pure Flour of Egyptian Lentils, manufactured at Bulford Steam-Mills, Essex. Hungarian and Baltic Flour. Best Scotch Oatmeal, from Aberdeen and Berwick. Hominy and fine Indian Corn Meal, from New York.—Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Liverpool-road, London, N.

FIELD'S PATENT "OZOKERIT" CANDLES.
Improved in Colour.
Improved in Burning.
Made in all Sizes, and
Sold Everywhere.

AVOID DANGER, and at the same time promote Cleanliness and Economy, by using the WESTMINSTER WEDGE-FITTING COMPOSITE CANDLES,
Sold everywhere.
Wholesale only of
J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London.

CLOSE OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.
The Silk, Shawl, and Fancy Dress Courts representing Austria, France, and Italy
are placarded with the announcement that all the principal Manufacturers have sold their Exhibited Stocks to a Merchant in England.
PETER ROBINSON takes this opportunity of announcing that he is the Purchaser referred to, and that he will OFFER the varied Collection for SALE at his Premises, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, as soon as conveyed from Vienna.
The following are the principal Manufacturers (to whom medals were awarded) who sold their exhibited productions to Peter Robinson:—

F. Reichert, of Vienna.	Ponson, of Lyons.
Trubitch, of Vienna.	Villard, of Lyons.
Hawatsch and Ibarry, of Vienna.	Guinet, of Lyons.
Hornbostal, of Vienna.	Jaubert, Andrea, and Co., of Lyons.
Geisel and Jaser, of Vienna.	Tresca, Thoral, and Ratisenville, of Lyons.
G. Brasi, of Milan and Como.	
Tapissier fils and Debry, of Lyons.	

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.

Black ground Silks, with floral designs	2½ yds. for 14 yards.
Chéné Silks suitable for Dinner Wear	2½ yds. for 14 yards.
English Moiré Antiques of the best manufacture	at about half price.
Grisaille Striped Silks, especially suitable for this season ..	£1 12s. 6d. the Dress.

The above special lots are unusually cheap.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

REGISTERED NOVELTY FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
RUSSIAN CORDED POPLIN (Wool).
A special purchase of this charming Fabric, amounting to 1000 pieces, now ready, in all the new shades of Bronze, Violet des Alpes, Réséda, Navy, Ardoise, Grenat, Blue, &c.; also in Black, at £1 9s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.—Patterns free.

ALSO, IN ALL THE ABOVE COLOURS,
THE RUSSIAN POPLIN COSTUME, ready for Wear, £2 9s. 6d. to 3 gs., elegantly made, according to the latest Paris Models. Several hundred always in stock.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

FOR WINTER OR TRAVELLING DRESSES.
RUSSIAN and INVERARY TWEEDS.
In rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Réséda, Bronze, Violet des Alpes, &c., from 16s. 9d. to 35s. the Dress.

FOR WINTER OR TRAVELLING DRESSES.
SILK TERRY POPLIN.
Popeline d'Hiver, Drap Vigogne, Drap d'Italie, and many other Novelties suitable for the present and approaching Season, 21s. to 4 gs. the Dress.

FOR WINTER DRESSES.
YEDDO POPLIN.—ALL WOOL.
A Special Purchase, amounting to upwards of 2000 pieces, of this charming Fabric, beautifully soft, well adapted for the present and approaching season, 12s. 6d. the Dress (Patterns free), in Black and 48 shades of Colour. Specially prepared for PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street.

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL COLOURS.
VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS.
Beautifully Soft Velvet Pile, Fast Black, and in Réséda, Bronze, Violet, Brown, Green, &c., 2s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per yard, very wide.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

The "Leather" Make of Reversible
YOKOHAMA SILK, in Winter Colours.
This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours, including Ciel d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert Oxide, Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argent, Ardoise Foncé, &c., is 46 in. wide, 22s. 6d. to 2½ gs. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from,
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.
Patterns free.

FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.
RICH JAPANESE SILKS.
In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including the new Réséda, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Cerise, Corail, &c., 29s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 6½d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

TULLE, TARLATANE, MUSLIN, OR GRENADINE.
MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES.
Now ready, several hundred Robes, new Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 12s. 9d. to 20os.
The "Ada," a most charming dress, with Panier, Flounces, and ample trained Skirt, 1 guinea—a substantial box included.
The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED
HOME-SPUN CHEVIOT SERGES,
beautifully soft and warm, in all the New Mixtures, 25s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF
FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
in all the Colours, from 2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.
Fancy Shirting Flannels (fast colours), 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d. per yd.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.—(Patterns free.)

WINTER FASHIONS.
An immense and beautiful Stock of FUR-TRIMMED JACKETS in CLOTH, VELVET, and the new SEAL-CLOTHS, ready for inspection. Prices range from 2 gs. to 200 gs.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS,
at Last Year's Prices.
PETER ROBINSON still continues to sell his beautiful Fur Seal Jackets, both Plain and Trimmed Beaver, without any advance upon the prices of last season. The sizes are from 23 in. to 33 in. in depth, and the prices from 9 gs. to 30 gs.

WATERPROOF MANTLES,
thoroughly Waterproofed, and in every way suitable for seaside wear and for travelling, in a variety of New Shapes, and in all the New and Fashionable Tweeds, both in plain colours and all the favourite mixtures,
22s. 6d. to 80s.
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PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS. — The largest assortment of these beautiful Goods we are now offering at 1s. 6½d. per yard. Very soft and warm, brilliant colours, finest Saxony Wool.
JOHN HOOPER, 32, Oxford-street, W.—Patterns free.

WOOL SERGES EXTRAORDINARY.
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK now Selling at little more than half price. Beautiful Winter Colours, wide width. Price 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 32, Oxford-street, W.

Established in
Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.
BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect, at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longclothes, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various workrooms.
Lists, with Prices,
on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO.,
Grosvenor-street
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

SELLING OFF.—The entire STOCK of Mr. JOHN SHARLAND, of Bishopsgate, General Draper and Silkmercer, has been Purchased by CAPPER, SON, and CO., and will be SOLD OFF at their own Premises, on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst.
69 and 70, Grosvenor-street; and
169 and 170, Fenchurch-street, City.

NEW GOODS FROM PARIS.
PETER ROBINSON has now ready for inspection, at his MOURNING WAREHOUSE, a choice selection of very beautiful Mantles, Silk and Material Costumes, Polonaises, Millinery, Flowers, Confections, and Fashionable Novelties, which his Buyers have secured from the leading Houses.
The Court Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS.
New Shapes,
trimmed with a variety of Choice Furs,
at moderate Prices.
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

A GOOD BLACK SILK for £3 10s. the Dress of 14 yards (Dagoud's).
PETER ROBINSON, 256, Regent-street, W.
For a Pattern direct to Regent-street, as above.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Peter Robinson has now on Sale
some very rich Black Silks purchased in Lyons very advantageously.

Excellent Black Gros Grains and Glacés	at 3s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard, or 47s. to 69s. the Dress.
And Superior and most enduring qualities	at 6s. to 12s. 6d. per yard, or £3 2s. to £7 10s. the Dress.

Also Shades in Greys, Slates, Mauves, White, &c., equally cheap.
Address for Patterns as above.—256, Regent-street, London.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
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MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, trimmed crape.	25s. to 5 gs.

SUPERIOR CRAPE.—Special Qualities, that will not spot with rain,
at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street.

FROM ROUBAIX.—New Goods for the Autumn Season,
in Black and various novel textures,
from 12s. 9d. the Dress upwards.
at PETER ROBINSON'S, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

LEWIS and ALLENBY beg to announce that prior to the close of the year they will SELL their SURPLUS STOCK, in all departments, at greatly reduced prices, commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 24.
Lewis and Allenby are now giving their customers the full advantage of the fall in the price of Silk
Five per cent discount for Cash payments.
Regent-street and Conduit-street, London.

BOOTH and FOX'S PATENT DOWN QUILTS, SKIRTS, and VESTS.—Warmth without weight. Elegance and economy combined. No cold can penetrate a Down Garment. Ladies' Down Skirts are light, warm, graceful, durable, and render crinoline superfluous. Ladies' Vests fit perfectly, are a sure protection against cold, and invaluable to Invalids. Testimonials from the highest medical authorities. The only prize medals. Beware of imitations. All genuine articles bear the names and trade mark of Booth and Fox. Sold by Drapers and Upholsterers. Manufactories, London, Manchester, Cork, and Glasgow.

G. W. JONES'S BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, and HEAD-DRESSES, all of the choicest description, at the most moderate prices. Country orders, accompanied with post-office order or town reference, promptly attended to.

G. W. JONES'S CHOICE FLOWERS and FEATHERS for Bonnets and Evening Wear, mounted in the most tasty manner. Spécialité for Bridal Wreaths, Bouquets, Veils, Favours, &c. All at the most moderate prices.

G. W. JONES'S PARIS NOVELTIES in Châtelaines, Belts, Fans, Pins, Buckles, Daggers, Tortoiseshell, Whitby and Paris Jet Jewellery, Spanish Combs, &c.
N.B.—101, Oxford-street, corner of Great Portland-street.

J. and P. COATS' BEST SOFT SIX-CORD SEWING COTTON, suitable for all Sewing-Machines.

J. and P. COATS' EXTRA GLACE COTTON.—This cotton, being greatly improved in quality and finish, will be found unsurpassed for Machine or Hand Sewing. On reels, 100, 200, or 500 yards.

J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTING COTTON, in skeins or on reels, of the finest quality.
To be had of all Wholesale and Retail Drapers throughout the United Kingdom.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Furniture, and Miscellaneous, &c. Highest value given. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on, by addressing Mr. or Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.; or, parcel being sent, P.O. orders. Est. 1800. Terms cash

PESTACHIO-NUT HAIR OIL.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S.—The beauty of the raven tresses of the Spanish ladies has excited the admiration of every visitor to Madrid. No other hair-dressing fluid is used but the EXPRESSED OIL of PESTACHIO NUT, which is as common here with the mountain peasant as the Court beauty. 2s. 6d. bottles; also the famous Pestachio Nut Toilet Powder, 2s. 6d. a box. Sold by Piesse and Lubin, Perfumery Factors, 2, New Bond-street, London; and by Druggists and Perfumers everywhere.

OPOPONAX.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S NEW PERFUME.
Thus I wave my perfumed kerchief,
Where unrivalled odours dwell;
Now the subtle essence spreading,
Folds us like an Eastern spell.
Opoponax, the Royal Hunt, and the true Jockey Club Perfume, 2s. 6d. each; or the three, 7s.
Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

A DELICATE and CLEAR COMPLEXION, with a Delightful and Lasting Fragrance, by using the celebrated "UNITED SERVICE" SOAP TABLETS,
4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by
J. C. and J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.
Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, 6d. each. RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS.
completely dyed in ten minutes without soiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

THE USE OF
THE GLENFIELD STARCH ALWAYS SECURES
The Delight of the Laundress,
The Admiration of the Beholder,
And the Comfort of the Wearer.

LONG, Short, and Weak Sight treated by the scientific use of TINTED SPECTACLE LENSES, which impart an immediate sense of coolness and relief, so essential to defective vision. Persons can be suited in the country. Simple Directions free.—S. and B. SOLOMON, 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, &c., RECENTLY IMPROVED.
Approved by the Academy of Medicine at Paris and other Medical authorities in England and abroad.
This Self-Applicable Physical Curative is of an efficacy vastly superior to all other external remedies.
Owing to the physiological, physical, and chemical effect of the Electricity they gently and permanently impart into the system, these appliances exercise an internal action, promoting the digestion, circulation, and nutrition, thereby assisting Nature in her efforts to restore the normal balance of health and vigour in a debilitated constitution.
Hence the remarkable cures they daily effect in cases of—

Rheumatism,	Head & Tooth Ache,	Epilepsy.
Lumbago,	Indigestion,	General and Local
Sciatica,	Liver Complaint,	Debility,
Neuralgia,	Paralysis,	Functional Disorders, &c.
Gout,	Nervous Deafness,	

after all other remedies have failed, and thus popularizing Electricity in accordance with the authentic concessions in the medical and scientific press.
Recent improvements in these appliances by the Inventor render their self-application extremely comfortable and effective, and thus remediate former inconveniences.
Medical and scientific extracts, and a selection of the daily increasing number of Testimonials, together with Price-List, are embodied in pamphlet, "Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," sent post-free on application to the sole Inventor and Patentee,
J. L. PULVERMACHER,
GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS, for use before and after Accouchement.
Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

WATER CUSHIONS for INVALIDS (HOOPER'S), affording instant relief from pressure, and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity. Illustrated price-list free by post.—Hooper, Manufacturer of Water Mattresses and Water Cushions to the Queen, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W., and at 55, Grosvenor-street, W.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
The only real test, medical experience during the last twenty-five years in all parts of the world, has conclusively proved
DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL
to be
THE PUREST,
THE MOST PALATABLE,
THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED,
and
THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS
of all kinds.
As the Remedy for
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL
stands pre-eminent.
As the Restorative in
DEBILITY OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN,
DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL
is unequalled.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.B., Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, three examples of him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned.
"I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Oil a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the throat and larynx, especially in consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. MORRELL MACKENZIE, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.
"As you have called my attention to the fact that for many years in prescribing Cod-Liver Oil I have specially indicated that sold at your establishment, I cannot refuse to state my reasons for having done so.
"These are as follow:—
"1st. That I have found your Light-Brown Oil much more uniform in character than any other Cod-Liver Oil. Sadly. That I have found it more uniform in its action than any other Cod-Liver Oil. Sadly. That I have found it more easily digested than any other Cod-Liver Oil."
DR. WHITMORE, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone.
"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and nutritive properties, which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
DR. HARDWICKE, Medical Officer of Health, Paddington.
"In the class of tubercular diseases including Consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil is attended with manifest advantages; and I know of no therapeutic agent which, in connection with judicious sanitary measures is better calculated to stay the ravages of these great consuming plagues of the British Islands."
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL
is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

NEURALINE, the instant Cure for TIC DOLOUREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Rheumatism, Gout, and all Nerve Pain.

GLYKALINE, the new Cure for all descriptions of Colds, Coughs arising from Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, and Difficulty of Breathing.—LEATH and ROSS, Homœopathic Chemists, 8, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 3, Vere-street, London, W. The above sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 2s.

SEDADENT.—CURE for TOOTHACHE. Price 1s. 1½d.; post-free, 1s. 3d. Sold by all Chemists; and by the Inventors, Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists, 72, Ludgate-hill, City; and 56, Harley-street, W.

HOOPING-COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION. The celebrated External Cure without Internal Medicine. Wholesale Agent, EDWARDS, 38, Old Change, London. Sold retail by most Chemists. Price 4s. per bottle.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 3d. each; and in Cases of Six Bottles, 11s. each; of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 27 or 132 stamps by the Proprietor, F. J. Clarke, Chemist, Lincoln.
VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEACROFT, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1786.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



"A LEISURE HOUR," BY W. M. WYLLIE.

FROM THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

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BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Prague, Bohemia, Baroness Gudenau, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at 14, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Henry Vere Cholmondeley, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at 37, Hill-street, Lady Churston, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Christ Church, Waterloo, by the Rev. H. Stanton Maye, Vicar of Fairfield, Liverpool, Andrew Kay, of Notting-hill, London, to Elizabeth (Lizzie) Warre Caroline, eldest daughter of Warre B. Wells, Esq., Somerset House, Waterloo, near Liverpool. No cards.

On the 13th inst., at St. John's Church, Woolwich, by the Rev. J. Bent, William A. Brodribb, Cape Civil Service, to Frances Maria, widow of Major O. R. N. Lloyd, of Rookville, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland. No cards.

On the 23rd ult., at the parish church of St. Peter Basseterre, St. Christopher, by the Rev. George Yeo, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Culpeper, the Hon. Arthur Wyndham Holmes-à-Court, son of Lord Heytesbury, to Annie, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Berkeley, Vice-President of the General Council of the Leeward Islands.

On the 11th inst., at Ballymodan Church, Bandon, Sir Henry Monson de la Poer Beresford Peirse, Bart., to Lady Adelaide Mary Lucy Bernard, fifth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bandon.

On the 13th inst., at Craigends, Renfrewshire, the Hon. George A. Montgomerie, youngest son of the late Earl of Eglinton, to Janet Lucretia, daughter of the late Boyd Alexander Cuninghame, Esq.

On the 19th inst., at the Church of the Assumption, formerly known as the Royal Bavarian Chapel, in Warwick-street, Regent-street, Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, son of the Marquis of Lothian, to Lady Amabel, youngest daughter of George Augustus, sixth Earl Cowper, and sister of the present peer.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Gothenburg, suddenly, Mary, the beloved wife of H. F. Monkhouse, Esq.

On the 5th inst., at Bank House, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Mary, relict of the late Rev. Henry Parker, Rector of Ilderton, Alnwick, Northumberland.

On the 16th inst., at Champfleurie, Linlithgowshire, John Congreve, Esq., late of Flichity, Inverness-shire, only son of the late John Freer Congreve, Esq., Stony Stratford, Bucks.

On the 10th inst., at Darland, Chatham, Lord George Lennox, aged 80.

On the 5th inst., Elizabeth, the wife of Lord Henry Paget, aged 32 years.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 29.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Milman, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough (for the Additional Curates' Society).
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. John Edward Kempe, Prebendary, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Erskine W. Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Carboniferous Period and the Formation of Coal).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain J. Moresby and the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill on New Guinea).
St. James's Hall, Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Crystal Palace, Chrysanthemum and Winter Flower Show.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Vocal, Instrumental, and Dance Music).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on Spectrum Analysis).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).
Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. M. Punshon on the Men of the Mayflower).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. P. Squarey on Agricultural Geology).

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Michaelmas Term ends.
Croydon Races, November Meeting.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. L. F. Vernon-Harcourt on the Harbour at Braye Bay, Alderney).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Croydon November Steeplechases, &c. (three days).
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music).
Dr. B. Behr's Lecture on German Literature at Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
Friend of the Clergy Corporation, general meeting for elections, at Willis's Rooms, noon.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Rudler, Report on Anthropology at the British Association Meeting at Bradford; papers by Dr. G. W. Leitner and Mr. J. Park Harrison).
Crystal Palace, English opera, 8 p.m. ("Don Giovanni").
Sheriffs' Fund Society, Sessions House, Old Bailey, annual meeting, noon.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (the Rev. M. Creighton on Dante).
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m.
Rutland Agricultural Society: Exhibition at Oakham.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Dr. H. Brunn on the Demeter of Cnidus).
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Prof. Duncan on Geology).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Sir Francis C. Knowles on the Manufacture of Iron and Steel).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., London Ballad Concerts (Mr. John Boosey).
Crystal Palace, Instrumental Concert.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born, 1833.
Moon's first quarter, 8.13 a.m.
Re-election of the London School Board.
National Thanksgiving Day in the United States.
Middlesex Hospital, quarterly court, noon.
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, Election at the London Tavern.
National Benevolent Institution, anniversary, 10 a.m.
Middlesborough Poultry Show.
Dramatic Authors' Society, committee, 2.30 p.m.
Crystal Palace, English opera (the last of the season), 3 p.m., "Lucrezia Borgia;" 8 p.m., Mr. E. Pauer's Lecture on Haydn and Mozart.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m., Mr. Barnby (Handel's "Israel in Egypt").
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. J. J. Howard on the Will of Edward Grimston, A.D. 1449; Mr. H. C. Coote on a Mithraic Inscribed Stone recently found near Bristol).
St. James's Hall, Mr. Walter Bache's Concert, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
London Athletic Club, assault of arms at St. James's Hall.
Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, annual meeting, London Tavern, 11 a.m.
Crystal Palace, Chrysanthemum and Winter Flower Show.
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Human Form).

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show, and National Cat Show (five days).
Scottish Corporation Festival—the Lord Mayor in the chair.
St. James's Hall, Saturday Popular Concert, 3 p.m.
Crystal Palace, the London Rifle Brigade, and ninth Saturday Concert.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW.—The TWENTY-FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS, will be held at BINGLEY HALL, on SATURDAY, NOV. 29, Admission, 10s.; on Monday, Dec. 1, Admission, 5s.; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Dec. 2, 3, and 4, 1s.
For Excursion Trains and other special railway arrangements see the advertisements and bills of the various companies.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL. NEW DRAWING ROOM.—These Wonderful and Only Recognised EXPOSERS of SPIRITUALISM are giving TWO REPRESENTATIONS daily at Three and Eight. Box Office open from Ten till Five. Reserved Fauteuils, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Tickets also at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Hay's, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and all Agents'. W. MORTON, Manager.

MARK TWAIN.—Mr. George Dolby has much pleasure in announcing that MARK TWAIN has arrived in London from America, and will make his reappearance at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, when he will deliver his Humorous Lecture entitled OUR FELLOW-SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Lecture will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Second Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

THE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR 1873,

TO BE ISSUED ON DEC. 13, WILL CONSIST OF

A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING,

ENTITLED

LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES,

AND

TWO SHEETS AND A HALF

OF

CHRISTMAS PICTURES,

TALES, AND SKETCHES.

Among the Literary Contents will be—

TITA'S WAGER, by WILLIAM BLACK,
Author of "A Daughter of Heth," &c.;

THE LOVER'S LEAP, by R. D. BLACKMORE,
Author of "Lorna Doone," &c.; and

UNDER THE MANGROVES, by CAPT. MAYNE REID,
Author of "The Death Shot," &c.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, ONE SHILLING; by Post, a HALFPENNY extra.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
November	12	30·007	39·4	33·1	·80	4	34·7	45·3	NE. ENE.	183	·000
	13	29·845	36·3	34·1	·92	—	27·0	44·0	ENE.	168	·000
	14	29·995	43·5	38·9	·85	9	36·2	47·8	NE. NNE.	426	·000
	15	30·326	42·5	32·4	·70	6	41·4	45·5	NE. ENE.	256	·000
	16	30·435	42·1	39·0	·90	10	37·0	44·9	NNE. N.	164	·000
	17	30·420	43·2	39·2	·87	10	41·0	45·1	N. NNE.	172	·000
	18	30·317	43·4	39·0	·86	10	41·5	45·1	NE.	143	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·070	29·863	29·955	30·308	30·442	30·457	30·357
Temperature of Air	39·0°	32·6°	43·6°	42·8°	42·4°	42·9°	44·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	36·2°	31·8°	41·7°	38·7°	39·7°	41·5°	41·7°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	ENE.	NE.	NE.	N.	N.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 40	4 0	4 20	4 40	5 2	5 25	5 52	6 20	6 52	7 25	8 2	8 40	9 20	9 8

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyab, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	Whittle.	Dec. 24.
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Jan. 20.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	—	Feb. 20.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	March 20.
Duke of Lancaster	3015	—	—

The Duke of Devonshire will be dispatched about Dec. 24. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 50 gs. and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN at T. M'LEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES WILL OPEN on MONDAY, DEC. 1. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. THURSDAY, NOV. 27, at Eight o'Clock, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT, with Additional Accompaniments (by G. A. Macfarren)—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Ferrari, Madame Patey, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Boxes, £3 3s., £2 10s., and £1 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; the usual Agents'; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—FRIDAY, DEC. 5, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Principal Vocalists, Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready. Subscription for ten concerts, £1 1s., £2 2s., and £3 3s., at Exeter Hall.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will give his SECOND RECITAL, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, NOV. 26 at Three o'Clock precisely. The Programme will include Weber's Sonata in D minor, Beethoven's Sonata in A (op. 101), and selections from the works of Handel, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Moscheles, and Rubinstein. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Czerny, 81, Regent-street; at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. JOHN BOOSEY.—EIGHTH YEAR. THREE CONCERTS will be given before Christmas, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 26, DEC. 3 and 10. The First Concert, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the following Artistes will appear:—Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Miss Poyntz, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Pyatt. Violin, M. Sauret; Pianoforte, Madame Carreno. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Herr Meyer Lutz. Prices of Admission: Stalls, 6s. (Family Tickets, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall, the usual Musicsellers; and Boosey and Co. Holles-street.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY. The FIRST TERM in 1874 will commence on MONDAY, JAN. 19. Candidates for Admission can be received by Madame Sainton-Dolby, at her residence, 71, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W., on every Tuesday Afternoon, between the hours of Three and Five o'Clock. Prospectuses may be obtained of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street, W.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Three Weeks of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes. Characters by Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Dolman, J. Morris, Thorne, Price, M. D. Byrnes, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames H. Coveney, Banks, Melville, Adelina Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. After "Antony and Cleopatra," a Ballet Divertissement, in which Miss Kate Vaughan and her celebrated Ballet Troupe will appear. To conclude with an Original Comic Ballet d'Action entitled THE RIVALS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, now Open for the regular Season.—Every Evening at Seven, THE CRIMSON SCARF, after which the Haymarket Comedy, in three acts, THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Mr. Buckstone as the original character of Mr. Lovibond. Concluding with HIS FIRST CHAMPAGNE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—50th Consecutive Night of Lord Lytton's Play, RICHELIEU.—Every Evening, at Seven, SIMPSON AND CO.—Mr. Beveridge and Miss Pruncefort. At Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forrester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, and Cowper; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Concludes with SIX MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Morning Performance of RICHELIEU to-morrow, Saturday, Nov. 29.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.—Last Week and great success of the great Adelphi Drama, THE WANDERING JEW.—Messrs. B. Webster, Fernandez, Hamilton; Mesdames Alfred Mellon, Murray, Phillips, and Stella Brereton. THOMPSON'S VISIT.—Characters by the Company.

THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE, or PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN. Founded 1865.
Ninth Session.—The Meetings of this Session will be held at Eight o'Clock on the following Mondays:—The first in December, and the first and third from the month of January to May inclusive (except in April, when the meeting for the 6th will be held on the 13th). The anniversary will be held on June 15.
Amongst the subjects to be taken up are:—The Identity of Reason in Science and Religion (R. Mitchell, Dec. 1); Buddhism (Bishop P. C. Claughton, D.D., Jan. 19); Relations between Crystallisation and Life (J. Eliot Howard, F.L.S., Feb. 2); Nature and Character of Evidence for Scientific Purposes (Dr. M'Cann, March 2). Other papers are expected from Professors Dawson, Nicholson, Hodge, Morris; also W. Forsyth, Esq., Q.C., Rev. W. J. Irons, D.D.; W. R. Cooper, Esq., and others favourable to its objects.
The Reading and Writing Rooms and Library are open from Ten to Six Daily.
OBJECTS.
This Institute was founded to associate Men of Science and Authors for the purpose of investigating, fully and impartially, the most important questions of Philosophy and Science, but more especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture, with the view of reconciling any apparent discrepancies between Christianity and Science.
Amongst the subscribing members (four hundred and seventy-three at present) are His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and many leading clergy and laity, also Professors of Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities (both English and foreign), and literary and scientific men.
Subscriptions:—Members, 2 gs. (1 guinea entrance); Associates, 1 guinea; Donations, 20 gs. or 10 gs.; Vice-patrons, 60 gs.
The Transactions are published in quarterly parts and annual volume, and will be forwarded free to members or associates at home or abroad.
All information as to the admission of members or associates and their privileges may be obtained on application, by letter or otherwise. The lists for 1874 are now open.
Apartments of the Society, 8, Adelphi-terrace, W.C., near Charing-cross.
F. PEPYS, Sec. to the Council.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

Despatches have been received at the War Office from the Gold Coast. They contain tidings of some importance as well as of pleasant augury. They narrate in graphic terms the story of a small military expedition undertaken by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, with a view to punish the treachery of nominal allies in the Fantee country; and, at the same time, to impress the Ashantees with a due sense of British power. They bring out with sufficient distinctness the qualities of the men upon whom her Majesty's Government has devolved the heavy responsibility of wielding the material force of the British empire in the Gold Coast Settlements, to beat back the incursions of the Ashantee King into the territory under British protection, and to exact from him binding engagements as to his future behaviour. The expedition—not of very formidable magnitude—was entirely successful. Its importance is chiefly due to the lessons which it will teach, or, it may be said, has already taught, the nominally friendly tribes on the Gold Coast, the Ashantees with whom we are at war, and the military authorities in Africa and at home to whom is committed the enterprise we have involuntarily undertaken.

The centre of the district within which the exploit detailed in the despatches was performed was the fort of Elmina, westward of which a strip of the coast is dotted with villages, governed by Fantoo chiefs ostensibly under the protection of British arms, but really, though secretly, in league with the enemy. These villages are at no great distance from Elmina, but are separate from it by seven or eight miles of dense bush, which the Ashantees had persuaded them would be found impenetrable by any European force. Accordingly, they allowed parties of the enemy to harbour there, and thence to receive supplies of ammunition by way of the sea, and to store them up in a dépôt in the bush, to be afterwards, as opportunity might occur, conveyed to the head-quarters of the Ashantee army. The petty chiefs of these villages, having been summoned to Elmina to give account of themselves, and having consulted with their Ashantee friends, treated the summons with disdain. This state of affairs presented a fitting opportunity for Sir Garnet Wolseley to make the Ashantees acquainted with the kind of metal with which they would hereafter have to deal. Accepting a plan sketched out by the Commandant of Elmina, Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Wood, he forthwith adopted measures to have it carried into effect. It was indispensable to his success that all the preliminary steps towards the execution of those measures should be taken in such manner as not to excite the smallest suspicion as to the end which he had resolved upon achieving. The Fantoo country swarms with spies, and the intentions of the British authorities, civil and military, are made

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known to the Ashantee chiefs almost as soon as they have been indicated or expressed. Sir Garnet Wolseley, therefore, effectually threw the Ashantees off the scent by a *ruse de guerre*. A rumour was quietly propagated over the whole neighbourhood that Captain Glover was in trouble at Addah, some hundred miles distant from Cape Coast Castle, and that he had made urgent application for prompt reinforcement. Sheltered by this fiction, Sir Garnet collected together a considerable portion of the naval and military forces within his reach, embarked them on a couple of her Majesty's steamers, and, by way of further confirming the false rumour, started with them towards the east. It was but a feint. In the darkness of the night the steamers reversed their course, and succeeded in landing at Elmina, before break of dawn, the troops which they conveyed, without the slightest hint of the fact having transpired to the Ashantee foe. A line of march was instantly organised. Altogether, some eight hundred men, comprising combatants and carriers, started for the bush, Sir Garnet Wolseley himself accompanying them. They succeeded, though not without meeting with opposition from concealed foes, in reaching the dépôt of which we have made mention, and in destroying its stores of ammunition and spirits. Then descending to the coast, they marched from one to another of the offending villages, already deserted by their inhabitants, and destroyed them by fire. The work which they had in hand being completed, they returned to Elmina the same night, with a loss of two men killed, and of less than a score wounded.

The moral effect of this dashing and highly successful military expedition is spoken of in the despatches which have come home as of the most gratifying character. It has reassured the wavering, it has reanimated the loyal, it has struck dismay into the ranks of the foe. The Ashantees have been wont to pride themselves upon the uniform success with which they resorted to strategical surprises. They have themselves been outwitted in their own line. They deemed themselves invincible by Europeans in the bush, and they have been met in the bush and beaten. Possibly both friend and foe have taken an exaggerated view of the affair, and the rumours which were in circulation on the Gold Coast when the despatches left may have arisen from excited imagination. To these rumours Sir Garnet Wolseley and Colonel Wood make no allusion in their several letters. Nevertheless, they may have some foundation in fact. It is said, for instance, that the Ashantees are withdrawing as speedily as possible to the other side of the river Prah, and are carrying with them the stores they have collected during the period of their irruption into Fantoo territory; and, we believe, credence may be given to the fact that the Major-General has opened communications with the Ashantee King, and stated the conditions, his compliance with which will constitute a basis of peace. We fear that the inference to be deduced from this information does not greatly tend to encourage hope in the early termination of the war. Sir Garnet himself has seen reason to conclude that even the best of his native levies will prove comparatively of little service to him, and, we believe, has applied for a considerable addition to the British force under his command. An arduous enterprise seems to be before him—an enterprise far more difficult and dangerous than even he had anticipated. He has given proof, however, of special capability to adapt his movements to the exigencies of the warfare in which he is engaged. Let us hope that the event will correspond with his desire and determination, and that before Parliament meets there will be a satisfactory end of this unexpected war, in which no advantage adequate to its cost is to be reaped, and no national glory to be gained.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of aiding, by a gift of £200, the Scottish Church extension scheme in Aberdeen.

The free library committee of the Manchester City Council has issued its annual report, which shows that the institution is working with great success and maintains its popularity. In the past year 609,462 volumes were issued for home reading, and 1,741,960 persons used the reading-rooms.

Sir John Aubyn, in laying the foundation-stone of a Wesleyan school at Camborne, yesterday week, observed that, though a Churchman, he was sensible that Nonconformists often entertained the kindest feelings towards the Church, and he desired to reciprocate them. Dr. James, the ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, thanked Sir John for his attendance.

At a recent meeting of the Marine Society it was announced that donations of £1000 had been received from "W. T. S.," for the Warspite training-ship, and £100 from the Naval Knights of Windsor. At the same meeting six orphans of seamen were apprenticed, in accordance with the terms of a bequest left by William Hickes, Esq., a merchant of Hamburgh, in the year 1762.

The death of Mr. Thomas Baring, the leading partner in the great mercantile firm of Baring Brothers and Co., and M.P. for Huntingdon, took place, on Tuesday evening, at Fontnell Lodge, Bournemouth, whither he had gone with the view of recruiting his shattered health. By the death of Mr. Baring a sixth seat is rendered vacant in the House of Commons. The others are Cambridgeshire, through the succession of Lord Royston to the earldom of Hardwicke; Exeter, through the elevation of Sir John Coleridge to the judicial bench; Oxford, through the appointment of Mr. Vernon Harcourt to the Solicitor-Generalship; Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, through the appointment of Dr. Lyon Playfair to the office of Postmaster-General; and Haverfordwest, through the appointment of Lord Kensington as Groom in Waiting to the Queen. On Wednesday Lord Kensington, Liberal, and Colonel Peel, Conservative, were nominated for Haverfordwest. The polling takes place on Monday.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Prince Leopold has been suffering from indisposition. If the health of his Royal Highness will permit, the Court will leave the Highlands on Tuesday next and return to Windsor Castle. The Queen gave a dance to the servants of the Royal household at Balmoral in celebration of the birthday of the Prince of Wales. Dancing took place in the servants' hall, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentemen in waiting, being present part of the time. On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the barracks at Ballater, and inspected the detachment of the 78th Highlanders. Lady Cecilia Hay left, and Mr. R. Holmes arrived at, Balmoral. On the following day Sir John and Lady Clark dined with her Majesty, and passed the night at the castle. Sir William Jenner arrived at Balmoral. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Taylor. On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Braemar; and, after changing horses at the Invercauld Arms Hotel, proceeded to Loch Callater, which was frozen over, the surrounding hills being covered with snow. The Queen and the Princess walked alongside the loch, and afterwards returned to Balmoral. Her Majesty has also taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise. The Queen held a council on Thursday, at Balmoral.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain to the House of Commons and of the Chapel Royal Savoy, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty; also the Rev. Francis James Holland, M.A., Minister of Quebec Chapel, Marylebone, and one of the six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, to be an Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty; and the Rev. Malcolm Campbell Taylor, D.D., Minister of Crathie, to be an Extra Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty in Scotland.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham House on Saturday last from visiting Lord Walsingham at Merton. His Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales received numerous guests at Sandringham, among whom were his Excellency the Belgian Minister, the Duke of St. Albans, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord Suffield, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Sir Arthur Helps, Sir John Rose, and the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe were prevented by public business accepting their Royal Highnesses' invitation. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales, with the several visitors, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Sandringham. The Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, and the Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. On Monday the Prince left Sandringham on a visit to Mr. Villebois. Their Royal Highnesses' visitors also left. The Princess, with her children, continues at Sandringham.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a meeting of the committee of management of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society held, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Dean of Westminster will perform the Protestant service at the marriage of the Duke with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia at St. Petersburg in January next. The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present. By direction of the Queen, the Lord Chamberlain and Lady Augusta Stanley (one of her Majesty's women of the bedchamber) will be present on the occasion.

Prince Arthur went to the Court Theatre on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and the Mdlles. Musurus arrived at the Turkish Embassy in Bryanston-square, on Saturday last, from Hampton.

His Excellency Count Beust has left the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, at Highclere Castle.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and the Countess Olga Münster have left Carlton House-terrace, on a visit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer, at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

The Marquis of Headfort and Ladies Adelaide and Florence Taylour have left The Lodge, Virginia, for Underley Hall.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at Pau from Bordeaux.

The Earl of Malmesbury has arrived in town from Heron Court, near Christchurch.

The Dowager Countess of Morton and Lady Agnes Douglas have left town for Rome.

Lord Wenlock left Escrick Park on Saturday last for Bourton Cottage, Much Wenlock.

The Hon. Cornwallis Fleming Maude, son and heir apparent of Viscount Hawarden, attained his majority on Saturday last, when a deputation of the Tipperary tenantry presented a congratulatory address to Lord Hawarden and his son at Dundrum Castle.

The coming of age of the eldest son of Lord Hill-Trevor was celebrated at Brynkynalt, on Wednesday, with great rejoicing. Congratulatory addresses were presented and a public dinner was given. Lord and Lady Hill-Trevor gave a fancy-dress ball on the following day.

Dr. Lyon Playfair has been appointed to fill the office of Postmaster-General; and Mr. Vernon Harcourt has become Solicitor-General in sucession to Mr. Henry James, who succeeds Sir J. D. Coleridge as Attorney-General. It is stated that Sir J. D. Coleridge, the new Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will be raised to the Peerage.

A meeting of the Social Science Association was held on Monday, when a paper on "International Copyright" was read by Mr. T. Webster, Q.C., who, in speaking of copyright as affecting British authors in the colonies, United States, and foreign countries, said that property in intellectual labour was recognised by most civilised nations, and the laws of such property, as regards subject matter and ownership, may be regarded as substantially the same in all countries, but the practice and procedure are widely different. The assimilation of law, practice, and procedure affecting such property was one worthy the attention of the Social Science Association. In considering the subject it would be desirable to ascertain the actual state of the existing law, the difficulties and grievances which have arisen, or are alleged in its operation, and the suggestions made and schemes proposed for their removal. He then alluded to the various Acts relating to the law of copyright, which Acts are said to have proved a complete failure. The subject of the paper was discussed by the meeting, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Frederick Hill, Mr. White, and Mr. Longman, the latter observing that if copyright was property it should have extended to it the same protection as any other property.

The Extra Supplement.

"MENDING THE OLD CRADLE."

This pleasing incident of domestic life in a comfortable working-class family, which is the subject of a picture by Mr. A. Stocks, shown at the last Royal Academy Exhibition, tells its own tale of happy marriage and parental affection. We heartily congratulate the good young husband and father upon his opportunity of doing such a timely job of carpentry for the sweet-looking woman and her baby, who are watching his easy work. The artist may have intended to suggest, by the introduction of pussy and her kitten, a blessed truth of kindly Nature's ways touching the universality of the maternal instinct; or he may only have sought to relieve the simplicity of his main subject with a little by-play in that corner. Some doubt will perhaps arise concerning the relation of the little girl holding the kitten to the youthful matron, whom we are glad to see doing so well after her recent gift of a new recruit to the army of humanity. It can scarcely be supposed, in the absence of positive testimony, that she is the mother of such a child, apparently nine years old; and, if it were so, why then it would be natural to look round for several intermediate brothers and sisters, who should have taken their turns in the same cradle before the advent of the present baby. We prefer to believe that the cherished and honoured wife has been permitted to invite her little sister, perhaps an orphan, to share the modest home where the love of an honest and industrious man has placed her, not more than two or three summers ago; but, whatever be the date of their happy union, they shall have our best wishes for the future tenour of their peaceful life.

"A LEISURE HOUR."

Old Isaak Walton's "Complete Angler," comprehensive as are its pretensions, does not recognise such a disciple of the gentle art as this—does not furnish any moral reflections appropriate to his present circumstances. How then are we, having but a very limited acquaintance with angling or fishing of any kind, to put into "ship-shape" any comments worthy of the occasion? Even if we asked the boy himself to account for his being thus memorialised on canvas he might reply, almost in the words of the needy knife-grinder, "Story, God bless you, I have none to tell, Sir." Of him, also, it may possibly be said, "His hat has got a hole in it—so have his breeches." Yet, humble sea-waif though he be, we will venture to say that he does not answer to somebody's contemptuous definition of an angler—"a hook at one end of a line and a fool at the other." No; he is not spending his time foolishly, as that glistening bunch of mackerel, which, too, he knows well how to dress and bring to table, amply testifies. Cabin-boy and cook, probably, on board a coaster, his duties are many and various. 'Tis he that boils the pork and greens and concocts the mighty sea-pie. When in port, 'tis he that acts as valet and body servant when the skipper dons the white shirt front and black satin waistcoat, the steel watchguard and chimney-pot hat, and goes in state to see his owners or consignees. Young as he is, the boy has seen men and cities, his ideas are cosmopolitan, he has fine foreign phrases, he will tell you of "Haver" and "Deep" (meaning Havre and Dieppe), and knows what a gale in the Bay of Biscay is like. Sometimes, when the work is done, and a gentle breeze ruffles the surface of the deep, he puts out his mackerel lines, as now, and so usefully beguiles "a leisure hour." And who does not know the ship's dog, the natural friend and ally of the boy? The dog's keen relish of the sport is quite in keeping with his proverbial sagacity. This amusing and very well-painted picture (which we engrave from the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery) is by Mr. W. M. Wyllie, the father of two young and promising painters, whose sea-coast and shipping subjects are already very favourably known to the public. The copyright of the picture belongs to Mr. Lloyd, of Gracechurch-street.

An intimation has been received by the treasurer that the Rev. Charles Ingleby, late of Wood Bank, Cheadle, has bequeathed £19 19s. to the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton.

At a public meeting in the Townhall, Manchester, on Wednesday, it was agreed to raise funds for six Manchester Scholarships at Norwood Normal College for the Blind.

The Aldershott season closed, on Thursday week, with a brilliant sham fight. The 19th and 20th Hussars, 93rd Highlanders, 19th, 38th, and a few battalions of the 14th and 16th formed the attacking force; the defenders were the Scots Greys, part of the 20th Hussars, 79th Highlanders, and battalions of the 103rd and the Rifle Brigade.

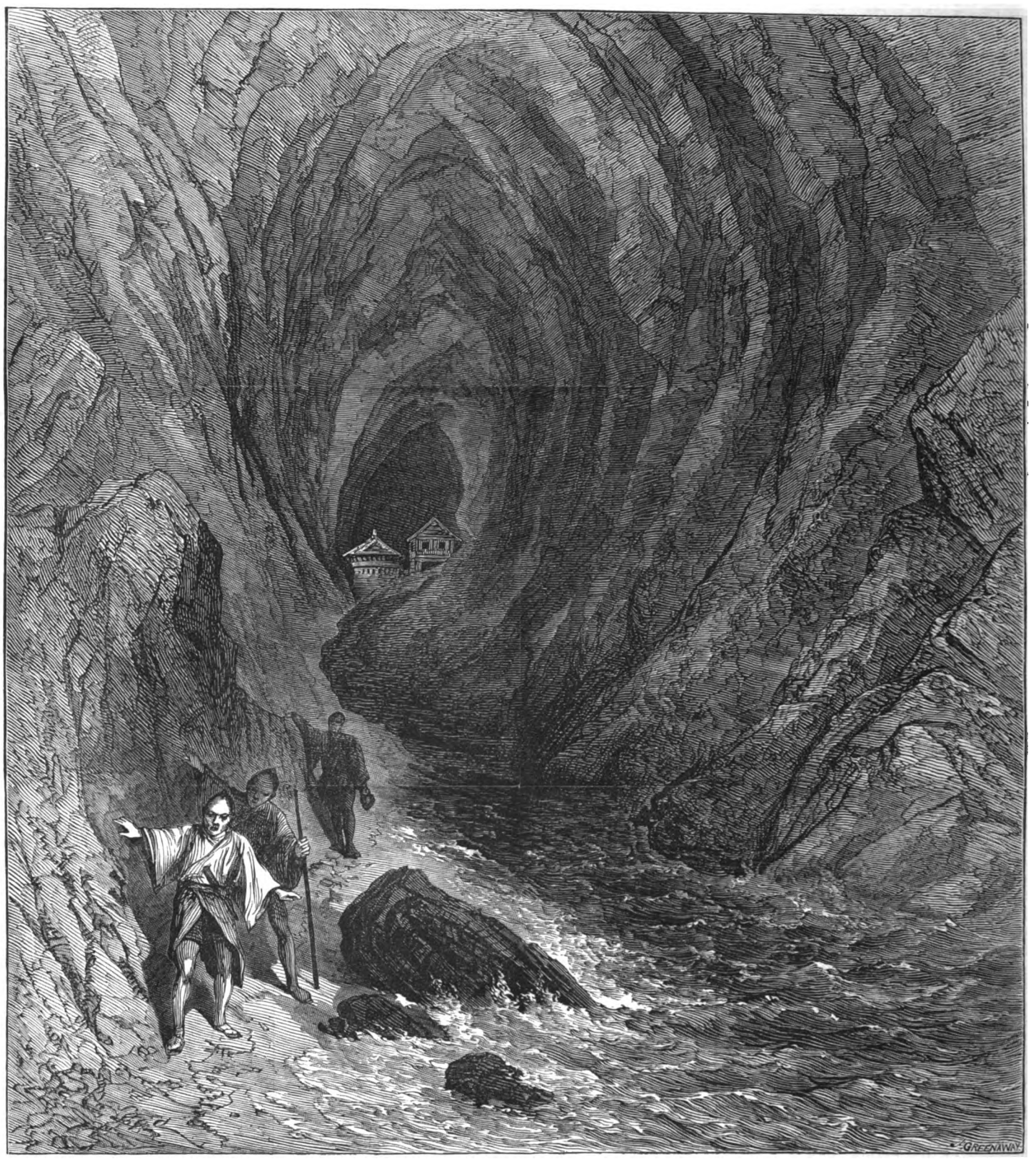
Nature states that the Copley medal and the two Royal medals in the gift of the Royal Society have this year been awarded as follow:—The Copley medal to Professor Helmholtz, the distinguished physiologist, physicist, and mathematician, of Berlin; a Royal medal to H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester; and a Royal medal to Dr. Allman, Professor of Biology in the University of Edinburgh.

The Bristol Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial for presentation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, complaining of the unjust operation of the Adulteration Act as affecting teadealers, and praying that Government analysts may be appointed to test all teas on landing.——The anniversaries of the four societies which annually commemorate the good deeds of the Bristal philanthropist, Edward Colston, were held on Thursday week—the Anchor (Liberal) for the 105th time, the Dolphin (Conservative) for the 124th time, the Grateful (neutral) for the 113th time, and the Parent (also neutral).

Mr. J. W. Walton has just completed a large portrait-picture intended to be historically commemorative of "The First London School Board." The picture represents the members of the board as assembled at one of their most animated meetings; and those of the members who have been most conspicuous in the cause of education occupy a corresponding prominence in the artist's work. A plan of the school in Old Castle-street, Whitechapel—the first opened under the auspices of the board—lies on the table. The portraits—which, we are informed, have been in nearly every case painted from nature—are evidently faithful; and among those which will be most readily and widely recognised are Lords Lawrence and Sandon, Sir Thomas Tilson, Canons Miller and Barry, Doctors Rigg, Angus, and Cromwell, Professor Huxley, Messrs. Samuel Morley, W. H. Smith, C. Reed, Alex. McArthur, Freeman, Currie, Green, Lucraft, Hepworth Dixon, and McGregor, and Mrs. Garrett Anderson. The great difficulty, in all pictures containing many portraits, of avoiding formality in the grouping has been successfully overcome; and, although greater breadth of light and shade might be desiderated from an artistic point of view, no single likeness has been sacrificed to pictorial requirements. An engraving of the picture is to be published by Mr. H. Graves, and will no doubt be acceptable to many.

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SKETCHES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.



THE CAVE OF MOSHIMA, JAPAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, writes as follows upon the Shanghai passenger-boat, which is called a sanpan, and which is the subject of one of his sketches :—

"On reaching Shanghai and going ashore on board a sanpan, I was much struck to find the inside of the slight awning of mats, which is peculiar to these boats, neatly covered with cuttings from the illustrated newspapers, the *Illustrated London News* and *Punch* being the greatest favourites. In fact, so addicted are the Chinamen to these two journals, one might suppose that all the sanpans on the Woosung river were hired as advertising mediums, in the same way that omnibuses and railway carriages are in England. These sanpan Celestials are not men of wealth, so it is difficult to suppose that they can all be subscribers to the two journals above named. This suggests a curious problem as to where they find the pictures with which to decorate the cabin of their boats. I saw they were pictures of a tolerably late date, the paper all clean and fresh, and neatly pasted on. The boatmen seem proud of them, and are pleased when the passenger takes notice of what is manifestly an evidence of taste on their part. There are many hundreds of these boats on the rivers, and I doubt if there is one that is not decorated as here described. The word 'sanpan' means 'three planks, suggesting that it is a development from something like the catamarans of Madras, which are formed of three pieces of wood.

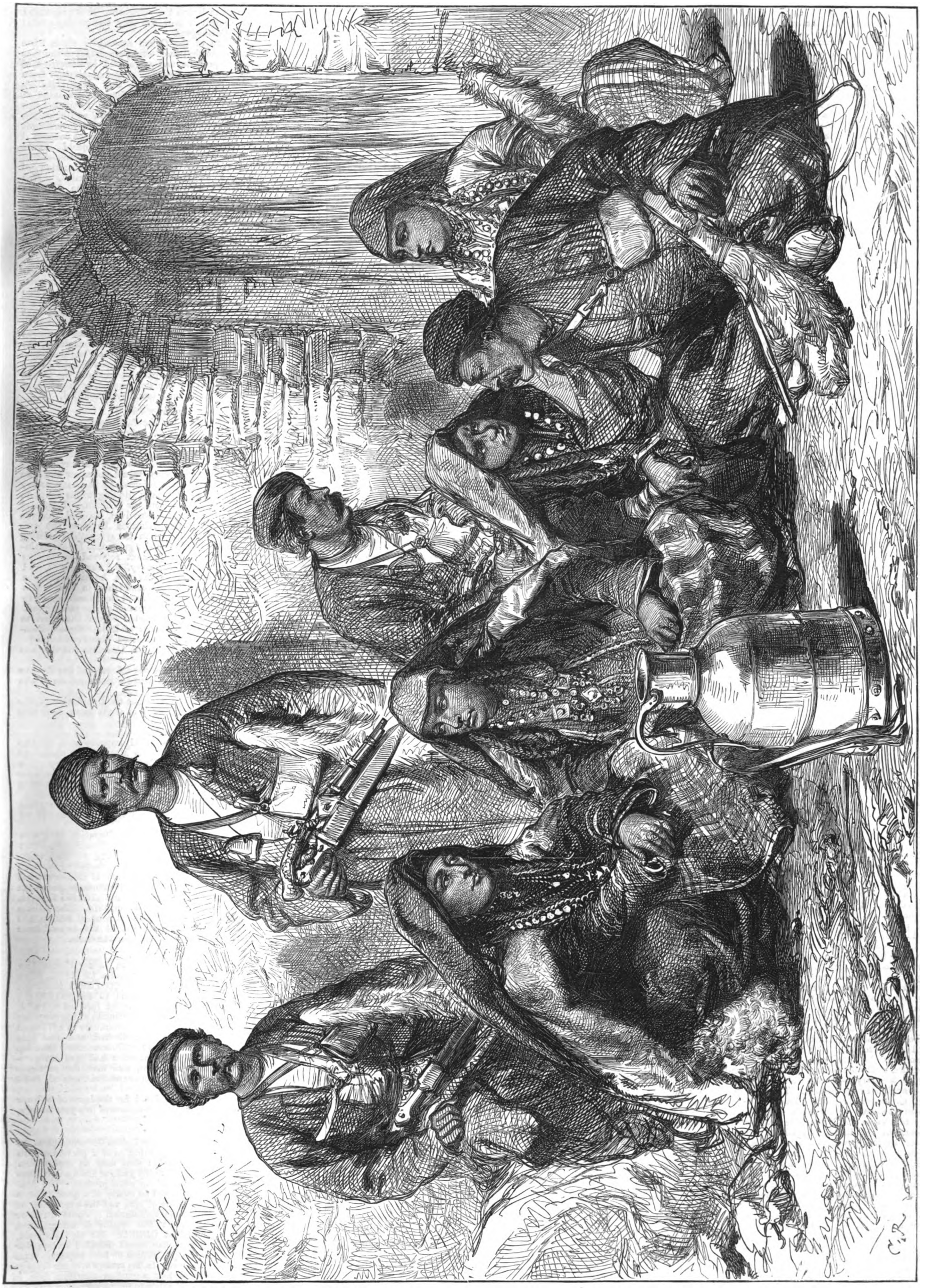


A SANPAN AT SHANGHAI.

A circular cover, formed of hoops and matting, is over the seat for the passenger in the centre, and the man is behind, where he propels the boat with a yula, or large oar, which he uses something in the way we scull with one oar. These sanpans are kept very clean, and are bright with red and white paint; a cushion and red cloth form the seat. A gallery of illustrations all round, and a good-natured Chinaman to deal with, necessarily forces on one's mind the contrast with boatmen, cabmen, and all similar classes at home, the contrast telling very much in favour of the Celestial."

In the other sketch engraved for this Number our Artist's pencil transports us to Japan. He visited the singular temple, with its colossal bronze statue, of the idol called the Dai Bootz, which is in the plain of Kamakura, not very far distant from Yokohama. Thence he went to see the Cave of Moshima. This is an island about five or six miles to the west of Dai Bootz. There is a narrow neck of sand, which is dry at low water, and you can then walk or ride to the island. The name means the "Island in the Bay." The cave seems to be a place of pilgrimage. You enter the village at the end of the neck of sand by a tori-é, or gate, which is peculiar to temples in Japan, and you pass several of them on the path over the island to the cave. The cave is a great fissure in the rock, with a slight, slippery path on the side to enter by. The sea runs up the cave for some

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GEORGIAN MOUNTAINEERS.

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twenty or thirty yards, and sends its waves splashing on the narrow way, so that those entering have to look out if they wish to keep their feet dry. About thirty yards farther on there is a small temple of wood, richly gilt; this is dedicated to the goddess of the cave. Behind the temple the cave is very low and narrow, but the pilgrims can penetrate about a hundred yards beyond. The views from Moanima, looking towards Oiawarra and the volcanic mountain of Fusiyama, are very fine.

GEORGIAN MOUNTAINEERS.

The provinces of Georgia, Mingrelia, and Imeritia, extending along the south-western slopes and valleys of the Caucasus, between the Caspian and the Black Sea, are now likely to become more familiar to European travellers through the opening of the Poti and Tiflis Railway. M. Gustav Kalarantoff, a Russian artist and photographer at Tiflis, has furnished us with a collection of figures illustrative of the strangely-mixed races of people inhabiting those districts; and we have received a few others from a different hand. In the eastern parts, belonging to Georgia, there is a large admixture of the Armenians, who have mostly laid aside their national dress and customs; but the so-called Tartars and the Kurds may be readily distinguished. Those commonly spoken of as Tartars, at Erivan and Baku, have nothing of the Mongol physiognomy, but are one of the handsomest races of mankind. The beauty of their women is concealed, indeed, by their wearing a thick veil, as prescribed by Mohammedan law. These people are more probably derived from a Persian immigration, or from Arabs of Mesopotamia, driven northward by Tartar conquests, than from the Tartar stock. As for the Kurds, they are regarded as the descendants of the ancient Medians, or highlanders next to Persia. They lead a wandering life, and get their subsistence by the breeding of cattle, but in the Caucasian provinces are said to behave as quiet and honest folk. Their costume is not unlike that of the Turks; they are of brown complexion, with rugged and angular features. Their present chieftain, Djaffar Aga, who governs the Kurdish tribes of the Caucasus, holds the rank of General in the Russian army, having done good service to that empire in its wars in Turkestan.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 20.

The Government has been victorious in the Assembly, and by majorities that their most sanguine adherents could hardly have hoped for.

After the Committee of Fifteen had spent a week in examining the various proposals and amendments for prolonging Marshal MacMahon's powers, and M. Laboulaye had prepared an elaborate report of something like fifty folio pages, the illusions of those who still dreamed of a five years' continuation of the Pact of Bordeaux—the famous truce of parties—were swept mercilessly away by a second message of the President of the Republic.

The Assembly met on Monday with the view of discussing the Committee's report, which M. Laboulaye had read at the close of Saturday's sitting; but the situation assumed quite a fresh aspect on the Duc de Broglie mounting the tribune and reading the new Presidential communication. By this document, the wording of which is calculated to wound the susceptibilities not merely of the Republicans, but of all the supporters of legal government, the Marshal insists upon the prolongation of his powers for seven years, and upon their not being made dependent on the voting of the Constitutional laws. The message concludes by declaring that, should the Assembly prolong the Marshal's term of office, he will resolutely defend Conservative principles, for he is convinced that the majority of the nation is as firmly attached to these principles as the majority of the Assembly. The reading of the Message was followed by a short debate, M. Laboulaye demanding that the Assembly should adjourn until the following day, and the Right only allowing the Committee of Fifteen an interval of two hours to prepare an answer to the message. On the Chamber meeting again at five o'clock, however, M. Laboulaye explained that it was necessary that the Committee should confer with the Ministers, and the sitting was eventually raised.

The scene on Tuesday was exciting in the extreme. The diplomatic tribune was filled with Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and the elite of the French political and literary worlds occupied the seats reserved for the general public. M. Laboulaye opened fire by a short speech, in which he declared that the Committee of Fifteen maintained its conclusions by which the prolongation of the Marshal's powers for five years is made dependent on the voting of the Constitutional bills. M. Bertauld, who is an authority in the House on matters of jurisprudence, then mounted the tribune. His speech was in every respect a great success. Turning to the Legitimists, he asked them if they were willing to promise not to plot for the restoration of the Monarchy, during the seven years' prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers, to which question M. Duhirel, an eccentric member of the Extreme Right, immediately answered "No!" causing no little sensation among the other groups of the Chamber. M. Bertauld then demanded of the Right Centre whether they promised not to conspire for the appointment of another President or Lieutenant-General of the country; and of the Left Centre if they would swear not to attempt anything in favour of the Republic? He declared himself in favour of the maintenance of the Pact of Bordeaux, and concluded a powerful address by reminding the Duc de Broglie of the story of Bolingbroke, who, for conspiring for the return of the Stuarts, was impeached, condemned, and forced to go into exile. "Now," said M. Bertauld, "I do not demand that the Vice-President of the Council be impeached and exiled from his country, but I do demand that he be exiled from the Ministry"—words which were, of course, most frantically applauded by the Left. The next speaker was M. Prax-Paris, an Imperialist, who advocated a plébiscite, and condemned the Duc de Broglie's conduct in forcible language. After him came the Marquis de Castellane, who defended the proposals of the Right, but whose address was thoroughly eclipsed by the powerful oration of M. Jules Simon. With pitiless logic the ex-Minister of Public Instruction easily exculpated M. Thiers from the charge of having been a "personal monarch;" and heaped facts upon facts to show that all the concessions refused to the late President of the Republic were granted tenfold to Marshal MacMahon. "The Monarchists," he exclaimed, "afraid of the triumph of M. Thiers, do not think of the law, they think only of him. They thought only of him when they reconciled the Count de Chambord to the Count de Paris. They paid no attention to principles, and the exile of Frohsdorf himself had to remind them of them. To-day also they forget their principles, and prefer a personage to a constitution." M. Jules Simon spoke of the Marshal with profound respect, but he reminded the Assembly that he was not the man of the 18th Brumaire—he did not possess the genius of Napoleon nor the traditions of the Bourbons. He would never be anything else than the Sovereign of a day, whose sole claim to power would consist in a majority of ten votes, which he would not have obtained had the Government convoked the unrepresented electoral colleges. M. Simon was followed by M. Chesnelong, who defended his conduct during the Fusionist intrigues, and M. Ernoul, Minister of Justice, who in vain attempted to reply to M. Simon's arguments.

The three principal speeches yesterday (Wednesday) were successive demands for a plebiscite. The first was urged by M. Rouher, who caused sensation among the Conservatives by warning them that their septennial presidency might prove the foundation of a Republic; the second was advanced by M. Magnet, a Republican; and the third by M. Royal Duval, who went so far with the Left as to declare that if the people wanted a Republic they should have one. M. Laboulaye, the reporter of the Committee, argued that a dissolution, followed by regular elections, would gain the same end as a plebiscite, and in a safer way. The amendment in favour of an appeal to the people was voted upon, and rejected by 499 against 88. Then M. Dupeyre, arguing that the proposition of the majority of the Committee implied distrust of Marshal MacMahon, brought on the second vote, to decide whether the President's powers should be conferred for seven years independently of the vote of the Constitutional laws. M. Laboulaye did his best to oppose this measure, proposed by the minority of the Committee. At a night sitting the Duc de Broglie supported it on behalf of the Government; urging that by the counter-proposal the President would exercise power under existing conditions at present, and afterwards in accordance with the Constitutional laws. M. Grevy concluded a long speech, loudly applauded by the Left, by protesting against an institution which would be a usurpation full of dangers and calamities. M. Buffet then put the first clause of the counter-proposal to the vote—that the executive power should be conferred upon Marshal MacMahon for seven years from the time of the promulgation of the present law, and that the power should continue to be exercised, with the title of President of the Republic, under the present conditions, until the modification which the Constitutional laws might bring about. This clause was adopted by 383 against 317, giving a majority for the Government of 66. This amounted to a definite defeat of the bill of the Committee. Next M. Waddington supported an amendment reproducing clause 3 of the Committee's bill, and setting forth that the article defining the President's term of office should not have a Constitutional character till after the organic laws were passed. This amendment was rejected by a similar majority. With two other votes distinctly and at all points defeating the Left, the memorable sitting terminated. The Assembly adopted, by 370 votes against 330, a proposal of the minority of the Committee declaring that a committee of thirty to report on the Constitutional laws should be appointed by ballot at a public sitting. "The Left demanded that this committee should be appointed by the Bureaux, as was the Committee of Fifteen; but the Assembly, by 378 against 310, adopted the entire counter-proposal of the minority of the Committee of Fifteen." Thus the Government is victorious. The next sitting will take place on Monday.

After Wednesday night's sitting of the Assembly, the Ministers went to Marshal MacMahon and tendered their resignation. The Marshal requested them to retain their portfolios until a new Ministry had been formed. It is believed that this will be effected before next Monday.

Measures of precaution have been adopted by the Government to prevent any disturbance, and patrols of dragoons are passing along the leading thoroughfares.

While the Assembly have been disputing over the question of prolonging the Marshal's powers, France has once more affirmed her Republican convictions by returning Generals Saussier and Letellier-Valazé at the head of the poll in the departments of the Aube and the Seine-Inférieure. At Friday's sitting of the Chamber, M. Philopoteaux, an obscure member of the Left Centre, brought forward a project rendering officers in active service ineligible for election as deputy, a project which was received with unbounded applause by the Right, who declined, however, to vote the urgency of a counter-project pronouncing the ineligibility of Ambassadors and public functionaries generally. This disgraceful electoral manœuvre failed, however, in preventing the return of the two Generals: the first of whom obtained 30,203 votes to 12,844 given to M. Argence, his Bonapartist opponent; and the latter 83,699 votes against 48,290 given to M. Desgenetoes, a Royalist.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine has continued at Trianon throughout the week, but until Monday the evidence was of an uninteresting character. On that day M. Blondin, who at the time of the siege was director of the Bank of France in Metz, and now occupies a similar post in Lyons, deposed that on Aug. 20 General Coffinieres urged him to conceal the money which he had in the bank, telling him at the same time that the Prussians would be in Metz in the course of a few days. This evidence made a great impression on those in court; and, after several witnesses had deposed to the effect that communication between Metz and the rest of France was easy until the end, of August, the sitting was raised, amid considerable agitation. On Tuesday General Bourbaki was examined. He related that Marshal Bazaine had introduced him to Regnier, who said he had been sent by the Empress, and stated that she and Prince Bismarck were on the point of concluding peace, and that she required the presence of General Bourbaki at Chiselhurst. The General set out with this ambiguous envoy, who was remarkably familiar with all the Prussian generals and officers they met; and on arriving alone at Hastings he discovered that the Empress knew little or nothing of him and his negotiations. M. Bourbaki concluded his evidence, which was very damaging to Marshal Bazaine, by relating the circumstances under which he was induced to offer his sword to the Government of National Defence. M. Regnier was called as a witness yesterday (Wednesday), but did not appear. Generals Coffinières, Jarras, Arnous, and Rivière, and M. de Kératry were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Colonel Stoffel, who, it will be recollected, alluded in his evidence to General Rivière's report as only being worthy of his contempt and disgust, has been tried for that offence by the Versailles Correctional Tribunal. He refused to retract the expressions, but expressed his regret that temper led him to forget the place in which he gave utterance to his feelings. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but is reported to have appealed to a higher tribunal.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos has ordered a medal to be struck, commemorating the engagement of Monte Jura. This token will be conferred on all the Carlist adherents who took part in that affair. In a flattering letter to Elio, Don Carlos has appointed that officer Captain-General of the Carlist army, the rank being equivalent to that of Marshal. The command-in-chief of the Carlist forces in Valencia has been intrusted to Palacios. Carlist advices claim a victory over General Loma while he was attempting to revictual Tolosa. On the other hand, the Carlists are reported to have been repulsed with severe losses in an attack upon Bagnolas. From Barcelona we learn that three companies of regular troops, who were sent to Mombuy to replace some volunteers who had been ordered to disarm, fraternised with them, and paraded the streets, shouting "Long live the Federal Republic!" A strong column had ultimately to be sent to disarm the volunteers. It is announced that the British Consul is now the only foreign diplomatic agent remaining at Carthagena.

Further particulars of the Cuban executions which have reached New York state that they were perpetrated in the face of emphatic consular protests, and aggravated by disrespectful treatment of the American Consul. A communication from the Foreign Office confirms the report that sixteen British subjects were among the crew of the Virginius executed at Santiago. On learning this, Earl Granville instructed the English Minister at Madrid, the Consul-General at Havannah, and the Vice-Consul at Santiago that her Majesty's Government would hold the Spanish Government and all persons concerned responsible for further executions of British subjects. There are seven of these among the surviving prisoners—six of them coloured lads under age. A reported execution of fifty-seven prisoners on the 10th inst. is denied. Her Majesty's ship Niobe arrived at Santiago on the 8th, and since that date no more of the prisoners have been shot. The captain of the Niobe had, it seems, very actively interfered on behalf of the British and other foreign prisoners in the hands of the Spaniards. It appears from a report which reached Washington on Tuesday that of the men belonging to the Virginius who escaped death four have been sentenced to imprisonment in chains for life, and three to eight years' imprisonment. The remainder have been liberated. Active negotiations continue between the British, United States, and Spanish Governments. President Grant has decided to submit the whole matter to Congress; but meanwhile naval preparations are being actively carried on. Senor Castelar has declared that Spain will make every reparation in her power, consistent with justice and honour. It is stated at Havannah that numerous arrests have been made in connection with a conspiracy, the object of which was to aid the landing of the Virginius expedition. A battle, lasting four hours, has been fought in the central department between the Spanish troops and the Cuban insurgents. The latter were completely routed, with a loss of one hundred killed. The Spanish lost fifty-four killed.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel opened the Parliament on Saturday. In the course of his speech his Majesty said that Italy had shown that Rome could become the capital without diminishing the independence of the Pope in his spiritual relations with the Catholic world. The Government, however, while respecting religious feeling and religious liberty, would not allow the laws to be violated. The King then referred to the satisfactory state of the foreign relations, specially alluding to his visit to the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor William. Italy and Germany had both constituted themselves, he said, on the principle of nationality. The relations between the two Governments were in conformity with the sympathies existing between the two nations, and formed a guarantee for the maintenance of peace. His Majesty next referred to various measures relating to the army, the navy, and the finances, and concluded by declaring that, as in the past, he had confidence in the nation, and the nation had confidence in him. His Majesty was enthusiastically cheered, and the speech is said to have produced a very favourable impression on the public mind.

The Chamber of Deputies has elected Signor Biancheri to the post of President by 189 votes out of 223. Signori Pimnelli, Restelli, and Pivoli have been elected Vice-Presidents.

The Pope receives the members of the American and German Colleges on Sunday.

A convention has been signed by the delegates of the Roman Railway Company and the Government for the purchase of the line by the latter.

The committee appointed to carry out the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property took possession of eight more convents yesterday week.

GERMANY.

Berlin telegrams indicate a decided improvement in the health of the German Emperor. His Majesty has conferred the honorary colonelcy of the 1st Regiment of Artillery upon Archduke William of Austria. It is stated that the Emperor has given his consent to the introduction of a bill rendering civil marriage obligatory.

A Berlin despatch states that Herr von Blankenburg has declined the office of Minister of Agriculture, which was offered him a fortnight ago.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Herr von Beaningsen (National Liberal) was elected President by 253 votes out of 346. Herr Lowe-Kalbe (Party of Progress), with a relatively equal number of votes, was elected as the first Vice-President, and Herr Friedenthal (Liberal Conservative) as second Vice-President. The Minister of Finance stated on Monday that there was a surplus for 1872 of 27,720,055 thalers, of which 12,500,000 would be available for 1874. The public debt had been reduced in 1872 to the extent of 80,000,000 thalers. According to the estimates for 1874 the expenditure will be 231,699,236 thalers, and the revenue the same.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Austrian Lower House the Minister of Finance submitted the estimates for 1874. The expenditure amounts to 387,300,000 fl., or 2,500,000 fl. less than in the preceding year, and the revenue to 389,800,000 fl., leaving a surplus of 2,500,000 fl. to be carried forward to 1875. The Minister of Finance includes in his estimate of the revenue the sale of the Rentes authorised by the Chambers in 1871 and 1873, but which has not hitherto been effected, and also the balances of the Central Treasury. The Minister states that up to the end of September the financial crisis had had no perceptible effect on the public revenues, and that the receipts from indirect taxation up to that time exceeded those of 1872 by nearly 3,000,000 fl.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the issue of a new Hungarian loan of 150,000,000 fl. in the form of five-year bonds, with interest payable in gold.

INDIA.

Some idea has been formed by the Indian Government as to the extent of the rice famine impending over a portion of the Bengal presidency. It is estimated that over an area which contains a population of 25,000,000 the yield of grain will be less than half, or about three eights of an average crop. The Administration has already sanctioned an outlay of a quarter of a million sterling for the purchase of rice and the execution of public works in the districts threatened. Some further news of preparations to meet the famine is telegraphed by the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta. Sir G. Campbell, Lieutenant-General of Bengal, has issued detailed orders for famine relief, and urged the prohibition of food export. The Viceroy declines such a measure. In the meanwhile Sir George Campbell asked a credit of half a million sterling, but is directed to use the provincial funds to the extent of a quarter

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of a million sanctioned for grain. The press recommends the importation of food from America. Advances are offered to landholders to import cheaply, and, at 6 per cent, to traders unconditionally. Inland transport is organised.

The Viceroy entered Agra on Friday last. There was a procession of fifty-five elephants. He received sixteen chiefs on Saturday and returned their visits on Monday.

The Yarkand Envoy joined Mr. Forsyth at Shah Doola on Oct. 24. The mission left for Yarkand on the following day.

An extradition treaty has been concluded between Russia and Switzerland.

The second Dutch expedition against Acheen has started from Batavia.

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says the Neva was on Wednesday frozen over, and a heavy fall of snow had set in. Navigation at Cronstadt continued, but with difficulty.

The Town Council of Munich has presented a congratulatory address to Dr. Döllinger, on the occasion of the fifty years' jubilee of his professorship.

An Ultramontane protest against the expulsion of priests by the Berne Government has been rejected by the Swiss Federal Council.

We learn by telegram from New York that William Tweed has been found guilty upon three of the charges preferred against him in connection with the Tammany Ring scandal.

The Barons de Rothschild have informed the Mayors of Paris that they hold at their disposal, as in preceding years, a sum of 50,000f., destined to aid in paying the rent of indigent persons during the winter.

A declaration made by Mr. Hall, the Danish Minister of Instruction, in reference to the North Schleswig question, shows that the Government of Copenhagen believe a settlement of the long-pending difficulty to be at hand.

Greenland is suffering under a terrible famine. The seal-fishing having failed this year, the inhabitants are deprived of their usual winter food; and it is stated that at Naparoë 150 persons have died from hunger.

At a meeting of the International Tonnage Commission, held at Constantinople last week, it was decided that the net tonnage of sailing-vessels should be established in almost the same manner as by the English system.

A battle has been fought between the Arabs and the Turkish troops, at a place about thirty miles from Lahej, in which 300 of the former and seventy of the latter were killed and wounded. But a termination has been put to the Aden question by the prompt action of the Porte in sending telegraphic instructions for the immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from any part of Lahej which they may have occupied.

An official statement published by the Russian Government shows the emigration of Czechs from Bohemian to the Russian province of Volhynia to continue unabated. The settlers are attracted by certain privileges, such as exemption from military service and permission to retain the use of their native tongue in purely municipal affairs, and to erect Roman Catholic schools and churches. The number of Czech immigrants in Volhynia in 1872 amounted to 6746—that is, 1340 families.

An original project is being discussed in the Constitutional Assembly of Panama for neutralising a section of the isthmus, about twenty miles wide, to include the town of Panama and the railway. A bill to promote this object has passed the first reading. According to a statement in the *Panama Star* and *Herald*, an understanding has been arrived at between Guatemala, Salvador, and Nicaragua to take possession of Honduras and divide it between them, on the ground that it is incapable of governing itself.

It will give some notion of the vastness of the spoil of war that has fallen into German hands, irrespective of the pecuniary indemnity, when it is stated that the share of gun-metal from captured cannon allotted to Bavaria alone, as the due of her two army corps, amounts to no less than 460 tons. Of this King Louis has ordered fifty tons to be distributed to certain parishes to be turned into the church bells they are in need of. The rest is handed over to the Bavarian Government arms-foundry for future conversion into German guns.

The Russian Government, which is much in want of university and middle-class school teachers, has created at Leipsic a high school for the study of classical philology, at the head of which are Professor Ritche and Dr. Horschelmann. The pupils, who are kept at the cost of the Government, are obliged to serve for every year which they have passed at the school two years as professors in the Russian Government schools. Persons able to teach classics or science in middle-class schools are, it is stated, eagerly sought and well remunerated by the Russian Government.

Two stuffed Russian bears, presented to the Sultan, have been placed one on each side of the entrance to the grand saloon of Dolma Bagtché palace at Constantinople. The *Levant Times* says they were sent by the Grand Duke Nicholas as souvenirs of his visit to Constantinople, when, in his interview with the Sultan, the conversation turning on bear-hunting, his Imperial Highness promised his Majesty the finest specimen his next season's chase should afford him. One of these was killed by the Grand Duke's own hand, as an inscription states. It is a magnificent jet black beast of towering height, and stands erect, clutching the trunk of a tree, the branches of which are tastefully made to serve for a candelabrum. The other bear, which is a brown one, holds a plate between his paws.

The proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute during the present year have been published. They contain many interesting papers, and the reports of the discussions thereupon, which are of great value and imperial importance to all persons, whether they may be colonists or not. The Washing Treaty, the San Juan award, the fisheries of Canada, the timber wealth of Tasmania, and especially the much-vexed question of colonial defence, have all been very ably treated at the various meetings of the institute. The council, already including among its members many of the chief authorities on colonial subjects, has received some notable additions for the coming year. The honorary secretary, Dr. Eddy, is most indefatigable in his exertions to promote the success of the association and to extend its sphere of usefulness. One of his latest acts has been to address a letter to each of the forty colonial chambers of commerce, recommending them to join the association of chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom, it having been ascertained from the authorities of the associated chambers that the application would be readily acceded to. In case the colonial chambers fall in with this suggestion, the Colonial Institute offers to be the medium of communication or to obtain any information in its power.

The collections on Sunday week, in aid of the Amalgamated Charities of Birmingham, amounted to £6120 15s. 6½d.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the end of a heavy racing season is now so near at hand, the sport was pursued with undiminished vigour last week at Shrewsbury, where Mr. Frail brought off a meeting that can well bear comparison with any of his former gatherings. Flat, steeple, and hurdle racing were so judiciously mixed that the admirers of each must have been thoroughly satisfied. The only blot on the whole proceedings was the eleventh-hour withdrawals of Wedmore and Suleiman from the Great Shropshire Handicap and Shrewsbury Cup respectively. The former was the worse case of the two, as Wedmore's jockey actually walked about in Mr. Fisher's colours before the race; and the affair has been most severely commented on by the press. It is said that the Jockey Club will investigate the case. The two-year-old running was uninteresting, and no high-class animals competed; but among the three-year-olds Lunar Eclipse secured a couple of races in such style that there were clearly good grounds for supporting him so heavily for the City and Suburban, though for some reason he was eventually not started for that race. King Lud was the hero of the week, for though he failed to give Louise Victoria 3 lb. in the Severn Cup, yet on the following day he won the Newport Cup, beating Syrian, the winner of the Great Shropshire Handicap, and Oxonian; and, an hour and a half later, carried off the Shrewsbury Handicap with great ease, though it was over the same distance as the Severn Cup; and on this occasion he was conceding 6 lb., instead of 3 lb. to Louise Victoria. The probable explanation of this contradictory form is that King Lud, like Uhlan, requires a very strongly-run race, and yet cannot make his own running. The Duke of Hamilton was successful in three of the "jumping" contests, and in Fantome, the winner of two of the steeplechases, he possesses a very useful representative.

On Monday last Earl Fitzwilliam had a nasty fall, while hunting with his own pack. His horse fell, and, throwing his Lordship heavily, broke his collar-bone. We are glad to say that by the latest accounts he is progressing favourably.

A very successful coursing meeting was held at Blankney last week, over Mr. Chaplin's estate. Hares were plentiful and good, and afforded capital sport. The Blankney Cup, for all ages, fell to Negro, by Master M'Grath—Victory. He won a stake for puppies over this ground last spring, and is about the best of the famous Irish dog's stock that has yet appeared in public. Old Deodora's Daughter was once more placed in the slips, but succumbed to Negro in the first ties. The Altcar Club meeting, which took place about the same time, proved fairly successful; and Mr. Hedley, who judged for the first time here, did pretty well. The Sefton Stakes for dog-puppies fell to Hamilton, by Glenowen—Confidence, who beat Lamplighter, by Cock Robin—Caithness, in the final spin. Genuine Business, an own brother to the famous Peasant Boy, ran with great fire, but was put out very unluckily in the second ties. Lord Haddington had four representatives left in at the conclusion of the Croxteth Stakes—a most unusual circumstance; and old Chameleon divided the Altcar Club Cup with Birdlime, after two "no-goes."

The last meeting of the London Athletic Club took place at Lillie Bridge on Saturday afternoon last. The best performance of the afternoon was that of W. Slade, who ran two miles in 9 min. 54 sec. Considering that he had a great number of men to get through, and that the day was cold and unfavourable, this must be considered the best performance ever done by an amateur at this distance. On Wednesday Slade won the strangers' race (distance one mile) at Exeter College, Oxford, making the splendid time of 4 min. 29½ sec., and beating E. A. Sandford by more than a hundred yards.

By the latest accounts, the English cricketers who have gone out to Australia were in excellent health and spirits. When last heard of, they were passing through the Suez Canal.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The hundred-and-twentieth session of the Society of Arts was opened on Wednesday evening, at the society's house, Adelphi.

The chair was taken by General Sir Eardley Wilmot, who, when the formal preliminary business had been disposed of, read the inaugural address for the year. Having noticed the gratifying fact that the session opened with a list of ninety-seven new members, he recalled the distinguished old ones who had been lost during the past year—Lord Westbury, to whom the society owed the Fine-Art Copyright Act; Sir F. Ronald, one of the earliest pioneers of electric telegraphy; Mr. Varley, their oldest member, who died at the age of ninety-two, having been for sixty years a member of that society; and Sir E. Landseer, who, although not a member of the society, had, in 1814, been awarded the silver Isis medal—"To Master Edwin Landseer for his drawing of a Hunting Horse." They had lost also Sir J. Bowring, Dr. Crace Calvert, Baron Liebig, Sir W. Tite, Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P., Dr. D. Dalrymple, M.P., and one or two others. Of the subjects which had engaged the attention of the council, he might mention economy in coals, to be produced by the use of improved grates and stoves. The possibility of utilising peat; the expediency of State management for railways; the best mode of checking fires, of preserving meat fresh, and the possibility of importing tinned and other fresh meats from the Baltic, had also engaged the council's attention. There had taken place a cab competition, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, who had himself purchased a cab of the design sent in by Messrs. Forder. The cheapening of telegrams down to the Continental tariffs had been considered, and the Session just opened would be in part occupied with the consideration of the above important subjects. The Swiney prize of £200 for the best public work on jurisprudence would be competed for on Dec. 1 next. The foundation-stone of a new training school for music, to be established in close vicinity to the Albert Hall, would be laid on Dec. 18 next, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Norman Lockyer would in the course of the session give two lectures on spectrum analysis, as aided by and aiding the arts. The society numbered over 4000 members.

On the conclusion of the address Mr. Le Neve Foster read the list of prizes which had been awarded by the society during the past year. It included the gold medal of the society to Dr. Hiddingh, of Stellenbosch, Cape of Good Hope, for his exertions in promoting the local cultivation of silk; and the silver medal to Mr. T. Wills, for his paper on the manufacture of gas as an illuminating power. Mr. T. R. Clarke had obtained the Prince Consort's prize of 25 gs. for the scholastic distinction he had obtained in various branches of knowledge. Smaller prizes had been awarded to Messrs. Heywood, Mullens, and Mills.

Mr. Webster, Q.C., moved, and Mr. Saywell seconded, a vote of thanks to the president for his inaugural address, which was carried by acclamation.

The next mails for Australia and New Zealand will be dispatched from London as follow:—Viâ Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, the 20th inst.; viâ Brindisi, on the evening of Friday the 28th inst.

MR. DISRAELI IN GLASGOW.

Mr. Disraeli arrived in Glasgow on Monday night. He received an enthusiastic welcome from the University students, and a large crowd of people assembled at the railway station. He was met on his arrival by Mr. Dalglish, M.P. for Glasgow; Colonel Campbell, M.P. for Renfrewshire; the Very Rev. Principal Caird, and by a number of the members of the Conservative Club. These gentlemen were introduced to the distinguished visitor, as were also several students and office-bearers of the Conservative Association in connection with the college. The corporation was not represented. A procession of students carrying blazing torches followed Mr. Disraeli to his hotel.

On Wednesday Mr. Disraeli was installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, in Kibble's Crystal Palace, a building capable of accommodating about 5000 persons, which was filled to overflowing. A "capping" ceremony, in which LL.D. degrees were conferred on the new Lord Rector, Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, Dr. Hooker, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Gordon, M.P., and Dr. Rainey, preceded the installation address. After a few introductory remarks in acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon him, he said that, in view of the fact that the young men before him were about to enter life at a period which promised to be momentous—perhaps he should say which menaced—he thought it would be appropriate to offer some observations which might tend to assist them in their coming trials. The man who desired to succeed in life required two kinds of knowledge, the first of which was self-knowledge, the acquisition of which was a theme upon which philosophers had written endless treatises for countless ages. By severe introspection only could self-knowledge be obtained; but, supposing that a man had acquired the indispensable insight into the true range of his powers and the right bent of his character, the next thing required was an acquaintance with the spirit of the age in which his faculties were to be exercised. The spirit of the present age was a spirit of equality; but equality was a word of wide import, round which various schools of thought might assemble and arrive at conclusions not only different, but contradictory. He held that civil equality—that was, the equality of all citizens before the law, and that a law which secured the personal rights of all citizens—was the only foundation of a perfect commonwealth—that was, a Government which secured liberty, order, and justice. Having alluded in touching terms to the misfortunes of France, Mr. Disraeli said it was civil equality which was aimed at in Britain, social equality in France; but social equality did not satisfy the latest philosophers. They wanted material equality also. They would destroy private property, and acknowledge only the rights of labour. This was not the only or the highest happiness, nor a safe basis for a commonwealth. The spiritual side was stronger than the physical. By religion alone could men be guided to their benefit. Mr. Disraeli concluded by observing that he who conceived best his relations to God was best prepared to fulfil his duties towards man. In the perplexities of life he himself had found in those beliefs solace and satisfaction, and he now delivered them to the students, to guide their consciences and their lives. Throughout his address and at its close the Lord Rector was enthusiastically cheered.

In the evening Mr. Disraeli was entertained at a banquet in the City Hall—the Lord Provost presiding, and Mr. Dalglish, M.P., occupying the vice-chair. The guests numbered five hundred. The freedom of the city was presented to him on Thursday, and to-day (Saturday) he will address a meeting of Conservative working men. During the week he has received several deputations.

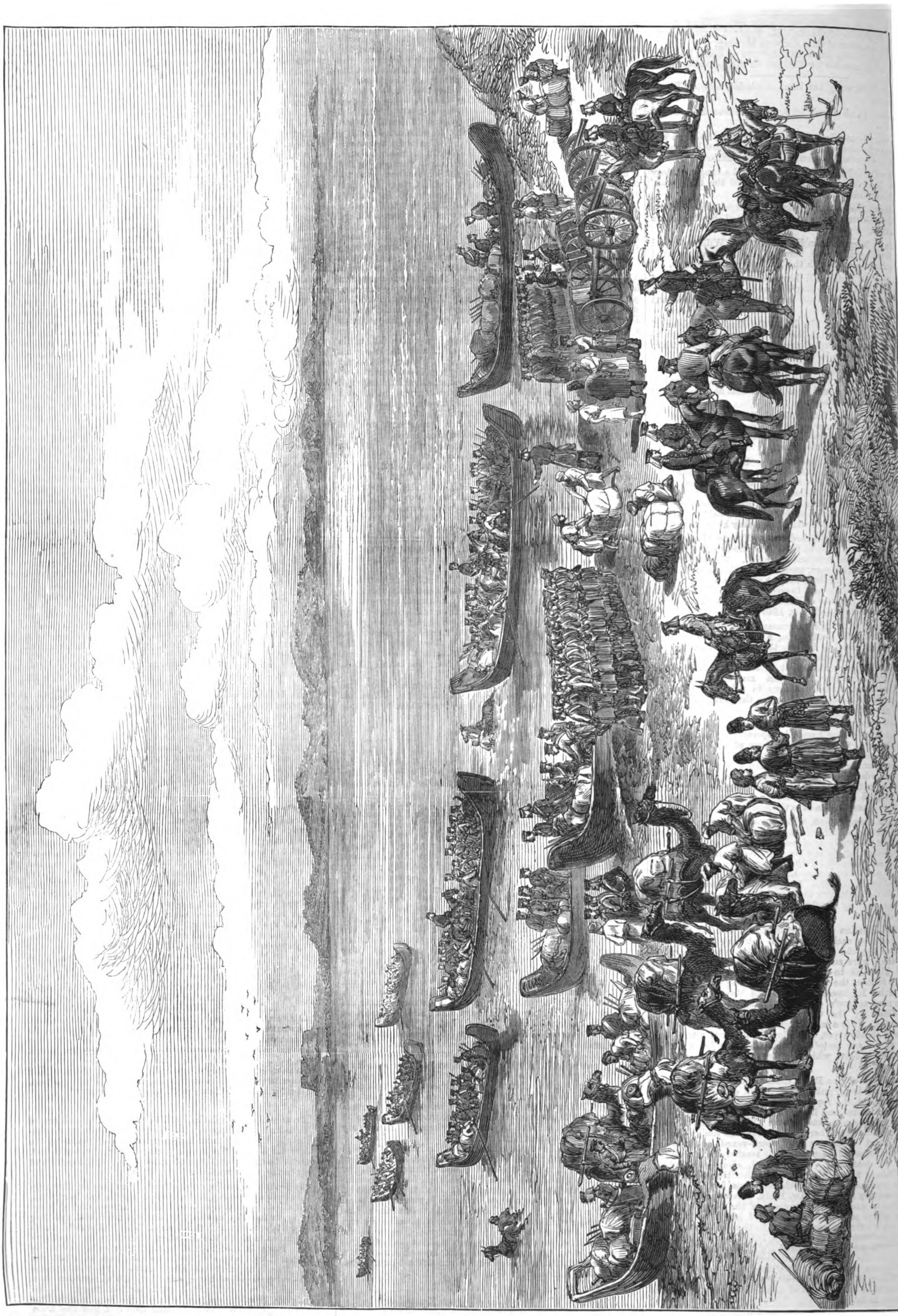
THE RUSSIANS AT KHIVA.

We are indebted again to Mr. M'Gachan, the special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who accompanied the Russian military expedition in Central Asia six months ago, for placing at our disposal two more sketches, by M. Formstecher and M. Gibert, representing scenes of particular interest. The first sketch is a view of the passage of General Kaufmann's troops across the river Amoo Darya, or Oxus, where that river is a mile wide. This division, led by the commander-in-chief in person, consisted of six companies of infantry and six sotnias or squadrons of Cossacks, accompanied by 5000 camels laden with stores and baggage; but it was joined, on May 12, by another division from Kasalinsk, making up a force of about 5000 soldiers, besides drivers and camp-followers. The route was from the north-east, starting from the Russian forts in Khokan, and passing along the northern confines of Bokhara; while a third column advanced from Tchikislar, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, to enter Khiva from the opposite direction. The passage of the Oxus, as shown by our Illustration, was not opposed by the enemy; and the city of Khiva was soon yielded without much attempt at resistance. This easy conquest was probably due to the personal imbecility of Mohammed Rachim Khan, who minds nothing but his women and his favourite sport of hawking. In the other sketch furnished by the same correspondent we see the Russian troops marching through one of the city gates. This Turkoman metropolis is situated on the banks of two watercourses belonging to the network of the Palban Ata canal, and is protected by a clay wall, about five miles in circumference and 10 ft. high. Within this wall there is another, about two or three miles in circumference and 22 ft. high, the foundations and lower portions of which are 28 ft. thick. This interior wall protects the palaces of the Khan, the houses of the most important dignitaries, and some ecclesiastical schools (Medresseh), of which there are no less than twenty-two in the place. The better to defend the inner town, which serves as a citadel, twenty guns are placed on the wall. The whole town has 20,000 inhabitants, with seventeen mosques and 300 shops; the space between the inner and the outer wall being to a great extent planted with gardens, amidst which is the summer residence of the Khan.

The annual ball given by Lord Wenlock and the officers of the Yorkshire Hussars was held last week in the Great Assembly Rooms, York, the most magnificent suite of rooms in the north of England. The company, numbering upwards of 600, embraced the representatives of most of the aristocratic and county families of Yorkshire.

At the Athenæum Assembly Rooms, Temple-row, Birmingham, on Sunday evening, a spiritualistic service was being held, and a medium named Benjamin Hawkes, a toy-dealer of New-street, spoke for fully half an hour, and described with startling vividity a séance in which the Apostle Peter had clasped hands with him, so that he felt the close pressure of the Apostle's grasp. From this he argued that it was quite possible to understand how Thomas of Didymus thrust his hand into the side of "the Personification of Divine Love." The instant these last words were out of the speaker's mouth he fell back on a chair dead. The meeting broke up in wild confusion. At his inquest Mr. Hadley, surgeon, who had made a post-mortem examination, said he was of opinion deceased had died from syncopal asphyxia, resulting from congestion of the lungs. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

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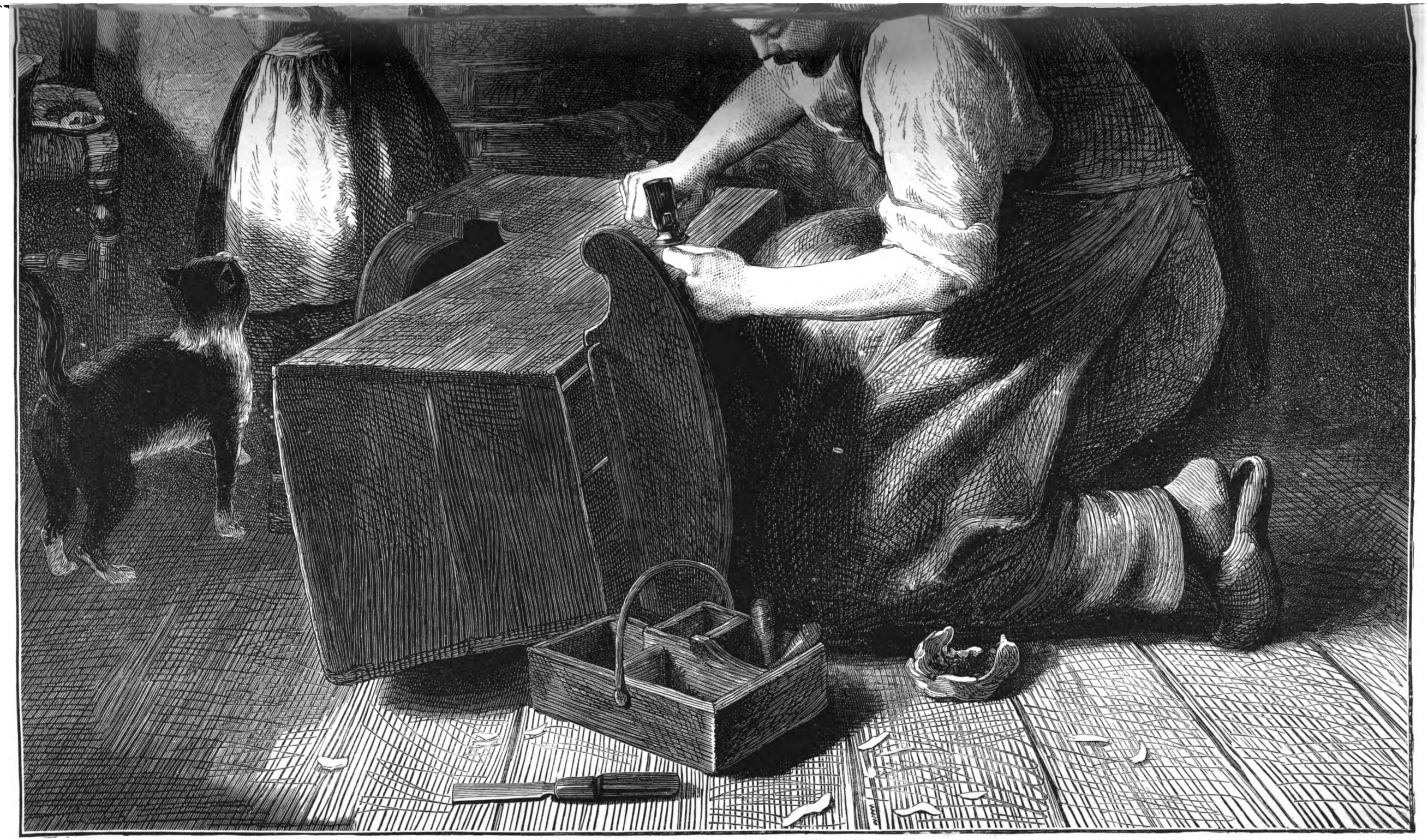
THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO KHIVA: GENERAL KAUFMANN'S DIVISION CROSSING THE OXUS

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MENDING THE OLD CRADLE.

BY A. STOCKS.

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RUSSIAN TROOPS ENTERING THE CITY OF KHIVA AT THE HAZAR-ASP GATE.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrewes, J. William, to be Curate of Foxearth, Essex.
Barnes, F.; Rector of Stottesbury.
Boniface, Thomas; Curate of Aylesbury, Bucks.
Brewster, E. J., Vicar of Ampney Crucis; Vicar of Leyton, Essex.
Brown, J. E.; Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates' Society for the district comprising Wales and the diocese of Hereford.
Cholmondeley, Richard Hugh; Rural Dean of Hodnet.
Clements, Canon, Vicar of Gainsborough; Vicar of Grantham.
Cornwall, W. A.; Vicar of Widcombe, Somerset.
Fleming, James; Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square.
Fremantle, S. J.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.
Gordon, C. O., Vicar of Mayland; Rector of Gratwich-cum-Kingstone.
Harrison, William; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Johnson, F., late Senior Curate of Oakham; Curate of Ewell, Surrey.
Luckock, H. M.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.
Neville, Latimer; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Nolan, Dr.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Paddington.
Parkes, F. B.; Vicar of Atcham, near Shrewsbury.
Phipps, P. W.; Vicar of Upton-cum-Chalvey, Bucks.
Shaw, Thornton S.; Curate of North and South Lopham, Norfolk.
Smith, B. F., Rector of St. Paul's, Rusthall; Rector of Crayford, Kent.
Thompson, W. O.; Rector of Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire.
West, C. F. C., Fellow of St. John's College; Vicar of Charlbury, Oxon.
Whitlock, J. Aston; Vicar of Holy Rood, Southampton.
Wilcox, Arthur Marwood; Curate of Old Shoreham, Sussex.
Wilson, Stephen Lea; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.

Lord Houghton laid, on Monday, the foundation-stone of a new tower at St. Botolph's Church, Knottingley.

Lady Perners has given £100 to the funds for the repair of Christ Church, Leicester, and also to purchase a new organ for the sacred building.

At the annual court of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy it was reported that during the year 1396 persons had received grants. The Primate and Lord Chelmsford were re-elected presidents of the board of management.

It is decided that the memorial to the late Bishop Wilberforce shall consist of the maintenance of a body of clergy and the provision of a building for home-missionary work in South London, diocese of Winchester.

A circular issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury calls upon the clergy of his diocese to celebrate Dec. 3 as a day of prayer and thanksgiving for missionary work at home and abroad. These services are meant for a sequel to the recent day of intercession for missionaries.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opened the Church of St. Paul, at Margate, on Thursday week, and subsequently presided at a luncheon. His Grace referred to the signs of quickened vitality in the Church which he met in all directions, and ridiculed the cry of "The Church in danger."

The Marquis of Ripon presided, on Wednesday afternoon, at an influential meeting in the Leeds Church Institute, in support of a scheme for providing Church of England boarding-schools for the midland and north midland district. The speakers included the Bishop-Elect of Ely, the Deans of York and Manchester, Mr. F. S. Howell, M.P., and the Hon. Charles Wood Percival Heywood.

The reopening of Harbury church, near Leamington, took place on the 6th inst., after having been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, from the designs of the late Mr. C. Buckeridge, architect. Towards the cost of the work, which is yet incomplete in some of its details, although £3300 have been expended, Miss Ryland has given £1000, and Miss Hill, Miss Caroline Hill, and the Rev. M. H. Hole, Vicar, £500 each. The Bishop of Worcester preached.

The new hall and Sunday schools in connection with the parish church of St. Michael and All Angels, South Hackney, were opened, last Saturday, by Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London, who delivered a brief address, in which he insisted on the paramount duty of the community to see that all children are brought up Christians. The new buildings, which will provide for the instruction of 250 boys and 250 girls, have cost, including the purchase of the site, £3500.

At the instance of a parishioner the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has issued a commission to inquire into certain charges of Ritualistic practices laid against the Rev. J. Edwards, jun., Vicar of Prestbury. The points involved are, for the most part, a revival of those supposed to have been settled by the judgment of the Judicial Committee in the Purchas case—viz., the use of candles, the position of the celebrant, the mixed chalice, wearing other vestments than the surplice, &c.

The church of Huish Episcopi was reopened, on the 14th inst., by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, after having been closed for a year and a half for restoration. The chancel has been rebuilt by Mr. Christian, architect, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £600; while the repairs of the body of the church, at an expense of £1500, were superintended by Mr. Ferry, the diocesan architect. Two stained-glass windows, by O'Connor and Heaton and Co., in memory of Sir John and Lady Michell, and of Mrs. Kelway, are among the gifts to the church.

On the ground of an important technical objection, the Court of Arches has reversed the decision of Dr. Tristram respecting the exhibition of "the stations of the cross" in St. Peter's Church, Folkestone. A monition was obtained by Mr. Lee, the secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the removal of the stations, but the monition did not disclose that Mr. Lee had private or public interest in the matter. The Dean of Arches held that the proceedings were in consequence bad in law, and gave judgment accordingly.

A meeting of Churchmen of Northumberland and Durham was held on Tuesday, at Newcastle, when it was resolved to present an address to the Bishop of Durham expressing the sympathy of the laity with his Lordship in his endeavour to check the progress of Ritualism in the diocese, and their thanks for the general course of action he has adopted. It was resolved to raise a guarantee fund to pay the costs of the Bishop in the action pending against him brought by Canon Dykes, of Durham, and also the costs of any future proceedings. Upwards of £5000 was subscribed at the meeting.

The parish church of St. Petroc Minor, Cornwall, having been rebuilt by the late Rector, Sir Hugh Henry Molesworth, Bart., whose purpose of decorating the interior was frustrated by his early and sudden death, the work was continued by his widow, Beatrice, Lady Molesworth, who dedicated to his memory a window of stained glass in the aisle, and placed in the chancel a reredos of Minton's tiles; the present Rector, the Rev. G. W. Manning, having added a small window to his memory, as the restorer of the church, and another to that of his own deceased wife, and also decorated the walls and roof of the chancel and the pulpit. The work was recently completed by the staining and varnishing of the roofs of the nave and aisle by the churchwardens, and the painting and decorating of the walls throughout by the Rector.

The tide of church restoration which has been gradually flowing westwards for some years past has now fairly reached the county of Pembroke, where eighteen of the old churches are under various stages of restoration or rebuilding. The first of these, at Uzmaston, near Haverfordwest, was reopened by the Bishop of the diocese on the 13th inst., after having been closed for nearly two years. A century or more of churchwardenism, whitewash, and neglect had nearly extinguished every feature of archæological interest; but three fifteenth-century windows, the old Norman font and stoup, and a couple of hagioscopes have been repaired and preserved. The old foundations have been utilised wherever practicable, but it was found necessary to increase the size both of nave and chancel, and to add a north aisle, vestry, south porch, and organ-chamber. A handsome stained-glass window, by Wailes, of Newcastle, in memory of the Rev. S. O. Meares, the late Rector, has been inserted at the west end.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, resumed its usual monthly meetings on Monday last, at 7, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. There were also present Archdeacons Harrison and Jennings; the Revs. Arthur Cazenove, John Evans, S. W. Lloyd, and C. F. Norman; Messrs. J. Boodle, G. Cowburn, J. F. France, A. J. C. Lawrie, A. Powell, W. Rivington, and the Rev. George Ainslie, M.A., secretary. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.—Building new churches at Hoxton, St. Peter, Middlesex; Manningham, St. Mark's, Yorkshire; Rhosybol, in the parish of Amlwch, Anglesea; and Weybridge, Surrey; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Alderminster, near Stratford-on-Avon; Coates, Holy Trinity, near Whittlesea; East Winch, near Lynn; Evesham, Warwickshire; Faversham, Kent; Gedney Hill, near Wisbeach; Marlborough, St. Mary; and Watlington, Oxon. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made for enlarging and restoring the churches at Ash Priors, near Taunton; Clewer, near Windsor; Henstridge, near Blandford; Herne-hill-road, St. Saviour, Surrey; and Kelvedon Hatch, near Brentwood, were each increased. Grants were also made from the School, Church, and Mission-House Fund towards building, &c., school or mission churches at Chelsea, St. John's, Middlesex; Fisherton, in Rolleston parish, Notts; and Rowley-hill, in the parish of Christ Church, Stafford.

A handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver salver, valued at £100, accompanied by a purse containing £700, has been made to the Rev. J. M'Connel Hussey, Vicar of Christ Church, North Brixton, by his congregation and friends. Mr. Hussey first came into the neighbourhood of Brixton in 1848, and on his own responsibility became minister of St. James's Episcopal Church, Kennington-park-road. He remained there six years, and in 1854, entirely at his own cost, converted what was then called Holland Chapel into a district parish church, with a separate ecclesiastical district, whereby a church and distinct parish were obtained in perpetuity. Since that time national schools have been built and the vicarage erected, while the congregation has so increased that recent alterations in the church had to be made in order to provide additional accommodation.——The parishioners of St. Clement's, Notting-hill, have presented the Vicar, the Rev. A. Dalgarno Robinson, with a handsome testimonial of plate, on the occasion of his recent marriage, as a mark of their appreciation of his work amongst them during the last fourteen years.——On the 5th inst., at a public meeting, at which Archdeacon Clark presided, a silver tea and coffee service from his parishioners of Narberth, a silver biscuit-box from the church, Sunday, and day schools, and a massive silver salver from his parishioners of Robeston Wathen, were presented to the Rev. John Morris, M.A., late Curate of Narberth and Robeston Wathen, Pembrokeshire, in token of affection and respect for his eight years' faithful ministry amongst them.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Taylorian Scholarship in German has been awarded to E. A. Sonnenschein, University; and the Taylorian Exhibition in German to L. A. Montefiore, Balliol. The examiners make honourable mention of M. W. E. de Bunsen, Christ Church, and H. W. Just, Corpus Christi.

In opening the class of Divinity and Church History in Edinburgh University, on Tuesday, the Rev. Professor Wallace took occasion to define what he considered to be implied by the term ecclesiastical history, and pointed out its uses.

The delivery of prizes to the pupils of the Liverpool Institute, and to those who had gained honours in the examinations of the Oxford, Cambridge, and London Universities, and the Government Science and Art Classes, took place on Thursday week—Mr. Anthony Trollope presiding. The distinguished novelist presented the prizes, and in the course of the evening delivered an address. There was a large attendance.

The Rev. Henry Martin, B.A., Assistant Classical Master in Elizabeth College, Guernsey, to be Vice-Principal of the Training College, Cheltenham.

On Monday the Bishop of Winchester distributed the annual prizes at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Southwark. The reports of the examiners were most satisfactory. In the Oxford Local Examinations the school again stood at the head of the metropolitan division for first-class honours. Gunston stood at the head of the mathematical list, and also at the head of the natural science section for the whole country. He was also placed third in the first class in the section for music. He also stood high in the first class of section of English language and literature. In his person the exhibition of £70 per annum offered by Balliol and Worcester Colleges, Oxford, to the best candidate, had for the fourth time in five years been offered to a boy in St. Olave's School. Tout stood at the head of the section of English language and literature for the whole country. Thus, out of the four great divisions in examination St. Olave's School supplied the head in three.

On Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes and delivery of speeches took place in the large room of St. Saviour's Grammar School, Sumner-street, Southwark. The Bishop of Winchester presided. During the past year the following distinctions have been gained by pupils of the school:—Mr. W. H. Ruston, eighteenth Wrangler in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos; Mr. J. Coutts, Exhibition at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Mr. W. P. Pulley, Preliminary Law Examination, Associate of Arts at the Oxford Senior Local Examination; Mr. J. T. Brett, Preliminary Examination at the College of Surgeons; and Mr. W. D. Grindley, certificate at the Oxford Junior Local Examination.

The Archbishop of Canterbury distributed the prizes and certificates won at the recent Oxford local examination for the Margate centre on Tuesday afternoon. His Grace, after a long address on educational subjects in general, said he did not wish to introduce controversy—and they knew there was controversy enough on the subject of education in the present day—but still he could not, feeling as he did and being who he was, rise up to speak on the subject of education in such an assembly as that without raising his solemn protest against any low idea of man's education which would teach them that it had only to do with the few fleeting years of life here on earth. If education (he said) is to be worthy—I do not say of Christians, but of men—it must not look merely to that which is to prepare us for a few fleeting years here. It must not take that dreary view of human life which tells us that no man knows whence we come and no man knows whither we are going, and that all we have to do is to shut out contemplation of an unknown past before we were born and contemplation as to an unknown future which is to come after we are dead, and that we are only to live and labour and study and train our youth for these few fleeting years. No wonder that those who embrace this dreary view of human life should have their melancholy fits which oppress them with sadness which they cannot describe and which nothing can alleviate. No wonder that we should be anxious that the youth whom we rear should in those melancholy moments be taught to look forward to brighter thoughts—that they should not be allowed to feel that a sudden collapse will end all the results of their education. But we should teach them that, whether they live long or die early, the laborious training which they receive from us is to fit them not only for the beginning or the middle, but also for the end of life and for that which comes after it.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

The usual weekly meeting of the London School Board was held on Wednesday in the Council Chamber, Guildhall—Lord Lawrence in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., which stated that, as there were only two scholarships at present founded—one by the Mortimer Scholarship Fund, and the second by the Clothworkers' Company—he (Mr. Smith) begged to offer a third, and was prepared to place the sum of £120 for the four years' payment to the scholars who might be selected by the examiners. He was not willing at present to hand over the capital sum as an endowment, as the fashion of the free handling of endowments which prevailed at the present time rendered it doubtful whether the object he had in view—viz., the higher education of deserving but poor children—might not at a future day be frustrated by the action of some commission. He trusted that, before the week closed, the board would receive provision for a fourth scholarship. On the motion of the chairman, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Smith, and the letter was ordered to be placed on the records of the board. A long discussion took place with reference to the payment of teachers in board schools, and other business of a routine character was transacted.

A numerously-attended public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall, the object of its promoters being "to sustain and extend the unsectarian policy of the London School Board."

The Birmingham School Board election has resulted in the triumph of the candidates known as the Liberal Eight. The following names are those of the elected members:—George Dixon, Jos. Chamberlain, Miss Sturge, the Rev. C. Vince, J. S. Wright, the Rev. R. W. Dale, George Dawson, Jesse Collings, the Rev. Canon O'Sullivan (Catholic), S. S. Lloyd (Churchman), the Rev. Dr Burgess (Churchman), S. Elkington (Churchman), U. L. Sargant (Churchman), the Rev. F. S. Dale (Churchman), the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson (Churchman).

The election of fifteen members of the Liverpool School Board took place on Wednesday. There was a very small amount of excitement exhibited in the contest.

With respect to the School Board election at Sheffield, which should have taken place on Wednesday, but which lapsed in consequence of an informality in the nominations, the Mayor is still in consultation with the Education Department. The expected issue is a re-election of the old board under a special proviso in the Education Act.

LABOUR AND WAGES.

The refusal of the coalowners of Durham to grant the miners an advance of 20 per cent upon their present prices is looked upon as the forerunner of a dispute of an alarming character.

The Ruabon colliery masters have refused the advance of 25 per cent asked for by the men. It is stated that the men will persist in their demand.

One of the Scotch miners' unions has passed a resolution to fine every member 7s. 6d. upon every occasion of his breaking the rule of the union not to work above five days a week.

A trade outrage is reported from Sheffield. Four driving-bands have been secretly cut in the cutlery-works of Messrs. G. Wostenholme, in consequence of which 200 workmen were thrown temporarily idle.

A meeting of delegates from the various engineering firms throughout the metropolis was held on Saturday evening, at which a memorial was resolved upon asking that the minimum amount of wages might be made 38s. per week.

The conference of the National Miners' Association began, on Tuesday, in Leeds, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Macdonald. The president's opening speech contained the statement that there had been no strike or occasion for levy during the last twelve months. The list of delegates at the conference was read over, and an announcement made that the number of miners represented was 130,000. The president then announced that the deputation appointed to rebut the statement that the miners were the cause of the present high price of coal had come to the unanimous conclusion that the country had not suffered from this cause, and that the charge against the miners of driving trade out of the country might be met by the statement that trade had not been driven out nor lessened since the colliers' wages had been raised. The home consumption had been greater than ever, and the foreign trade had gone on increasing. The charge of bringing misery on the poor might with equal justice be brought against provision-dealers, clothiers, or house proprietors. In no sense could working miners be called the originators or promoters of such evils. The report then went into numerous details of production and demand, and justified the action of the colliers in seeking increased wages when the price of coal was rising so enormously. All that the colliers did was to seek to obtain a very moderate share of the extra money paid by coal consumers. The report concluded by urging the men to make their demands only at the proper time, and to enforce them only by legitimate and legal means. The conference lasted through the week.

The executive committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met, on Monday, at Leamington. Many districts having taken premature action as to a sick and benefit club, the committee resolved that, as the National Agricultural Labourers' Union are taking necessary steps to secure on a sound basis a sick and benefit society, it is desirable that districts should await the result of the efforts of the union before attempting to undertake so important a matter without due consideration. Mr. Holloway, chairman of the Oxford district, said that he hoped to sail for New Zealand with a party of emigrants, consisting of 500 families, on Dec. 15. Various grants were made to assist intending emigrants, and it was stated that emigration, especially to New Zealand, was proceeding very satisfactorily, union agents having instructions to

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give great prominence to this subject. The committee made grants of money to districts in which men were standing out against farmers who threatened a reduction of wages, and stated their determination to uphold unionists resisting such reductions. Mr. J. Cox, president of the Reformers' Union, attended to arrange for a soirée to be given to Mr. Arch, president of the National Union, on his return from Canada. The *Birmingham Post* says that Mr. Arch and Mr. Clayden, who have returned, fully believe in Canada being a most eligible field for the emigration of agricultural labourers. Mr. Arch is going to try and send out 10,000 emigrants in the spring, when he will again visit Canada, and hopes to take out with him 500 families. Mr. Arch's impression is that both Canada and the United States afford ample scope for English agricultural labourers; but, owing to the present stagnation of trade in America, he considers it would be injudicious for artisans to emigrate.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Thomas Erskine May and Sir Henry Sumner Maine have been elected benchers of the Middle Temple, *honoris causâ*.

The Bank rate was lowered on Thursday from 9 per cent, to which it was raised on the 7th inst., to 8 per cent.

In acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions on the county franchise adopted at a recent meeting in Chelsea, Mr. Gladstone intimated that his own opinions on the subject remained as they were.

A communication has been received from Mr. Lowe intimating that, in consequence of the pressure of other more important matters, the Government cannot undertake to deal with the question of the government of the metropolis next Session.

One of the largest collections of poultry ever brought together in this country was exhibited to the public, this week, at the Crystal Palace, there being over 3600 entries. The value of the prizes was nearly £1000.

In re-electing its chairman, Colonel Hogg, the Metropolitan Board of Works paid a tribute to his impartiality and attention to business. It was prognosticated that various schemes of importance would be brought forward during the coming year.

The Court of Aldermen, at their meeting on Tuesday, passed a unanimous resolution of thanks to Sir Sydney Waterlow, the retiring Lord Mayor, for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had acted as president of the court during his year of office.

At the ordinary meeting of the Institute of British Architects, on Monday evening, the presentation was announced from Lady Tite of a large water-colour drawing representing the buildings of Inigo Jones. Mr. J. T. Perry read a paper on the "Mediæval Brickwork of Pomerania."

The opening of the City and Spitalfields School of Art took place in the new school-room, Primrose street, Bishopsgate, on Thursday. Addresses were given by the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Mr. Henry Cole, and other gentlemen, in the large hall, Skinner-street. The chair was taken by the Rev. W. Rogers.

Another death has occurred at Plaistow among the "Peculiar People" in consequence of neglect of medical remedies. The deceased, Emma Benton, suffered from erysipelas, but she preferred to trust to the Lord, and would not call medical help. The Coroner's jury expressed regret that there were no means of punishing this criminal neglect.

The number of metropolitan paupers in the last week of November was 101,481, viz.: — outdoor, 66,057; indoor, 35,424. The numbers in the corresponding week last year were 71,090 and 34,562 respectively. The vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the second week of November were 635—476 men, 132 women, and 27 children.

In consequence of an official communication received by the Lord Mayor, from which it is understood that the Prince of Wales hopes to be present at the unveiling of the equestrian statue of the Prince Consort erected by the Corporation of London at the western end of the Holborn Viaduct, the ceremony, which had been fixed for Monday next, has been postponed. It will be held, probably, early in January.

Employés of the London Post Office mustered in great force, on Tuesday night, at Finsbury-square, and marched thence in procession to Exeter Hall, where a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. Roger Eykyn, M.P. Speeches on behalf of the postmen's demand for less work and more pay were delivered by Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Mr. W. Fowler, M.P., and Sir John Bennett.

The Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, on Monday, took occasion to refer to the subject of the expected famine in Bengal, and said that, although the Viceroy of India and others in high authority would do everything in their power, yet many benevolent people in this country had urged him to open a fund at the Mansion House for the receipt of subscriptions. No doubt the tidings which had been received were very alarming, and he would make it his business to gather all the information he could, so that, if necessary, steps should at once be taken to enable the public to give expression to their charity.

The births in London during the week ending last Saturday were 2377, and the deaths 1636, the former having been 57 above and the latter 59 below the average of the past ten years. The deaths included 105 from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 47 from different forms of fever, 13 from diarrhœa, and not one from smallpox. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 236 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 171 to 231 in the four preceding weeks. The deaths from these diseases were, however, 58 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Attention is drawn by the Registrar-General to the fact that under the influence of the recent cold weather the deaths registered in London in the past three weeks have exceeded by 30 per cent those recorded in the three preceding weeks of moderate temperature. Among children and adults aged between five and sixty years the increase is equal to 20 per cent, among infants and young children under five years of age it is 33, and among persons over sixty years 45 per cent.

A Home Rule conference was opened, on Tuesday, at the Rotundo, Dublin, under the presidency of Mr. Shaw, M.P., at which resolutions were proposed and discussed claiming a separate Parliament for Ireland, which shall legislate for the internal government of that country, leaving to the Imperial Parliament all legislation in connection with the colonies and the relations of the empire with foreign countries. Large meetings in favour of the release of the remaining Fenians in prison were held on Sunday at Belfast and Waterford. A Home Rule meeting was held at Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim, on Saturday. Baron Ffrench has given in his adhesion to Home Rule principles.

LAW AND POLICE.

Sir John Duke Coleridge was sworn in as a Judge, on Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, and afterwards took his seat as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The appeal of Lord Rendlesham from a decision of the revising barrister for East Suffolk came before the Court of Common Pleas on the same day. The name of his Lordship, who is an Irish peer, had been struck off the list of county electors, as not being entitled to vote in the election of members of the House of Commons; and the Judges—consisting of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Justices Keating, Brett, and Grove—unanimously held that the revising barrister was right. The appeal was therefore dismissed, with costs.

In the Birmingham County Court an insolvent was sued for an original debt, on the ground that the post-office order by which his dividend had been remitted to him was not a legal tender, and that it had arrived a day late. The Judge decided in favour of a post-office order being a legal tender.

The case of Mr. Younghusband Christian was decided in the Court of Criminal Appeal last Saturday. He had been convicted, at the Central Criminal Court, for having converted to his own use a cheque for £336, intrusted to him as a stockbroker by a widow. His counsel on the trial raised a legal point which Mr. Justice Honyman reserved for the superior Court. The conviction was now confirmed.

On the reopening of the Tichborne trial, on Monday, Mr. Hawkins applied for a further adjournment, on account of the non-arrival of his American witnesses. Some from New York are expected on Saturday, but one from New Orleans cannot arrive till next Tuesday. Dr. Kenealy opposed the motion for adjournment on the general ground that their Lordships had no power to adjourn, and also on the insufficiency of the affidavit respecting the American evidence. The first point was argued at length by Mr. M'Mahon, who contended that there were no precedents, and quoted against it one of the reports of the Common Law Commissioners, which had been drawn up by the Lord Chief Justice himself. He cited an Act of William IV., which suggested doubts if the Court had power to sit as long as it had none. Nevertheless, the adjournment was granted, Mr. Hawkins undertaking to be prepared to go on when the Court resumes, on the 27th inst.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday, Robert Richmond, sixty-four, who was convicted in September last of stealing silk to the amount of £120, the property of Mr. Robert Senecal, silk manufacturer, of Spital-square, was brought up for judgment. His total defalcations amounted to £1000. The Judge said this was an offence calling for a severe sentence, which was that the prisoner should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, a man was sentenced to seven days' hard labour for obtaining money under false pretences. He had called on Mr. Samuel Price, a solicitor in Cheapside, and, under pretence of being a distressed attorney from Holywell, in Flintshire, had told a tale of woe, which extorted from the sympathising man of law the price of a dinner. It afterwards transpired that the name of a respectable Welsh lawyer had been nefariously used in the affair; and hence the charge and its result.

At Bow-street, yesterday week, a firework-maker was fined £20 for having manufactured fireworks in an unlicensed house, and for illegally storing material for the preparation of the same. At Guildhall, a resident of Notting-hill was fined 40s. for having attempted to defraud the Metropolitan Railway Company, and for using abusive language to some of the officials. At Marlborough-street a case was heard in which a Frenchman, living in Berwick-street, was prosecuted for forging the trademark of MM. Moet and Chandon. The defendant was remanded on bail.

Extensive charges of forgery and embezzlement were preferred at Guildhall, on Tuesday, against William Gwinnett Davies, a managing clerk in the office of a firm of solicitors, in Basinghall-street. The prisoner was remanded.

The time of metropolitan police magistrates has of late been taken up in an unusual degree in the investigation of charges of robbery from employers. At the Mansion House, on Saturday, there were four cases of this description, one of the defendants being in the service of Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P. In none of the instances, however, did the prosecutor appear, and the Lord Mayor dealt with them as belonging to the category of unlawful possession, and imposed fines. At Guildhall two receiving porters were convicted, on their own confessions, of stealing from their respective employers, and each of them was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. In another case the punishment was one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. At Bow-street three men employed by the Civil Service Supply Association were brought up on similar charges, and a fourth was accused of receiving the stolen property with a guilty knowledge. A remand was granted.

George Wilson, who stands charged with murdering his son, Thomas Wilson, by striking him on the head with an axe, has been finally examined at Clerkenwell Police Court and committed for trial. The evidence disclosed mental aberration, which, however, the magistrate observed, would be a question for the jury to consider.

The persons convicted of various robberies on the premises of the London and North-Western Railway Company were brought up for judgment at the Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday. Goozee and Taylor were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude; Barnard to seven years'; Hobson, Gray, Dalton, and Brooks to five years' penal servitude; and Pearce to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. As soon as the sentences were pronounced, the wives and relatives of the prisoners, who had been seated behind the dock, set up a violent scream, rose up, and, with uplifted arms, implored the Judge for mercy, and one or two fell down in fits, and were with difficulty carried out of the court.

Seven years' penal servitude is the sentence passed on Daniel Donoghue, the dock-thief who had a fierce struggle with the Millwall watchman, Terence Reilly, and his dog. The animal was thrown by the prisoner into the dock. Mr. Serjeant Cox complimented Reilly, and ordered him a reward of £2.

A sensational episode occurred during the trial of a clerk and a carman in the employment of the Great Western Railway Company for the theft of 600 chairs. Three men, who were called as witnesses to the sale of the chairs by the prisoners, so implicated themselves by their evidence that the solicitor for the railway company gave them into custody for receiving. Sentence was deferred on the original prisoners.

Several adulteration cases have been before the metropolitan police magistrates. At Worship-street Edward James, a tea-dealer, carrying on business in Kingsland High-street, was summoned for selling adulterated tea. Dr. Tripe, the analyst for the district, said he found the "tea" contained 8½ per cent of iron, sand, and small stones, "not necessarily injurious to health." The tea was green, of a very mixed quality, and was "faced." The defendant read a long statement in his defence, denying his responsibility of the adulteration, and urging that, as the Government enforced a duty of 6d. a lb. on it as "tea," they should take the responsibility of ascertaining its condition. Mr. Hannay imposed a fine of 20s., and 12s. 6d. costs. At Marlborough-street Mrs. Ann Horton, 15, Denmark-street, was summoned for selling milk alleged to be adulterated with water. Dr. Redmond, analyst to the Board of Works, St. Giles's, said that, in addition to the removal of the cream, there was an adulteration by water of 10 per cent; in fact, the milk might be called skimmed milk adulterated with water. Mr. Newton fined the defendant 20s., and 2s. costs. At the same court Robert Cunningham, 1, Lloyd-court, was summoned for a like offence. A fine was inflicted of 5s., and costs. A cowkeeper and dairyman was convicted at Clerkenwell on Wednesday of having sold adulterated milk, and was fined £3 and costs. Two bad-meat cases have been disposed of at Guildhall. Benjamin Manton, butcher, of Bedford, for sending diseased pork to the London market, was fined £5 and £2 costs, which he paid. William Stephenson, described as a meat-factor, of Leicester, who had sent unwholesome mutton to London, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. For attempting to convey to market the carcass of a pig which was in an unwholesome state, a butcher at Twickenham was fined, on Saturday, 10s. Defendant had said that "it was as good as half the meat sent to Twickenham, and quite good enough for sausages." At Doncaster Henry Simpson, a wholesale butcher who exposed meat in a shocking state of unwholesomeness, was fined £11.

Eight tradesmen were charged at Southwark, on Tuesday, with Sunday trading, and were severally fined 3s. and costs.

At Worship-street, on Tuesday, George Willis, a young man, was committed for trial for highway robbery and violence.

A man, aged seventy-five years, was charged at the Preston County Police Court, on Monday, for the twentieth time, with poaching, and committed to prison for three months, with hard labour. It is said that if the old man lives to get half way through his latest sentence he will have spent twenty Christmas Days in prison.

A lamentable instance of homicidal mania has occurred among the Tipperary constabulary. Two officers left the barracks together, both armed, and when proceeding along the road-side one of them took the life of his comrade, running him through the body with his bayonet and then beating in his skull with the butt-end of his rifle. The homicide next inflicted a gash in his own throat, from which he died soon after reaching his lodgings.

DISASTERS.

The Court of Inquiry at Hull into the loss of the steamer Anlaby has suspended the captain's certificate for six months.

Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P., met with an accident, on Wednesday night, at Lichfield railway station. In going to the high level station he slipped and fell heavily on his head. He was taken up insensible, and remained in that state for five minutes, but was afterwards able to proceed to his residence at Rangemore.

The Board of Trade inquiry respecting the loss of the steam-ship Beulah, of North Shields, after three days' hearing, was concluded on Monday. Captain Wright's certificate was returned, and the Court recommended the Board of Trade to have a survey respecting the sunken rock off Cape de Gatt, on which the steamer struck and foundered.

Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants, the seat of the late Lord Palmerston, now occupied by his stepson, the Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Sunday last. Holland's Mill, one of the finest cotton-factories in Lancashire, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The mill contained 90,000 spindles, and 500 hands will be thrown out of employment by the disaster. Of five fires which occurred in London on Tuesday night three were caused by the upsetting and careless use of paraffine or spirit lamps.

A collision occurred on Sunday night between the Dutch ship Kanagawa, 1200 tons register, which was running down the Channel before a strong easterly wind, and a steam-ship, the name of which is not known. The steamer shifted her course three times as the vessels neared each other. The steam-ship's side lights and masthead light continued to show, when suddenly her course was shifted to right across the ship's bows, and the officer commanding was heard to cry "Full speed ahead!" The result of this change was that the steam-ship—evidently a large vessel—came down with terrific force on the Kanagawa, tore away her bowsprit, head-gear, and forecastle bulwarks, and started her butts and seams forward, threw her over on her beam-ends, and she narrowly escaped foundering. Three of the seamen of the Kanagawa are missing. The conduct of the steam-ship has caused great indignation, and a liberal reward is offered for any assistance in tracing her. The Kanagawa has been taken into Plymouth for repairs.

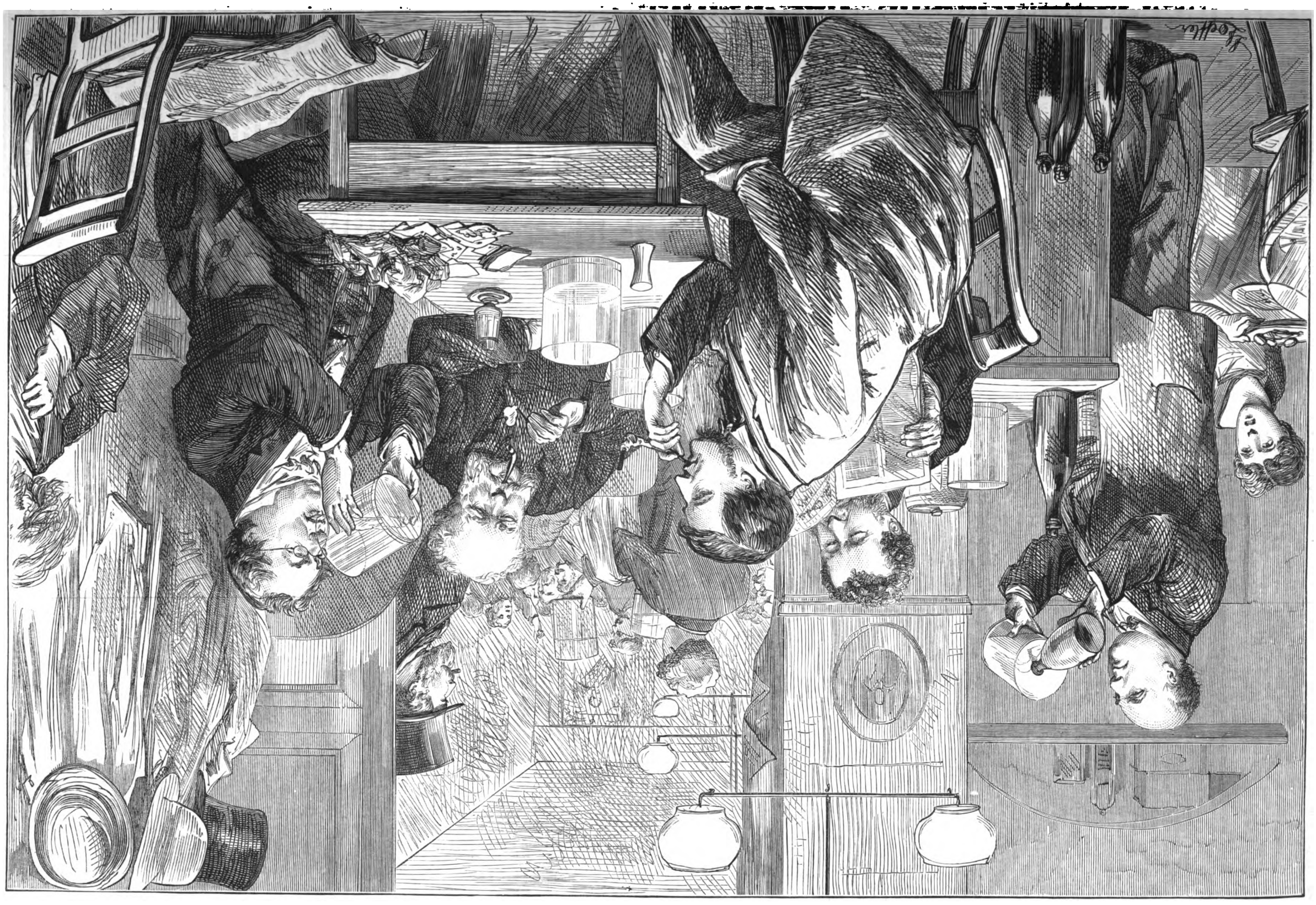
In the year ended March 31 last there were 1,043,884 packs of playing-cards on which the stamp duty of 3d. per pack was paid, producing £13,048 11s.

Attempting to stop a prize-fight, near Birmingham, three policemen were brutally maltreated, one of them receiving such injuries as to endanger his life. The fight was resumed and brought to a close after the constables had been disposed of.

Whatever brings England and the United States into more intimate connection is a gain to both. We are, consequently, glad to observe the increasing circulation in this country of American magazines, one of which, at least, is of first-rate quality. One of the principal attractions of the *Atlantic Monthly* is this month brought to a close by the termination, for the present, of Mr. R. Dale Owen's most interesting autobiography. He indicates, however, an intention of resuming his narrative on a future occasion, and narrating the circumstances which induced him to embrace the principles of "Spiritualism," so repugnant to the convictions of his youth. The history cannot fail to possess high interest in a psychological point of view. The account of the late Mr. Chase is a most pleasing picture of that great national blessing—a great citizen. "Gunnar" and "Honest John Vane" are excellent fictions of widely different classes; and the poetry is, as usual, far in advance of that of any English magazine. *Scribner's Monthly* is by no means on the same literary level, but contains two remarkable contributions—a history of St. Alban's Abbey, by Mr. Froude, the first of a series on the abbeys of England, and one on the present condition of Louisiana, illustrated by most excellent woodcuts. The misfortunes of this luckless State are truly deplorable; but never did any community more wilfully bring its calamities upon itself. Some of the notes upon American society at the end of the magazines are also interesting, and prove that all Americans are not addicted to immoderate self-glorification. *Old and New* is chiefly remarkable for several papers on the financial crisis, including a project for the abolition of gold as a circulating medium.

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A WHITE-BEER ROOM, BERLIN.



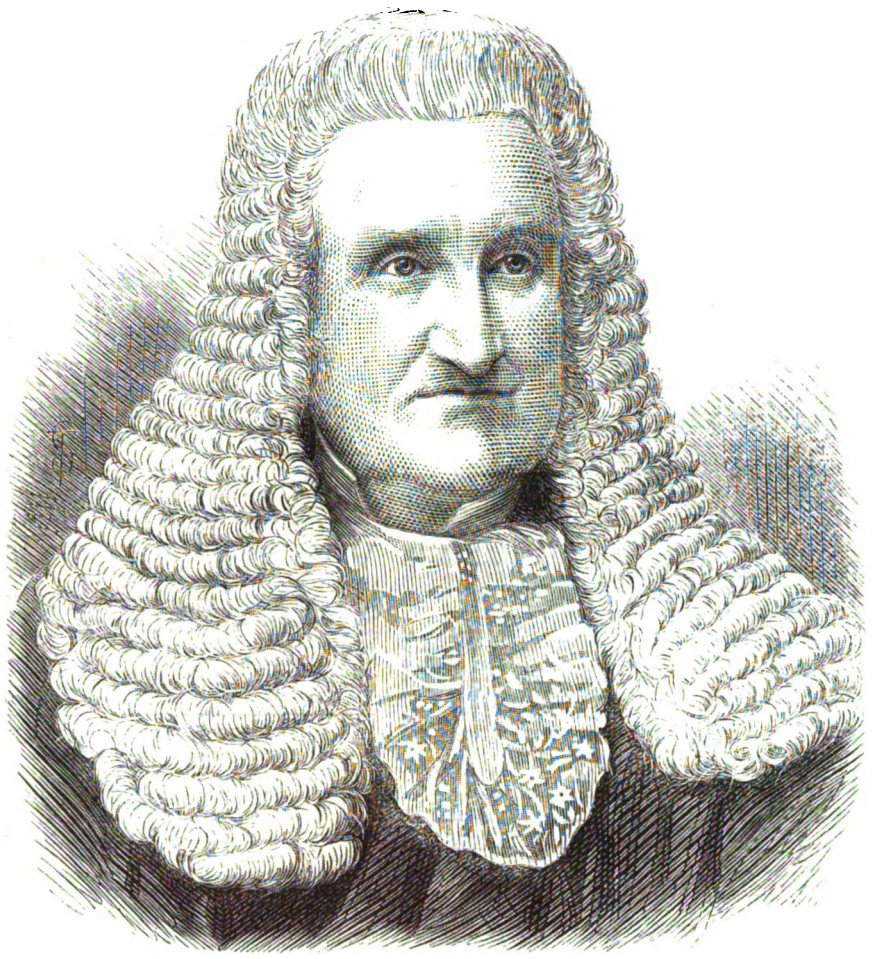
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VICE-CHANCELLOR HALL.

The new Vice-Chancellor appointed successor to the late Sir John Wickens took his seat in his court last week. "Mr. Charles Hall," says the *Solicitors' Journal*, "is well known to our readers as a lawyer of great experience and eminence. He was for a considerable time one of the conveyancing counsel to the Court of Chancery, which appointment he only recently resigned, and is an acknowledged authority on the law of real property. His general practice in the court has also been very extensive. Mr. Hall was called to the Bar in the year 1838, and, like his predecessor, has never worn a silk gown." The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins.

A BERLIN BEER-CELLAR.

One of the first things that strikes a stranger in Berlin is the apparent absence of anything like the London public-house and that of the Paris marchand-de-vins. But one very soon discovers that, in addition to the ample provision for drinking at all places of public entertainment, there are an endless number of shady beer-gardens in the very heart of the city, which are screened by the fronts of the houses, and are completely invisible from the street. Moreover, in most localities the basement of every fifth house is a "Bier-Local" or a "Wein-Stube;" in other words, they are cellars where inebriating liquids are consumed. This ingenious system of hiding the insobriety of the capital from the general gaze is certainly peculiar, and might be imitated with advantage in our own large towns. Whether it is due to a sense of shame on the part of the Berlinese themselves, or whether it is the authorities who prescribe this concealment of one the vices of the capital behind brick walls and in the bowels of the earth, might be difficult to say. The scene represented in our Artist's sketch is the interior of a white-beer cellar. Here crowd the lovers of that very frothy beverage which at Berlin is called white beer. The landlord, who is pouring it out of a stone bottle into a big goblet of glass, was once a favourite comic actor, but retired from the stage ten years ago. The company, as may be seen from their appearance, are of mixed ranks and characters; among these topers are the pensioned old soldier, the city tradesman, the University student, the counting-house clerk, and the street porter in his uniform of service. They all imbibe the refreshing draught of white beer, and inhale the atmosphere of this cellar, heavily laden with smoke of foreign or German tobacco. This is one way of seeking pleasure at Berlin.



VICE-CHANCELLOR CHARLES HALL.

"PASSING SHOWERS: FOREST OF GLENTANNER, ABERDEENSHIRE."

The picture we engrave was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, and is the work of a young landscape-painter—Mr. E. A. Waterlow—of whom the public may, with us, entertain high expectations. The subject and "point of station" are admirably well chosen, and the treatment throughout evinces artistic feeling. The scene is one of the many picturesque views among the wilds of distant Aberdeenshire. It comprises almost every element of pictorial landscape. Mountain and valley, or "glen," forest and field, river and rapid, rock and boulder, cloud and mist, sunshine and rain, contribute to complete the comprehensive panorama. The herd of deer so skilfully introduced in the mid-distance serve to break the far-reaching solitude where nothing living besides intrudes. They are picking their way to safer haunts, through the shallows of the point of land that is threatened to be submerged ere long by the swelling flood of the stream in spate. A sturdy stag and an adventurous buck lead the way, and in another minute they, followed by the whole herd, may be bravely stemming the swift mid-current. Further variety and



"PASSING SHOWERS—FOREST OF GLENTANNER, ABERDEENSHIRE," BY E. A. WATERLOW.

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animation are lent to the scene by the aerial effects of the "passing showers," contrasted with the sunburst which gilds the cumuli and cirri of the upper-air strata, and silvers the mists that creep about the hillsides, and shines like polished steel on the distant reaches of the stream. We may add that Glentanner is in Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, and belongs to Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P.

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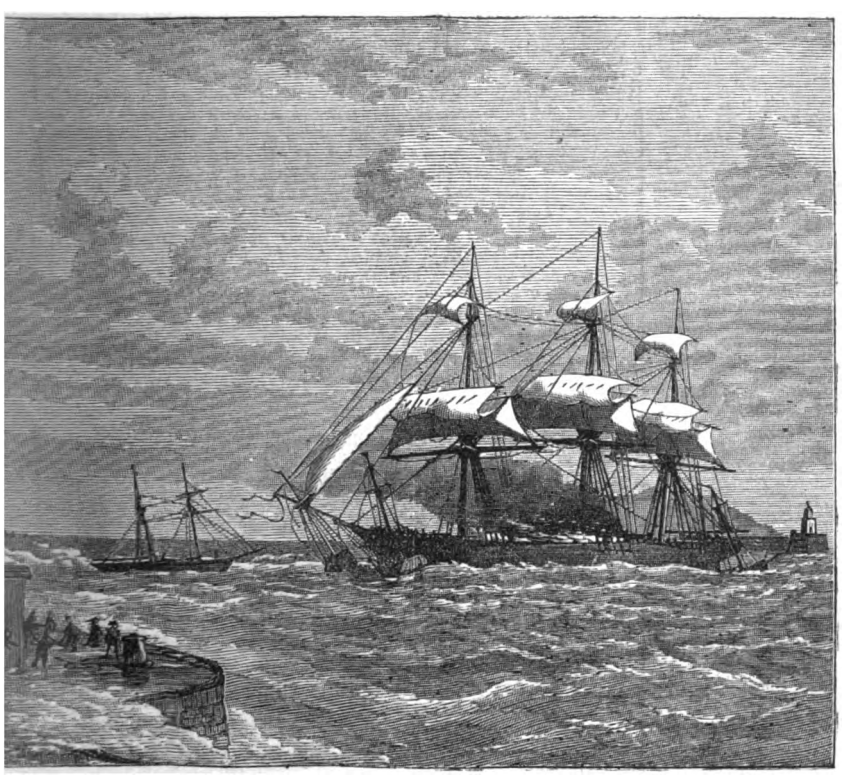
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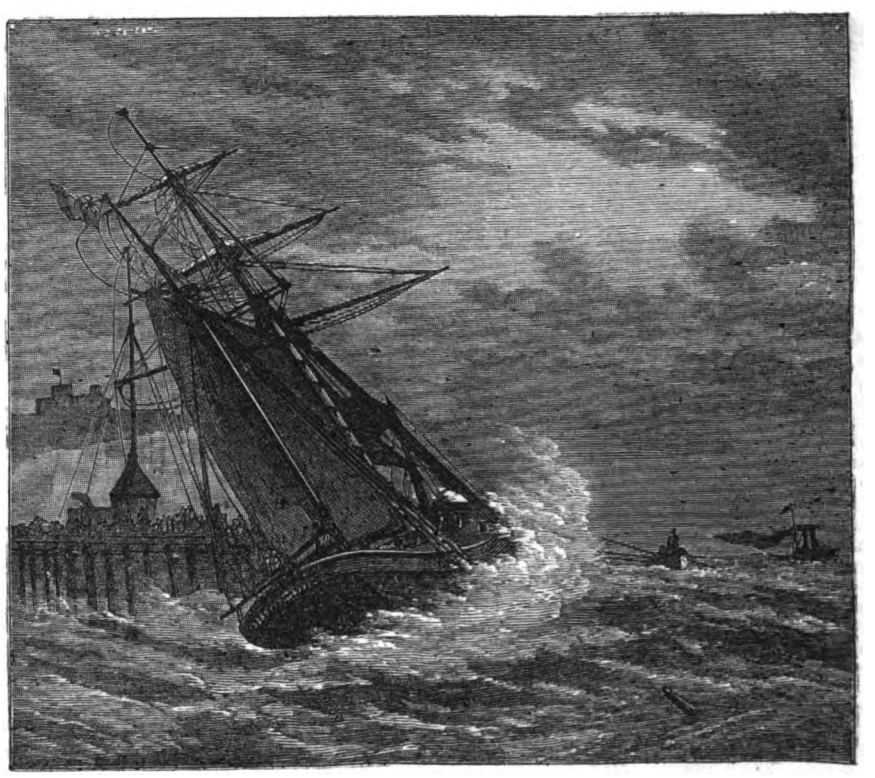
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A SHIP ON FIRE IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.



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BY THE WAY.

Abd-el-Kader has died, and, it is said, at Mecca, to which holy place he made a pilgrimage in extreme youth, and again in 1828, when he was about twenty. His name has so long ceased to be heard that the news will produce slight impression on the majority of readers. Yet the old hero must not be permitted to pass away without a word of tribute. Some must remember his history, and how, when the French set themselves in earnest to conquer Algiers, Abd-el-Kader, a highly-educated and conspicuously pious man, began to preach a holy war. He gathered large armies and waged deadly strife with the French, and at length, in 1834, obtained recognition from them as the Emir of Muscara. A sort of treaty was made between him and the French; but it was soon broken, and war on a larger scale followed, until, in 1835, the Emir inflicted a signal defeat upon the invaders. Then, of course, the great nation was roused to strike hard; yet Marshal Bugeaud by no means crushed his enemy, and, indeed, found it best to confirm him in his title, with increased territory. Then the indomitable Emir "lengthened his cords and strengthened his stakes," and there came another outbreak, the indignation of France awoke, and it was resolved to bring the contest to an end at any price. Bugeaud acted with immense energy, and in 1842 Algiers was declared to belong to France, and the Emir was a "rebel." Still he fought on and on, harassing the French inconceivably, and allying himself with Morocco, on which, in consequence, he brought down French vengeance. European skill and courage at length proved too much for him, and General Lamoricière, who had resolutely hunted him down, received him as a prisoner in 1847, but granted, as did the Duc d'Aumale, condition that Abd-el-Kader should be sent to Alexandria or Acre. The French Government would not ratify these terms (possibly remembering that Napoleon, sent to Elba, gave some subsequent trouble to his victors), and the Emir was kept in one prison or another—but treated indulgently—until the late Emperor released him, in 1852. The hero's work was then over. He lived in retirement, but in 1855 came to Paris to see Louis Napoleon and to visit the Exhibition. He has since remained in obscurity, but has occasionally been heard of doing kindly and generous actions, and it is pleasant to read that he has died in the sacred city, with all the consolations of his faith. For

> 'Tis the cause that alone should give grace to the fight,
> And win for the champion a smile;
> But honour be done to the true-hearted knight,
> Let the steel that has cloven the way for the right
> Have been tempered in Seine or in Nile.

To the gunpowder part of the good news from the Gold Coast ample reference is made elsewhere. We may just note here that the flora of the district seems to have excited the enthusiastic homage of all the correspondents. Though marching on a novel and dangerous business, and though suffering from the effects of the abominable odours of the marsh land, these gentlemen were not prevented from paying the closest attention to the glories of the flowers which were seen in such profusion of splendour. Unconsciously the writers have produced a novel artistic contrast by the introduction of these delightful descriptions, which we specially commend to our own readers. People who have hitherto been able to form only a squalid and gloomy idea of the country in which we are at war will find their impressions greatly brightened by being told that our soldiers advance to battle with the blacks through riches which might be imagined by Mr. Beverly when inventing the "Treasure Garden of Queen Flora, and Home of Ten Thousand Flowers."

Really, Mr. Lowe "must just be a proud man the day," as the Scotch say. A deputation of licensed victuallers waited upon the Home Secretary, and he so astounded them, in the first place, by not giving them a severe jobation, and so delighted them, in the second, by his affable, nay, genial manner, that their leader has felt it a duty to give Mr. Lowe a public testimonial of character. Certainly, there are occasions when praise is not exactly desirable, inasmuch as it sometimes implies that what was expected was conduct worthy of dispraise. Perhaps, on the whole, a more delicate compliment would have been paid Mr. Lowe by the acceptance of his gentlemanly behaviour as matter of course. But, again, a certain class do not see anything rude in saying that a man "can be very much of a gentleman when he likes," as if a gentleman ever liked to be anything else. We hope that Mr. Lowe will not be unduly elated at the testimonial from the victuallers; we perform the part of the attendant in the Roman triumph, whose duty was to whisper to the crowned victor, *Ne sibi placeret!*—"Remember that thou art but a man!"

Another lull in the monster trial, which we all hoped would at this time be rapidly proceeding to an end. Nearly another fortnight was conceded on Monday—that is, the work begins again next Thursday. The prosecution required leisure to find out what the new witnesses from America have to say. No doubt that time will be saved and the interests of justice will be promoted by counsel being able to shape the examination in a compact form, and with a distinct purpose, or the Court would not have granted the delay. It may have been noted that to a railway rearrangement was due the fact that the Lord Chief Justice could not get to town on Monday until late in the day. His Lordship has been in the habit of working in the "off" days on board his yacht, and he could hardly do a wiser thing than escape from the effluvium of a crowded court into the sea air. But the train by which he was accustomed to come up had been taken off the line. Considering what railway officials are, and the exquisite courtesy they display on all occasions, some persons are weak enough to wonder that nobody had the grace to remind Sir Alexander of the change; and certainly the dispatch of a time-bill, with a red smear and a halfpenny stamp, would not have ruined the company which the Lord Chief Justice had been patronising for months. We do not share that weakness.

A late Indian letter states that considerable sensation has been caused by the act of a gentleman named Melville, long "a name of worship" in India, who had been a great many years a covenanted servant. He has embraced the Mohammedan religion, and taken an Oriental name. He has done this for the same cause that loses Mark Antony the world at Drury Lane every evening. Mr. Melville wished to espouse a lowly-born maiden of the Mohammedan faith, as King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid. It is proposed, or at least suggested, that he should be visited with such official punishment as can be inflicted—that is to say, he is not to be employed outside the conditions of his covenant. Now, if it were not that he is stated to have a Christian wife besides the Mohammedan one, we should unhesitatingly say that such a course would be abominable persecution. Since when has our Government learned to punish a man for changing his religion? And, considering that the Queen of England sways more Mohammedans than any other Sovereign, it might be considered also, whether this kind of insult to their creed be judicious or generous. We suppose that in the interest of Philistia we had better say, as of course the fact is, that we deeply regret that an educated man should be so absurd as to prefer the Mohammedan creed to our own. But that is beside the question. Let society mark the eccentricity in its own way, but Government has no concern with the creed of non-ecclesiastical servants of the public. If the gentleman were a clergyman, who had sworn that he would teach Protestantism, and yet taught hybrid Romanism, retaining the money given him to teach the former, it would be a different question. But it is not for the Ministers of the Empress of India to punish a man for preferring belief in the mission of Mohammed.

THE DUC DE BROGLIE.

The President of the Council of Ministers in Marshal MacMahon's French Government is a Liberal statesman, of the Moderate or Constitutional party. Charles Jacques Victor Albert de Broglie is eldest son of the late Duc de Broglie, Achille Charles Léonce Victor de Broglie, who died three years ago, and who held office under M. Guizot in 1832 and 1834, and was, in 1851, a member of the National Assembly suppressed by Louis Napoleon's coup-d'état. The Duke's ancestors, in the eighteenth century and during the reign of Louis XIV., were distinguished military servants of the ancient Monarchy. They bore the title of Prince. Three of them in succession won the rank of Marshal of France; the next, as a Royalist, emigrated to Russia at the Revolution between 1789 and 1793; but his son, who was father of the late Duke and grandfather of the present one, chose the side of the democratic party, and was guillotined under its Reign of Terror. The subject of this notice was born in June, 1821. He was educated at the University of Paris. Taking political literature for his career, he became one of the editors of the *Correspondant*, in which journal, with the late Count de Montalembert, he advocated respect for the Catholic religion combined with the principles of constitutional liberty. He proceeded to enter the diplomatic service, and was secretary to the embassies at Madrid and at Rome. After the revolution of 1848 he retired for a long time from public life, but was elected a member of the French Academy in 1862, upon the ground of his literary reputation. His chief work, of other than a polemical character, is that on the "History of the Church under the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century." In 1871, after the fall of the Empire, the Duc de Broglie was elected a member of the Versailles National Assembly; but he was soon afterwards appointed by M. Thiers to be French Ambassador in London. This post he lately relinquished to hold the chief place in the Ministry formed by Marshal MacMahon. We have engraved the portrait of the Duc de Broglie after a photograph by Reutlinger, of Paris.

A BURNING SHIP IN HARBOUR.

A terrifying sight, accompanied with serious disaster to property and some loss of life, was beheld in Kingstown harbour, Dublin Bay, at midnight on Sunday week. The ship Nagpore, a very fine iron-built vessel of 1500 tons burden, on her voyage home from Calcutta to Liverpool with a cargo of jute, cotton, hempseed, and fifty tons of saltpetre, and with a crew of thirty-seven men, had been discovered to be on fire, when off the Isle of Man, at five o'clock in the evening that day. The captain at once determined to run before the wind, a strong gale from E.S.E., and get into Kingstown Harbour, while the pumps were worked to extinguish the fire, if possible, by throwing water into the hold and between decks. The crew were greatly alarmed lest the saltpetre should explode and blow them all up; the decks, too, became so hot that they could hardly keep their footing. Nevertheless, they persevered in their work, and the ship got into Dublin Bay at half past ten o'clock, and made her way into Kingstown. The ship was a clipper, fully rigged; every inch of canvas was set, and the sails were oiled to catch the wind better; she drove in at a furious speed before the gale. The crew were so much engrossed with fears and cares for their own safety, that they did nothing to shorten sail or slacken speed. In this plight the Nagpore, shortly before twelve o'clock at night, dashed round the East Pier, and into the harbour. She caused a great fright among the vessels anchored there, most of which instantly attempted to clear out of the way, a matter not easily accomplished in the rough state of the weather. First, the ship ran foul of the schooner Pilot, from Wexford, laden with coals, which was very seriously damaged, the bowsprit and mainmast being lost. The crew were able to scramble on board the ship; but the master, Mr. English, was unfortunately crushed between the vessels, and sank. The ship then fouled the schooner Margaret, of Llangelly, in Wales; she filled at once and sank, the crew escaping likewise on board the ship which had been the cause of the disaster. A trader, the Diligence, and also a trawler, came to grief from collision with the ill-fated ship, whose anchors had in the meantime been cast, but dragged, in consequence of the speed with which she entered the harbour, and the force of the wind. She was finally brought to, opposite the Royal Irish Yacht Club, in about 20ft. of water at full tide. Captain Barnes, Commander of the cutter Fanny, Commander Seymour, R.N. of the Coastguard, Captain Richard Hutchinson, R.N., and Mr. John Francis, with the harbour master's crew, boarded the vessel, and remained all night, throwing water into the hold on the burning cargo. At half-past nine in the morning the Dublin City fire brigade, under Captain Ingram, arrived with three hand-engines, one of which was placed in a boat and laid alongside the ship; but it was found impossible to work it, so rough was the water. After a consultation between Captain Barnes, of the Fanny, and Captain Ingram, it was determined to send a few round shot into the burning vessel between wind and water. If the fire had reached the saltpetre and an explosion had taken place, considerable damage might have been done, not only to the shipping in the harbour, but to Kingstown itself. The crew were ordered forward out of danger, and the Fanny sent half a dozen 6-lb. shot through the sides of the vessel below the water-line. The Nagpore then began to fill and settle down. She had settled on the bottom at about one o'clock, and, as the water was a foot or two above her deck, all danger was over. The Nagpore is the property of Messrs. M'Kinnon and Co., Liverpool. The ship and cargo were estimated at £75,000. The vessel, however, has since been floated. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. T. N. Deane.

A WRECK AT DOVER.

Mr. J. R. Kirby, of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, contributes to our Journal his sketch of the wreck of a schooner at Dover on Sunday week, with the following account:—

"As the inhabitants of Dover were preparing for church on Sunday morning, the wind blowing a gale from E.S.E., they were startled by the sudden preparation for launching the life-boat. On looking out they perceived that a large billyboy schooner had struck the rocks outside the harbour's mouth, and was inevitably doomed to quick destruction. It was evident that the only thing to be done was to endeavour to save the lives of the crew. The life-boat was soon launched at the usual place, the stone apron opposite Waterloo-crescent, and was on her way to the schooner, which had in the mean time been driven, by the seas that were continually striking her, close to the south pier head. She came so close to the pier that it became possible to rescue the crew by means of ropes and other appliances. But one poor fellow, the master, had his leg broken, and was otherwise seriously injured, in this operation. The men being saved, there was no need of the life-boat; and she was pulled by her crew back into the harbour. The doomed schooner, after bravely resisting the heavy seas about a quarter of an hour, was at last struck by an unusually heavy one. She was seen literally to dissolve into innumerable fragments of planks, most of which floated into the harbour till it appeared to be quite covered with them. The sketch was taken at the time the crew were being rescued. The schooner was the Ocean Queen, loaded with wheat, and bound to Calais. She had been fouled by a steamer in Yarmouth Roads, and had four feet of water in her hold when she struck; hence the apparently desperate resolution of the master in attempting to take the harbour before there was water for her.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It is universally acknowledged that Mr. Trevelyan was the pioneer of that sweeping Army reform which has been proceeding of late years. Now he has undertaken to lead the van on the question of the assimilation of the county and borough franchise. His bill of last Session having that object, though it did not go beyond the inchoate stage, was in the abstract a success, and everyone now believes that it will be taken up next year by the Government. In the mean time its author is putting the subject before the country, as his manner is with any question that he stands godfather to; and he has opened his itinerary at Sheffield, which is as good as any other place, though no particular reason may be observed for the choice, at least by the uninitiated. Perhaps Mr. Trevelyan may see, what others more obtuse than he do not, an advantage in having Mr. Mundella for his immediate "follower and henchman," and so went to Sheffield, which that gentleman more or less represents. Of him it may be said that his out-of-sessional activity has been very great this year, and several constituencies, other than his own, have had the benefit of his nervous eloquence and breadth of political view. It was not a bad idea of Mr. Charles Reed, while he is canvassing the municipal electors of Hackney to give him his seat as their representative at the School Board of London, to appear in his other capacity as member for the borough, and deliver his annual extra-Parliamentary exercitation. Despite of a little sing-song in his delivery, Mr. Reed is a very good, even a pleasant, speaker, while his capacity for his dual membership is undeniable. There is therefore no doubt that he will continue to hold his places in the House and at the School Board, and that the chairmanship of the latter will fall to him as a certainty.

Any person for the first time hearing Mr. Hinde Palmer addressing the House would probably be reminded of that which is said to be a sight for the gods—a good man struggling with difficulties. He is fluent enough, and earnest enough, but there is a sort of melancholy tone about him which seems to be generated by a consciousness that he has never been sufficiently appreciated; that he has a great deal in him which he cannot get out in such quantity as he would desire; in fact, that he does not succeed in wholly liberating his mind. And yet in a certain sense he is at present one of the most appreciated of members, for did not the electors of Lincoln, at the last general election, return him voluntarily and spontaneously in his absence, and without his being at that time a candidate? To be sure, he had failed three times before to gain the suffrages of the electors of that town, which is traditionally supposed to have some special attraction for the great enemy of mankind; and therefore his having been chosen, and in such a manner, at last, may well be set down rather to a desire to render him compensation than to caprice. A speech of his to his constituents very recently was as good a defence of the Government as might be expected from a practised advocate who had prepared his own brief.

The House as an audience generally knows nothing of Lord Arthur Russell, the member for Tavistock; but socially within its precincts he is well known and esteemed. He has been addressing the constituents of the Duke of Bedford—which is the same thing as saying his own—at the snug little family borough, and he delivered rather a curious speech. His inspiration (as was only natural) seemed to come from Earl Russell, who has for some time been enacting the part of the "candid friend" to the present Ministry with especial pointedness. Lord Arthur takes the notorious "rest and be thankful" axiom of his noble relative and political sponsor for his text; and insinuated, and something more, that the country is rather tired of the Gladstonian policy of bringing down ancient institutions with a resounding crash; and he even seems to think that the prospects of the Tories are, on the whole, promising. In short, he presented a specimen of that Whiggery which once did duty for Radicalism, and which is now in a fossil state, as represented by Earl Russell, who, in times past, was its special type.

Amongst the novelties imported into the House at the last general election was Mr. Pemberton, who sprang up a full-grown county member at once. As a member, he gives the idea that he could do a great deal more than he has done, which has been only the injection of a smart speechlet or two into the crevices of important debates. But the other day, somewhere in Kent—a division of which he represents—he gave a larger taste of his quality, and showed that that quality is very good. In a word, he took Mr. Bright for his theme, and handled some of the special utterances of that gentleman, which have been taken up as watch words by the extreme Liberals, in a masterly manner, from his own point of view. It is not too much to affirm that he ingeniously showed that many of those sayings of Mr. Bright, which have been adopted by the Liberas as shibboleths, are mere phrases, signifying little or nothinlg when reduced to practical tests. This was as bold as it was ingenious; and, whatever may be the opinion of some people of the argument, nobody can deny the skill of the arguer.

Perhaps the ardency of the Liberals of Bristol, which induced them to get up political festivities precedent to the great anniversary of "Colston," may have had a depressing influence on their party gathering of that day. Efforts were probably made to enlist a Cabinet Minister or two for the occasion, but they were not successful; and only two Peers—one of whom is an Under-Secretary and the other the Master of the Buckhounds—and the Solicitor-General, then in the process of transition to the Attorney-Generalship, were there to represent the Government at the "Anchor" branch of the "Colston" Institution. To be sure, the Marquis of Lansdowne did his best, and Mr. Henry James was vivacious and pointed; but, somehow, the chronicle of the Liberal section of the annual canonisation of Colston does not give an idea of any special animation. As to the "Dolphin," which is the Tory side of the festival, the assemblage was still less sensational. Beginning with the end of the

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list of more or less celebrities present, it may be said that one could not expect much that was lively from Mr. R. N. Fowler, amiable and sympathetic as he is towards all men, and even to all politicians; Mr. Richard Bright, being from Somersetshire, could not be expected to be brilliant; and even Mr. Neville-Granville did not exactly coruscate as he sometimes does in a small way. The battle-horse of the occasion was Mr. Stephen Cave, who is a sage, grave man and member, weighty of opinion on finance, and measured and sententious in his utterances. But he affects humour, and really he does now and then manufacture elaborate witticisms and ponderous jokes, which, pronounced in a sepulchral tone, and with a visage of the most portentous immobility, at first cause an inclination to laugh; but ere the cachinnation is completely formed there comes a reaction, and it dies away abortively in a sense of sadness. But surely there might have been expected some enlivening from Mr. Greene, who had come from far Bury St. Edmunds. He is the very Yorick of the Conservative party in the House, a man of infinite jest, who sets the benches in a roar whenever he speaks, whether it be in a plaintive or an excited vein, to both of which he is prone, and one does not know in which he is most amusing. In truth, he is as much in earnest as Mr. Cave appears to be; but he shows it in an odd way, for he cannot ope his mouth but out there flies a trope, though he jokes lachrymosely and almost with tears in his eyes. At Bristol he had, as he naturally would, a high place assigned him in the list of speakers; but he was apparently not himself, for he seems to have only pronounced a serious political creed, and no mirth-raising is attributed to him. It is conceivable that, being positively and bonâ fide serious, he must have been unendurable.

There have been many efforts made during the recess to show that Mr. Bouverie had reconciled his differences with the Government—differences, it is said, arising from non-appreciation of his merits as a would-be official. It was supposed that those severe bombardments on the rear of the Ministers which he gave out last Session were caused by his not having been invited to enter their ranks. A change, it was whispered, had, however, come over him, because he had been offered places, from the Postmaster-Generalship up to the Home Secretaryship. Let anyone who cherished this idea only consider a speech he has just delivered to his constituents, and be disillusioned. To be sure, all the vacant offices have been filled up, and neither of them by him; so he may have relapsed into his old bitterness of spirit.

MUSIC.

The second season of the Wagner Society began well, on Friday week, when a series of six concerts was inaugurated—the success of the three performances given in February, March, and May last having led to this extension of the scheme. Another change is that the selections from the music of Richard Wagner will be interspersed with pieces by the acknowledged great composers from Bach to the present time. The specimens from Wagner given at the concert now referred to consisted of the "Meeting of the Master-Singers" and the introduction to the third act of the opera, "Die Meister-Singer von Nürnberg," a work which, although dating after his "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," is less elaborate in design and detail than his subsequent works. The second of the pieces just named had been given with much effect at two of the previous concerts of the society, and again pleased greatly, having had to be repeated. The other extract lost much by the absence of the requisite voices of the twelve master-singers, without which features of the score it should not have been given. The remainder of the programme consisted of Spontini's overture to "Olympia," that by Berlioz to "King Lear," and Beethoven's symphony in C minor, all having been splendidly played by a fine orchestra, ably conducted by Mr. Edward Dannreuther. Among the many points of interest at the concert referred to was the extraordinary pianoforte-playing of Dr. Hans von Bülow, as displayed in a very long, and in some portions very dry, concerto by Joachim Raff, and in Liszt's brilliant fantasia on Hungarian airs. In both these performances the great pianist manifested those high and exceptional powers on which we have several times commented. The applause was enthusiastic, especially after the fantasia. Apart from the special purpose of the society—the appropriation of surplus profits to the fulfilment of the projected production of Wagner's newest operas at Bayreuth in 1875—must be recognised the care and preparation exercised in the performances at these concerts, at which a band of about eighty of the best orchestral players is engaged, and thorough rehearsals are ensured.

Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" was very finely given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday week, conducted by Mr. Barnby, as on several previous occasions. The principal singers were Miss Spiller, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Thurley Beale, and Mr. Pope. The choruses and chorales were very impressively rendered by the gigantic choir. In association with the solo pieces, noticeable features were the admirable flute obbligato of Mr. Svendsen to the soprano air "For love my Saviour suffered" (sung by Miss Spiller), and Mr. Pollitzer's skilful execution of the elaborate violin solo associated with the contralto air "Have mercy upon me" (sung by Madame Patey). Dr. Stainer presided at the organ, and Mr. Randegger at the pianoforte. The third concert of the society's second season will take place on the 27th inst., when Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be given.

Last week's Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace was the seventh of the new series, and the selection included the first performance there of a work by Mr. Silas—an "Elegy" for pianoforte and orchestra, the principal part in which was played by the composer, who has long been distinguished as a clever pianist, as well as by many skilful productions, both instrumental and vocal. The piece referred to contains some effective writing, both for the orchestra and the solo instrument, and it was exceedingly well played in both respects. In this and in two unaccompanied solos, also of his own composition, Mr. Silas was warmly applauded. Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A), Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," and that by Gade entitled "Hamlet"—all finely rendered—made up an interesting instrumental selection. Madame Edna Hall, a débutante, was very favourably received in her two solos—the scena from "Der Freischütz" and a song by Robert Franz; and Madame Patey sang, with her usual success, Haydn's "Spirit Song," and Giordani's aria, "Caro mia ben," the latter of which had to be repeated.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Dr. Hans von Bülow was the solo pianist, his performances having consisted of Beethoven's sonata in A flat, op. 110 (that with the fugue); the pianoforte part of Brahms's quartet, and of Chopin's sonata for piano and violoncello, which last was given for the first time at these concerts. In each instance the great artist justified his reputation as a player who is admirable alike in the bravura and the classical styles. In reading and in execution the interpretation of the solo sonata would have been perfect but for a little (momentary) faltering of memory towards the close. Apart from his rare qualities as a pianist, Dr. von Bülow's mnemonic powers are such as were never equalled among musicians; but even these may be overstrained. The slight and transient hesitancy alluded to was, however, but as a speck of dust on a fine picture. In the duet sonata the co-operation of Signor Piatti, with his incomparable tone, style, and execution, combined, with the admirable playing of Dr. von Bülow, to realise a splendid interpretation of one of the best of Chopin's larger works. The exquisite largo movement was encored with enthusiasm. Haydn's bright quartet in C (from op. 33) terminated the selection. Herr Straus was leading violinist, Mr. L. Ries the second violin, and Mr. Zerbini the viola. Mdlle. Limia was the vocalist, and her refined singing of the aria, by Lotti, "Pur dicesti," and that by Handel, "As when the Dove," was received with great and general applause. Sir Julius Benedict conducted. At the first of this season's Saturday afternoon performances, last week, Dr. von Bülow was likewise the pianist, having then been heard in Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata" and the pianoforte part of Schumann's quintet. M. Sainton was the leading violinist, the other members of the stringed quartet having been the same as usual. Mdlle. Gaetano was the vocalist and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

The programme of Dr. von Bülow's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, comprised Hummel's fantasia (op. 18), Bach's "Italian" concerto, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's new sonata, "The Maid of Orleans," Beethoven's sonata in E (op. 109), and pieces by Liszt.

The Sacred Harmonic Society was to inaugurate its forty-second season at Exeter Hall, yesterday (Friday) evening, with an interesting and varied programme, comprising Haydn's first mass (in B flat); Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio, "Christus;" and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum." In addition to the revival of Dr. Crotch's "Palestine," we believe it has lately been determined to produce during the season Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," the success of which at the Bristol Musical Festival was recently recorded by us.

The third concert of the present series of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will take place on Thursday next, the 27th inst., when Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be performed, with G. A. Macfarren's additional orchestral accompaniments.

The London Ballad Concerts, directed by Mr. John Boosey, will commence their eighth season at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening next. Among the vocalists announced for the first concert are Madame Otto-Alvesleben, Madame Patey, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

Our record of theatrical matters this week is more than ordinarily interesting. We have to register more than one effort of dramatic activity, much to the honour of those who have made it. First on our list stands the "Griselda" of Miss Braddon, with Mr. and Mrs. Rousby in the characters of the suffering wife and her arbitrary lord. We need not remind our readers how this tale is to be found in Chaucer and Boccaccio, and in many other shapes. Nor is it now dramatised for the first time, as Miss Braddon has shown, though she has omitted in her catalogue the version of a Danish poet, which is, perhaps, superior to all in poetic *vis* and stage adaptation. Miss Braddon's treatment is perfectly original, and evades a difficulty which her predecessors found it hard to deal with. To justify the harsh conduct of the Marquis of Saluzzo towards his lady is impossible, Miss Braddon has, therefore, to undertake to account for it. According to her, the husband is incited to try his wife's patience by an ambitious and envious cousin, who for his own interest provokes the trial, and in her lord's absence makes love to herself. He feigns to her that the Marquis has appealed to the Pope for a divorce, and contrives to abduct her child, the effect of the last outrage being to imperil her reason. Just at this juncture the Marquis returns, and, finding how treacherously his cousin has behaved, resolves upon a generous revenge. He commands a feast in order to celebrate a second bridal, at which the nefarious Cosmo is present. The Marquis directs him to unveil the bride; he does so, and is astonished to behold the countenance of Griselda. Such is the classical termination of this excellent drama. The whole is exceedingly well constructed, and the dialogue is, for the most part, pleasingly poetical. Of the acting we can speak with entire approval. Mr. W. Rignold, as the Marquis, was dignified and impulsive; high-purposed, but liable to be misled; open to flattery, and confiding rather than self-reliant. All this was skilfully indicated, and the actor gained the sympathy of the audience. Mrs. Rousby, as the patient wife, was as lovely and pathetic as ever. Her bright intelligence shed a light on the affecting situations in which she was placed, and ensured the admiration of all good judges. Mr. Rousby, as the delinquent Cosmo, had a strong character, and sustained it with wonderful power. In one scene he reminded us of the elder Kean, and rose to a high standard of excellence, both as an elocutionist and an actor. This flash of genius was at once appreciated by the audience, and extorted unbounded applause. The performance was throughout successful, and will, we trust, prove popular. The scenery and costumes were costly and appropriate.

QUEEN'S.

On Saturday Mr. Charles Reade's new drama of "The Wandering Heir," dramatised from his novel, was placed upon the boards of this theatre, now under the management of Mrs. Seymour. The romance has been so widely read that we need not detail its plot. The story itself is to be found in Howell's State Trials, "a single volume of which," Mr. Reade tells us, "presents the same individual as defendant in a trial for murder and plaintiff in a trial at bar for the recovery of great estates and titles." The resemblance to "the Claimant's" case is patent, and the popularity of the new drama may somewhat depend on its progress. Mr. Reade has treated the subject in his usual broad and dashing style. In the first two acts we have the incidents which led to the young Lord Althams being kidnapped and shipped off to Philadelphia as a slave. Here we see him in the service of a slave-holding Quaker, named Surefoot (Mr. Artand), watched over by his sweetheart in boy's clothes, Philippa Chester (Mrs. John Wood). The wandering heir is represented in the first act as a child by Miss K. Maccabe, in a highly interesting manner; but in the third Mr. E. Leathes continues the part, and retains it to the end of the play. The ability displayed by this young actor is of the highest promise. Mrs. Wood, as Philippa, was wonderfully energetic, both in her male and female attire; bordering frequently on extravagance, but always right in the kind, if not in the degree, of her passion. With such determined acting as hers, it is impossible for a play not to succeed. The home adventures and trial-scenes of the third and fourth acts have not the same wild interest as the previous portions. Nevertheless, they are worked out by the author with unwearied skill; and the fifth act, consisting of the famous trial, is a most elaborate set-scene, full of the most extraordinary situations. These the author has set forth with singular boldness, but with a success that is not to be doubted. The audience were somewhat startled at the daring and free handling of the incidents; but they will learn, in the long run, to appreciate the judgment as well as the courage of the dramatist. There is every probability that the performance will command a continuous run.

DRURY LANE.

The manager has supplemented the spectacle of "Antony and Cleopatra" with a new ballet, in which Miss Kate Vaughan and her characteristic troupe appear, and dance most fantastically to airs from "La Fille de Madame Angot." The principal dancer wears black muslin trimmed with gold, and, as the Spirit of Darkness, literally spell-bound the audience. The effect of the whole is so wild and weird that the astonished spectators called vociferously for an encore; but this, owing to the exertion previously exhibited, could not be complied with. It will certainly bear to be seen twice, but it must be on different evenings.

COURT.

"An eccentricity" was produced at this theatre on Saturday, under the title of "The Wedding March," a piece adapted by Mr. Latour Tomline, from the French extravaganza "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie." The whole of the interest turns on the strange fact that a horse has eaten a Leghorn hat belonging to a lady. A Mr. Woodpecker Tapping, who is about to be married, makes himself responsible for purchasing a new hat, and in endeavouring to acquit himself of his responsibility encounters all manner of adventures, and nearly misses being married. Other strange incidents follow on this, making three acts of wild and incoherent fun, which it is impossible to describe, but which was unquestionably successful.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Another most eccentric production has been produced at this house, in the shape of a burlesque by Mr. Burnand, called "Little Tom Tug," in which "the jolly young waterman" is depicted with all the extravagance of that real life which is stranger than fiction. Besides, the extravagance is set off by some very elegant scenery. The first scene was sufficient to conciliate the audience. Bundle's Botanical Gardens at Battersea, with picturesque groups of moving and talking figures, at once threw the entire house into good humour. Nor was the scenery of the regatta less successful, with the accident to the steam-boat and the upset of the rival craft; while Tom and his wherry arrive in time, distance competitors, and win the Belle of Battersea. The music employed in the piece is selected and composed by Mr. Stanislaus. The hero was acted in the liveliest style by Miss Pattie Laverne, who was ably assisted by Miss Emily Muir as the beloved Wilhelmina. Mr. Charles Lyall was excessively comical, and sang "Mary and her Canary" with a humorous pathos which commanded an encore. The residue of the characters received due support, and the whole performance reflects great credit on the management.

GAIETY.

A new version, by Mr. Farnie, of "La Fille de Madame Angot" has been produced at this theatre, and met with much approval, well deserved by the neat style of versification adopted and the close adherence to the plot which is maintained. Miss Soldene, as Mdlle. Lange, had an enthusiastic reception, and received immense applause throughout. Miss Annie Sinclair made an exceedingly good Clairette. The rest of the characters are respectably filled, and the scenery and costumes are remarkably splendid.

The second morning performance of "Richelieu" at the Lyceum takes place this (Saturday) morning. In the evening this piece will have been played fifty consecutive nights.

RE-NAMING OF STREETS IN LONDON.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has directed the following alterations to be made in the names of streets and numbering of houses within the metropolitan district:—West-street North, Bermondsey, to be re-named Frean-street; of the two streets named Cross-street, leading out of Canterbury-road, Old Kent-road, the one nearest Old Kent-road to be called Wagner-street. The whole line of thoroughfare from the Eyre Arms to the toll-bar at the Swiss Cottage to be re-named Finchley-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. No alteration will be made in the name of the Vauxhall-bridge-road. Prince Consort-road, Belsize Park, will be re-named Belsize-crescent. Everdon-road, East Dulwich, to be re-named Ashbourne-grove. The line of thoroughfare between the Crown and Sceptre and Streatham-hill station to be re-named Streatham-hill-road. No alteration will be made in the name of Holland-villas-road, Kensington. Charlotte-row, Rotherhithe, to be re-named Purnell-place. The whole line of thoroughfare now known as North-grove West, North-grove, South-grove West, and South-grove, last to be re-named Mildmay-grove; Wright's-buildings, Spa-road, Bermondsey, to be called Vauban-street; Commercial-street, Rotherhithe, to be re-named Osprey-street; a new street to lead out of Albany-road, Camberwell, to be called Domville-grove; and a new street and mews to lead out of Greenville-place, Cromwell-road, to be called Emperor's-gate and Aplin-mews, on the conditions that no barriers be at any time erected, or other obstruction caused, to the free use of the streets by the public; Coburg-lane, Rotherhithe, to be incorporated with Bond-street, under the name of Irwell-place; Bridge-road-mews, Loudoun-street, St. John's-wood, to be re-named Loudoun-road-mews. The house now improperly known and described as 21A, Elvaston-place, will be re-numbered and known as No. 1, Gore-street, South Kensington; George-street, Rotherhithe, to be re-named Renforth-street. In consequence of the unfinished condition of Reynold's-court, Moor-lane, as to buildings, the court will not at present be incorporated with Moor-lane. New-street, Adam-street, Rotherhithe, to be called Hatteraick-street. The houses in the following places will be re-numbered, and the subsidiary names abolished:—Rhodeswell-road, Stepney; Hawley-road West, Kentish Town; Willingham-terrace, Brecknock-road; Allcroft-road, Kentish Town; Adam's-gardens, Bush-road, Chilton-street, Kinburn-street, Manor-lane, and Wellington-street (which will be called Trident-street), Rotherhithe. The houses in Portsdown-road, Maida-hill, will not at present be re-numbered.

The Poplar district board suggests that the following thoroughfares, having two names, Gates-street and Canton-street, Thomas-street and Gough-street, Hind-street and Paynton-street, may have one name substituted for the entire length; also that a street between Byron-street and St. Leonard's-avenue, Bromley, may be named Hack-street; and that the thoroughfare called Charles-terrace and Stewart-street may be incorporated under the latter name.

The suggestions forwarded to the board include a letter from Messrs. Hoare and Sons, complaining of the repetition of the name Nelson-square in the S.E. district; from the Westminster district board, that Park-street and Queen's-square may be incorporated under one name; from the Chelsea vestry, asking that the line of thoroughfare between Blenheim-street and Arthur-street should be re-named Britten-street.

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THE CASTELLANI COLLECTION IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



THE MISER (ROMAN COMEDY).

THE recent purchase of the Castellani collection of art-antiquities by the trustees of the British Museum has added to the public property of this kind some things of considerable value for their beauty or curiosity. Among those which may be esteemed beautiful is the bronze head of Aphrodite or Venus, now said to have been found in Armenia. This is of heroic size, with the back and crown of the head partly battered in and wrenched away, and with the eye-sockets empty; but for the rest, presenting a front view quite unimpaired, with nose and mouth perfect and uninjured. We give an illustration of this noble head of the Goddess of Love. There are other bronzes in the collection. Next come the marbles, among them a Sicilian Juno or Heré: this colossal head was found at Girgenti, and is remarkably complete. There is a series of Roman Imperial busts, of which the most important are a young Augustus, in good preservation, and a Tiberius in old age, besides a Roman sarcophagus. Another sarcophagus, belonging to the class of terra-cottas, is one of the articles which must be regarded as more curious than beautiful. It exhibits a group of two figures, those of a man and woman; the former recumbent on a couch, the latter sharing a feast with him. This is a specimen of Etruscan art. Among the minor terra-cottas are many figures of the ordinary ornamental kind found in tombs, a few lamp-moulds and miscellaneous curiosities, and a unique set of figures of Roman actors, the miser, the glutton, the parasite, and the thief, which were conventional types of character in Roman comedy. These four terra-cotta figures stand from six to eight or nine inches high. Their aspect is ludicrous enough, as is shown by our Engravings. The collection also contains a variety of cups and vases moulded in the shape of animals.



BRONZE HEAD OF VENUS.



THE THIEF (ROMAN COMEDY).

THE VIENNA CITY WATER-WORKS.

The opening of the new water-works at Vienna was celebrated, on the 24th ult., in the presence of the Emperor of Austria, the Imperial Crown Prince, the Archdukes, the foreign Ambassadors, chief officers of the State and the municipality, with several foreigners of distinction. The site chosen for the ceremony was the space in front of the Schwarzenberg Palace, opening from the Ring Strasse, where a fountain had been constructed capable of displaying the immense pressure of the water. On the terrace fronting the palace and facing the fountain was a tent for the reception of the Imperial party. The surrounding gardens were tastefully decorated with flags, and a military band added to the gaiety of the scene. A little before twelve the Archdukes and different members of the Court arrived, and punctually at noon came the Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince. His Majesty was received by the Burgomaster, Dr. Felder, and was conducted to the tent amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude, mingled with the strains of the National Anthem. Dr. Felder read an address to the Emperor, and laid before him a document containing a history of the works, which the Emperor signed, to be deposited among the municipal archives. The water of the fountain, which till that moment had been playing to the height of a few feet, was now turned on to its maximum height of 180 ft., considerably surpassing in power the famous fountain of Wilhelmshöhe. The Emperor then addressed a few words to the different gentlemen engaged in this work. His Majesty in particular congratulated Mr. Gabrielli on the energetic and successful way in which he had carried out the works. In the evening the fountain was illuminated by electric light, and the members of the municipality gave a banquet, to which the contractor, Mr. Gabrielli, was invited to meet the Ministers and chief personages of the State.

We now proceed to give a brief description of the works. In 1862 a commission for inquiring into the water supply of Vienna was appointed. Till then the city had been most inadequately supplied with water chiefly derived from the Danube, which was really unsuitable for drinking purposes. After much discussion the commission finally decided, in 1865, to supply the city with water from the springs of Kaiserbrünn and Stixenstein. The first of these springs is situated in the Höllenthal or Hell Valley, at the foot of the Austrian Alps, which separates Austria from Styria, and is fifty-eight miles from Vienna, and 1148 ft. above the Danube. The Stixenstein spring rises in one of the numerous valleys of the same range, and is about ten miles nearer to Vienna. The final plans and estimates having been prepared on April 30, 1869, the contract was allotted to Mr. Gabrielli, the Admiralty contractor, who is well known in this country by his connection with the Chatham Dockyard Extension Works, and many other important works executed in our colonies, and in other foreign countries. The works were begun in 1870, and according to the contract four years were allowed for the completion. However, Mr. Gabrielli carried on the undertakings with such energy that, at the end of last year, he found it would be possible to finish the works one year before

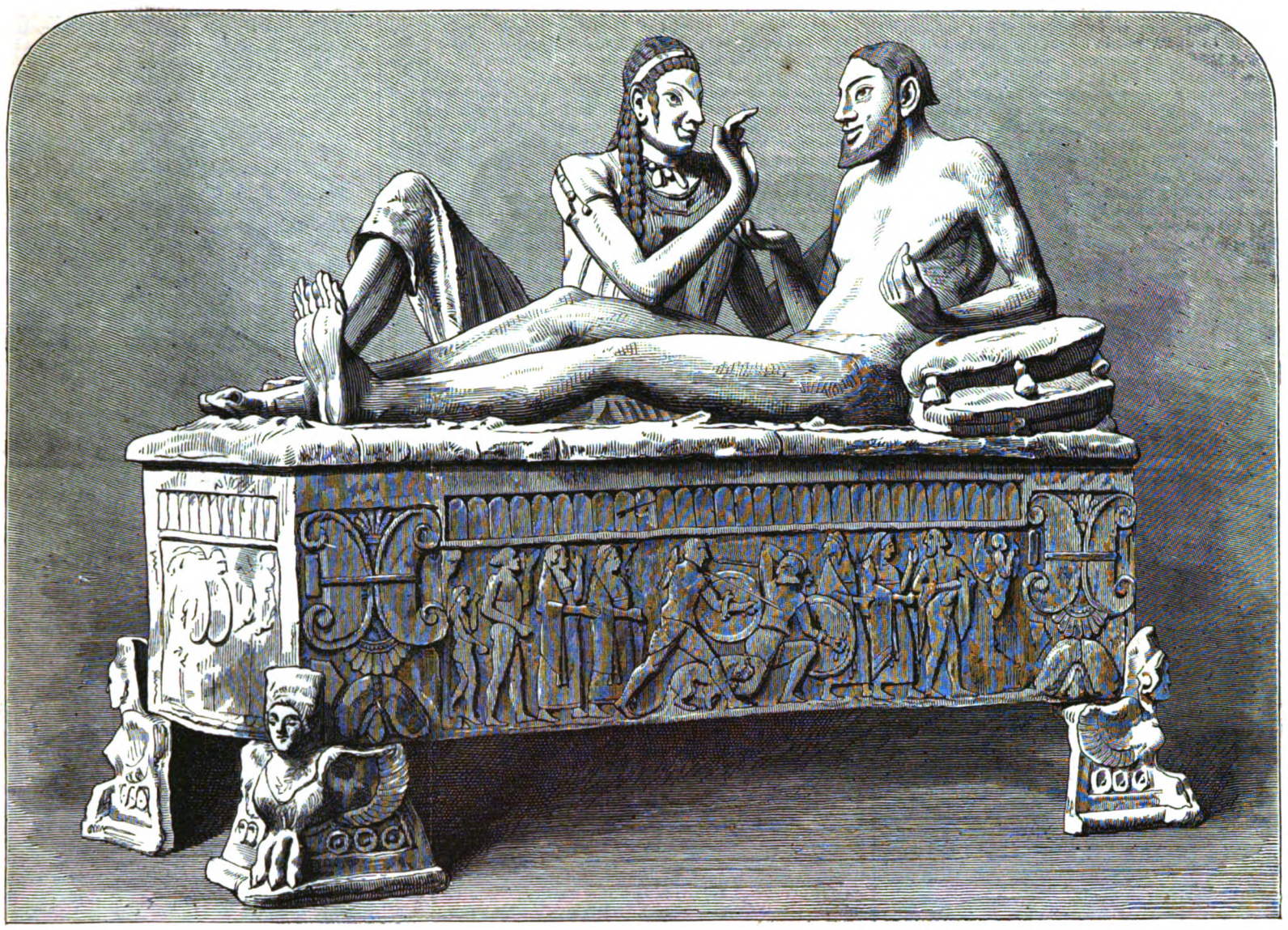


THE PARASITE (ROMAN COMEDY).

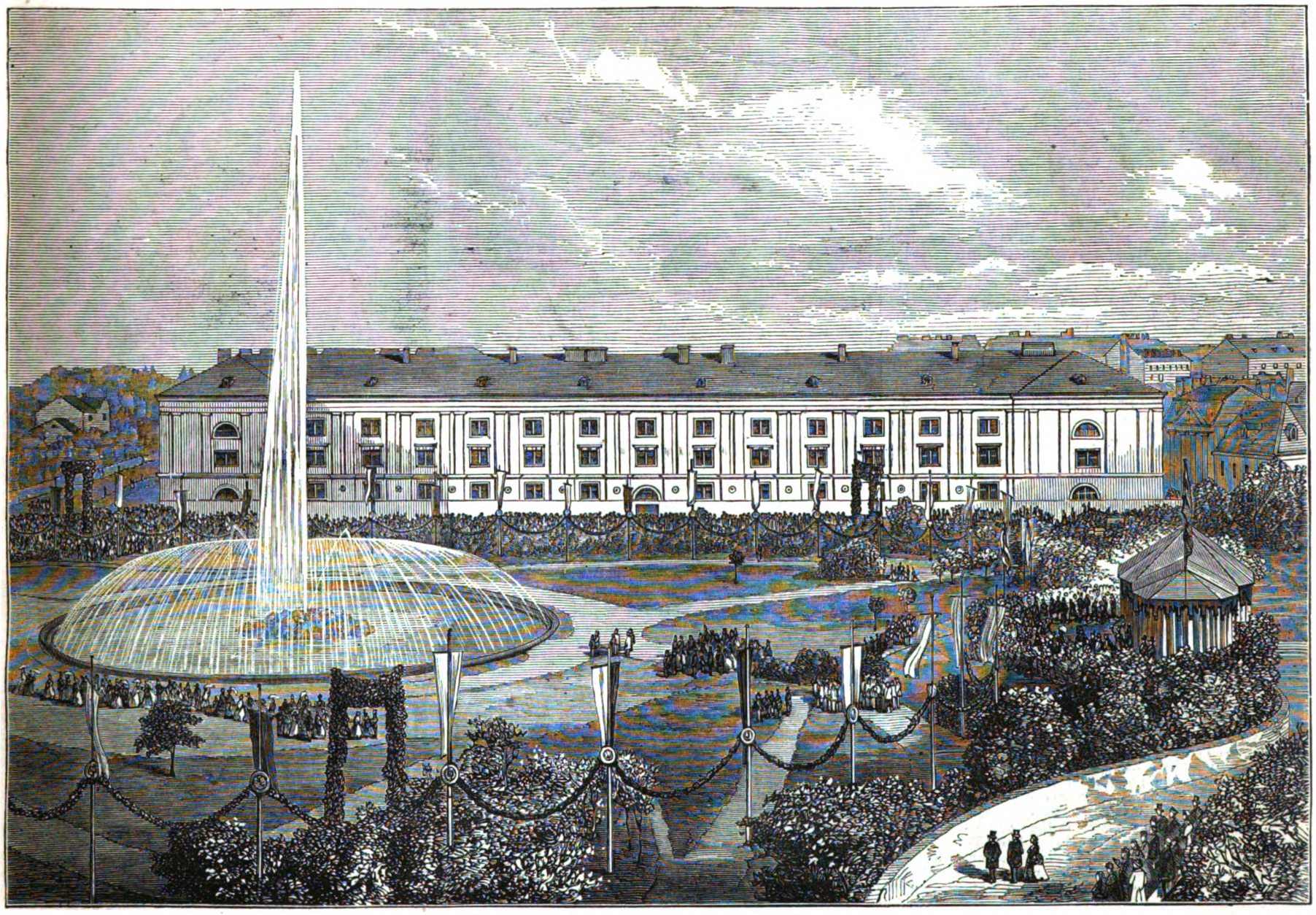


THE GLUTTON (ROMAN COMEDY).

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ETRUSCAN SARCOPHAGUS (CASTELLANI COLLECTION).



OPENING OF THE NEW CITY WATER-WORKS AT VIENNA.

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the contract time, and his proposals to this effect were unanimously accepted by the municipality.

The most important features of the work are the great tunnel in the Hollenthal, which is 10,200 ft. long, and passes through a very hard dolomite rock; the aqueduct crossing the valley at Baden, consisting of forty-three arches varying in spans from 30 ft. to 48 ft., and in height from 30 ft. to 72 ft.; the aqueduct at Mödling, consisting of seven arches, with spans of 54 ft. and a height of 37 ft.; and the aqueduct at Liesing, with forty-six arches, and spans varying from 36 ft. to 40 ft. The canal is chiefly built of rubble masonry, either vaulted with stone or brick, and lined with 2 in. of Portland cement and sand, polished with iron plates till its surface becomes like marble. The water passes from the canal into a small receiving reservoir on the Rosenhügel, which has a capacity of 80,000 cubic feet, and from this it is distributed into the two main reservoirs on the Schmelz and Wienerberg. From these two reservoirs the town receives its supply through a network of pipes 137 miles in length. The whole design and execution of the works has excited the general admiration of the numerous visitors who have inspected them during the course of construction.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Accounts have been received from the Gold Coast showing that Sir Garnet Wolseley has made a very successful march into the bush country round Elmina, destroying five of the villages or towns occupied by the Ashantees, and driving them out of the shelter afforded by the hostile tribes, with considerable loss. The force employed consisted of 163 marines of the Simoom, two companies of the West India Regiment embarked in the Barracouta, and 126 Houssas. The latter did not support the reputation they had previously acquired for skill and bravery in bush-fighting. On the other hand, the white troops executed a very difficult service, admirably. The principal engagement was at a village called Assamun, where the Ashantees lost heavily. On our side three officers and three men were wounded, while of our African auxiliaries two Houssas were killed and twenty wounded. This movement took place on Oct. 14, and on the 24th Sir Garnet Wolseley issued a proclamation to "the tribes and people" stating what had been accomplished.

The daily papers publish long letters from their correspondents with the Ashantee Expedition. The following letter from the correspondent of the *Western Morning News* at Cape Coast Castle, dated Oct. 14, gives a condensed account of the successful bush-fighting of our troops:—

"At midnight on Oct. 13 163 marines from the Simoom, sixty-five West India privates from the shore, and General Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff, embarked on board her Majesty's ships Barracouta and Decoy, and proceeded to Elmina under cover of the night. This body of men, reinforced by forty-six officers and men of the Barracouta, landed at Elmina, where they were joined by a party of 126 Houssas. The Ashantees of the towns of Ampenee, Akimfoo Amquana (on the coast), and Ashaman Assamou (inland) having frequently harboured and supplied the Ashantees with arms, &c., were the ones proceeded against—a large body of Ashantees being reported to be in the vicinity of these towns. A party of men from the Barracouta garrisoned Forts William and St. Jago at Elmina, the Simoom's men and batteries of the naval brigade garrisoning Cape Coast Castle and its forts. The Argus and Decoy moved up the coast and anchored off the Coral Reefs; the steam-launch of the Barracouta and the paddle-box boats of the Argus going inside the reefs, whence their guns were fired with great effect. On the three first-named towns, at eight a.m. on the 14th, the Argus opened fire at 2000-yards' range. Immediately on landing, the expedition on shore marched off about four miles and a half in a north-east direction, exchanging fire with the enemy as they went. The field-guns having been got into position under a smart fire, most of the casualties happened here; the town of Essecomaw, Essumbuno on the new map (probably Assamun), was taken and destroyed. The enemy were in large numbers in the bushes. Their loss must have been considerable, but the bush was so thick that little could be seen of them. That town having been destroyed, the expedition struck off at right angles for the westward, for the coast at Ampenee and Akimfoo, and taking the enemy there in the rear drove them towards the sea. The Argus and Decoy landed their crews, sheltered under the reefs (and under cover of their ships' fire), thus forming a second naval brigade. The whole force closing in, the enemy was routed with great loss, but the numbers of their killed are not known. The places being destroyed, the General, Captain Fremantle, and staff embarked on board the Decoy and proceeded to Cape Coast Castle, the naval brigade and army marching back to Elmina. The naval brigade and marines being all (except wounded) embarked before midnight, the Argus returned to Elmina, the Barracouta to Cape Coast Castle. Casualties:—Ten Houssas killed, Captain Fremantle, of the Barracouta, severely wounded in the arm; Corporal M'Neil, V.C., wounded very severely in the left forearm; Captain Forbes, of the 2nd West India Regiment, slightly; sixteen Houssas wounded, one since dead; three native carriers slightly. Of the naval brigade, which numbered 299, five were wounded. At the latest intelligence the wounded were going on satisfactorily. Numerous rumours are current that the Ashantees intend to attack Elmina and Cape Coast Castle. The naval brigade is ready to land at the first signal. The steamer Wavree has arrived and gone on to the Volta, where Captain Glover's expedition is getting into splendid condition."

In the account given by a correspondent of the *Daily News* we are told that, as a means of secrecy, it was announced, before the expedition of the 14th, that Sir Garnet Wolseley had heard from Addah some bad news respecting Captain Glover, who begged for assistance. It was thought, therefore, that the expedition was bound for Addah, and this seems to have put the natives off their guard. On the actual march this writer says the representatives of three or four morning papers led the rearguard. The appearance of the bush paths, says one of the descriptions in the *Daily News*, is quite unlike anything else in the world. In the middle is the actual track itself, barely wide enough to allow one man to pass. To right and left the bush has been often, at some time or other, cleared to a few yards in width, especially in the immediate neighbourhood of villages. Over this cleared ground there grow again immediately creepers and flowering plants innumerable. Sometimes the space from the pathway to the dense bush is covered with one delicate green mass of feathery sensitive plant, which, as the rough foot of the passenger touches it, quivers and closes before him. This again more often is all interlaced with strings and ropes of creepers, some of exquisite delicacy, some of vigorous strength, which clamber and tangle and twist with one another in a strange confusion of colour and form. Masses upon masses and ropes upon ropes of passion-flower, and every variety of shape and tint and size of yellow convolvulus. At times the ground is all saffron with one delicate plant, at times it is all blue or purple with another, and now again they mix and mass, and set one another off with those strangely lovely artistic touches of which Nature in her glory alone is capable, while here and there white nodding bunches glisten from among the waving branches of one palm-tree or rich yellow clusters from another. All this display, glorious and varied as it is, crowds itself in between, or barely crests, the top of bushes on either hand, so dense that they form walls, usually almost as impenetrable as if they were rigid, though rigidity is the last quality which the eye attributes to their ever-changing form. For the most part nothing is to be seen beyond the bank eight feet or so high, and a few yards back on each side. But here and there an old pathway through the bush, over which the branches have stretched and tangled again into a dense roof that droops almost down to the leafy floor, gives a little light between, or would admit dangerous passage to a lithe and skilful foe. And now and then the path a little widens or the near bush a little lowers, and then are to be seen acres upon acres of ever rambling, irregular, and various-tinted green. Through such a path as this there slowly moved, during the early hours of Tuesday, Oct. 14, their every step impeded by this luxuriant vegetation, a group of men, in garb and look and gait as picturesque as it would be easy to conceive.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Oct. 23, says:—"Much excitement was caused yesterday by the arrival of messengers from the Ashantee camp. Sir Garnet Wolseley sent a manifesto to the King of Ashantee, demanding certain concessions, and holding out the hope, if they were granted, of honourable terms. This letter was opened in the camp by the Ashantee General, who took upon himself to dictate a message, written in the amatory patois of the coast, and ending with the expression of endearment, 'I send my love to you.' The General did not deign to take notice of Sir Garnet's demands, but made some demands of his own. The King had not sent him against Cape Coast; the King had no quarrel with the white man, but only with the kings of Wassaw, Denkera, Assin, and Akim, whom he requested the Governor to deliver up, and then there would be peace. Those countries, he said, belonged to Ashantee. Sir Garnet sent back the messengers to-day, with the reply that his letter had not been intended for the General, but for the King, and begged to refer him to the last treaty (that of 1831), in which the King of Ashantee renounced all claims to the countries above-named."

This writer maintains that the Ashantees will never cease from making war upon us until it has been proved that we are able to subdue them, and at present they do not think that possible. He says:—"The Ashantees have no hatred against Europeans as such, but they wish to reign over the factories at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, as the King of Dahomey reigns over white men at Whydah. The Ashantee monarch, indeed, affects to consider these settlements as already belonging to him. In the early part of the year he sent down a message to the Administrator saying he had heard the forts at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina were in a very dirty condition, and desired that they might be cleaned and whitewashed, as he intended to come and inspect them. When messengers visit Coomassie from the tributary tribes beyond, the King tells them that the Queen of England is one of his wives, and she manages his cotton and tobacco plantations, and that all white men are his slaves. Such pretensions, however absurd they may be, indicate the ambition of this people. I repeat, they will never leave us at rest as long as they can wage war; but the taking of Coomassie will render them for ever powerless. Nothing short of that will secure us from them for the future."

Just before the departure of the mail intelligence had been brought in that the Ashantees were much amazed by the news that forces led by Englishmen were operating all around them. They had therefore held a council of war, determined to retreat, and were endeavouring to remove across the Prah all the slaves they had captured during their year of occupation and all their plunder. Sir Garnet Wolseley had started in pursuit of them on the 26th ult.

Despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley state that it will be impossible to lay down the proposed railway on the Gold Coast, and therefore no more rails or railway plant will be shipped for the coast of Africa.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's official report respecting his successful movement against the Ashantees, who were sheltering in the bush round Elmina, was published on Wednesday. In consequence of these despatches two battalions of English troops leave immediately for the Gold Coast, and a third will be held in readiness to proceed at the shortest notice.

Accounts from Simon's Bay are more assuring as to the health of Commodore Commerell. He was able to be moved about in a chair, and to spend part of the day on the lawn of Admiralty House.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mrs. Charlotte Tinney, late of Salisbury, was proved, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Henry Thomas May and Lieutenant-Colonel Michael John Rowlandson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix has bequeathed to the Salisbury Association of the Church Missionary Society and the Church Pastoral Aid Society £500 each; to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Salisbury Infirmary £50 each; and such legacies are directed to be paid, free of legacy duty, within three calendar months after her decease.

The will and codicil of Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, M.P., late of Peamore, Devon, have been proved at the district registry, Exeter, by Mrs. Louisa Kekewich, the relict, the sole executrix, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves all his real and leasehold estates to his eldest son, Trehawke Kekewich, and gives the residue of his personalty to his widow.

The will and codicil of Francis Tussaud, of No. 105, Maryledone-road, were proved, on the 31st ult., by Rebecca Tussaud (the relict) and Francis Curtius Tussaud, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife a pecuniary legacy of £800 and an annuity of £1500 per annum for life. After making provision for his daughters, and giving various legacies to persons in the employ of "Madame Tussaud and Sons," he leaves the residue to his three sons.

The will, with two codicils, of Major-General Edward Matson, R.E., late of No. 30, Norfolk-crescent, was proved, on the 22nd ult., by Henry Bacon Fector Dickinson, the nephew, and John Boyton, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £35,000. Subject to a legacy of £100, free of duty, to each of his executors, the provisions of testator's will are wholly in favour of his widow and children.

The will of William James Garnett, formerly M.P. for the borough of Lancaster, late of Quernmore Park, Lancashire, was proved at the Lancaster district registry, on the 17th ult., by Mrs. Frances Anne Garnett, the relict, and William Garnett, the son, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The testator appoints to his daughter, Eliza Hale Garnett, £7000, and to his son, Cecil Francis Garnett, £8000; to the Boys' Reformatory School at Bleasdale, so long as it shall be carried on, he leaves £20 per annum. After giving some other legacies, he gives the rest of his personal estate and all his real estate to his eldest son, William.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved—viz., Sir John Campbell Lees, under £3000; Elizabeth Ann Hambleton, under £20,000; Sir Francis Ronalds, under £3000; H. R. Cottam, under £25,000; Charles Spyns Edmiston, of Charing-cross, under £20,000; George Browne, of Sutton Coldfield, under £25,000; Fanny Kidd, under £18,000; and the Rev. J. Wilkie, of Richmond, under £30,000.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")

WILL OF L. CORTUSIO, JURISCONSULTUS OF PADUA, 1418.

Cantabat mœstis tibiâ funeribus.—OVID.

We are indebted to several sources for the following testamentary document: mention is made of it by the celebrated Paolo de Castro; by Scardeon, who gives it more in detail in his "Vies des Jurisconsultes de Padoue," Book II., chap. viii.; in P. Garasse's "Doctrine Curieuse," page 912; and in Dreux de Radier's "Récréations Historiques," Tome I., p. 232.

By his last will and testament, the testator in question, Messer Lodovico Cortusio, forbids any of his friends and relatives to weep at his funeral. He among them who shall be found so weeping shall be disinherited; while, on the other hand, he who shall laugh most heartily shall be his principal heir and universal legatee. It would have been superfluous to address to such a man Young's apostrophe—

> Lorenzo, hast thou ever weighed a sigh,
> Or studied the philosophy of tears?

it is quite evident he appreciated their value.

The testator next prohibits that his house or the church in which he is to be buried should be hung with black, desiring, on the contrary, that it shall be strewn with flowers and green branches on the day of his funeral. While his body should be borne to the church, he ordered that music should take the place of tolling bells. All the musicians (or minstrels) of the town were to be invited to his burial; however, the number was to be limited to fifty, who were to walk with the clergy, so many to precede, and so many to follow the body, and they were to make the air ring with the sound of lutes, violins, flutes, hautboys, trumpets, tambourines, and other musical instruments; the performance was to wind up with a hallelujah as for an Easter rejoicing; and for their services each was to receive the pay of half a crown. The body, inclosed in a bier covered with a cloth of divers colours, which were to be bright and striking, was to be carried by twelve young girls habited in green, who were to sing cheerful and lively songs. To each of them the testator bequeathed a certain sum as her dowry. Young boys and girls were to accompany the procession carrying branches or palms, and were to wear on their heads crowns of flowers, while their voices were to join in chorus with those of the bearers. All the clergy belonging to the church, attended by a hundred torch-bearers, were to precede the procession, with all the monks in the town, except those whose habit was black—the express desire of the testator being either that they should wear a light-coloured costume or refrain from attending, in order not to sadden the spectacle by an appearance of mourning. The executor appointed by this singular testator was solemnly charged to carry out all these directions in their fullest detail, or was to have no participation in the beneficial clauses of the will. Lodovico Cortusio died on July 17, 1418, Festival of St. Alexis. Strange to say, his wishes were conscientiously complied with. He was buried in the church of St. Sophia, at Padua, the ceremony having the appearance rather of a wedding than of a funeral.

By way of a singular contrast to the above, we append the testamentary caprice of a devout spinster who died in the early part of the seventeenth century:—

Shocked by the irreverent manner of the clergy and other functionaries who took part in funeral ceremonies, and who, doubtless from continual familiarity, showed little solemnity of conduct on such occasions, she determined to reform this abuse—at all events, as regarded her own interment. She therefore included in her will a special clause declaring that if any ecclesiastic should dare so much as to smile during any part of the ceremony he should be excluded from any share in the large sum she destined to the fees of the chapter, and that the portion thus fined from the laugher or laughers should be divided among the non-laughers.*

Not long after, the good lady died, and her brother, who was to be her heir, convoked the clergy and communicated to them the article in the deceased's will prescribing a rigid attention to decorous conduct. The ecclesiastics professed a pious horror of the levity implied; but scarcely had the procession started, when there was not one priest who did not turn to look at his neighbour, and, recollecting the singular clause, did not begin to laugh; presently this mirth gained the whole of them, and during the entire trajet, even in the church and at the grave, there was a broad laugh on every countenance.

On this, the brother, falling back on the testamentary prescription, refused to pay any of the fees to the clergy; the affair came before the tribunal; the lawyer for the heir pleaded the wisdom of the clause and the extent to which it had been infringed; but the counsel on the other side replied that it was impossible, under such singular circumstances, to witness without a smile the hypocritical zeal of a brother, heir to a wealthy succession; and, further, that the absurdity of the prohibition was in itself a provocation to violate it. The clergy, it seems, gained their cause.

* We find a clause somewhat similar to this in the will of a prebend of the Church of St. Peter at Geneva, dated the Ides of February, 1500, whose name was Dominic de Viry. Founding thereby an anniversary for himself, he ordered that whichsoever of the canons should be absent, slumbering, or gossiping during any portion of the function to be celebrated on the said anniversary—these are his expressions—were to be deprived of their share of the annuity he assigns them, and such share or shares were to be divided among the rest.

Mrs. Rowland Elliott, who has given a new window for the south transept of the Abbey Church, Bath, in commemoration of the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales, has also given the following sums to the different charities of the city—viz., £500 to the Royal United Hospital, £500 to the Female Penitentiary, £500 to the Sutcliffe Industrial School, and £200 to the Fund for Preserving the Park.

A memorial fountain was erected, last Saturday, at the south end of George Fourth Bridge, Edinburgh, near the entrance of Old Greyfriars'-churchyard, to commemorate the fidelity of a terrier named Greyfriars Bobby. The fountain is of Peterhead granite, stands seven feet high, and is surmounted by a figure of Bobby in bronze. The pedestal bears the following inscription:—"A tribute to the affectionate fidelity of Greyfriars Bobby. In 1858 this faithful dog followed the remains of his master to Greyfriars'-churchyard, and lingered near the spot until his death, in 1872." The fountain has been erected at the expense of Lady Burdett-Coutts.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD LYVEDEN.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Vernon-Vernon, Baron Lyveden, of Lyveden, in the county of Northampton, P.C., G.C.B., died, on the 10th inst., at his seat, Farming Woods, near Thrapstone. His Lordship was born in February, 1800, the eldest son of Robert Percy Smith, Esq., of Cheam, Surrey, Judge Advocate General in India, M.P. for Lincoln (who was brother to the Rev. Sydney Smith, the well-known Canon of St. Paul's), by Caroline Maria, his wife, second daughter and coheir of Richard Vernon, Esq., M.P., of Hilton, in the county of Stafford. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1822. In 1829 he was elected M.P. for Tralee, and in 1831 for Northampton, which borough he continued to represent till his elevation to the Peerage. His Lordship, who was more generally known as Mr. Robert Vernon Smith, was successively a Lord of the Treasury 1830 to 1834, Secretary of the Board of Control 1835 to 1839, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies 1839 to 1841. He held for a short time, February to March, 1852, the post of Secretary for War, and from 1855 to 1858 was President of the Board of Control under Lord Palmerston's first Administration. On June 28, 1859, he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Lyveden, and the same year assumed by Royal license the surname of Vernon in lieu of that of Smith, his children having previously assumed that name under the sign manual in 1846. Lord Lyveden married, July 15, 1823, Emma Mary Fitzpatrick, sister of Lord Castletown, and had four sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Fitzpatrick Henry, now second Lord Lyveden, was born April 27, 1824, and married, June 21, 1853, Albreda Elizabeth, daughter of Charles William, late Earl Fitzwilliam. He has been in the diplomatic service, and acted as secretary to his father when President of the Board of Control.



LORD GEORGE LENNOX.

Lord John George Lennox, who died, on the 10th inst., at Darland, Chatham, aged eighty, was the second son of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, K.G., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and was thus brother to Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond, K.G., father of the present Conservative leader in the Upper House. Entering the Army when young, Lord George served in the 9th Lancers and 15th Hussars during the Peninsular campaign, including the battle of Vittoria, the blockade of Pampeluna, and the Pyrenees. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington at the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse (whence he brought home the despatches), and in the affairs of 1815, including the action at Quatre Bras, the battle of Waterloo, and the occupation of Paris. Afterwards he served in the 6th Dragoons, and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 1823. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, and sat in Parliament for the western division of that county from 1832 to 1841. For some time he held the post of Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Consort. He married, June 29, 1818, Louisa Frederica, fourth daughter of the Hon. John Rodney, and had five sons and three daughters.

SIR H. HARDINGE, BART.



Sir Henry Charles Hardinge, Baronet, of Boundes Park, Kent, died suddenly on the 13th inst. He was born July 26, 1830, the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, second Baronet, by Emily Bradford, his wife, second daughter of Kenneth Callander, Esq., of Craigforth, in the county of Stirling, and received his education at Eton. Sir Henry was lord of the manor of Haysden, Tonbridge. He succeeded his father on Feb. 3, 1864; and, as he was never married, the title devolves on his next brother, now Sir Edmund Stracey Hardinge, Bart., who was born March 27, 1833.

MR. SPENCER STANHOPE.

John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., of Cannon Hall and Horsforth Hall, Yorkshire, died, at his seat near Barnsley, on the 7th inst. He was born, May 27, 1787, the eldest son of Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq., M.P., of Horsforth and Cannon Hall (who assumed, by Royal licence, the additional surname and arms of Spencer), by Mary Winifred, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Babington Pulleine, Esq., of Carlton Hall, in the county of York. Mr. Spencer Stanhope was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, lord of the manor of Skelmanthorpe, and jointly of those of Thornton and Horsforth, and was a correspondent of the Imperial Institute of France. He married, in 1822, Lady Elizabeth Wilhelmina Coke, third daughter of Thomas William, first Earl of Leicester, and leaves, with other issue, an elder son, Walter J. W. Spencer-Stanhope, Esq., J.P., D.L. His wife died on Oct. 30 last, thus predeceasing him only a week.

MR. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., the well-known antiquary, died, on the 14th inst., at Holmwood Park, Dorking. He was born May 22, 1806, the eldest son of John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., of Hanger Vale, Ealing, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of John Baker, and was grandson of John Nichols, Esq., author of "History of Leicestershire" and other works. Mr. John Gough Nichols was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and carried on a printing business in Parliament-street, which had been previously conducted by his father and grandfather. He contributed many historical essays and reviews to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which for some years he partly edited, and was the author of numerous works on genealogical, archæological, and antiquarian subjects. He was treasurer of the Surtees Society in 1834, and was one of the founders of the Camden Society, for which, as for other similar bodies, he edited several volumes. He was chief editor of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* and its sequel, and established in 1862 the series of the *Herald and Genealogist*. Mr. Nichols contributed many papers to the transactions of antiquarian societies, and amongst his writings may be mentioned "London Pageants," "The Pilgrimages of Canterbury and Walsingham, translated from Erasmus," and "Literary Remains of King Edward VI." Recently he was engaged on a new edition of Dr. Whitaker's "History of Whalley."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

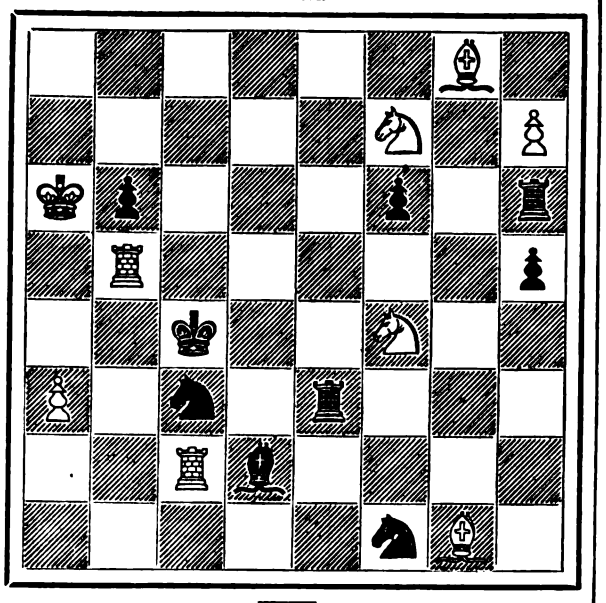
*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

Dr. VIRZA.—You are mistaken in both cases.
H. K.—See notice to "Lemual" in our last.
E. H. H. V.—Neither Problem 1549 nor 1550 can be solved as you propose.
W. N. A., J. HEWLETT, ISAAC, and Others.—We cannot see how White can give mate in Problem No. 1549 by beginning with 1. Q to K 7th. You have not examined the position carefully.
JOHN C. WRIGHT.—In the position given White can draw the game by perpetual check if he choose; but no player in his senses is content with a drawn game when he can have a won one. What is to hinder his checking at K 7th, taking the Q's Bishop, and then, with a Queen a-head, winning offhand?
J. DE S.—Very welcome at all times.
THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1549 has been received, since the publication of the former list, from Doméson of Toulon—R. Rapp, Munich—H. Ree -Trincomalee—S. B., Turin—Ebola of the Hebrides—Sigismund.
M. P.—A selection of the Rev. H. Bolton's problems has been made, and will appear immediately.
C. COMER.—Your problem can be solved by:—
1. R to Q R sq — Kt to K 3rd
2. *B takes Kt*, &c.
D. O. WOLLASTON.—Too easy, both of them.
ZOE.—Neither the Knight's Tour nor the three-move problem is quite up to publishing standard, though both give indications of ability in the composer.
THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1550 has been received from Tom Tiddler—W. P. D.—G. S.—Young Hopeful—The Two Dromios—W. Airey—J. Allaire—Jerry—J. E. Hall and Miss J. Hall—A. Wood—Queen's Knight—T. W. Morris—Sir Will am—A. B. Tallantyre—W. Lewis Wood—L. L.—Tarlie—Box and Cox—Felix—S. W. B.—Iodine—Harry—Wamba and Gurth—E. D. T.—M. P.—Hermes—Sindbad—F. R. S.—C. Duke—W. D K—M. C. S.—J. Sargent—Charlie and Bessie—W. V. G. D.—A. A.—J. Janion—E. Frau of Lyons—Rubus—T. W., Canterbury—A. Pjunkett—Manfred and Man Friday—Chloe—F. S. A.—Tom of Lincoln—S. T. N.—Faversham—R. H. T.—J. Routh—Conrade—F. N.—J. B.—Sigma—Try-Again—S. P. H.—Finlander.

PROBLEM No. 1552.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

EAST ANGLIAN CHESS TOURNEY.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Last week a tournament was held at Ipswich, open to the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge, under the auspices of the East Anglian Chess Association. The competitors in the first class were:—1, Cobbold; 2, J. Gocher; 3, Vulliamy (of Ipswich); 4, Pindar; 5, Craske (Bury); 6, Crooke (Norwich); 7, Gossip (Colchester); 8, De Soyres (Cambridge "Staunton" Chess Club). Of these, Messrs. Pindar and Gocher were decidedly the favourites; the former being celebrated for his matches in times past with Kipping and Horwitz, the latter having contended successfully with some of the strongest English players. At the time when I left Ipswich, only one of the competitors had played with all the others; but it seemed more than probable that the first prize would fall to Mr. Pindar, who (at that time) had not lost a game, and the second to Mr. Gocher or Mr. de Soyres. It should be mentioned that neither of the two first-named players did justice to himself, both drawing one or two games with inferior opponents. In fact, none of the games that came under my observation possessed any features of interest, except a series of skirmishes which took place, on Thursday evening, between Mr. Blackburne and a member of the Norwich Chess Club, whose health did not admit of his taking part in the tournament. One of these, in which Mr. Blackburne successfully played an entirely new defence to the Allgaier Gambit, attracted much attention, and I took it down for the benefit of your readers. On the third day Mr. Blackburne played eight games without sight of the board, displaying his well-known accuracy and rapidity in the performance of the wonderful feat. In one of the games the blindfold player allowed his opponent to repeat the moves of Morphy in the historical "Gambit Declined" played, in 1857, against Schulten. All went swimmingly for some fifteen moves, when suddenly Mr. Blackburne took it into his head to abandon the style of Schulten and to adopt that of Morphy; upon which his adversary, it is needless to say, had to accept the discarded rôle, and to experience the natural consequences. The full score of the tournament gives to—

	Won Games.		Won Games.
Pindar	5½	Gossip	2½
Gocher	5	Vulliamy	2½
De Soyres	5	Craske	2
Crooke	3	Cobbold	1½

The Game just referred to is the following:—(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B takes P	Q to K B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. R to K B sq	B to K Kt 5th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	17. Q to K Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	18. K to Q 2nd	Q takes K R P
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	19. Q to K 3rd	R to K B sq
6. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	20. K to B 2nd	K to Q 2nd
7. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to K sq	21. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 4th
This is the novelty. The move recommended by the authorities is P to Q 4th.		22. B to K R 6th	R takes R
		23. R takes R	R to K R sq
8. Q takes P	Q to K B 3rd	24. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to R 7th (ch)
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	25. R to B 2nd	Q to K Kt 8th
10. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	26. R to Q 2nd	Q takes Q
11. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K 4th	27. B takes Q	R to K B sq
12. Q to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt	28. P to K 5th	B to K B 4th (ch)
13. B takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3rd	29. K to Kt 3rd	P to Q R 5th (ch),
14. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 4th	and White resigned.	

GAME IN THE VIENNA TOURNEY.

A spirited Partie between Mr. ANDERSSEN and Dr. FLEISSIG.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Dr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. K to R sq	B takes B
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. B takes Kt	B to K 4th
4. Kt takes P	B to Q B 4th	21. Kt to Q B 4th	Castles on Q side
5. B to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	22. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q 4th
6. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	23. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
7. B to K 2nd	P to Q 4th	24. Q to Q B 2nd	K R to K sq
8. B to K B 3rd	P takes P	25. P to Q R 4th	B to Q B 3rd
9. B takes P	B to Q 2nd	26. B to Q Kt 5th	
10. Castles	B to Q 3rd	Fearing, apparently, that Black would take his K Kt Pawn, checking; which, however, he could not do without imperilling the game. The offer to exchange Bishops was therefore unwise, and cost a Pawn.	
11. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 4th		
12. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to Q B 3rd		
13. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K 3rd	26.	B takes B
14. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	27. P takes B	Q to Q Kt 4th, taking P
15. P to K B 4th	P to K R 3rd		
A hazardous-looking move, though in reality a safe one.		28. Q to Q R 2nd	Q to K 7th
		29. Q takes Q R P	R to Q 7th
16. B to K R 4th		Mr. Andersen now finishes the game in admirable style.	
If he had played P to K B 5th, Black would have given check with his Bishop, and then have moved the Queen out of danger.		30. Q to Q R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
		31. Q takes P	R to K 5th
16.	Kt to Q 6th	32. R to K Kt sq	R to K R 5th
Ingenious, and quite sound.		33. Q R to K B sq	Q to K 4th,
17. P to K B 5th	Q to K 4th	and Black wins by force.	

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

At the meeting of the Astronomical Society, held yesterday week—Professor Cayley, F.R.S., in the chair—Sir George Biddell Airy, the Astronomer Royal, stated that five stations had been selected for the important observations on the ingress and egress of the planet Venus upon the Sun's limb in 1874.

In accordance with suggestions from Mr. De la Rue and Mr. Proctor, a photographic observation would be made in Northern India, for which purpose the necessary instruments had been sent out. Regarding Marquesas Island, he had some years ago made representations to the French Government. The war with Germany had interrupted the correspondence on the subject, but he still hoped for a revival. In the Sandwich group he had proposed to add two subsidiary stations. The chain of the Kerguelens extended over some fifty or sixty miles. There was a landing-place discovered by Captain Cook, called Christmas Harbour, which would answer well. The United States Government would probably take a station to the south-east of this, near Whisky Bay, on Herd's Island. He pointed out on an Admiralty chart the intended course of her Majesty's ship Challenger, observing that on leaving Bahia she had orders to go to the Kerguelen Islands in order to obtain information. If this information should fail to reach here before the setting out of the expeditions, it could be picked up at the Cape of Good Hope. But the determination of the most promising stations was not the only question at issue. The parts best suited for observation might, to all intents and purposes, be inaccessible; and, besides this, the consideration how the visitors were to live there was of no little importance. He and his colleagues were determined not to have a station devoid of anchorage or human inhabitants. As far as our present knowledge went, there was the one at Kerguelen, but not the others; while at Rodrigos the case was reversed. Nobody thought of going to Crozet Island or anywhere else where a boat was only able to get ashore about once a month. Besides the British stations, the United States would probably establish eight, France five, and Germany four. Regarding the staff of the expeditions, they were not quite so well prepared. If the Duke of Cambridge relaxed his orders, volunteers from the military service might come to join. At present the students of the Naval College and some private individuals, among them Father Perry, were the main resource. The volunteers were now undergoing a complicated drill at Greenwich Observatory; for it was necessary that everyone should have some knowledge of all that had to be done. The determination of longitude might in an emergency be postponed, but local time would have to be accurately established at every station. A transit instrument would be required at every place, and if any member possessed a portable one, its loan would be exceedingly welcome. Six equatorials were ready: the Cambridge Observatory had lent two, and Mr. De la Rue one telescope; but all these were subsidiary matters to the critical observations which had to be performed. He had constructed a model which he would be glad to show to any member at Greenwich before two o'clock in the morning. The Astronomer-Royal then explained the use of the double-image micrometer, after which no one would probably think of again proposing the use of the ordinary worm micrometer. The photographs would give a four-inch picture of the sun; the diameter of Venus would be about one thirtieth of that. He then explained Janssen's method of photographing by means of a rotating plate, not the entire, but only that portion of the disc where Venus would happen to be. He believed that by using dry collodion instead of the wet process, a number of hands might be saved.

Mr. De la Rue drew attention to an article in the last number of the association's monthly notices by Mr. Proctor, containing reflections on the conduct of those in official charge of the matter before them. The council expressed their regret that the article should have appeared, and threw the responsibility entirely upon the editor, who had never consulted them about it.

Lord Lindsay held, with the Astronomer-Royal, that the dry process would be advantageous. The other would involve the exposure of a man to noxious vapours during four hours.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A new Italian barque, the Filatore, of Genoa, 650 tons, bound from Bremerhaven to Cardiff, in ballast, ran on the Cross Sand, off the Norfolk coast, in the midst of the breakers, while the wind was blowing in squalls from the N.N.E., before daybreak on the 16th inst. She had all sails set at the time. In response to her signals of distress, the Caistor large life-boat, belonging to the National Institution, proceeded out, and found that the sea was breaking heavily over the stranded vessel, and that, prior to her arrival, the ship's boat had broken away with four men in it, who had been picked up by a steamer. At the request of the master, eleven of the crew of the life-boat went on board to try to save the ship, and the services of two steamers were also engaged; but all efforts in that direction were unavailing, and at last, after some hours had elapsed, she began to break up and fill with water as the tide flowed. The attention of those in the life-boat had, therefore, to be wholly directed to the rescue of the barque's crew and the beachmen who had boarded her. This was difficult and dangerous work, for the sea was now even heavier than ever, and came down on the life-boat thundering and foaming, wellnigh crushing the crew with its weight. The men from the ship had to drop more than twenty feet into the life-boat by means of ropes, and the boat was repeatedly dashed against the vessel's bow, till the stem of the life-boat was knocked out. The foreigners seeing this, were in great consternation; but, thanks to the valuable properties of the boat, she was able to continue her glorious work, and in about three quarters of an hour she was instrumental in saving all from the wreck, consisting of ten men, besides the beachmen.

Mrs. Chesney, the widow of the late General Chesney, the Indian traveller and projector of the Euphrates Valley Route, has been granted apartments in Hampton Court Palace, in addition to a pension of £100 per annum.

It is officially announced that the bill for the amalgamation of the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways will not be reintroduced in the coming Session, the companies having agreed to postpone it till 1875.

In our list of mayors, given last week, it was stated that Mr. P. E. Tillard was elected for Huntingdon and Mr. Bateman Brown for Godmanchester; whereas Mr. Brown was returned for Huntingdon, and Mr. Tillard for Godmanchester. The new Mayor of Droitwich is Mr. W. Nutt. Major Collins Lyon Mackenzie is Provost of Inverness.

Lord Wharncliffe, on Thursday week, turned the first turf of a coal-field at West Carlton, about four miles from Barnsley. The spot is close to the Midland line of railway from Leeds to Sheffield, and the extent of the ground, which is leased from his Lordship by the Yorkshire and Derbyshire Coal and Iron Company, is 1500 acres, the coal being of the first quality, nearly nine feet in thickness, and lying about 300 yards from the surface.

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AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.
Beware of Imitations.
Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

CHOCOLAT MENIER for LUNCHEON
AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.
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MENIER'S COCOA. Sold in ¼ and ½ lb. packets and 1 lb. tins. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations.
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MENIER'S ESSENCE of COCOA. Sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins, 2s. per lb. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations.
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MENIER'S CHOCOLAT POWDER, Plain and Vanilla flavour. Sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
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CHOCOLAT MENIER defies all honest competition. Annual consumption exceeds 8,000,000 lb.
AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION.
Beware of Imitations.
Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.
Factory and Warehouse:
Southwark-street and Worcester-street, Borough.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS,
Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.
The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
"The caracas cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.
Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE (Limited),
Wholesale Manufacturers of and Dealers in CHOCOLATE, COCOA, COFFEE (as in France), CONFECTIONERY, &c.
Thirty Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded.
Every Article warranted pure, of the best quality, and at the lowest possible prices.
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PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, &c.—A choice assortment, in neat and effective frames, various subjects, well chosen for Home Furnishing. Many of the paintings are by well-known artists of acknowledged merit, and name guaranteed.

OETZMANN and CO.'S BEDDING, manufactured on the Premises. Work warranted. Only best materials used. Excellent mattresses, full size, 12s. 6d. upwards; Feather Beds, from 30s. upwards; Iron Bedsteads, from 6s. 6d.; superior Iron French Ditto, 15s. 9d.; Toilet Glasses, best plate, size of plate 16 by 12, 6s. 6d.; 3 ft. Mahogany Washstand, with marble top, 18s. 6d.; Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, &c.

OETZMANN and CO.'S PATENT MATTRESS, the "Compendium," requires no other Mattress, Palliasse, or Bed to be used with it, and is at once the healthiest, softest, most economical and complete Bed extant. Descriptive Catalogues post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Without exception the largest and best assortment in London to select from. O. and CO. have upwards of 150 pieces of Brussels, different patterns, now on show in their carpet window, besides an immense variety in the Show-Room. Members of Co-operative Supply Associations are invited to inspect our stock and compare prices.

MADRID STRIPED CURTAINS, all Wool, 3 yards long by 48 inches wide, 15s. per pair; 3½ yards 17s. 6d.; 4 yards, 20s.; best Worsted Damask Curtains, in green, crimson, or any self colour, plaited top, bordered all round with best embroidered silk lace, 3 yards long by 51 inches wide, 25s. per pair; 3½ yards, 30s.; 4 yards, 35s.; best rep ditto, 3 yards by 54 inches wide, 42s.; 3½ yards, 50s.; 4 yards, 57s. 6d. Forwarded same day on receipt of order. One trial will insure recommendation. No common damask or reps used, sold, or advised. Descriptive Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY DEPARTMENT.—Strong Bronzed Fenders, from 1s. 6d. each; ditto, circular ends, with standards, from 3s. 9d.; ditto, very handsome, 8s. 9d.; Fireirons from 1s. 6d. per set; handsome ditto, 4s. 9d. and 7s. 6d.; japanned oval Tea-Trays, 2s. 11d. per set of three, 16 in., 24 in., and 30 in.; Teapots; warranted Table Cutlery, best Electro-plate (durability guaranteed); Coal Vases, Dish Covers, japanned Toilet Baths, Cans, &c.; Kitchen Ironmongery of every description; Mats, Matting, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, &c.
OETZMANN and CO.

CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENT. Superior cut-glass Tumblers, 3s. 9d. per dozen; Wines, 2s. 6d.; richly-cut Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair; Lustres, Vases (the 5s. pair of Vases are a marvel of cheapness and elegance), Marble and Gilt Ormoulu Clocks, Bronzes, Statuettes, fine Parian Figures; elegant Cases of Stuffed Birds, Wax Flowers under glass shades, handsome China Flower Pots, Jardinières, &c.; China Tea Services, from 5s. 9d.; elegant ditto, 18s. 9d.; Ironstone China Dinner Services, in great variety of patterns, from 17s. 6d. upwards; Dessert Services from 11s. 9d. Dépôt for Wedgwood and Co.'s celebrated Ware; also for best Worcester China. Handsome Toilet Sets, ewer, basin, &c., 6s. 11d. per set; superb ditto, 10s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, Hampstead road, three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway. All Goods sent carefully packed. A detailed Catalogue post-free on application.
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MAPLE and CO.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—Five Thousand to select from. From 12s. to 30 gs. Handsome Brass Bedsteads, 5 gs. Bedding of every description manufactured on the premises, and all warranted.

FURNITURE.—MAPLE & CO.—Families who study economy with durability and elegance should visit this establishment before giving their orders. A Ten-roomed House furnished complete in twenty-four hours. An Illustrated Catalogue post-free.—145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.—100 Suites, of various designs, to select from, from 10 gs. for Suite complete. Bed-Room Suites, enamelled Siberian Ash, Satin-Wood, Hungarian Ash, Oak, &c., from 15 gs.—MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road.

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BED-ROOM SUITES in WHITE ENAMEL and Gold, very elegant and choice in design, from 40 gs. to 100 gs. Bed-Room Suites in Solid Ash, Mediæval, real inlaid, very handsome, 50 gs. to 100 gs.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

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CABINET FURNITURE of every description and style for Dining, Drawing, Library, and Bed Rooms.—FILMER and SON, Upholsterers and Decorators, 31 and 32, Berners-street, W.

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Good Materials,
Choice Designs.
TRELOAR and SONS, 69, Ludgate-hill.

103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
November, 1873.
Madam,—Having bought for net cash the Stocks of the following Foreign Manufacturers exhibited in the VIENNA EXHIBITION,
I shall sell the same at prices considerably under cost of production, on MONDAY, NOV. 24, and following Days.
These extensive purchases represent the most excellent and highly-commanded productions of the looms of ITALY, FRANCE, and AUSTRIA, which were pronounced by the Jury the grandest collections ever exhibited.
Yours, very respectfully,
PETER ROBINSON.
The Stock consists of
SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS,
from
F. Reichert, of Vienna
(to whom the Diploma of Honour was awarded),
S. Trebitch, of Vienna. | Claude Ponson, of Lyons.
Bressi, of Milan and Como. | Jaubert Andras and Co., of Lyons.
Tapissier Fils and Debry, of Lyons. | J. Guinet, of Lyons.
DRESSES OF STANDARD AND NEW FABRICS,
from
C. G. Hornbostel and Co., of Vienna;
Geipel and Jaeger, of Vienna.
SHAWLS, WRAPS, AND POLONAISES,
from
Hlawatsch and Isbary, of Vienna;
Tresca, Thoral, and Ratisenville, of Paris.
Also,
SILK POPLIN, VELVET, YOKOHAMA SERGE, CASHMERE, RUSSIAN POPLIN,
and other
COSTUMES AND POLONAISES,
in perfectly New Styles and of great effect.
PETER ROBINSON.
Silkmercer to her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany and Prussia,
Oxford-street, London.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.
Black-and-Gold Ground Silks, with floral designs .. .. } 3s. 3½d. per yard.
Chiné Silks, suitable for Dinner Wear .. .. .. } 3s. 11½d. per yard.
Coloured Gros de Suez of the best manufacture .. .. } 3s. 9½d. per yard.
Grisaille Striped Silks, especially suitable for this season .. } 2s. 3d. per yard.
The above special lots are unusually cheap.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

REGISTERED NOVELTY FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
RUSSIAN CORDED POPLIN (Wool). A special purchase of this charming Fabric, amounting to 1000 pieces, now ready, in all the new shades of Bronze, Violet des Alpes, Réséda, Navy, Ardoise, Grenat, Blue, &c., at £1 2s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.—Patterns free.

ALSO, IN ALL THE ABOVE COLOURS,
THE RUSSIAN POPLIN COSTUME, ready for Wear, £2 9s. 6d. to 3 gs., elegantly made, according to the latest Paris Models. Several hundred always in stock. At PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

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SILK TERRY POPLIN. Popeline d'Hiver, Drap Vigogne, Drap d'Italie, and many other Novelties suitable for the present and approaching Season, 21s. to 4 gs. the Dress.

FOR WINTER DRESSES.
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VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEEN. Beautifully Soft Velvet Pile, Fast Black, and in Réséda, Bronze, Violet, Brown, Green, &c., 2s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per yard, very wide. Patterns free.
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PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.
Patterns free.

FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.
RICH JAPANESE SILKS. In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including the new Réséda, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Cerise, Corail, &c., 25s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4½d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

TULLE, TARLATANE, MUSLIN, OR GRENADINE.
MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES. Now ready, several hundred Robes, new Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 200s.
The "Ada," a most charming dress, with Panier, Flounces, and simple trained Skirt, 1 guinea—a substantial box included.
The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED
HOME-SPUN CHEVIOT SERGES, beautifully soft and warm, in all the New Mixtures, 25s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF
FINE FRENCH MERINOES, in all the Colours, from 2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.
Fancy Shirting Flannels (fast colours), 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d. per yd.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.—(Patterns free.)

WINTER FASHIONS. An immense and beautiful Stock of FUR-TRIMMED JACKETS in CLOTH, VELVET, and the new SEAL CLOTHS, ready for inspection. Price range from 2 gs. to 200 gs.
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RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS, at Last Year's Prices.
PETER ROBINSON still continues to sell his beautiful Fur Seal Jackets, both Plain and Trimmed Beaver, without any advance upon the prices of last season. The sizes are from 22 in. to 33 in. in depth, and the prices from 9 gs. to 80 gs.

WATERPROOF MANTLES, thoroughly Waterproofed, and in every way suitable for seaside wear and for travelling, in a variety of New Shapes, and in all the New and Fashionable Tweeds, both in plain colours and all the favourite mixtures,
28s. 6d. to 50s.
The GUINEA WATERPROOF, with or without Sleeves, in all the grey mixtures, both light and dark.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

500 VIENNA WRAPS, useful as a Shawl, Travelling-Rug, or covering for Couch, 21s. each.
PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, Oxford-street.

1000 BEAUTIFUL MANTLES, called "The Hyde Park," very suitable for Evening wear, 18s. 9d. each.
PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, Oxford-street,
London, W.

BOOTH and FOX'S PATENT DOWN QUILTS, DOWN SKIRTS, and VESTS.—Warmth without weight. Elegance and economy. No cold can penetra e a Down Garment. Down Quilts have the warmth of three blankets and not the weight of one, and are very durable. Ladies' Down Skirts are light, warm, graceful, durable, and render crinoline superfluous. Highest medical testimonials. The only prize medals. All genuine articles bear the names and trade mark of Booth and Fox. Sold by Drapers and Upholsterers. Manufactories, 81, Hatton-garden, London Manchester, Cork, and Glasgow.

NEW GOODS FROM PARIS.
PETER ROBINSON has now ready for inspection, at his MOURNING WAREHOUSE, a choice selection of very beautiful Mantles, Silk and Material Costumes, Polonaises, Millinery, Flowers, Confections, and Fashionable Novelties, which his Buyers have secured from the leading Houses.
The Court Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS.
New Shapes,
trimmed with a variety of Choice Furs,
at moderate Prices.
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

A GOOD BLACK SILK for £3 10s. the Dress of 14 yards (Degove's).
PETER ROBINSON, 256, Regent-street, W.
For a Pattern direct to Regent-street, as above.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Peter Robinson has now on Sale some very rich Black Silks purchased in Lyons very advantageously.
Excellent Black Gros Grains } at 3s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard, and Glacés .. .. .. } or 47s. to 69s. the Dress.
And Superior and most en- } at 6s. to 12s. 6d. per yard, during qualities .. .. } or £3 2s. to £7 10s. the Dress.
Also Shades in Greys, Slates, Mauves, White, &c., equally cheap.
Address for Patterns as above.—256, Regent-street, London.

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"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM."
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
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MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.
SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, } 25s. to 5 gs.
trimmed crape.

SUPERIOR CRAPE.—Special Qualities, that will not spot with rain,
at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, Regent-street.

FROM ROUBAIX.—New Goods for the Autumn Season,
in Black and various novel textures,
from 12s. 9d. the Dress upwards,
at PETER ROBINSON'S, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

LEWIS and ALLENBY beg to announce that prior to the close of the year they will SELL their SURPLUS STOCK, in all departments, at greatly reduced prices, commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 24.
Lewis and Allenby are now giving their customers the full advantage of the fall in the price of Silk
Five per cent discount for Cash payments.
Regent-street and Conduit-street, London.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.
BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect, at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various workrooms.
Lists, with Prices,
on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO.,
Grace church-street
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS.—The largest assortment of these beautiful Goods we are now offering at 1s. 4½d. per yard. Very soft and warm, brilliant colours, finest Saxony Wool.
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WOOL SERGES EXTRAORDINARY. A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK now Selling at little more than half price. Beautiful Winter Colours, wide width. Price 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 32, Oxford-street, W.

VELVETEENS.—Very Rich Genoa Velvet-Pile, in the choicest shades of colour, very wide, all one price, 2s. 11½d. per yard. Brilliant Black Velveteen, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per yard.—JOHN HOOPER, 32, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.

LADIES' CORK-SOLED ELASTIC BOOTS, for Damp Weather, 24s.
Velvet Slippers, with bows, 3s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 193, Oxford-street, W.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, 6d. each. RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS, completely dyed in ten minutes without soiling the hands. Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

PESTACHIO-NUT HAIR OIL.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S.—The beauty of the raven tresses of the Spanish ladies has excited the admiration of every visitor to Madrid. No other hair-dressing fluid is used but the EXPRESSED OIL of PESTACHIO NUT, which is as common here with the mountain peasant as the Court beauty. 2s. 6d. bottles; also the famous Pestachio Nut Toilet Powder, 2s. 6d. a box. Sold by Piesse and Lubin, Perfumery Factors, 2, New Bond-street, London; and by Druggists and Perfumers everywhere.

OPOPONAX.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S NEW PERFUME.
Thus I wave my perfumed kerchief,
Where unrivalled odours dwell;
Now the subtle essence spreading,
Folds us like an Eastern spell.
Opoponax, the Royal Hunt, and the true Jockey Club Perfume 2s. 6d. each; or the three, 7s.
Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Vermann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the human Hair, 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d., family bottles, equal to four small. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and skin, 4s. 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the Teeth, 2s. 9d. per box. Of all Chemists and Perfumers.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Furniture, and Miscellaneous, &c. Highest value given. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on, by addressing Mr. or Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.; or, parcel being sent, P.O. orders. Est. 1800. Terms cash.

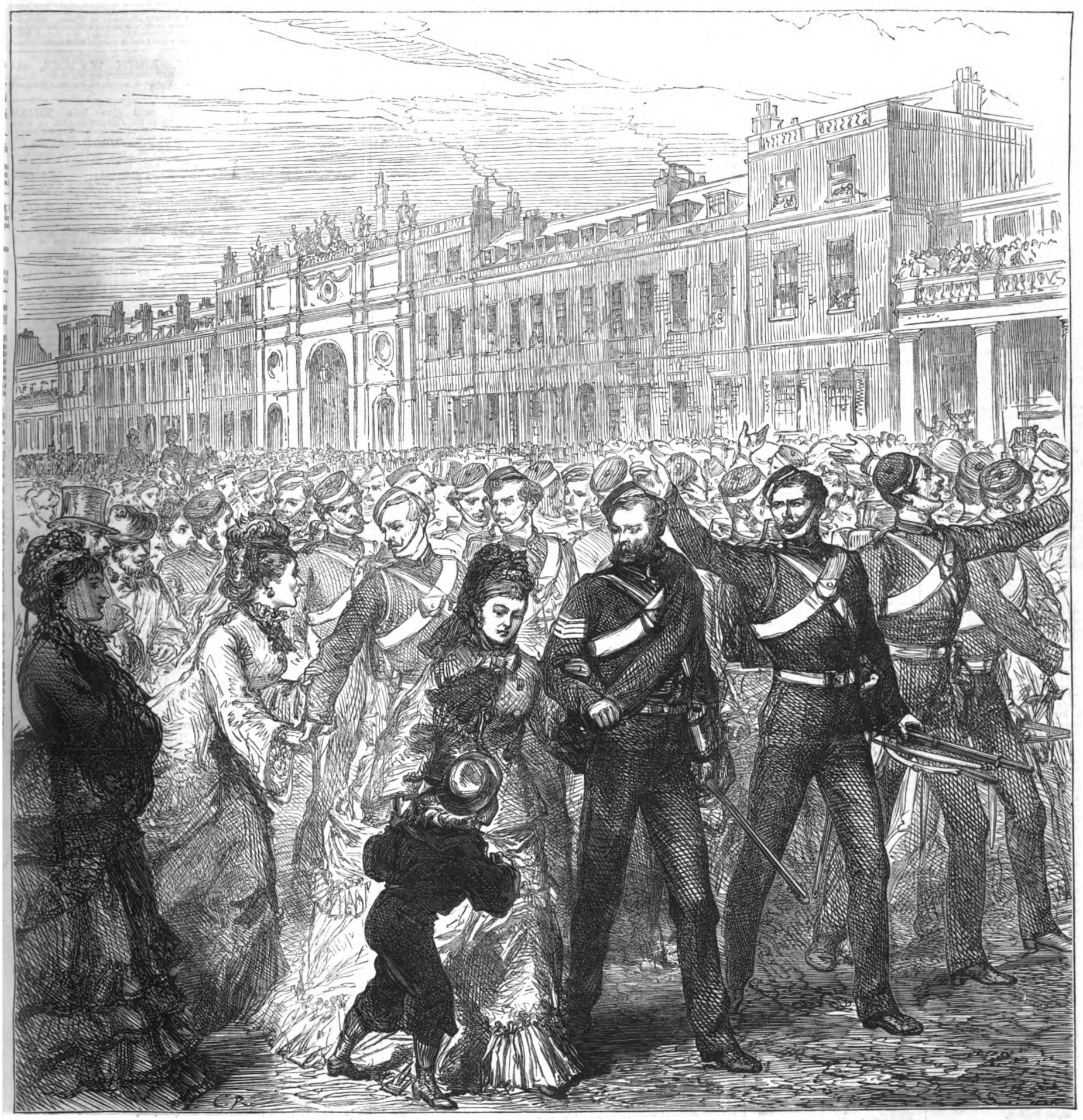
London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1873

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1787.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE By Post, 6½d.



A DETACHMENT OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY LEAVING WOOLWICH FOR THE GOLD COAST.

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BIRTHS.

On Sept. 1, at Los Angeles, California, the wife of Frederic Preston Howard, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Vienna, Madame von Schweinitz (née Jay), wife of the German Ambassador at the Austrian Court, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at Great Massingham Rectory, Norfolk, Lady Charlotte Arnold, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th inst., at St. John's Church, Torquay, by the Rev. William Finch Hatton, M.A., Rector of Weldon, Northamptonshire, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Richard Mence, M.A., Vicar of Bockleton, Worcestershire, assisted by the Rev. C. E. R. Robinson, M.A., Honorary Canon of Rochester, and Vicar of St. John's, Torquay, Hugh Fraser, Esq., of Achnagairn, Inverness-shire, and late of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Florence, only daughter of Edward W. Finch Hatton, Esq., of St. Elmo, Torquay.

On Aug. 13, at Christ Church, North Adelaide, S.A., by the Ven. Archdeacon Marryatt, Walter Neilson Goalen, R.N., to Maria Catherine, only daughter of Henry Price, Esq., of Bathurst, New South Wales.

On the 7th ult. at Zeerust, by the Rev. Henry Sadler, B.A., Richard, only son of Isaac Penny, Esq., J.P., of Liscard Manor, Birkenhead, to Isabel Emmeline, second daughter of J. E. Hutton, Esq., J.P. and Landdrost of the district of Marico, South African Republic. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at Weymouth, Jemima Catherine, widow of the late Rev. Joseph Varenne, Rector of Staplehurst, Kent, and Vicar of Grays, Essex, and only child of the late Rev. George Varenne, D.D., Rector of Westley, Vicar of Elm, and Lecturer of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, aged 77.

On the 26th inst., at Bath, Thomas Henry Allen Poynder, Esq., of Hartham Park, Wiltshire, and 21, Upper Brook-street, London, in his 60th year.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Leonards, William Cobb, Esq., late of Margate, aged 69.

On the 20th inst., at Charlton House, Charlton-Mackarel, Somerset, Harriet Norris, a good and faithful friend and servant, in her 58th year.

On the 15th inst., at The Grove, Clapham, Sir Frederick Pott Price, Bart., of Spring grove, Richmond, Surrey, aged 67.

On the 19th inst., at Blatherwycke Park, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Emma, relict of Stafford O'Brien, Esq., aged 85.

On the 22nd inst., at Villa Elvina, Cannes, Arthur James Ferdinand Strousberg, younger son of Dr. Strousberg, of Berlin, aged 23.

On the 20th inst., at Bournemouth, Hants, Richard Beamish, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., in the 76th year of his age.

On the 22nd inst., at Longfleet, Poole, Sarah Elworthy Pedler, aged 83.

On the 26th inst., John Benson Rose, Esq., of 11, Clarendon-road, Kensington.

On the 23rd inst., at her residence, Crossingford House, Pulham, Norfolk, Massey, the relict of Philip Buxton Etheredge, of Norwich, in her 83rd year.

On the 24th inst., at 46, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington, after a very short illness, Lady Emily Esther Anne, widow of Lloyd Barnford Hesketh, Esq., of Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire, and youngest daughter of William, first Earl Beauchamp, aged 75.

On the 21st inst., at Folkestone, the Hon. William Stourton, son of William, seventeenth Lord Stourton, aged 63 years. R.I.P.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Advent Sunday.
St. Andrew's Day.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hannah, Vicar of Brighton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. J. B. Pearson; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Chapel Royal Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Joseph Wallis, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel, the Warburton Lecture on behalf of Revealed Religion, by the Rev. Canon E. H. Gifford.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Princess of Wales born, 1844.
Birmingham Cattle, Poultry, Cat, and Dog Show (four days).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m. (election of president).
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Carboniferous Period).
Water-Colour Society, opening of winter exhibition.
Royal Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. R. Mitchell on the Identity of Reason in Science and Religion).
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Cantor Lecture (Mr. Norman Lockyer on Spectrum Analysis).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. J. Light on Setting out Slopes of Earthwork).
Scottish Corporation Dinner, Freemasons' Tavern (the Lord Mayor in the chair).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. Scott Russell on the Central Iron Dome of the Vienna Exhibition Building).

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1848.
Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born, 1825.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lectures to Men, 8 p.m. (Bishop Claughton on Superstitions).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Braye Harbour, Alderney).
Bromley Races, winter meeting.
London Athletic Club: annual dinner, at Guildhall Tavern.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. J. Hector on Cnemiornis Calcitrans; papers by Mr. W. H. Hudson and Mr. A. G. Butler).
Society for Biblical Archæology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. H. Fox Talbot on the Assyrian Relief in the Punishment of the Wicked; Mr. A. M. Cameron, Notes on Borneo, illustrative of Passages in Genesis).
Dr. B. Behr's lecture on German Literature, at Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
Royal Medical Benevolent College, extraordinary general meeting, 3 p.m.
Sion College, evening meeting (Mr. James Fergusson on the Temple at Jerusalem).
Sculptors of England, 7 p.m.
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Inman on the Fall of Nations; Dr. Kaines on Western Anthropologists and a true Cerebral Theory necessary to Anthropology).

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Day of Intercession appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York on behalf of Christian missions.
Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m., exhibition of tree carnations, &c.
Maidstone Poultry and Pigeon Show.
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (the Rev. W. W. Skeat on the Science of the English Language).
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. G. Fordham on Structure Developed in Chalk; papers by Mr. R. Pinchin and Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe).
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
St. George's Hall, musical evening, 8 p.m.
St. James's Hall, London Ballad Concerts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Boosey).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. T. Fallows on Australian Vines and Wines).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 (Professor Duncan on Geology).

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Full moon, 4.20 p.m.
Dramatic Authors' Society, general meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Architecture).
Royal Caledonian Asylum, quarterly court: elections, noon.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Baker on Tulipeæ).

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Royal Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Isaac Taylor on Etruscan Numerals; Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael on Philology in Italy).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Hudleston on the Yorkshire Oolites).
Royal Toxophilite Society, anniversary dinner and general meeting.
Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Israel in Egypt").
Crystal Palace, scientific conversazione, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
St. James's Hall, Saturday Popular Concert, 3 p.m.
Ulverston Canary and British Cage Bird Show.

THE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR 1873,

TO BE ISSUED ON DEC. 13, WILL CONSIST OF

A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING,

ENTITLED

LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES,

AND

TWO SHEETS AND A HALF

OF

CHRISTMAS PICTURES,

TALES, AND SKETCHES.

AMONG THE ENGRAVINGS ARE THE FOLLOWING:—

My First Christmas. Drawn by A. Hunt.
When we were boys together. Drawn by A. Muir.
Evensong. Drawn by S. Read.
Illustration to "The Lover's Leap." Drawn by Marcus Stone.
Hide and Seek. Drawn by A. Hopkins.
Illustration to "Tita's Wager." Drawn by H. Herkomer.
Among the Mangroves. Drawn by V. W. Bromley.
Moorish Baptism. From the Picture by Edwin Long.
The Christmas Watch. Drawn by H. Petherick.
The First Quadrille. } Drawn by F. Barnard.
The Last Galop. }
Ashantee Sketches, and other News Illustrations.

THE LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:—

Tita's Wager, by William Black, Author of "A Daughter of Heth," &c.;
The Lover's Leap, by R. D. Blackmore, Author of "Lorna Doone," &c.; and
Among the Mangroves, by Captain Mayne Reid, Author of "The Death Shot," &c.
Reviews of Illustrated Books, Notices of Musical Publications, Scientific Results of the Month, Archæology of the Month, and several other Articles.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, ONE SHILLING; by Post, a HALFPENNY extra.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number must be sent in before Noon on Wednesday, Dec. 10. The lowest charge for an Advertisement—not exceeding four lines (about thirty words)—in the Christmas Number will be Twelve Shillings; and for every additional line (averaging ten words) the charge will be Three Shillings.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
November 19	30·149	43·3	40·7	·90	9	41·7	47·0	NE. ENE.	141	·090
20	30·119	42·5	34·9	·77	6	38·5	47·7	SE. E.	110	·000
21	29·826	41·5	37·5	·87	7	37·2	46·6	E. SW.	401	·207
22	29·522	49·2	37·5	·67	9	38·5	54·6	WSW. WNW.	450	·000
23	29·690	50·2	40·7	·72	—	46·4	58·1	WSW. WNW.	244	·003
24	29·909	47·4	44·6	·91	8	43·0	50·9	SW. W.	115	·000
25	30·146	42·7	41·7	·97	6	34·1	50·7	W. SSW.	173	·010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·199	30·141	30·002	29·409	29·607	29·901	30·177
Temperature of Air	44·4°	43·7°	38·7°	53·5°	57·0°	47·2°	37·2°
Temperature of Evaporation	43·4°	40·3°	37·5°	48·3°	48·8°	45·2°	36·9°
Direction of Wind	NE.	SE.	WSW.	W.	WNW.	SW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 33	11 6	11 35	—	0 3	0 28	0 52	1 16	1 40	2 2	2 25	2 45	3 5	3 28

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyab, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Close
Duke of Devonshire	3015	Whittle.	Dec. 24.
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Elwart	Jan. 20.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	——	Feb. 20.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	March 20.
Duke of Lancaster	3015		

The Duke of Devonshire will be dispatched about Dec. 24. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 50 gs. and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

WILL CLOSE THIS DAY (SATURDAY).

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS, at T. M'LEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES WILL OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 1. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Two Weeks of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes. Characters by James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Dolman, J. Morris, Thorne, H. M. D. Byrnes, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Mrs. Messdames H. Coveney, Banks, Melville, Adelina Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. After "Antony and Cleopatra," a Ballet Divertissement, in which Miss Kate Vaughan, her celebrated Ballet Troupe will appear. To conclude with an Original Comic Ballet d'Action entitled THE RIVALS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, now Open for the regular Season.—Every Evening at Seven, THE CRIMSON SCARF, after which the Haymarket Comedy, in three acts, THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. Bancroft, in the original character of Mr. Lovibond. Concluding with A CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Every Evening, at Seven, SIMPSON AND CO.—Mr. Beveridge and Miss Francefort. At Eight, RICHELIEU. Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forrester, Howard, Chas. Carter, Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Conclude with SIX MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.—MONDAY, DEC. 1, Mr. Charles Vine, the eminent Tragedian, with Mrs. Charles Viner, of the Olympic Theatre, will appear in Every Evening in the Drama of AMBITION; or, the Throne, the Tomb, and the Scaffold. New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD, THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES. LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 32, Old Bond-street; Olliver's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

MARK TWAIN will make his reappearance at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 1, at Eight o'Clock, when he will deliver his Humorous Lecture entitled OUR FELLOW-SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Lecture will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Second Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; the usual Ticket-Sellers and Librarians; Mr. George Dolby, No. 52, New Bond-street; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

SIMS REEVES, SANTLEY, EDITH WYNNE, and Madame PATEY at the LONDON BALLAD CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Prices from 1s. to 6s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall, and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will give his THIRD and Last PIANOFORTE RECITAL but One at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, DEC. 3, at Three o'Clock precisely. The Programme will include Mozart's Sonata in F Major, Beethoven's Grand Sonata in B Flat, Op. 106, and a selection from the works of W. Sterndale Bennett, Mendelssohn, Gluck, Bach, and Liszt. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Wm. Czerny, 81, Regent-street; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 5, Handel's Hall in EGYPT. Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mrs. Suter, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. M. Smith. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 10s. 6d. The Forty-Second ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE of the MESSIAH, FRIDAYS, DEC. 12 and 19. Tickets now ready.

THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE, or PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN. Founded 1865. The First Meeting of the Ninth Session will be held at Eight o'Clock on Dec. 1. The primary object of the Society is to investigate fully and impartially the most important questions of Philosophy and Science, but more especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture, with the view of reconciling any apparent discrepancies between Christianity and Science. Among its present subscribing members are the Archbishop of Canterbury and many of the leading clergy and laity, Professors of Universities, and other leading literary and scientific men. Subscriptions:—Members, Associates, 1 guinea; entitling to all the Transactions, and other privileges. All persons favourable to its objects are eligible for admission as members or associates. The elections for 1874 will take place on Dec. 1, and every fortnight afterwards.
Society's House, 8, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C. F. PEPYS, Hon. Sec.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

In the earlier portion of the month of October last there fell upon Bengal the shadow of an approaching gigantic calamity. There seemed then a possibility that it might be averted. There is now, we fear, none. The heavens have not, according to their natural wont, "dropped fatness," and the largest and most populous of the provinces of British India is now face to face with the prospect of famine. The news which comes to us from our Eastern Dependency deepens in gloom week by week. Our Indian rule is about to suffer a strain upon its wisdom and its energy greater than that to which it was subjected by the sepoy mutiny. It will presently be seen whether we can contend with the awful forces arrayed against human life in Bengal as successfully as we mastered the outbreak of human passions some eighteen years ago, and whether British supremacy in India can justify itself by saving life, as it once asserted and vindicated itself by inflicting death.

The almost entire failure of the periodic rains throughout the month of September over extensive districts of the province of Bengal has resulted in the almost total destruction of the crops of rice upon which the teeming population of that province exclusively depends for food. The coming harvest threatens to be no harvest at all. It is estimated that of seventy million people which the last census has set down as the resident population of Bengal, one half at least will be exposed to the action of this impending calamity. The rice crop has failed to an extent which will reduce it to three-eighths of an average, and it has yet to be proved whether so frightful a deficiency can be so far made up by energy and foresight, skill, and energy as to stave off the enormous loss of life which it threatens. If in any country in the world those qualities may be relied upon, it is in British India; but it is certain that they will be sorely tried, and it is yet uncertain whether they will be competent to cope with an evil of such overwhelming magnitude. On the first intimation of danger ahead, Lord Northbrook hurried down from Simla to Calcutta, staying on his way to consult with Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as to the measures best to be adopted. It is matter of regret that on one important point—namely, a prohibition of the export of grain from the Peninsula—a difference of opinion for the present prevents entire concert of action between the two. We

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trust, however, that such difference will soon be overruled, and that, without laying too great stress upon the laws of economic science in circumstances so utterly abnormal, the Governor-General will see his way, before it is too late, to the necessity of dealing with the pressure which is upon him, and of keeping within his reach all the food resources which he can command. The difference between himself and the Lieutenant-Governor may, after all, be nothing more than one relating to the most opportune time for resorting to this extreme measure; but the necessity is becoming so urgent that even a very brief time may possibly involve the loss of myriads of lives.

In relation to all other precautionary measures there would seem to be at head-quarters not merely a disposition, but a determination, to plan deliberately, to act promptly, and to be guided by a true spirit of beneficence. The task to be performed is so huge in its proportions as to require at once the coolest head and the warmest sympathies of the heart. The Council at Calcutta has wisely given to the Governor-General *carte blanche* as to the exercise of his authority, and he, on his part, has selected three gentlemen, presumably possessed of his entire confidence, to devise and superintend measures for obtaining a supply and regulating a distribution of sufficient grain to meet the exigency of the case. The latter, perhaps, will prove to be the most difficult duty of the two. Time favours an adequate discharge of the former, for the pinch will not be felt until February or March. To collect rice enough to keep body and soul together for upward of thirty millions of people may be possible. So to distribute it that it may be available when needed in those numberless villages which are situated at a distance from the ordinary lines of communication and transport may well tax the inventive resources of the most able administrators. Experienced men at home are throwing out useful suggestions which, albeit they may, on the surface, appear to be conflicting, may yet in practice prove available according to the circumstances of the localities in which they are applied. Here and there, there may be wisdom in establishing relief works, especially such works as will lessen the difficulties of intercommunication. In other districts, relief works may rather tend to aggravate than to remedy the evil. After all, the main responsibility will rest with the official staff in India. They alone can obtain and make use of the various local information by which suitable action must be guided. For the present the Government of India declines to appeal to the liberality of the British public in aid of the measures it may think fit to adopt. Doubtless, it desires to call out to as large an extent as possible the native resources of the threatened province. Should the time arrive—as it is probable it will—at which the wealth of the landed proprietors of Bengal can bear no further drain, the British public will have the opportunity presented to it of showing its sympathies with her Majesty's subjects in the East by the liberality of its benefactions, as well as by the promptitude of its aid.

The crisis is as suggestive as it has been unexpected. We have now a claim made upon us to exhibit in striking contrast the spirit of our rule in India with that which animated the Mohammedan chiefs whom we gradually dispossessed. In 1769 there was a famine in Bengal similar in most respects to that which seems to be approaching. No calamity of which we read in history was more extensively destructive of human life. It is said that at least ten millions of the people perished of starvation. The miserable inhabitants of the province parted with all they had to obtain food. They sold their stock, they bartered away their implements of labour, they parted with sons and daughters as slaves, they crawled into the fields to extract what sustenance they could get from grass and leaves, and some of them are said to have appeased the gnawings of hunger by feeding upon the dead bodies of their own kind. These are extremities of suffering which, we trust, no lack of forethought, no strain of energy, no fear of public expenditure, will permit to be repeated. Our Indian Government has now to prove, by deeds which all may appreciate, that it is where it is, and what it is, not for the sake of England herself, but for the advantage of the people whom she rules. In war we have always maintained our superiority over the softer and more effeminate people of India; we have now to grapple with a more formidable foe than any which has been hitherto mastered by the sword of the empire. In many respects, the same organisation, the same discipline, the same promptitude and fertility of resource, the same coolness and courage, and the same cheerful acceptance of moral responsibility, are called for which have made us the dominant power in the Peninsula. Our motives, however, are higher, nobler, more in harmony with the religion which we profess, than could have animated us in our wonderful career of conquest. We have now to save life, not to destroy it; to permeate society, throughout all its means and modes of access, with a view to relieve the sufferings of, not to heap miseries upon, its multitudinous members. The responsibility has been laid upon us not by our own ambition, but by the All-wise Disposer of events. Heaven grant that in what we undertake and do we may not come short of the opportunity before us! It is a fearful trial that is steadily nearing us. As we shall, no doubt, confront it with all the presence of mind and all the remedial agencies which we have at our command, so we cherish the hope that when the worst is over we may be permitted to look back upon this passage of national experience with the consolatory assurance that we have done our best, and have done it successfully.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock this (Saturday) morning from Scotland. Prince Leopold has so far recovered from his indisposition as to have been able to take driving exercise during the past week. Lord Aberdare, the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland dined with her Majesty, on Wednesday week, at Balmoral. Sir Arthur Helps arrived at the castle. On the following day the Queen held a Council, at which Lord Aberdare, the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland were present. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday, Feb. 5 next, and the Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York to the following day, Feb. 6. Lord Aberdare and Sir Arthur Helps dined with her Majesty. The Lord Justice Clerk and the Lord Advocate of Scotland left the castle. Yesterday (Friday) week was the thirty-third anniversary of the birthday of the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of England). In the evening the Queen gave a dance to the servants, in the servants' hall, in celebration of the birthday. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, were present part of the time. The day was observed at Windsor with the customary honours. Lord Aberdare left the castle, and Sir Arthur Helps and Mr. R. Holmes left the following day. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, one of her Majesty's Chaplains and minister of the parish, who has been lately appointed to Morningside church, Edinburgh, preached a farewell sermon to his congregation. In the afternoon the Queen visited the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor at Crathie Manse. On Monday there was a grand deer-hunt in the woods of Balmoral and Abergeldie. The Rev. Dr. Taylor dined with her Majesty. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily drives. The Queen has presented two beautiful stained-glass windows to Crathie church, which have been placed one on each side of the pulpit. The window on the right represents King David, and is in commemoration of the Prince Consort. That on the left is a representation of St. Paul, and has been erected to the memory of the late Dr. Norman Macleod.

Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt (Princess Alice of England) is about to visit the Queen at Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House. Their Royal Highnesses have during the week entertained the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and other guests. The Prince and Princess will visit the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough early in the ensuing month, at Blenheim Palace. The Prince has presented £250 to found a scholarship in connection with the Norfolk County School, the foundation-stone of the building for which was laid by his Royal Highness in April last. The Prince has also sent a donation of 25 gs. to the Newspaper Press Fund and £25 to the fund for building a new pavilion on the Cambirdge University Cricket-Ground.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador returned to the Austrian Embassy on Saturday last from visiting the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, at Highclere Castle. His Excellency entertained Earl and Countess Granville and a party at dinner on Monday at the Embassy, Belgrave-square.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town for Dorsetshire on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Ilchester at Melbury.

His Excellency the Chevalier Cadorna has returned to the Italian Legation, Hill-street, from a tour in Ireland.

The Duchess of Hamilton (née Princess Marie of Baden) and her daughter left the Château Stéphanie, Baden, on Tuesday, for London, in order to attend the marriage of the Duke of Hamilton and Lady Mary Montagu, which is fixed to take place at Kimbolton on the 10th proximo.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived in town from Alnwick Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Londesborough have arrived at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Countess of Harrington and the Ladies Stanhope have left Elvaston Hall, Derbyshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, at Raby Castle.

Lady Carington has arrived in town from visiting Lady Willoughby de Eresby, at Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire.

The First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Goschen have arrived at his Lordship's official residence at Whitehall from Seacox-heath. The right hon. gentleman and Mrs. Goschen entertained a large party at dinner on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes of Newe have arrived at their residence in Queen's-gate-terrace from Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire.

POSTAL CHANGES.

Letters for Constantinople which the senders may desire to have forwarded by the route of Odessa will be so sent if specially addressed "viâ Odessa." Correspondence intended to be thus forwarded must be posted in or reach London in time for the morning mail of each Tuesday and Friday, and the rates of postage will be as follow, viz.:—Letters, 6d. per ½ oz.; newspapers, 5d. per 4 oz. each; book packets and patterns, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6d.; and so on, adding 6d. for every additional 4 oz. in weight.

The Post Office of Canada having given notice to the General Post Office that packets containing jewellery or other articles of value received in the Dominion are chargeable with customs duties, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to make this regulation known to the public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the post to Canada are, according to the laws of the Dominion, liable to be detained and not delivered to the addresses until the customs duties have been paid.

Lord Kensington was returned, on Monday, as member for Haverfordwest by 610 votes, against 558 recorded for Colonel Peel, his Conservative competitor.

At the Institute of Civil Engineers Mr. L. F. Vernon-Harcourt read an account of the harbour-works at Alderney. Their total cost up to 1872 was given at £1,274,200, of which £57,000 had been expended in repairs.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Our news of last week comprised the account of Sir Garnet Wolseley's first engagements with the enemy on the Gold Coast of West Africa. It was on the 14th ult. that a column which was formed of 29 bluejackets, with one 7-pounder gun; one rocket-trough, 20 Royal Marine Artillery, 129 Royal Marine Light Infantry, 205 2nd West India Regiment, 126 Houssas, 10 armed police, 30 axemen, and 270 carriers, marched from Elmina, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., and destroyed the disaffected villages of Essaman, Amquana, Akimfoo, and Ampenee. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied this force in person. The four villages named are within a very few miles of the British fort and town of Elmina. It has been mentioned that Elmina is nine miles from Cape Coast Castle. Amquana, Akimfoo, and Ampenee are on the seacoast, to the west of Elmina; Essaman is four miles inland. The Ashantee army, under a General named Amanquatia, was at Mampon, a short distance in the interior; but there was an Ashantee captain with a detachment of the enemy's forces at Essaman, who had continually sent to the fishing-villages on the coast, to buy powder, rum, and provisions for the Ashantee army. The people of Ampenee had also captured and killed the crews of two canoes belonging to Cape Coast Castle. For the punishment, therefore, of Ampenee and Akimfoo, which lie but half a mile from each other, they were first bombarded, the same morning, by H.M.S. Decoy, under command of Lieutenant Hext, and then a party landed from that gun-boat and H.M.S. Argus, sloop, which lay outside, under Commander Percy Luxmore. The remainder of the Naval Brigade, including 20 sailors from H.M.S. Barracouta, with the gun, under Lieutenant T. E. Maxwell, and 160 marines from H.M.S. Simoom, were with the and forces to the attack on Essaman; and Captain E. R. Fremantle, the senior naval officer commanding on the west coast of Africa, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley throughout the several actions of the day. It was at three or four o'clock in the afternoon, after returning victorious from the fight and the capture of Essaman, where both Captain Fremantle, R.N., and Colonel M'Neill, V.C., were wounded, that the column arrived at Akimfoo and Ampenee, having rested an hour at Amquana. These three seaside villages were by that time deserted, having been shelled during several hours by the Argus and Decoy. The landing-party from those ships under Commander Luxmore consisted of sixty-two from the Argus and twenty-eight from the gun-boat. They had some skirmishing with the enemy, who came out of the bush and fired upon our men within thirty yards' distance, but only one sailor was slightly wounded. The houses of Ampenee and Akimfoo, built of bamboo, were not much damaged by the bombardment. As soon, therefore, as the troops with the Commander-in-Chief arrived, these villages were set on fire and quickly destroyed. Our Illustration is from a sketch by one of the naval officers engaged. The village to the right hand is Akimfoo; to the left is Ampenee. The party from the ships are seen to the left of Ampenee, in conflict with the enemy in the bush behind; their boats, one a steam-launch, are upon or near the beach. The Decoy lies inside the barrier of surf, opposite Akimfoo, while the Argus lies outside.

A few days after the destruction of Essaman and the coast villages near Elmina, the Ashantee camp at Mampon was broken up, and the army there, which was 40,000 strong, began to retreat. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his despatches of the 31st, expresses regret that he had no forces to pursue the enemy. Reconnaissances were made, however, from Fort Abbaye and Fort Napoleon, supported by all the troops from Elmina, under Colonel Wood, on the 26th and 27th, but they could do nothing, because of the cowardice of our Fantee allies. A detachment of fifty men of the 2nd West India (negro) regiment and two 7-pounder guns, with Houssa gunners, was then sent forward, under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, to Dunquah, twenty-five miles inland from Cape Coast Castle, by the new road lately constructed. Colonel Festing attacked, on the 27th, a camp of the Ashantees at a place called Escabio, caught them by surprise while cooking their dinner, and destroyed their camp, with heavy loss. Next day he was joined by Sir Garnet Wolseley, with more forces, consisting of 100 marines from the Simoom, under Captain Allnutt; 64 seamen from the Barracouta, 66 from the Simoon, and 34 from the Bittern; the Houssas under Lieutenant Gordon, and the native levies of Lieutenant Pollard. No further action is yet reported to have taken place. A portion of this force has been stationed at Abrakampa, under Lieutenant Wills, but the remainder of the naval brigade have gone back to the ships. It it stated that the main body of the Ashantee army is near Essecruma and Beulah, on the Sweet River, north of Fort Napoleon; and that its retreat seems likely to be cut off.

LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP.

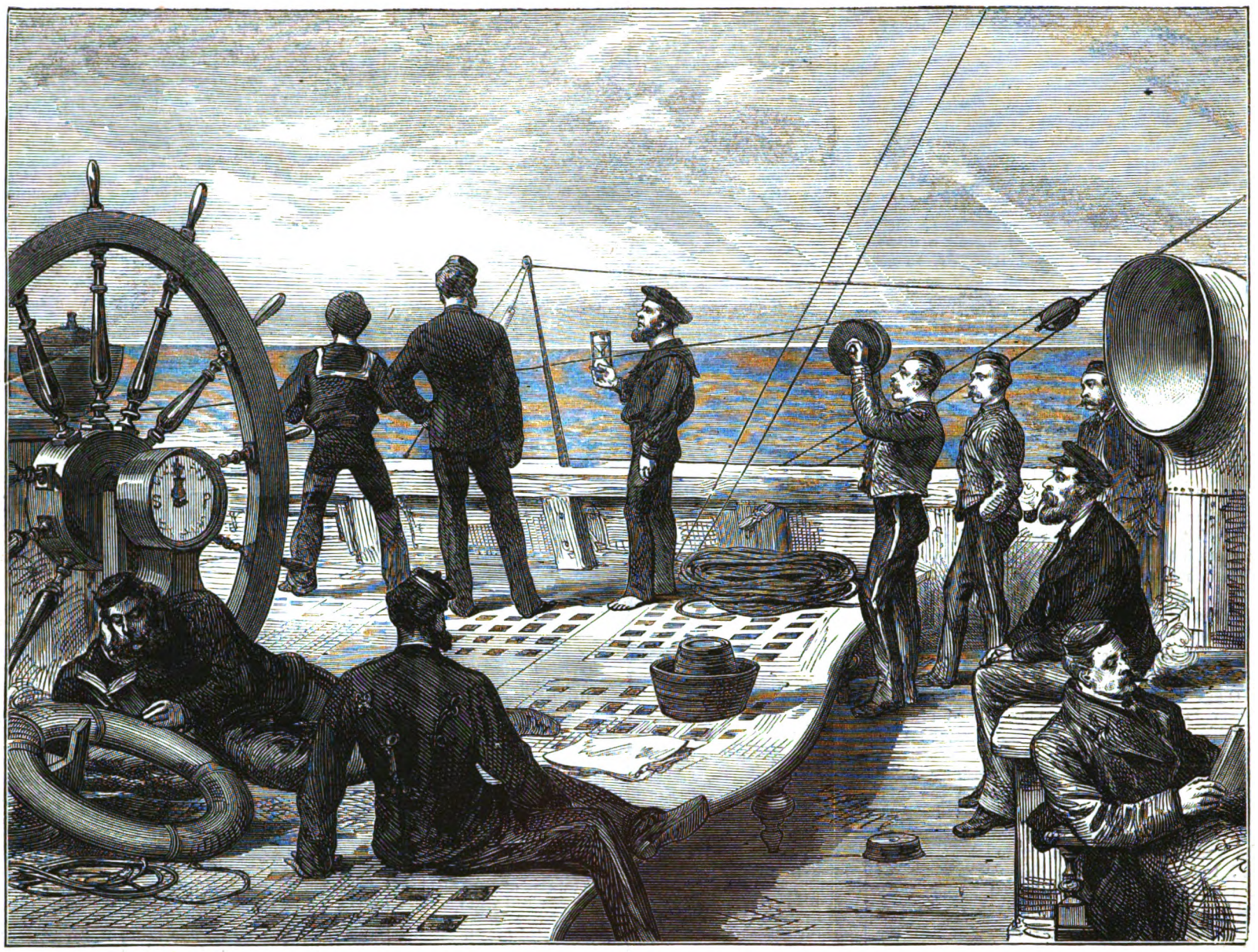
The experiences of soldiering in the British Army differ from those of every foreign military service. Though enlisted in her Majesty's land service, it is the lot of almost every private or non-commissioned officer in a regiment of the Line or in the Royal Artillery to pass many weeks or months in long sea voyages, either to and from India, or between this country and the seat of a distant war. The redcoats and the bluejackets must frequently be embarked in the same floating bottom, and whenever any fighting is to be done at short notice within a few miles of the coast the sailors are ever ready to bear a hand in it with a zeal and alacrity which the soldiers know how to value. During the first days of the voyage, however, especially with troops who have not been at sea on any former occasion, the soldier finds himself rather puzzled by the novel conditions of his daily life, which cannot pursue exactly the same routine as in the barrack-yard on shore. The officers, indeed, knowing that idleness would do their men no good, will set and keep them to such employments as they are fit to share in the work of the ship. They help to swab and scrub the decks, by the aid of a hose, early in the morning of each day; and three or four of them may be seen holding the reel or winding up the line when the log is hourly cast into the water by one of the ship's warrant officers. Our Illustrations of these incidents are from sketches by Lieutenant W. O. Carlile, R.A.

The homeward-bound Atlantic steamers which arrive in Liverpool bring a large number of artisans from America, who are compelled to return home through want of work in the States.

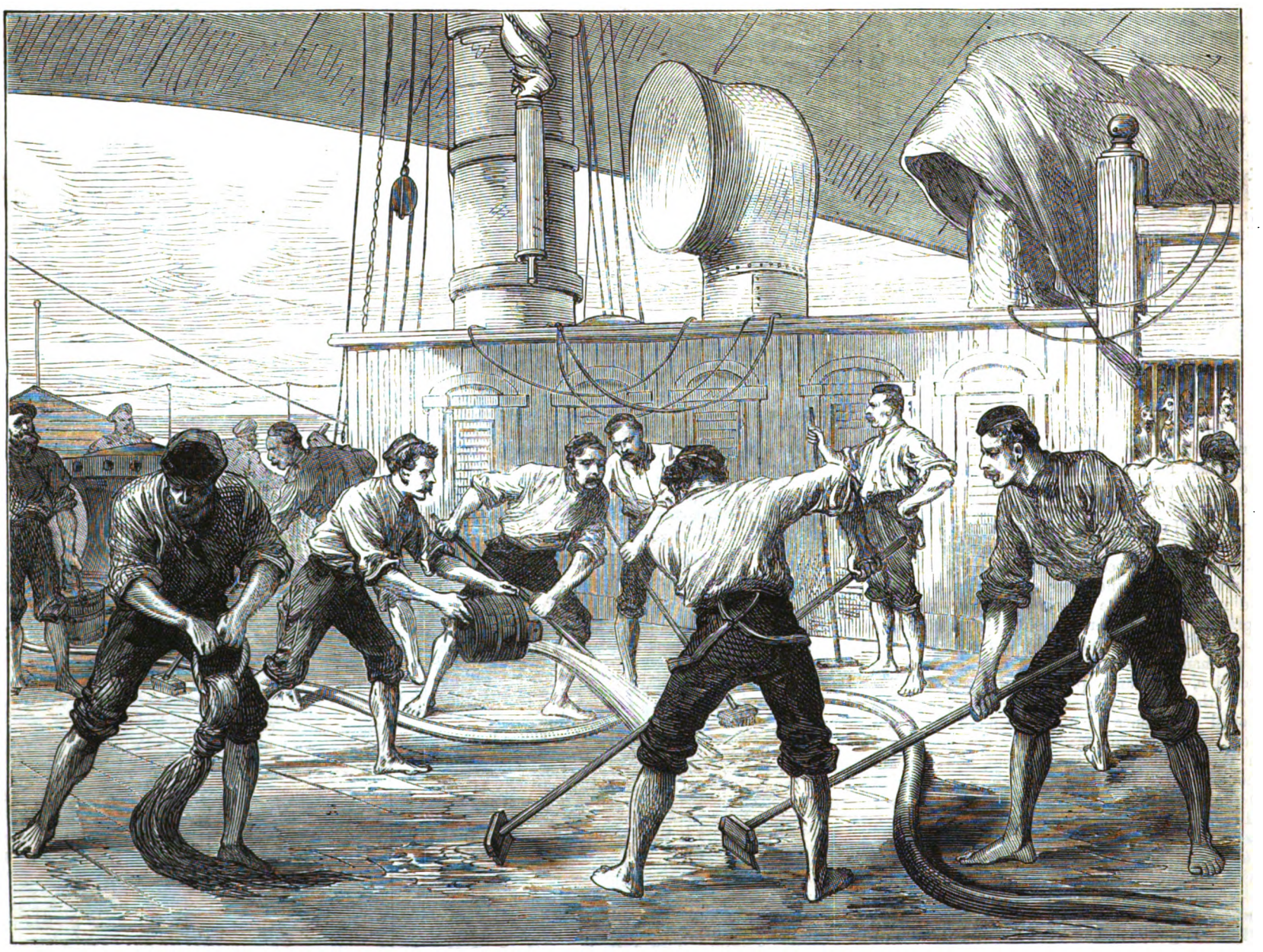
Our Special Artist lately in Japan supplied for last week's Paper a view of the Cave of Inoshima, a Japanese shrine of pilgrimage, on the seacoast, not very far from Yokohama. The name was misprinted "Moshima," which he desires to correct.

Search is being made for the will of the late President of Trinity College, Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, which document, together with a deed-chest or safe, that belonged to the deceased, is missing. The solicitors of Dr. Wilson, being aware that he had made proper disposition of a considerable estate, have advertised for information.

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LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP: HEAVING THE LOG



LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP: WASHING THE DECKS.

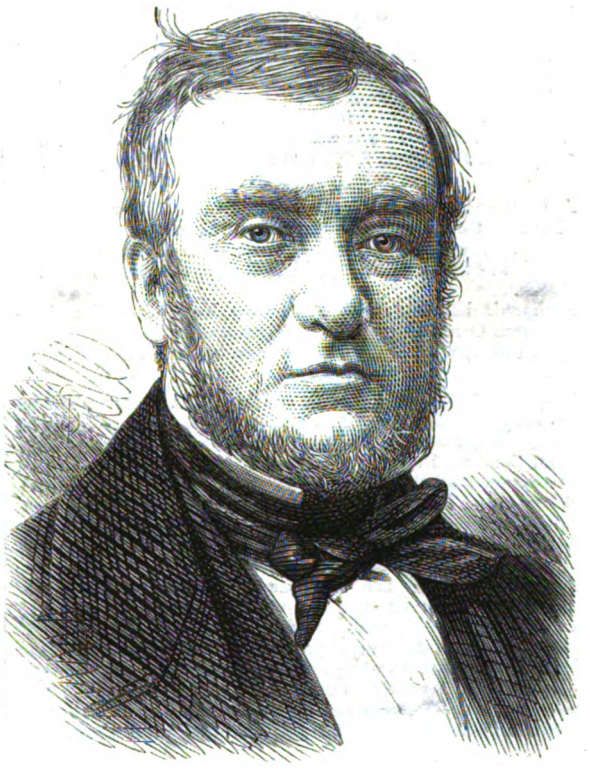
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THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST: DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLAGES OF AMPENEE AND AKIMFOO, OCTOBER 14.

THE LATE MR. T. BARING, M.P.

The death of this gentleman, at Bournemouth, on Tuesday week, was announced in our last. He was seventy-four years of age, and had retired from business two years ago. He was head of the great mercantile house of Baring Brothers and Co., in Bishopsgate-street. This family is of German extraction. The founder of its greatness here was Mr. Francis Baring, of Larkbeare, Exeter, a woollen manufacturer and merchant. He came to London, married a niece of Archbishop Herring, was chairman of the East India Company, and was created a Baronet by Mr. Pitt in 1793. This first Baronet published one or two remarkable pamphlets on the financial policy of his time, and filled a leading place in the city of London. In 1810 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Baring, who for some years was a member of the Bishopsgate-street house. He had as a partner his next brother, Alexander Baring, member for the city of London, the presenter, in 1820, of the famous "merchants' petition" in favour of Free Trade, and negotiator of the Boundary Treaty with America which bears his name; he having been in 1835 raised to the peerage as Lord Ashburton. The other partners were Francis Baring, second son of Alexander, and Humphrey St. John Mildmay, his son-in-law. Sir Thomas Baring was succeeded in the title in 1848 by his eldest son, Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Admiralty under the Melbourne and Russell Ministries. In 1866 he was created Lord Northbrook, and his son is now Governor-General of India. Thomas Baring, whose death we now record, was the next brother of Sir Francis, and was born Sept. 7, 1799. After the usual course of education at Winchester College he joined the banking-house of Hope and Co., at Amsterdam, and remained with them till 1828, when, in company with Joshua Bates and John Baring, he entered the London house. His eminent capacity for business soon made him a leading member of the partnership. It had for some years occupied the first place in the American trade, and was in the front rank of the great European firms concerned in the negotiation of loans and advances to foreign States. Mr. Baring enlarged and strengthened the influence of the house in both these directions, and he had the satisfaction of seeing Baring Brothers and Co. become more and more established as a centre of international finance. He cultivated a taste for art in its highest manifestations; and as a patron of efforts to advance excellence in painting, and as a collector of one of the most famous of private galleries, his influence has been of great service to the fine arts. For the advancement of knowledge he was ever ready to give time and money. There was scarcely an institution in the metropolis having any claims to the performance of useful scientific and educational work, which he did not support with liberality and constancy. For a long period he was chairman of Lloyd's. He was a director of the Bank of England from 1848 to 1867, when, on the union of the house of Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson, and Co. with his own, he retired in order that Mr. Kirkman Hodgson might remain in the Bank Court. He was a director of the East and West India Docks, chairman of the West India Mail Company, and a Neutrality Laws Commissioner. He was also chairman of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, succeeding the late Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., in 1854. His politics were Conservative, but with a large infusion of independence and liberality, and a habit of thinking and acting for himself on all critical questions. He sat in the House of Commons for Great Yarmouth from 1835 to 1838, and contested the city of London in 1843, but was returned for Huntingdon in 1844, and retained its representation till his death. It is known that in March, 1852, Lord Derby pressed upon him the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office which Mr. Baring declined, preferring his sphere of quiet usefulness as a member of the mercantile body. On a second occasion he declined an offer of the same distinguished position. It is also stated that he had the opportunity of becoming a peer, if he had so desired. The portrait of Mr. T. Baring which we have engraved is from the photograph by Mr. Henri Claudet, o Regent-street.



THE LATE MR T. BARING, M.P.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 27.

Truly enough, "nothing succeeds like success," for the prorogation of Marshal MacMahon's powers has been followed by a vote of confidence in the De Broglie Cabinet which, under the sanction of the Versailles Long Parliament, may henceforth resume the Royalist intrigues to which it devoted the autumn recess. The much-talked-of Ministerial changes for which France has been anxiously waiting during the last few days are unimportant, although essentially anti-Republican in their character. A mere shuffling of the cards has taken place. The same men are retained, but in different capacities; the only new-comer being Duc Décazes, French Ambassador in London, who has never concealed his sympathies for the cause of the Comte de Chambord. The Duke obtains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which the Duc de Broglie, who finds M. Beulé too patient with the Republican journalists and municipalities, exchanges for that of the Interior; M. Beulé retires. M. Ernoul, whose resignation was looked upon as certain, retains the portfolio of Justice, relinquishing, however, the Presidency of the Council of State, which, according to usage, has always been associated with the Ministry of Justice.

Among the defeated schemers who have been unsuccessfully intriguing for portfolios, the most prominent is the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier. The Duc is the president of the Right-Centre Parliamentary group, and it seemed only natural that his services should have been fitly rewarded. He demanded, however, such a reactionary line of policy that the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues felt they could not accord him a place in the Cabinet without imperilling their own positions. Four Legitimists—MM. Baragnon, Desjardins, Vente, and Lefébvre—are appointed Under-Secretaries of State for the Interior, Public Instruction, Justice, and Finances; an Orleanist and a whilom subordinate of M. Gambetta, M. de Chaudordy, being rewarded with a similar post at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It was on Monday that M. Léon Say brought forward his interpellation concerning the policy of the Government during the recess. At the opening of the sitting the Duc de Broglie read a short message from the President of the Republic, thanking the National Assembly for having prolonged his powers; and then, after the Chamber had negatived the urgency of a proposition of M. de Tanzé to compel officers elected deputies to make a choice between their commands and their senatorial duties, M. Léon Say mounted the tribune. He narrated, in forcible language, the history of the Fusionist intrigues, condemned the Cabinet for having participated in them, and reproached it with not having convoked the vacant electoral colleges, exclaiming, in conclusion, "The Ministry commenced by trying to corrupt the press, and it closes its career by attempting to falsify the votes of the Assembly."

M. Beulé coolly asserted, in reply, that the Cabinet had not favoured one party more than another. One of the shrewdest deputies of the Left, M. Bethmont, responded to M. Beulé, and his searching oration speedily brought the Duc de Broglie to the tribune. The Duke's speech, which was far from a successful one, was drowned in a continual tumult of laughter and interruptions on the part of the Left. He talked about the Commune, and petroleum, and the return of Henri V., but failed to answer any of the accusations brought against him. After a warm rejoinder from M. Bethmont, and a few words from other deputies belonging both to the Right and the Left of the Chamber, the Republican party proposed the following mild resolution:—"The Assembly, regretting the policy followed by the Government during the recess, passes to the order of the day." The order of the day, pure and simple, as demanded by the Government, was, however, voted by 364 ayes to 316 noes, giving the Ministry the large majority of 50 votes.

The sitting of the Assembly on Tuesday opened by MM. Georges Périn and Ronvier, two Republican deputies, protesting against the calls to order with which they had been visited by M. Buffet during the Duc de Broglie's speech on the preceding day. The President, however, maintained his decision, curtly remarking that they deserved more than a simple call to order. The remainder of the sitting was taken up with a debate on the new law on police surveillance, in the course of which M. Jules Favre made an important speech, from a legal point of view, against the measure.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine continues at Trianon, and this week the evidence of MM. Jules Favre and Gambetta has been taken. The former gave an account of his interview at Ferrières with Prince Bismarck, who, in answer to some remark, exclaimed, "But are you sure of Marshal Bazaine's obedience?" M. Jules Favre expressed his astonishment at this observation, and the Prince quietly rejoined, "I have every reason to believe that Marshal Bazaine is not with you." The evidence of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs created much excitement in court, still hardly so much as M. Gambetta's, although the latter deposition was not of the same sensational character. The ex-Dictator, after stating that at the moment he arrived at Tours the Government of National Defence had the greatest faith in Marshal Bazaine, gave an account of the attempts made to communicate with him, mentioning, moreover, that he met General Bourbaki at Tours, who did not so much as speak to him of any necessity for an armistice. A rather warm discussion arose between M. Gambetta and the Maître Lachaud on the latter point, and the Court adjourned amid considerable agitation. The most important deposition on Monday was that of Marshal Bazaine's brother, who delivered a long, declamatory speech on the Marshal's behalf. On Tuesday several inhabitants of the environs of Metz mentioned that they had frequently seen the Marshal pass beyond the French advanced posts on visits to Prince Frederick Charles. General Napoleon Boyer gave evidence concerning his mission in England. Asked by General Pourcet whether he made no attempt to inform the Government of National Defence of the state of affairs inside Metz, he answered, with a shrug of the shoulders, "Oh! I had nothing to do with those people," a reply which excited loud murmurs among the spectators, who were formally admonished by order of the Court for venting their disapprobation. M. Tachard, formerly French Minister at Brussels, gave his evidence in a most amusing manner, calling Madame Bourbaki a "rude femme," and applying most out-of-the-way epithets to the spy Regnier. He mentioned that Marshal Bazaine's wife said to him, shortly after she had had a dispute with General Boyer, "The Marshal is a lion on the battle-field, but in matters of business he is under the influence of that man Boyer, whom I have just driven from my premises."

A duel was fought on Tuesday in the forest of Fontainebleau, between Prince Soutzs and Prince Khika. The latter was killed, and his adversary has escaped.

The trial of the directors of the Société Industrielle is still proceeding before the Paris Court of Criminal Appeal. M. Lefébre Durufle, the chief administrator, appears to have countenanced the fraudulent operations of Bureau, the acting manager, who swindled the société out of over £20,000, and who has escaped to America; while it is proved that Count de Coëtlogon, the secretary, regularly appropriated to himself a hundred pounds a month out of the company's funds. The Marquis de Rodepont and MM. Nalbronn and Welesley throw all the responsibility of the frauds upon Bureau. The only one of the accused against whom nothing has been proved is General Paté, who will in all probability be acquitted. The trial is causing a great sensation in the Paris financial world, and the public prosecutor demands that the accused be most severely punished.

HOLLAND.

The estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been voted by 59 votes against 1.

The First Chamber has unanimously passed the East Indian Budget for 1874.

The Second Chamber has adopted, by 43 against 16 votes, a Ministerial proposal to send a fresh diplomatic mission to Portugal, particularly in view of the necessity of a treaty of commerce between Holland and Portugal.

In communicating to the Chamber of Deputies the departure of the Acheen Expedition from Batavia, the Colonial Minister stated that the Government had no intention of taking Acheen under its direct dominion; but, as a guarantee of peace, it would have to be placed under Dutch sovereignty. A telegram from Singapore announces that, on Monday, the second Dutch expedition against Acheen sailed from that port.

ITALY.

A demonstration in favour of settling international disputes by arbitration has been successfully made in the Parliament.

The second season of the Young Men's Christian Association in Rome was inaugurated on Wednesday by a breakfast in the hall of the association. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil; the Hon. Dudley Field, the American jurist; the Rev. Dr. Davis, and others.

SPAIN.

Advices from Estella state that the Carlists have manufactured at their own foundry a new steel gun, which, on being tried, has proved satisfactory. They are also said to be producing 1000 muskets weekly in their own manufactories. Carlist accounts of General Loma represent him to have made several other unsuccessful attempts against the Carlist columns. According to advices from Valentia, the town of Morella has revolted against the Government and thrown open its gates to the Carlists, the garrison being obliged to take refuge in the citadel.

As the besieging force now prevents any communication with Carthagena, news as to the state of the town is cut off. Supplies are daily arriving for the besiegers, and the Spanish squadron is still lying off the harbour. Energetic measures have been taken by the Germans to recover the 25,000 pesetas taken from Imperial subjects by the insurgents of Carthagena. On Tuesday the German squadron placed itself in line of battle, and threatened to bombard the town if the money was not restored. The insurgents would fain have repaid the money in cantonal douros, but the coinage was declined, and they were compelled to recoup in Spanish gold.

Official despatches announce that the bombardment of Carthagena commenced at a quarter to seven on Wednesday morning and continued until three o'clock in the afternoon, with good effect. The Insurgent ironclad Numancia put out to sea in the afternoon at two o'clock.

In reference to the executions at Santiago, Senor Castelar has informed Mr. Layard that no British subjects were shot on Oct. 8—the fact being that the last of the executions took place on Oct. 7. The Captain-General has telegraphed that no prisoners have been shot since the receipt of Castelar's orders, and that henceforth the authority of the Spanish Republic will be respected in the island.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath concluded the debate on the bill for the relief of the financial crisis at a special sitting held on Monday night. The paragraphs of the bill underwent a searching discussion, and the measure as brought in by the committee was ultimately read the second and third time, with but one modification.

The Vienna Town Council is about to issue a first instalment of 15 million florins of its intended 63 million loan.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday adopted the Loan Bill by a large majority. The discussion of the clauses of the bill was at once disposed of.

Count Paar, hitherto Minister in Copenhagen, has been appointed to the post of Ambassador to the Holy See.

GERMANY.

A dissolution of the German Parliament has been decided upon by the Federal Diet, and the new elections will be held in January.

The German mint proposes to restrict its coinage operations in 1874 to 138,700,000 marks. There will be eighty millions in 20-mark pieces, twenty millions in 10-marks, and twenty-nine millions in single marks.

We learn from Posen that Archbishop Ledochowski has been summoned to resign his office in eight days, or in default is to be cited before the Ecclesiastical Court at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

The text of the treaty concluded between Russia and Khiva on Aug. 25 has been published. Said Mahommed Rachim Bahadur Khan professes himself the obedient servant of the Emperor of all the Russias; all the territory on the right bank of the Amou is ceded to Russia, and Russia also acquires the right to build fortresses and factories on the left bank of the river. Khiva undertakes to pay by instalments, with 5 per cent interest, 2,200,000 roubles for war expenses.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople telegram, in confirming the report that the Turkish Government had ordered the withdrawal of the troops from the British-protected territory at Aden, adds that nothing is known of the alleged battle between the Turks and the Arabs.

Roumania has had withdrawn from her, by express intimation from Constantinople, the right of making treaties with foreign Powers, which hitherto has been tacitly conceded.

AMERICA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia telegraphed on Wednesday as follows:—"Peace is assured. Responding to the American ultimatum, the Madrid Government has instructed Admiral Polo de Bernabe, Minister at Washington, to inform Mr. Secretary Fish that Spain is willing and resolved to restore the Virginius and yield other claims of the United States, provided the fact is first established that the Virginius was entitled to the protection of the American flag. The Secretary, in reply, took the ground that the United States alone, and not Spain, should decide whether the Virginius had forfeited her right to sail under the American flag and whether the people on board were violating the United States law; that the carrying of properly certified American papers and sailing under the American flag must be accepted as primâ facie proof that she was an American vessel; and that the surrender of the Virginius with the survivors must precede all other measures. Admiral Polo de Bernabe telegraphed this to Madrid. No official reply has been communicated as yet to Mr. Secretary Fish, but General Sickles unofficially announces from Madrid that Spain has decided to restore the Virginius to the United States. Naval and military preparations continue unabated."

William Tweed, of Tammany Ring notoriety, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the New York Penitentiary, and has been ordered to pay a fine of 12,750 dols.

Messrs. Jay Cooke and Co. have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts. The Judge recommended the administration of the estate by trustees, and that a committee should be elected by the creditors, thus substantially acting upon the orignal proposal put forward by the firm.

CANADA.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier, has been re-elected to the House of Commons by acclamation.

INDIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs:—"Two thousand tons of rice purchased on account of the Government have arrived from Burmah. The Madras merchants are securing the surplus rice from Orissa. There are considerable foreign exports from Calcutta and Chittagong, and the natives are crying out to prevent the exports from increasing. Opium prospects are satisfactory. Cultivators are allowed to use land where the poppy fails. Daily reports are required from the opium districts."

Telegraphing on Monday, the same correspondent says:—"The Zemindars' Association report that they expect only 6-16ths of an average crop of rice for 60,000,000 people, excluding Orissa. They urge an immediate prohibition of the export of grain, except from Burmah. Large imports have already been made, and the relief committees believe that native charity will be displayed by the distribution of rice, but not by large subscriptions of money. The association acknowledges the foresight and promptitude of the Government. The Rent Bill and the Nawab of Moorshedabad Debts Bill have been passed. The Viceroy leaves Agra to-day for Bhurtpore."

AUSTRALIA.

The Legislative Council of Victoria has rejected the Land Bill. Parliament has, in consequence, been prorogued, and will be dissolved in January next.

Sir James Martin has been appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales, to succeed Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., who has resigned the office.

Charles Livingstone, brother of the traveller, and Consul at Fernando Po, has died at sea from an attack of fever.

Germany and Belgium have been negotiating for the mutual recognition of joint-stock companies in their respective courts.

Field-Marshal Prince Edward de Schwarzenberg died recently at his château of Korlik, near Prague, aged seventy.

The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Taylor Siborne, of the Royal Engineers, to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the Delta of the Danube, appears in the *Gazette*.

The Princess of the Royal family of Tanjore, according to the *Times of India*, is establishing an academy for the education of boys in three languages.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malva, which arrived at Southampton on Monday night with the heavy Indian mails, brought £699,000 in specie.

The King of Siam, having attained his legal majority upon Sept. 25 last, retired to the monastery of Budhratuestau to become a priest according to the Siamese ancient custom. His Majesty returned upon Oct. 10, to resume his Royal prerogative, and was crowned at Bangkok upon Nov. 16.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's direct cable between Cornwall and Lisbon has been repaired. The Eastern Extension Company's cable between Singapore and Penang has been repaired, and communication is restored. The Shanghai Amoy cable is again interrupted, and messages for North China can only be sent viâ Russia.

Assim Pasha, the Governor of Bosnia, who either caused or enhanced the late difficulty of his Government with that of Vienna, has been superseded in his post. The official Turkish paper announces that Akif Pasha, late Governor on the frontier of Greece, has been appointed Vali of Bosnia, and thus all causes of irritation between the two Powers are removed.

A fresh missionary outrage has occurred in China. Père Hue and a native colleague had not been long settled in the province of Szechuen when a mob broke into their house, and, dragging them through the streets, beat them to death. The mandarin of the district has long been avowedly hostile to Christians, and during the riot he made no effort whatever to rescue the missionaries.

At the sitting of the International Tonnage Commission at Constantinople, on Tuesday, a motion was brought forward by Colonel Stokes, the English delegate, declaring that the system of levying dues adopted by the Suez Canal Company since 1872 is illegal. This motion will be put to the vote to-day (Saturday). It is hoped that the French delegates, who have for some time absented themselves from the sittings, will then be present.

The Irish Registrar-General has published his return of the number of emigrants—natives of Ireland—who left Irish ports during the first ten months of the years 1872 and 1873. The number of emigrants in 1872 was 42,054 males and 29,556 females—in all 71,610; the number in 1873 was 48,798 males and 36,489 females—in all 85,287. The total emigration from Ireland since May 1, 1851—the date at which the collection of these returns at the several Irish ports commenced—to Oct. 31, 1873, was 2,247,883 persons.

At Monday's meeting of Honduras bondholders, Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C., reported that less than a million sterling of the proceeds of the loans, amounting nominally to £5,347,720, had gone into the hands of the Honduras Government. The Committee had entered into a provisional contract with a firm of railway contractors in Kentucky to complete the line for two millions and a half sterling, taking payment for two millions in ten percent bonds. The bondholders were asked to find the other half million. After some discussion a resolution in favour of this scheme was carried by a large majority.

Colonel Baker and Lieutenant Gill arrived at Teheran on Monday, and left immediately for England, viâ Tabreez and Erivan. Travelling to the north from Meshed, they passed along the Turcoman frontier by Kelat, Abiverd, Dereguez, Annau, Astrabad, and Nissa. Striking south, they discovered the source of the Attrek, at Karakazan, an extraordinary spring near Shirvan, and followed the course of the river to a considerable distance north-west of Bojnoord, until stopped by hostilities between Bojnoord and the Turcomans. Striking into the mountains, they were enabled to trace the course of the river until it fell into the plains, and also to observe the great range of mountains which runs along the whole Persian frontier from Sarakhs to Kizil Arvat. Existing conjectural maps of this country are quite incorrect.

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From New York we have intelligence of the wreck of the cable-steamer Robert Lowe, with the loss of eighteen lives. She had for several years been employed in laying submarine cables.

The new Sultan of Morocco has paid a visit to the city of that name, where he was most warmly received by the population. Order continues to prevail in that State, hitherto but little accustomed to see a change of reign without some disturbances. In consequence of the death of the English consular representative at Mogador, the French Consul at that port has been charged with British interests. Her Britannic Majesty's frigate Aurora remained two days before Mogador, and the Rénard, French man-of-war, is still before Tangier, at the disposal of M. Tissot, Minister of France. The new Sultan has broken up the harem of his father. The establishment was composed, report says, of nearly 1000 women, more than one half of whom belonged to the negro race. He is believed to have declared that he will keep only a single wife, daughter of Muley Abbas.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Briscoe, J. R., to be Vicar of Naseby, Northamptonshire.
Cave, Browne F.A. ; Vicar of Padiham, Lancashire.
Dodd, T. F. ; Vicar of Lowick.
Ellis, E. W. ; Vicar of Grinshils, Salop.
Foster, Albert John ; Curate (sole charge) of Cholderton, Salisbury.
Hickson, C. W. ; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Bristol.
Hare, Hugh James ; Vicar of Docking, Norfolk.
Law, William ; Naval Instructor in her Majesty's Fleet.
Medland, Alfred ; Chaplain of the Blind Asylum, Bristol.
Morphy, R. ; Rector of Hessett, Suffolk.
Obbard, A. N. ; Vicar of Worleston, Cheshire.
Quarrington, E. F. ; Vicar of Keresby, Coventry.
Raikes, Henry Puget ; Chaplain of the Dorset County Gaol, Dorchester.
Russell, Robert ; Perpetual Curate of St. Barnabas', Rotherhithe.
Teague, J. ; Vicar of Kingswood, near Bristol.
Thompson, C. ; Curate-in-Charge of Herne, Kent.
Woodhouse, A. J. ; Commissary to the Bishop of Montreal.

The church of Uzmaston, near Harverfordwest, which (as stated last week) was opened on the 13th inst., was restored under the directions of Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker, architect, of Buckingham-street.

Lady Hatherton, on Wednesday, laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Walsall, which has been largely endowed by her husband; and his Lordship spoke very strongly on the occasion in favour of the system of entirely free seats, declaring his conviction that pews and all reservations of the kind have done much harm, in discouraging persons from attending the services of the Church of England.

The twentieth session of the company for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament came to an end yesterday week. The following members have been present during the session:—The Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Bensly, Professor Chenery, Dr. Davies, Dr. Guisburg, Dr. Gotch, Archdeacon Harrison, Dr. Kay, Professor Leathes, Canon Perowne, and Mr. Aldis Wright (secretary). Communications were received from the Bishops of St. Davids and Llandaff, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Field, and Dr. Weir, who were unable to attend. The company revised for the first time Psalms lxxxvii. to cxix. 88.

On Advent Sunday (St. Andrew's Day) the Bishop of Rochester will preach at Quebec Chapel in the morning in aid of the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission; and Bishop Piers Claughton will preach at St. Michael's, Paddington. At the same time there will be sermons for this mission in many other churches between London and the mouth of the Thames. About £1000 worth of books, illustrated papers, and magazines are annually distributed by the mission clergy on board ships leaving the Thames; and by providing the vessels with Bibles, prayer-books, &c., many floating churches are established and much good done. The mission is extending its work wherever there is an opening and as funds permit. It has furnished 700 ships with library-boxes free. Many of the boxes contain a volume of the *Illustrated London News*. Books directed to the Mission House, Gravesend, are carried free by goods-train from Bricklayers' Arms station. The great number of emigrants who now sail from the Thames make this work of the Church of the more importance.

A committee, comprising the most influential members of the congregation of All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, has been formed for the purpose of raising a memorial to their late Vicar, the Rev. William Upton Richards, who died early in the present year, after officiating in Margaret-street—at first in the little chapel, and afterwards in All Saints' Church—upwards of a quarter of a century.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Hulmeian trustees have, upon the recommendation of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, awarded two of their valuable exhibitions to Messrs. Charles Eccles Edmond Williams, a scholar on the Somerset foundation, and Henry Malme Price, Colquitt Exhibitioner of that society. The Hulmeian exhibitions are of the annual value of £135, with £20 to be spent in books to be approved of by the Principal, and can be held by residence only for four years.

It is announced from Cambridge that the Carus Greek Testament prize for undergraduates has been adjudged to J. E. C. Welldon, King's, and A. L. Williams, Jesus, who are declared equal in merit.——The fund being raised for the purpose of providing a suitable memorial to the late Adam Sedgwick, formerly Professor of Geology at Cambridge University, reaches nearly £10,000. Among the principal subscribers are the Prince of Wales, 100 gs.; the Duke of Devonshire, £1000; Professor Selwyn, £500; the Earl of Derby, £200; Professor Lightfoot, £200; and the Master of Trinity, £200.——At a special congregation on Thursday the Senate of the University decided, by 69 votes to 15, to sanction the proposal, agreed to by the Town Council, that the University become joint promoters with the town authorities of the bill for readjusting the relation between town and University, and for reconstructing the Board of Improvement Commissioners.

Mr. Disraeli has conferred with a committee of the Glasgow University council on a memorial to Parliament for certain changes in University administration which was adopted in April last. Its objects are that the general councils of the Scottish Universities should be placed in communication with each other; that they should be empowered to appoint committees for special purposes; that the representation of Glasgow Universitiy on the general council should be enlarged, and that the present method of electing a rector be abolished. instead of voting by nations it is desired to have voting in common. Mr. Disraeli promised to consider the various points of the memorial, and to express his opinion on them before the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Brady, a distinguished Roman Catholic graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to the new Professorship of Classical Literature in the University. Mr. Brady is the first Roman Catholic Professor in Arts.

The annual meeting of the Regent's Park College, of which the Rev. Dr. Angus is the principal, was held, yesterday week, in the college library. The number of students attending classes during the past year had been forty-one; the income from all sources, £3125, and the debt had been entirely cleared off. The examinations of the students showed satisfactory results, one of them having been placed first in the matriculation examinations at the London University.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It is officially announced that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on Feb. 5 next.

The Company of Goldsmiths has given £100 in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, the new Postmaster-General, entered upon his duties on Wednesday.

The directors of the Bank of England on Thursday reduced the rate of discount from 8 per cent (to which it was reduced last week) to 6 per cent.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a recommendation from one of the committees was adopted, providing for an approach to the Thames Embankment from the bottom of Craven-street.

Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall, on Friday next, Dec. 5. It will be under the direction of Sir Michael Costa; and Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. L. Thomas, and Mr. Santley are the principal vocalists.

Sir John Bennett presided at the annual meeting of the Fourth City Mutual Building Society, held in the City Terminus Hotel on Wednesday, when the report submitted showed that the receipts for the year amounted to £129,000; the interest payments on investing shares to £41,413.

The first of a series of winter lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was given, on Monday, at Exeter Hall, before a crowded audience, by the Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon. The subject selected was "The Men of the Mayflower."

The steam-ship Murillo, which ran down the Northfleet on the night of Jan. 22 last, causing a loss of nearly 300 lives, was sold at Lloyd's, on Tuesday, by order of the Court of Admiralty. The biddings opened at £6500, and the vessel was knocked down to a Spanish firm for £7050.

The births in London last week were 2353, and the deaths 1674, the former having been 42 above and the latter 26 below the average. The deaths included 130 from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 40 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhœa.

The number of paupers relieved in the metropolis in the third week of November was 102,598—35,742 indoor and 66,856 outdoor. Last year the numbers were 34,886 and 71,947 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the third week in November was 557—386 men, 145 women, and 26 children.

A meeting of members of the wholesale tea trade was held on Wednesday, at which it was resolved to appoint a committee to co-operate with a similar body from the National Chamber of Trade for the purpose of organising a deputation to Mr. Gladstone, in order to bring before him the subject of the examination of tea in bond.

The Duke of Argyll has informed the Lord Mayor that sufficient information has not yet been obtained as to the apprehended famine in Bengal to show the necessity of opening a subscription in this country. His Lordship in announcing this communication added that if a subscription should be required he would do all in his power to bring it to a successful issue.

Dr. A. W. Barclay reports to the Chelsea guardians that he has analysed several samples of food sent to him by them. The milk contained 10 per cent of cream, and was unadulterated; the tea, though not of fine leaf, was genuine; the flour, sago, and arrowroot were unadulterated. The mustard, however, was largely mixed with flour, and deficient in pungency and true mustard flavour.

At a general meeting of Civil Service writers, on Monday, presided over by Sir James Lawrence, resolutions were adopted embodying a scheme to be submitted to the Government as a final compromise. It was proposed that the minimum rate of pay should be 1s. per hour, and that after five years' service a graduated scale of increase should come into operation, to continue till it reached 1s. 8d. per hour.

The grievances of the sorters, letter-carriers, assistants, porters, and rural messengers in the service of the Post Office have been embodied in a petition to the House of Commons. On the question of wages, it is urged that the cost of living has enormously increased since the existing rate of pay was fixed, and that all kinds of labour have risen in value. A commission of inquiry into the system of promotion, Sunday work, and other matters is prayed for.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Spa fields Chapel Sunday School, established A.D. 1805. It contains nearly 800 children, and is conducted and maintained entirely by voluntary agency. The meeting was very crowded and enthusiastic. His Lordship was well supported by clergymen, ministers, and members of the various metropolitan and local boards, and addresses on the subject of religious education were delivered.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society on Thursday week—Dr. Odling, F.R.S., president, in the chair—a paper "On the Coefficient of Expansion of Carbon Disulphide," by J. B. Hannay, was read by the secretary. Dr. Russell then communicated his researches "On the Action of Hydrogen on Silver Nitrate," giving an account of the precipitation of metallic silver in the crystalline state by means of hydrogen. There were also a "Note on the Action of Zinc Chloride on Codeine," by Dr. C. R. A. Wright; "On the Chemical Properties of Ammoniated Ammonia Nitrate," by E. Divers, M.D.; and "On the Analysis of a Meteoric Stone and the detection of Vanadium in it," by R. Apjohn. The meeting was adjourned until Dec. 4.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, the recently-appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, took formal leave, on Tuesday, of the Society of the Middle Temple, with which Inn of Court he has been connected as a student, barrister, reader, and bencher for the last thirty years. Nearly 200 members of the Inn, both barristers and students, dined in hall on the occasion. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge read grace both before and after dinner, and gave from the chair, without comment, the toast of "The Queen," which was received with the heartiest enthusiasm. No speeches were delivered. At the close of the dinner Sir John Coleridge, who was loudly cheered by the members, was escorted to the principal door of the hall by the benchers and the under-treasurer, and by the head porter bearing his staff of office. As the Judge passed out the doors were closed upon him, and the bell in the hall tower was solemnly tolled for some minutes. The Lord Chief Justice subsequently re-entered the Parliamentary chamber as a guest of the benchers.——A dinner was given, last Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, by the past and present members of the Oxford Circuit to Mr. Henry James, Q.C., on his appointment as Attorney-General. Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., presided; and amongst those present were Lord Romilly, Mr. Justice Keating, Mr. Baron Pigott, Mr. Amphlett, M.P., and Mr. Kenyon, Q.C.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

At a dinner given to Lord Lawrence at the Albion, yesterday week, by the members of the London School Board—Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., in the chair—the Right Hon. Mr. Forster entered into a series of observations on the Education Act.——The board, which was elected Nov. 29, 1870, held its last meeting on Wednesday—Lord Lawrence in the chair. On the motion of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Lordship for the ability and courtesy with which he had presided over the deliberations of the board. Lord Lawrence having responded, Mr. Crossman stated that the members of the board had subscribed £400 towards a scholarship for London elementary schools, to be called the Lawrence Scholarship, and he hoped subscriptions would come in from the public. Other votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., as vice-chairman, and to the chairmen of the several committees.——The board consists of forty-nine members, who are returned by the ten divisions of the metropolis. The city of London elects 4; Chelsea, 4; Finsbury, 6; Greenwich, 4; Hackney, 5; Lambeth, 5; Marylebone, 7; Southwark, 4; the Tower Hamlets, 5; and Westminster, 5. For the forty-nine seats there were seventy-five candidates at the closing of the nomination lists. The results of the elections on Thursday were not known at the time of our going to press. In Finsbury there was no contest.——The first school erected under the auspices of the board in Southwark was opened, on Monday, at Monnow-road, Bermondsey. Mr. Alfred Lafone, one of the representatives of the Southwark division, presided.

At Liverpool the result of the election for the Board is as follows:—Five Catholics have been returned, four members pledged to Bible education in board schools, two members in favour of purely secular education, two Wesleyans, and two independent members.——After laying the foundation-stone of a new board school at Liverpool on Tuesday, Mr. Forster delivered an address reviewing at great length the administration of the Education Act. The board has resolved to send a certificated mistress to Hamburg to study the Froebel kindergarten system there, with a view to its introduction into the board schools.

At Bolton six Churchmen, two Roman Catholics, two Wesleyans, and three Nonsectarians were elected.

At Salford there were seventeen candidates for fifteen seats. Seven Churchmen (six of whom head the poll), five Unsectarians, two Roman Catholics, and one Wesleyan were elected.

The result of the Middlesbro' School Board election has been the return of five undenominational candidates, one Roman Catholic, one Churchman, and one Wesleyan.

The election at Leeds resulted in a Liberal majority of one. There were five Churchmen, two Roman Catholics, three Wesleyans, two Independents, one Quaker, one Unsectarian.

There were fourteen candidates for eleven seats at Stockport. The result was the election of eight Demoninationalists, including four Churchmen, two Wesleyans, and two Roman Catholic priests; and three Nonconformists.

At Bradford, eight Unsectarians were returned, against five Churchmen and two Roman Catholics; at Nottingham there were six Conservatives, against seven Liberals; and Wolverampton has six of each side, with a Catholic as odd member.

The Sheffield School Board held a special meeting last Saturday, at which a letter from the Education Department was read, stating that, as there was no election under the order of that Department, the members of the old board had the choice of serving if they thought proper. This alternative was accordingly offered to each member, and was accepted by all, thus bringing the difficulty to a definite settlement and obviating the necessity for an election.

A large meeting was held at the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Monday evening—under the presidency of Professor Humphry—at which a resolution was proposed that it was desirable that school boards should be established in Cambridge. This resolution was lost by a large majority, and resolutions were carried in favour of increased voluntary effort.

At the Dundee School Board, on Monday, the recommendation of a committee to supply additional school accommodation for 5000 scholars was rejected by 9 votes to 2, and it was agreed that only 2000 children should at present be provided for.

A DERRICK UNLOADING COLLIERS.

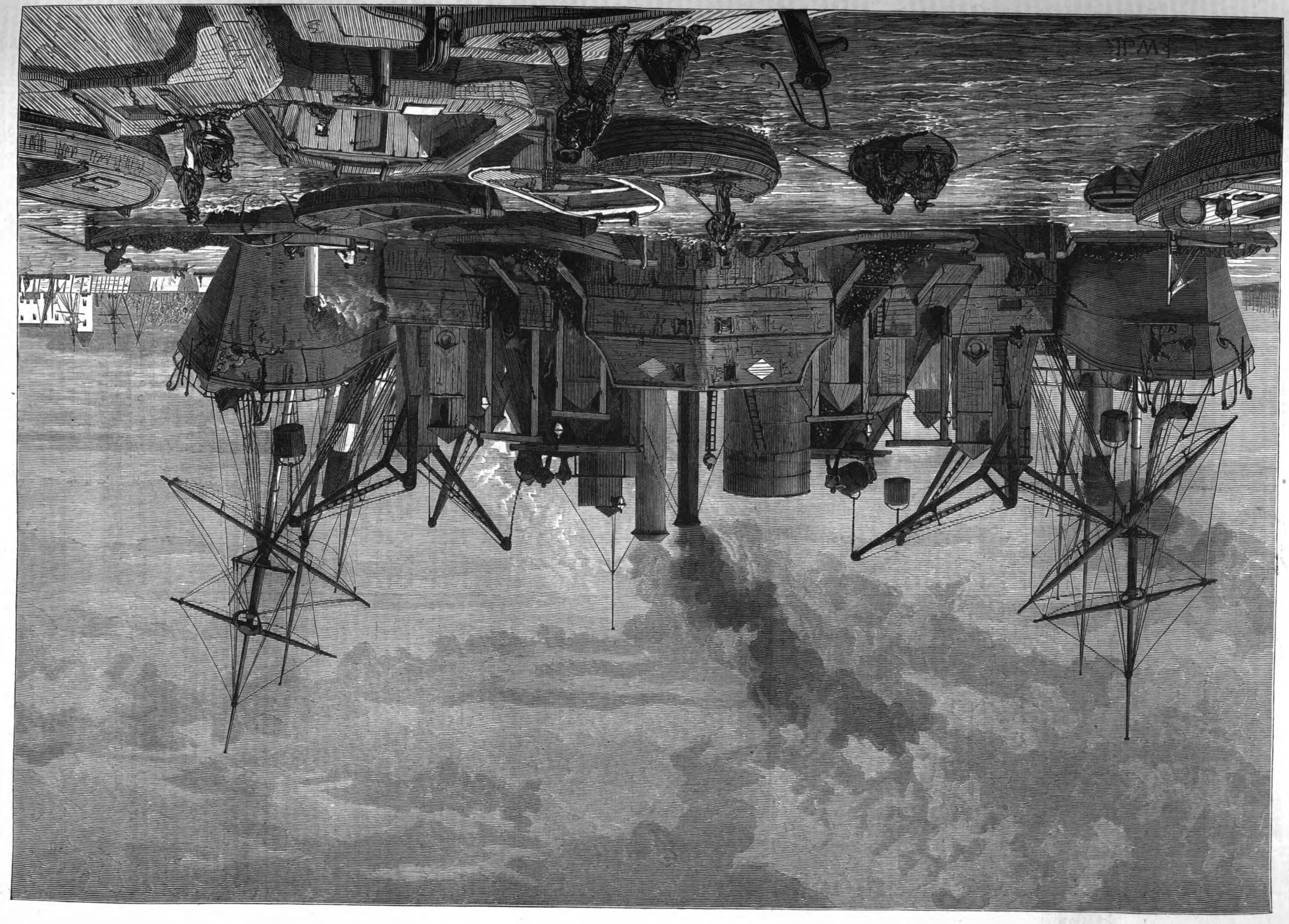
A great improvement in the system of unloading colliers in the port of London has been introduced by Messrs. Cory, the owners of the largest fleet of screw-steamers employed in this trade. Most of the old sailing colliers, which still continue to make their slow and uncertain passages from the Northumberland and Durham colliery ports to the Thames, are unloaded here by the old method of setting a gang of men, "coal-whippers," as they are called, to raise the coal from the bottom of the ship's hold by their combined strength and weight, first ascending a few steps and then jumping suddenly backwards. Instead of this clumsy and barbarous fashion, Messrs. Cory have stationed in the river, nearly opposite Blackwall, a derrick fitted on each side with three steam-cranes, made to turn on a pivot, so that they can, after lifting the loaded box or basket from the ship, easily carry it round and pour its contents down the shoot, through which the coal descends into lighters or barges stationed beneath. Two ships can by these means be unloaded at the same time, one at each side of the derrick, and the process is so expeditious that a cargo of 800 or 900 tons may be disposed of in about six hours. A model of the invention is to be seen in the Patents Museum at South Kensington. Our Illustration shows it at work, with a few of the lighters in attendance, and the steam-tug which is to tow them up the river.

The first turfs of two shafts of a new coal-mine, at Lofthouse, near Wakefield, were "turned" on Thursday week.

Lord Colville, while with a party driving partridges on Tuesday at Orwell Park, Ipswich, was accidentally struck by four pellets in his head and neck.

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SCREW-COLLIERS—UNLOADING.



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TRAVELLING LAMAS AT DARJEELING, HIMALAYAS.

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NEW BOOKS.

A very extraordinary, and in many respects an interesting and a thought-compelling, book is *The Coming Man*, by the Rev. James Smith, M.A. (Strahan and Co.). The two volumes contain a curious intermixture of the wild and the visionary with the sober and practical; and the author has dealt with the numerous topics upon which he touches in an earnest but by no means a bigoted spirit. His style is very original, and humour is conspicuous in page after page. The author died in 1857; and it appears to be "intended to write his life with some fulness," so that, at some future time, the whole world may know, if it please, who and what manner of man he was, and how it fared with him from his birth, in 1801, to his death. Meanwhile, for the benefit of readers who like to look before they leap, it may be well to state a few facts concerning him. It is recorded that "he was a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland, but preferred the larger pulpit of the press, and for fourteen years, as writer of the leading article in the *Family Herald*, charmed and instructed a vast multitude with essays which in their range and spirit are unique in popular literature." He is described as having been, in the words of Emerson "liberally hospitable to all manner of ideas;" and certainly his speculations seem to have been pervaded by a sort of eclectic pantheism. He had "implicit faith in every word and letter of the Bible;" he would settle difficulties (to his own personal satisfaction, presumably) "by ingenious turns of texts," and, at the same time, all his "confidence in the Bible did not prevent his recognition of Mahomet as a teacher, nor of Zoroaster or the oracles of Greece." He took much interest "in enthusiasts and erratics," and he delighted "to detect the normal in the abnormal, and to reconcile the extravagant and incredible with common sense." He had, moreover, a sneaking kindness for astrology; "for if the universe, he said, is interwoven part with part, and nothing without dependence on everything, it is obvious that stars and planets must have an influence upon earth and upon each item on earth, though the nature and measure of the influence may be difficult or impossible to determine." From all this it is quite plain that the gentleman took a broad and reasonable view of things in general; but some suspicion of him, as a theorist to be taken as a guide, is at once excited by the candid avowal that "of severe scientific discipline Mr. Smith had little." There was a gentleman of the same name, if memory may be trusted, who, by an unfair manipulation of decimal fractions and by other equally fallacious methods, used to be constantly demonstrating the possibility of squaring the circle, and thereby enabling the late Professor De Morgan to "keep his hand in" as a castigator of mathematical blunderers; and the late Rev. James Smith may be said to have had a somewhat similar "bee in his bonnet." He had, if he have been properly understood, a mystic number—five. Other speculators, including pawnbrokers, have preferred three; others seven; others, perhaps, sweet seventeen. The Rev. James Smith's pet idea, then, is declared to have been "that the power that produced five fingers should issue in five great monarchies, and that human life should perpetually unfold itself as a five-act drama." It is scarcely necessary to point out that no theory, however ingeniously constructed, based upon such an idea as this can have the least effect upon minds which might with equal reason be particularly struck with the fact that "the power" produced ten fingers, or two thumbs, or one stomach, or all the members collectively, and might expect human life to "unfold itself" in a drama with a corresponding number of acts. There is something, also, almost too ludicrous, even if it be not grossly irreverent, in supposing the ark to be symbolical of a human face, the "two cherubim of glory" being the two eyes, and "the Shekinah" being the nose, the apparent irreverence of the latter notion being defended on the plea that "the nose, when *pure* and *comely*, is a noble organ," and that "amongst all nations an insult to the nose is an unpardonable offence." No allusion, it is believed, is made to the way in which the nose, the tip of the thumb, and the fingers are employed in the "five-act drama" expressive of derision. However, with all this, there is in the two volumes a great deal that is well worth reading. There is no "pretty story," though there are lovers amongst the characters; but the characters are principally used for the purpose of making sensible remarks and inculcating strange doctrines. Nor does "The Coming Man" at all resemble "The Coming Race;" in the former the author has attempted merely to develop "the leading idea of a coming age of universality or charity," with little or no exhibition of pleasant or unpleasant satire.

A great deal, within a comparatively small compass, is accomplished, after an agreeable and a readable fashion, by the anonymous author of the two far from closely-printed volumes entitled *In the Isle of Wight* (Sampson Low and Co.). Hypercriticism might, perhaps, urge that the title is somewhat delusive, inasmuch as the events described might equally well have happened anywhere in the world; and inasmuch as, in point of fact, some of the most important scenes do take place out of the Isle of Wight; but it is to be hoped that readers and writers who live in a free country are not to be confined within the narrow limits of hypercriticism. As for the story, some parts of it are so simple and vividly lifelike that it seems as if certain phases of ordinary existence had been caught up and printed off on the spot; it is true that they, for that very reason, savour more than slightly of the commonplace; but they, nevertheless, create a feeling of surprise and satisfaction, such as one experiences at seeing a very accurately executed sketch of a well-known place or person. Of plot, properly so called, there is little or nothing; but, as a makeweight, the interest, such as it is, is kept alive by a succession and arbitrary intermixture of what are, to all intents and purposes, independent love-affairs. Indeed it is seldom that so much of the grand passion is to be found in so few pages; the younger characters seem to have scarcely anything else to think of or to do but to fall in love, and, melancholy to relate, the majority of them do not observe the advice of the good old proverb, which admonishes both sexes to be off with the old love before being on with the new. Or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that, in the novel under consideration, it would have saved a vast amount of unpleasantness and unbrotherly language, if a young lady, who shall be nameless, had taken care to be off with an old engagement before she was on with a first love, and if a handsome military gentleman, who shall also be nameless, had not displayed a tendency to be on with all the new loves possible without any regard for anybody but himself. Of course we who know anything of the world know that if a "golden-haired, bright-eyed" young lady have the chance of weighing in the scales of merit and lovableness two brothers, of whom one possesses all the virtues combined with clerical gravity, and the other unexceptionable whiskers combined with military gaiety, virtues will kick the beam and whiskers will have the preponderance. But when the young lady happens to be already engaged to the virtues, in the hope of being able by degrees quite to love the embodiment of them, and does not meet the adorable whiskers until things have gone so far, a terrible crisis is likely to result; and so, in the present instance, it does. A further difficulty ensues when the gay and whiskered one, after having, Jacob-like, supplanted his brother and become engaged to "the golden-haired and bright-eyed" young lady, proposes to somebody else. It is clear that there is now an entanglement from which strong measures are required for extrication; and "the golden-haired and bright-eyed" victim is removed from a world of whiskers and gaiety and heartless flirtation by the somewhat hackneyed but effectual instrumentality of a runaway horse and a stone wall, which between them cause the requisite amount of concussion of the brain. Such is an outline of the main love affair; the minor love affairs end happily, unless there be some fear that a handsome widow may be left with a hopeless secret gnawing at her vitals. The clerical gentleman is so amply rewarded ultimately for his sufferings that it may be permissible to make a remark, which might otherwise appear heartless, about the wonderful rapidity of his conversions; he is converted to Rome and back again, if not in what is popularly termed a jiffey, at any rate in an incredibly short time and in about twenty pages. The volumes are not remarkable for originality of invention or profound study of human nature, or brilliant writing, or picturesque description; but they have the charms of a fresh and unpretentious style, of realistic power, of occasional arch hits, and of a few humorous touches.

By a curious coincidence, two books, very dissimilar in some respects, but both treating of the same subject, and both very well worth reading, have been published at much about the same time and with the same title—*The Pearl of the Antilles*. The more business-like volume is that which appears under the authorship of Mr. Gallenga (Chapman and Hall), and the more romantic—the epithet being used without prejudice—is that which bears upon the titlepage the name of Walter Goodman (Henry S. King and Co.) It may be hardly necessary to add that the theme of each is the island of Cuba; but it may be more to the point to state that both authors were prompted by one and the same laudable desire of supplying personally-acquired information about that which in our modern jargon is denominated "the Cuban question." To the former volume recourse may be had by the reader who delights in naked facts; to the latter by him who prefers them dressed in the fashion prevalent amongst such excellent periodicals as *All the Year Round*, *Cassell's Magazine*, and *London Society*, to each of which the author originally contributed a few papers now included in his book; and to both the former and the latter by readers who wish to combine the greatest possible amount of the solid and practical with the greatest possible amount of the sprightly and agreeable. Let no one, however, erroneously conclude that Mr. Gallenga is dry; he is, on the contrary, both interesting and quite lively enough, but Mr. Goodman is more professedly and evidently studious of the picturesque, the gay, and the attractive. The very dedications serve to stamp their respective characters upon the two volumes; one is dedicated to the Governor of Jamaica, the other to a "travelling-companion and brother-artist." Again, Mr. Gallenga is decidedly of a statistical turn; Mr. Goodman in his preface declares himself to be anything rather than a statistician. The two authors, moreover, though ever running side by side, remind one rather of the curve and the asymptote than the curve and the tangent; they have almost no point of contact. You may think you have them in conjunction, when each of them is fairly established in the town or city which is inseparable from recollections of Cabana and Upmann; but one gives a detailed and minute account of it, the other dismisses it with the remark that, "compared with Santiago," it offers few attractions to the traveller beyond "its tobacco," to which subject he will "accordingly" devote his attention; and even in orthography they are wide asunder, for one writes Havannah and the other Havana. But, as has already been hinted, let the two books be combined, and then it is probable that the reader will learn as much of every kind about Cuba, its insurrection, its slavery, its productions, its deadly hatreds and jealousies, its forms of politeness, its way of wooing and "depositing" and marrying, its life in doors and out, and its future prospects, as two gentlemen, taking up different points of view, but having almost equally good opportunities and powers of observation in their respective spheres and lines, could have been expected to collect.

Poetry, not in her old classic garb, whether epic, tragic, lyric, or idyllic, and not in any more modern costume, cut regulation-wise and according to some acknowledged fashion, whether severely plain and tight or extravagantly rich and free, but Poetry, nevertheless, in her most modern dress, wild, fantastic, harlequin-like, a mixture of the most violent contrasts, got up partly for a tragedy, partly for a comedy, partly for a quiet domestic drama, partly for a simple, pathetic elegy, partly for a rustic idyl, and partly for a burlesque, stands confessed in the pages of *White Rose and Red*, by the author of "St. Abe" (Strahan and Co.). The poem is a love story. A white man, a mighty hunter, of gigantic stature and of sufficiently handsome appearance, who describes himself as Eureka Hart, of Drowsietown, State of Maine, is out in the woods, far south of his own "location," and one fine day sees, Actæon-like, from his umbrageous lurking-place some lovely Red Indians, of the softer sex of course, bathing in a limpid stream, with many attendant women looking on. His feelings are such that his gun, which he holds loaded in his hand, goes off; he is detected, seized, bound hand and foot, and carried off to a settlement of Red Indians. The loveliest of the bathers there protects him and conceives a passion for him; they make love and are mated in unceremonious fashion. After a while the white hunter, as such men will do, grows weary of his life and returns to his own people, leaving with his dusky charmer, Red Rose, his name and address. Amongst his own people he falls in with White Rose, whom he marries with due religious ceremony. Red Rose tracks him down in his own cottage, and is confronted by White Rose, who discovers everything: tableau. But Red Rose, as well as her "papoose," has gone through so much in her search that already the shadow of Pauguk is impending over both; and, after having been humanely but semi-reluctantly tended by White Rose, mother and child are buried together. White Rose forgives but does not forget; she keeps her gigantic husband's escapade in remembrance as a rod in pickle for him. The poem is a singular mixture, in the most modern and intensely American style, of the beautiful and the grotesque, the tenderest sentiment and the lowest slang, the most glorious bursts of somewhat rough but melodious song and the commonest doggerel, the pure Castalian stream and ditch-water. The author runs riot, as if such matters were inexhaustible with him, in language, and rhythm, and rhyme; he is a master of description, and passion, and pathos; and the last two lines of his poem are, in a few words, a big volume of sardonic, bitter, truthful, and contemptuous satire upon a certain and very numerous class of white men. What he lacks is pure and refined spirituality; his emotion is fervent, and natural, and touching, but almost wholly of the sensuous kind.

Amidst the different views now rife upon the subject of national education, that of Mr. William Cave Thomas, the artist, is worthy of some attention. His little book of essays and illustrative notes, called *Symmetrical Education, or the Importance of Just Proportion in Mind and Body* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), sets forth a most essential truth. The mischievous tendency of modern systems is to cram the youthful mind with indigestible masses of information in special departments of knowledge. Instead of this unwholesome treatment, it is contended by Mr. Thomas that every boy and girl in England should be equally instructed and trained in certain things which will serve to develop, 1, the faculty of self-government; 2, the observing faculty; 3, the retaining faculty, or memory; 4, the reasoning faculty; 5, the speaking or expressing faculty; 6, the faculties of bodily strength, agility, dexterity, and grace. He gives a list of these proper subjects of general instruction, under the six different heads above mentioned, viz.:—1, Religion, ethics, and the laws of health; 2, drawing or modelling, music, writing, and geography (that is, the use and drawing of maps); 3, judicious exercises of memory upon all the other subjects to be studied; 4, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; 5, the national language, grammar, reading, and composition; 6, gymnastics (with active sports and dancing). We entirely agree with Mr. Thomas that these are the things which ought to be taught in every common school, and that it is the duty of the State to provide for their teaching. The children of the poorest class, as well as those of the rich and respectable, have a right to such well-proportioned culture of their humanity from the mere fact of their birth; and the result, if this were supplied to one generation, would be an inconceivable degree of social improvement. It would also contribute, beyond all calculation, to the further progress of lucrative arts and manufactures, as well as to private happiness and virtue, and to the welfare of the nation. Mr. Thomas is probably right in his opinion, that it is by this method, not by instituting schools of technical instruction for different trades at the public cost, that the industrial prosperity of Great Britain may be secured; and we heartily commend his well-timed treatise to the members of every school board, and to all other persons who have any control over the work of popular education in their neighbourhood. As for the middle and upper classes of Englishmen and Englishwomen, their education is prescribed by mere custom, tradition, and fashion, without reference either to practical needs or to theories of what is best for knowing and doing.

A gentleman "who has lived for a quarter of a century in France, amidst ties and affections which have made that country his second home," is clearly competent to discourse upon the subject treated of in the volume entitled *French Home Life* (William Blackwood and Sons), and, though he withholds his name, yet the contents of his volume, having already appeared in *Blackwood*, are thereby almost more than sufficiently recommended; and, though his volume is bulky to look at, yet of so convenient a size is the type and of so universally interesting a nature is the matter that no complaint is likely to arise on that score. Universally interesting is said advisedly; for in the eight chapters into which the volume is divided his text is taken, respectively, from servants, children, furniture, food, manners, language, dress, and marriage, and everybody must take an interest in at least one of those subjects. As to servants, the author vouches for this incredible fact—the "distinctive feature of the French servant is that you are his master; he is not yours." With respect to children, he teaches that the French system of management will appear to an unprejudiced eye excellent for girls, but deplorable for boys. As for furniture, he comes to the conclusion that it has played an important part "in the progress of the nineteenth century." As regards food, he maintains that in France "the whole nutritive elements of every substance employed pass into the stomach, instead of being partially poured down the sink or sent out to the pigs, as is the case in this free and eminently great country." Touching manners, he significantly observes that, "if nearly everything had not broken down during the last two years, it would have been easy to defend the ostensible deceits which make up so much of our neighbours' manners." Concerning the French language, all that is advanced is deserving of attention, and is, besides, very amusing. In the matter of dress, it is aggravating to find that the author, contrary to the experience of some people and in conformity with common, and one feels inclined to say vulgar, opinion, declares that "our women cannot do it." And, lastly, as to marriage, the French must be a more happy people than is generally imagined, if our author be right in affirming that "it is far from easy to discover really unhappy marriages in France." Perhaps the word "unhappy" means something different from what would be intended if one were speaking of an English or an ordinary marriage.

A certain amount of amusement is, no doubt, to be extracted from the three volumes entitled *Old Times in Ireland*: by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. S. Vereker, M.A., F.G.S. (Chapman and Hall); and the process of extraction will result the most successfully for those, if there be any, who are not already sated with descriptions, not very skilfully done, of the ludicrous, the rollicking, the extravagant, and the sanguinary scenes which were characteristic of Irish life almost half a century ago. To enjoy the book thoroughly it will be necessary to care little about a plot or any closely-connected story, to attach small importance to the personal hold which some writers cause their characters to have over the reader, and to see a great deal of fun in riddles with a savour of antiquity about them, and in a phonographical representation of the Irish brogue. Howbeit, there are two or three tuneful and spirited songs. The most satisfactory part of the book is in the preface, where the author testifies that in Ireland "the clouds are vanishing" and "the sunshine is beaming forth:" let us hope that he speaks with authority.

It is a pleasure to record so welcome an addition to the generally excellent "Ancient Classics for English Readers" as *Lucian*, by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons). There is, however, one reason for regret: Lucian was so voluminous a writer that it was impossible for the editor of the little volume dedicated to him and his writings to do him, in the very limited space at command, anything like full justice. And yet Lucian, beyond almost any "ancient," is calculated to have a charm for "English readers" as well as for scholars; his beautiful Greek makes him doubly dear to the scholar, but his neatness of expression, his humour, and his satirical vein, are exactly of that description which is most highly appreciated by the nation which produced the "English Humourists." Besides all this, there is a mystery, connected with Christianity, about Lucian; and, whether he were himself an apostate Christian or not, it is pretty plain that "he knew a man who was;" and of that man, by name Peregrinus (called Proteus, in consequence, probably, of his many changes), he has left a very curious account. It is astonishing how much, biographical and illustrative, Mr. Collins has managed to comprise within a small compass; and it would, perhaps, be unreasonable, under the circumstances, to complain that the much is not more.

Truth Will Out, by Jeanie Hering, is a story so pleasantly told that the reader cannot help feeling interested in its two sets of heroes and heroines.

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LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday week, Mr. M'Mahon, one of the counsel for the Tichborne claimant, moved for a rule to show cause why the rule prolonging the time of hearing the Tichborne case until next term should not be rescinded. The Judges unanimously decided that the Court had acted within its power, and refused the application.

The trial at bar of the Claimant was resumed, on Thursday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice of England and Justices Mellor and Lush. Mr. Purcell, barrister-at-law, said he left England in October last for New York with the view of making inquiries about the evidence of Luie, and he arrived there on Nov. 2. He searched the arrivals at New York from July 1, 1853, to May 1, 1854. There was no vessel called the Osprey which arrived at New York within those dates; nor was there any vessel of the name of Osprey in the clearance books for the same period. The Osprey was also not to be found in the New Jersey pilots'-book. He made inquiry for the stevedore Thompson mentioned by Luie, and found he was dead. He visited New Bedford and examined the arrivals and clearances in 1851, 1852, and 1853, to see if there was an Osprey or a Helvetia, and found neither name. He searched the register of vessels granted in 1850, 1851, and 1852. There was a register granted to one Osprey, and one only. It was an Osprey commanded by Captain M'Comber. He caused searches about a grog-shop to be made in New York and Chicago. At Brooklyn he discovered a ship-chandler named Kimber, a brother-in-law of Thompson, the stevedore. He found no trace of a shipowner named Falconberg. He was not able to find the slightest trace in New York of a person named Luie, whether a sailmaker or anything else. He went to everybody whose name Luie gave to Mr. Whalley. Paul Cornell, who had served in the custom-house barge which boarded all vessels entering the Narrows from foreign ports, gave positive evidence to show that the Osprey could not have been off Staten Island and loaded there at the time fixed by Luie. Francis Frederick Kruse, a stevedore, of West-street, New York, who succeeded to the business of Thompson, proved that there was no Osprey loaded by the firm during 1853 or 1854. His attention being directed to Luie, he said he never saw him in his life. Hercules Rosier, of Chicago, a detective, said there was no place in that city called Seventh-street. He could not find in Newbury-avenue a grog-shop kept by Jean Luie. He went to New York and inquired for Karl Anderson and Jean Luie in Nineteenth-street, Brooklyn, but could not hear anything of them. There was no Caroline-street in Jersey City.

Mr. Whalley, M.P., has withdrawn from the Tichborne case, the reason he assigns being "the premature and abrupt termination of the evidence for the defendant," which he regrets on public grounds. He therefore retires from any further action in the matter, excepting so far as the public questions involved may seem to him to demand.

An order has been issued by the Lord Chancellor closing the county court offices on Dec. 26 and 27.

A nice point of construction in the will of the late Lord Westbury was argued, on Monday, before Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, on an adjourned summons from the Master's Chambers. The question was whether the trustees had power to invest, during the pendency of the administration, in certain American securities. Exercising the right of discretion which pertains to the Court, Sir George Jessel refused to sanction investments which he regarded as speculative.

The case of "Gilbert v. Enoch," being an action brought by Mr. W. S. Gilbert against the publisher of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for an alleged libel, was tried in the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Brett and a special jury. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

During the hearing of a case in the Court of Exchequer it was stated that large quantities of liquorice were manufactured in this country under the Spanish brand; and that amongst the purposes to which it was applied were those of colouring beer and making black draughts.

Lord Romilly has delivered a number of important judgments in the European Assurance arbitration. In Mushat's and Dymock's cases, where transfers had been made to "men of straw," his Lordship ordered the transactions to be set aside and granted costs. In Dr. Ouseley's case, where an objection was taken that the shares had been purchased with the wife's money, it was decided that the money was sufficiently under the husband's control to fix him with liability.

The trial of Mr. Henry Reginald Corbett, a magistrate of Shropshire and master of the Cheshire hounds, for shooting at a labourer named Tomlinson, took place, on Wednesday, at Knutsford, before the magistrates at quarter sessions. The prosecutor, in company with other rustics, and in pursuance of an old local custom called "souling," had rung the bell of the defendant's house in order to ask for money; and this had led to the act for which Mr. Corbett is now on his trial. It was admitted that he had sent Tomlinson £25 as compensation for the injury, and had promised to pay the doctor's bill. After an absence of twenty minutes, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" on the first count — namely, that which charged prisoner with a common assault. The magistrates, having held a brief consultation, fined Mr. Corbett £100, and called upon him to enter into sureties, himself of £500 and two others of £250 each, to be of good behaviour to all her Majesty's subjects for twelve months.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, John Henry Yates, formerly secretary to the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, who pleaded guilty at the last session to two indictments charging him with forging dividend warrants and other instruments, and thereby defrauding the company of more than £40,000, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.——On Tuesday David Garnsby, who had been committed on charges of feloniously wounding his wife and mother-in-law, with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, was convicted of unlawfully wounding, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. A similar sentence was passed upon Yonghusband Christian, a stockbroker, who at the last session was convicted of having misappropriated some securities intrusted to him for safe keeping. Three men, named Larkins, Clifton, and Pearson, were placed upon their trial for having stolen and received a quantity of leather, the property of Sir William Palliser. Two of them pleaded guilty, and judgment was postponed until the case of the other prisoner was disposed of. The grand jury ignored the bill against Mrs. Bidwell, the wife of Austin Biron Bidwell, one of the Bank forgers, who was committed to take her trial for unlawfully endeavouring to conceal the birth of her child. Henry Hayes, who threw snuff in the eyes of an Edgware-road jeweller and then bolted with three of his diamond rings, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, with forty lashes.——At Wednesday's sitting Larkins, Pearson, and Clifton were again placed at the bar, charged with having committed a robbery at Sir W. Palliser's, and, having been convicted, each of them was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. George Wilson, who had killed his son, ten years of age, by striking him on the head with a hatchet, was pronounced insane, and was ordered to be detained in safe custody during her Majesty's pleasure. Francis Hill, a sailor and a man of colour, was found guilty of the manslaughter of Charles Wilson, and was ordered to be kept in prison, with hard labour, for twelve months.

Two grocers and teadealers were prosecuted at Bow-street Police Court last Saturday by the Vestry of St. Martin for having sold, as unadulterated coffee, a mixture of chicory, sand, and coffee. The magistrate imposed a penalty of £10 and costs in each case.——At Marylebone, Mr. John Williamson, of the Westminster Coal Company, having offices at 38, Regent-street, was summoned before Mr. D'Eyncourt by Mr. F. Foot, of 16, Boscobel-gardens, Regent's Park, for selling him half a ton of coals for and as a sort that they really were not. Mr. D'Eyncourt remarked that the advertisement, read in an ordinary sense, must mean the best Silkstone coal in the market. The defendant had not supplied Silkstone at all, but only mere rubbish. He fined the defendant £5 and 30s. costs.——Several prosecutions of Birmingham tradesmen for the adulteration of tea were on Wednesday disposed of by the stipendiary magistrate for that borough.——At the Sheffield Police Court on Tuesday, Luke Dickinson, provision-dealer, Hoyland, was fined £5 and £8 3s. 6d. costs, in default two months' imprisonment, for selling lard adulterated to the extent of thirteen per cent with water.——A milkman was fined £15 at Dublin last Saturday for selling as milk a mixture consisting of ninety per cent of water and ten per cent of milk; the magistrate explaining that he had not imposed the full penalty of £20 because he wished to leave himself a margin of £5 to meet the case of any enterprising trader who might carry adulteration to a yet further pitch.

A charge of forgery, brought at the Mansion House, on Monday, against Herbert Templeman, led to the disclosure of a planned fraud on Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co. The accomplices were a clerk in the service of the firm, Templeman, an attorney, and two Frenchmen—Giraud and Asselin. A cheque for £1242 was drawn in the name of Major-General Morris, of Tiverton, and presented for payment to a Paris banker, through whom it was ultimately cashed. The prisoner was remanded.

An ex-constable of the V division, who cried and pleaded guilty when placed in the dock of Wandsworth Police Court, has been committed for trial on the charge of stealing two knives and a fork from a gentleman's house on his beat. The prisoner had just been released from Horsemonger-lane Gaol, where he had been detained a month, in default of paying a fine of £4, for misconduct.——At the same court, on Tuesday, a hairdresser was fined in the mitigated penalty of £5 for having sold a box of Rowlands' Odonto without a license.

William Parker, at Gravel-lane, Wapping, cut the throats of his two children—a boy and a girl—on Sunday morning, and then went to the police station and gave himself into custody, taking with him the knife with which the crime was committed. It appears that he had been in the employ of Messrs. Knight and Sons, soapboilers and candle-makers, but for some months had wanted work and bread. He assigns as a reason for the murder utter destitution and repugnance to allow his children to become inmates of the workhouse. The loss of his wife, some time ago, seems to have preyed upon his mind. It came out in evidence that his landlady had fed the children during the greater part of the six weeks he had been out of work. A verdict of "Wilful murder" has been brought against him by a coroner's jury.

DISASTERS.

The hemp and tar warehouse of Messrs. Irving and Co., Hull, was burned down yesterday week.

There was an explosion of firedamp, yesterday week, at the Meshes Colliery, Wigan. There were seventy-three men and boys in the pit at the time, several of whom were brought to bank much burnt. Five persons were killed.

Several casualties occurred during the gale which prevailed on Saturday and Sunday. A large barque, named the Clyde, was wrecked at Bray Head, near Valentia, on Monday. Nine lives were lost and three saved. The vessel is a total wreck.——Six seamen have been drowned off Liverpool by the stranding of a brig on the Jordan Flats.——Early on Wednesday morning a Midddleboro steamer, the Eureka, laden with pig iron, was run down by another steamer, the Ryhope. Her crew of sixteen persons had a very narrow escape; the vessel having foundered almost instantly.

Owing to a landslip of some magnitude, the Somerset Coal Canal, near Bath, has been drained for a length of three miles by a gap in the embankment measuring 50 ft. in width by 30 ft. in depth. One curious effect of the mishap has been the landing of large numbers of fish high and dry, thus affording an unexpected boon to the inhabitants.

A boiler at the Springfield Ironworks, M'Neil-street, Glasgow, belonging to Messrs. D. Cameron and Co., exploded, on Saturday morning, while steam was being got up in it. Two men and two boys who were in the engine-house were killed; and so great was the force of the explosion that the windows of dwelling houses a hundred yards off were blown in.

The Board of Trade has issued a circular to the chairmen of the various railway companies calling attention to Captain Tyler's report of the accidents which took place last year upon the lines in the United Kingdom, exhibiting a state of things which, it is believed, has not only been continued, but aggravated, during the present year. A large proportion of the casualties are held to be due to causes which are within the control of the companies, and they are warned that the present insecurity of travelling imposes upon them the grave responsibility of finding appropriate remedies for so great an evil. Attention is also drawn to the frequent unpunctuality of passenger-trains; to the inconvenience, vexation, and loss thus produced; and to the increase of the chances of accident brought about by this cause. The Government reserve their own liberty to consider at any time the expediency of legislation upon any part of this important subject.——A collision between two goods-trains took place, last Saturday morning, at Kirkconnel station on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, which resulted in a great destruction of property. The driver of one of the trains is in custody, and has been lodged in Dumfries Gaol.——Early on Monday morning the mail-train from Birmingham to Leamington ran at full speed into the engine of a goods-train whilst shunting at Adderley Park station, about three miles from Birmingham. Fortunately there were no passengers in the mail—the guard and driver of which were, however, injured.——On Tuesday morning a special train, laden with nearly one hundred passengers for Sheffield, came into collision with two engines which were standing on the line of the Midland Railway, near Nottingham. Sixteen persons were injured, but none seriously.

BUDDHIST TEMPLE AT DARJEELING.

Four hundred miles north of Calcutta, in the picturesque and salubrious highlands of British Sikkim, at an elevation of 7000 ft. above the sea, and within sight of one of the loftiest summits of the Himalayas, is the seasonable resort of many Europeans of the civil or the military service, or engaged in mercantile pursuits, whose health has suffered from the sultry climate of Bengal. Darjeeling has many local attractions and advantages; but our purpose now is only to introduce two Engravings, from photographs by Mr. R. Phillips, a photographic artist there resident, which present to view some groups of characteristic figures in the Buddhist temple at Darjeeling, known by the name of "Sunga Seedoupling Goomba." The community of Buddhist priests or Lamas, who are in charge of the temple, are natives of Sikkim. In their hands may be seen the instruments used by them in their religious ceremonies.

The head priest, officiating, seated on the left in our first Illustration, is named Cho Bombo Lama. He wears the sacred hat (uche pesha) and his under-garment of cloth-of-gold (tongha), with the holy beads (tinghah) which they all wear. The peculiarly-shaped outer garment, without sleeves, which is worn by nearly all, is called saine. In front of him are three instruments of their ritual, the small tum-tum (dhuru), the brass sanctifying instrument (doorchee), and the bell (tibbu).

Next him is seated the second priest (Cho Chutumba Lama), in whose hands are the cymbals and a short horn. In the centre of the group is a student, who is under instruction to become a Lama. Before him are the sacred writings (kunjú); they consist of single sheets of paper printed on both sides, and usually kept together between carved covers. In the temple is a library of these books.

The remainder of the instruments in the foreground, taken in rotation, are the small praying-wheel (mannee), the long horns and the shell horns, the small human thighbone horn, partly covered with brass (kongdong); the large drum with a handle, and the drumstick.

Over the doorway is a small idol (túbbah), and on each side of it are small brass cups containing rice and oil. Standing in the verandah are two travelling Lamas (Dupcheeng), natives of Lassa, in Thibet; one wears a peculiar cap with a peak of hair (tomrah). In the verandah, on the left, is the large praying-wheel. It is composed of a central wooden axis, the top and bottom of which are visible. Around this axis, but concealed from view by the outer painted covering, is wound layer after layer of paper, printed with the sentence, "Om, mannee padmee, Ouhm," the literal sense of which is "Oh! the gem in the lotus—Amen!" The layers of paper on the axis are upwards of two feet in thickness. Above this revolving drum a bell is hung, and to the top of the drum a stick is fastened. When the wheel or drum has made one revolution the bell sounds, which announces that some millions of prayers which the drum contains have been offered up. For a short devotion the drum is turned simply by the hand, but for prayers of long duration a thong is attached to a crank at the bottom. The wheel is kept in continuous revolution while any religious ceremony is going on inside the temple. The outside of the drum is covered with painted canvas, on which are inscribed large mystic characters.

The interior of the temple, which, being very dark, cannot be seen in the photograph, is gaudily decorated and painted. The side walls are covered with figures of saints and gods. On the altar, which may be seen through the doorway, stand a number of brass lamps and seven cups full of water, besides a large vessel of holy water and a brush for sprinkling; also, a brazier for incense. Behind the altar are three large seated figures of brass. The centre figure is Gooroo Pemah, holding the doorchee in his right hand, and the lotus and jewel in his left. The figure to the left is Sutheya Tobah, and the one to the right is Seebah Meh.

When Mr. Phillips visited this temple the head priest was not to be seen. The other priests assured Mr. Phillips that he had not been seen or heard for nearly four months, being confined in a small room over the temple where he was supposed to be praying and conversing with their gods, his food being supplied to him through a trap-door.

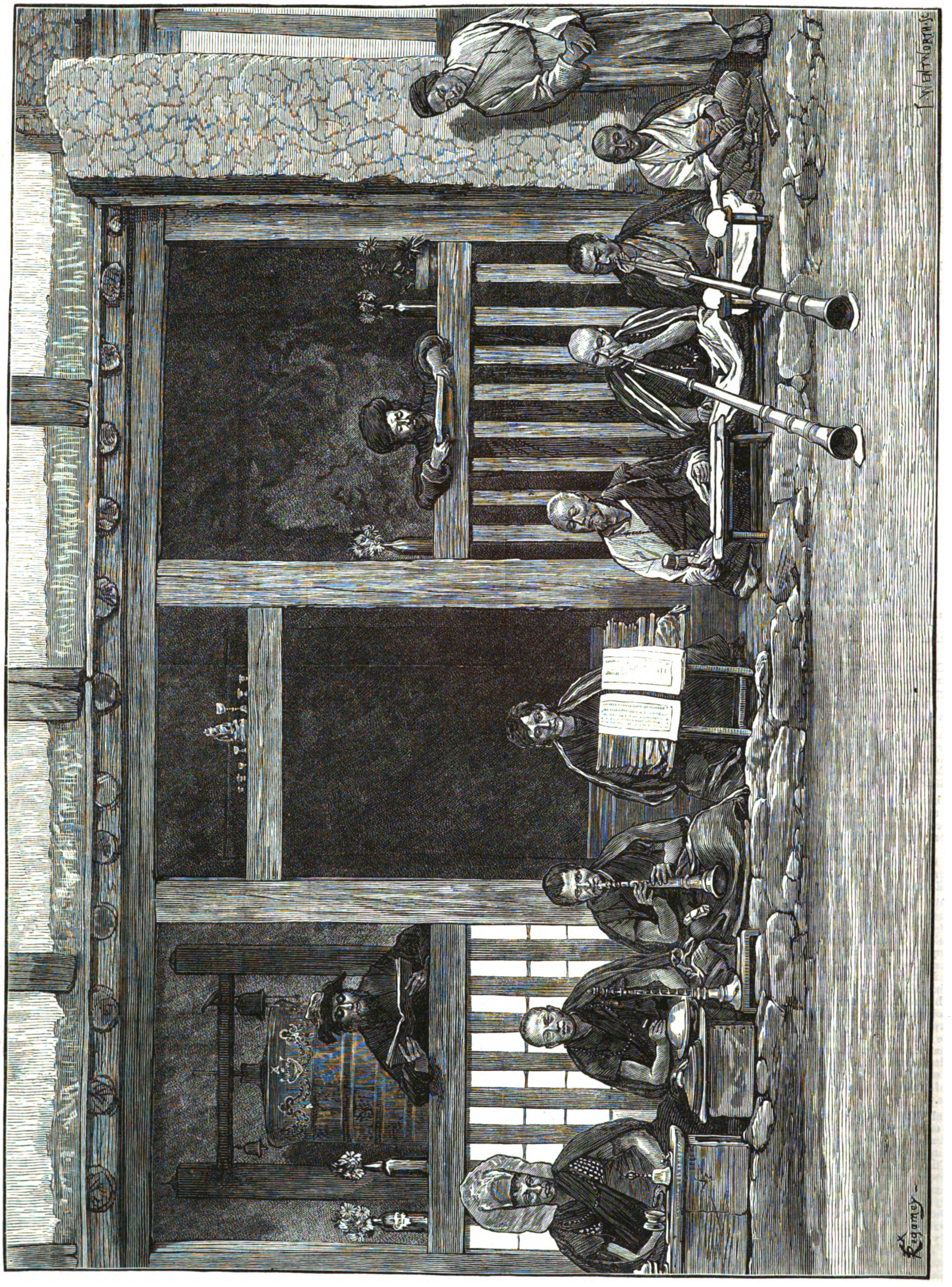
All around the temple on the outside are flags on long poles (turjin) from 20 ft. to 40 ft. high. These flags extend nearly the whole length of the poles, but are only 3 ft. or 4 ft. wide; they are printed from top to bottom with the same prayer that is offered up on the wheel, coupled with the names of those of their followers who have lately died, and thus they are prayed for, as they say that "their names are being blown towards God by the wind."

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The operations of H.M.S. Briton and H.M.S. Daphne on the east coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, under the treaty concluded this year by the negotiations of Sir Bartle Frere with the Sultan of Zanzibar, have been attended by a painful incident, which made it needful to inflict severe chastisement on the murderers of a British naval officer. Sub-Lieutenant Marcus M'Causland, of the Daphne, having been cruelly and treacherously slain, on September 15, by the people of Kiunga, a native village concerned in the slave trade, about forty miles south of Lamoo, it was resolved that an example should be made of the offending village. This service was executed on the 22nd, by armed boats' parties from the Briton and the Daphne, under the command of Lieutenant Arthur Phillpotts, of the former ship. Our Illustration shows the scene of the burning village, with the sailors who had landed on the beach exchanging shots with the enemy behind the stockade and in the bush; the boats are lying a short distance from shore, and one of them has been assisting with the fire of a swivel gun or a rocket. The affair has been described in a former account. We are indebted to Lieutenant J. Fellowes, of the Briton, for the sketch we have used on this occasion. He writes to us on the 21st ult., from Zanzibar. In connection with the subject, it is satisfactory to observe that Dr. Kirk, the British Consul-General for East Africa, has lately visited most of the ports on that coast, and liberated several hundred negroes who were held as slaves by persons amenable to the British jurisdiction, traders from Bombay and others.

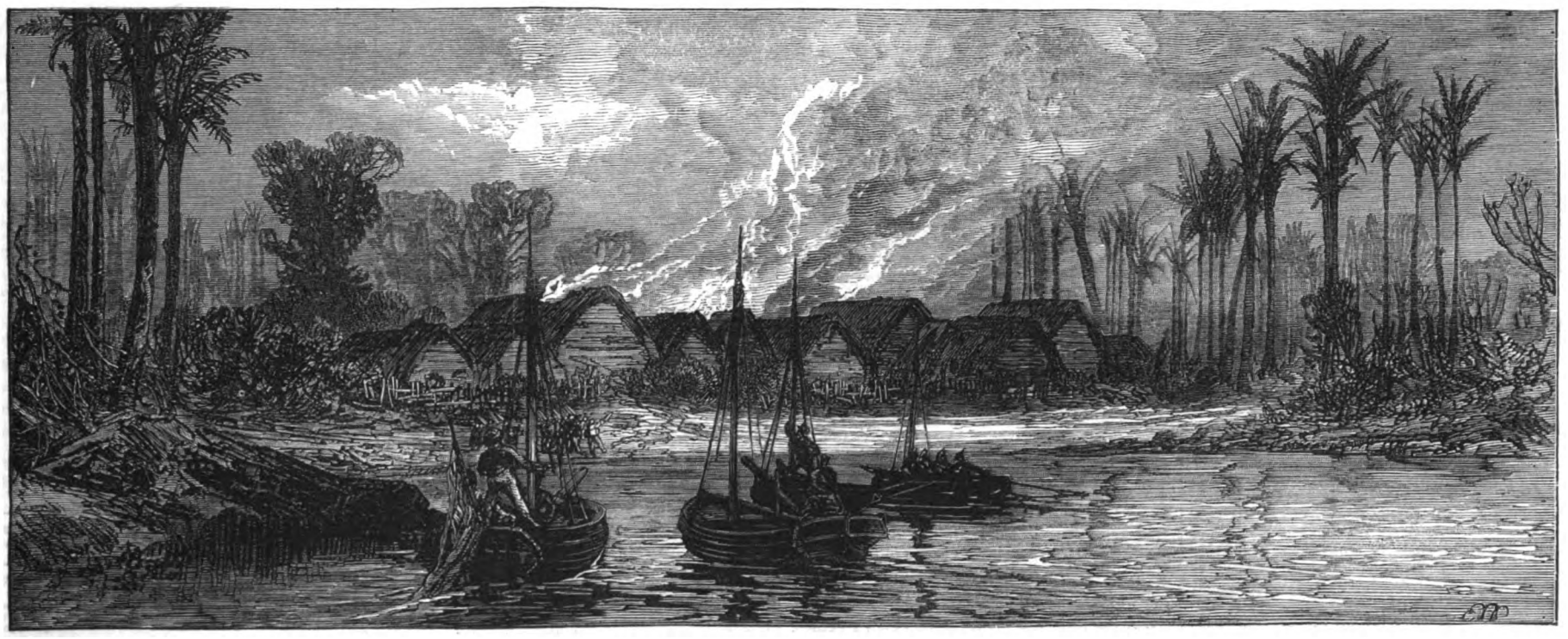
With reference to the notice of an Illustration in our Extra Supplement which represents the interior of a ju-ju house or idol's temple at Bonny, the book there quoted, "Wanderings in West Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po," is mentioned as though it were a book written by Mr. R. L. Harries, the gentleman who has supplied most of our sketches engraved in this Extra Supplement. We understand that this book, published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, though it bears on the title page no other sign of its authorship than "By an F.R.G.S.," is really one of the many interesting and instructive works of Captain Richard Burton, R.N., late Consul at Fernando Po, and now Consul-General at Trieste. Captain Burton's other books on West Africa, "A Mission to Dahomey" and "Abbeokuta and the Cameroons," are very well known.

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BUDDHIST PRIESTS AT DARJEELING, HIMALAYAS.

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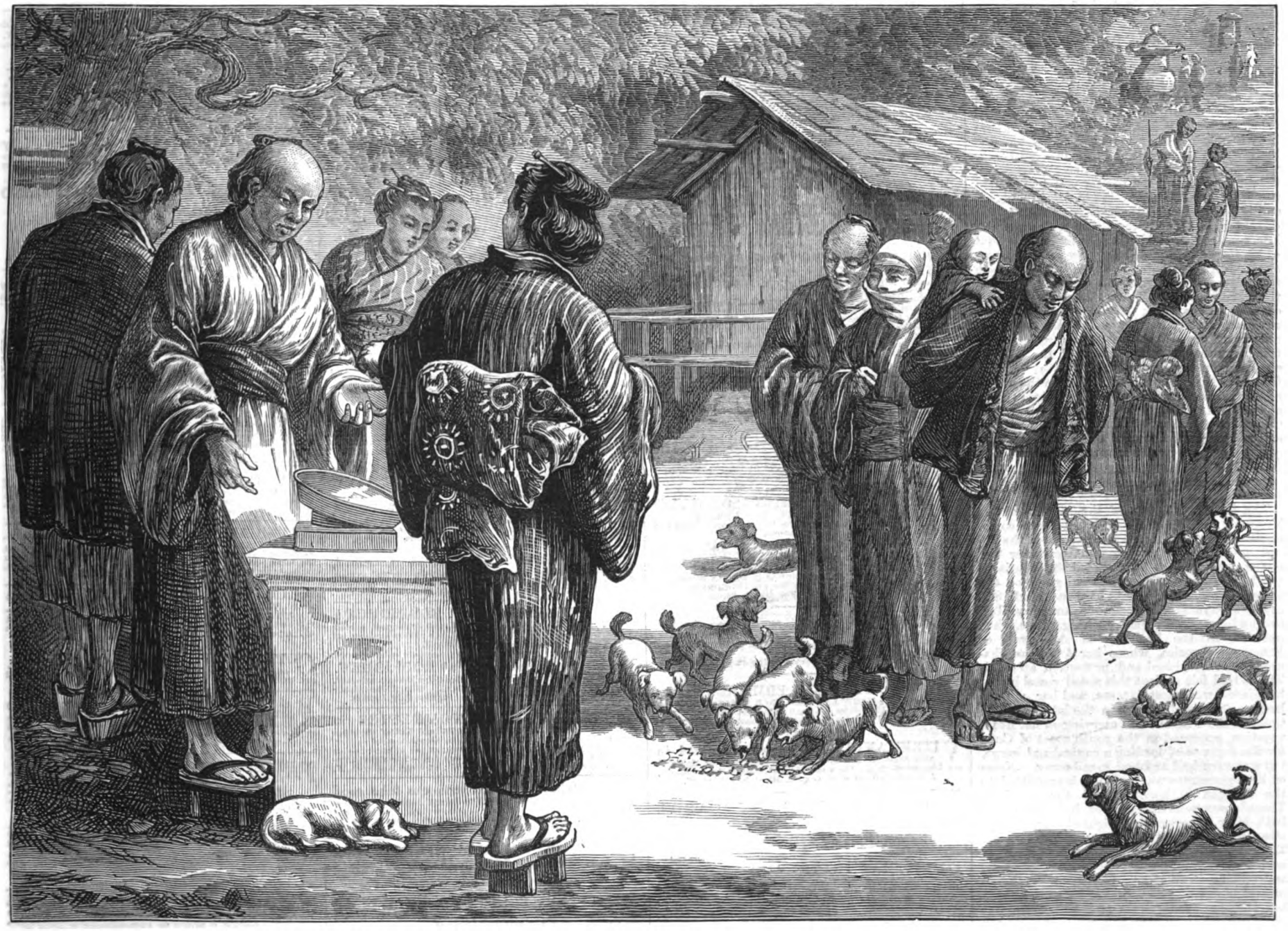
AN EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADING VILLAGE DESTROYED BY THE BOATS OF H M S BRITON AND DAPHNE.

SKETCHES IN JAPAN.

Our Special Artist lately in Japan, after visiting the famous sacred mountain Fusiyama, went on to another called Oyama, which is less known to us. The name is explained: the syllabic prefix "O" means "great," and is used in an honorific sense; while "Yama" signifies "a mountain." Mr. Simpson thus describes a scene he beheld there:—

"Oyama is about 6000 ft. high, and is finely wooded, with temples on its sides, which are great places of pilgrimage. On the day of my visit I met a continuous stream of men, women, and children visiting the various shrines. At one of them I was struck with the number of puppy-dogs all over the place. Some were sleeping in the sun, others were romping about. I watched what was going on, when I saw that the visitors gave a man a small coin, and that he then threw the food on the ground, causing a playful rush of the young barkers. The food was boiled rice made into small balls, and no one seemed to go away without paying for some to be given to the puppies. I saw no full-grown dogs, and I could not make out where they got such a quantity of young ones—there may have been about thirty of them. It recalled the similar custom of feeding the pigeons in the mosque at Stamboul, and at St. Mark's, in Venice. This was a Buddhist temple at Oyama; and it is, no doubt, one of the manifestations of that tenderness for life and that kindness to all things living which was one of the leading doctrines taught by Sakya Muni. He himself set the example in his own life; in his alms-dish he begged each morning his day's food, but he never tasted any of it before midday, and then not before he had placed half of it for birds and beasts to eat.

"Oyama was first ascended by Mr. W. H. Smith, Captain Roberts, of the 9th Regiment, Lieutenant King, R.M.A., and Lieutenant Hawes, R.M.L.I., during the night of Nov. 23, 1866. The Japanese authorities had kept a guard of soldiers near the summit, who had orders to let no foreigners pass; so the first efforts of Englishmen to reach the top were stopped, and no woman was allowed to go to the summit. The temples on the peak are now left to go out of repair, and anyone may ascend. There is a Shintoo temple near the top, with three very large swords hanging up. The largest sword is about ten feet long; both it and the scabbard are of beautiful workmanship."



SKETCHES IN JAPAN: FEEDING PUPPY-DOGS AT THE BUDDHIST TEMPLE OF OYAMA.

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DISCOVERIES IN NEW GUINEA.

A meeting of members of the Royal Geographical Society was held, on Monday, in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington-gardens—Sir Bartle Frere in the chair. The object of the meeting was to hear two papers read—one, by Captain J. Moresby, R.N., "On Recent Discoveries at the Eastern End of New Guinea," and the other, by the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, "On Three Visits to New Guinea."

Mr. Clements R. Markham, one of the secretaries, read Captain Moresby's paper. The paper entered at much length into the configuration and aspect of the country, which the author described as not unlike that of Australia. The islands outside the coast were remarkable for their beauty and fertility, and reminded him of Jamaica. It produced most of the tropical plants in great abundance. The natives were friendly and hospitable. They were strictly honest in their dealings, although they might pilfer a little amongst themselves. Captain Moresby allowed the crew to mix with the natives, and on both sides the best conduct was observed, although the natives were not aware that they had arms superior to their own. There was no trace of religious worship amongst the copper-coloured natives. From all he saw of the people, the old idea that they were the most savage of all races must be abandoned. Captain Moresby's paper described the utensils used by the natives, and looked foward to a better future for them in consequence of their connection with England. The chairman expressed the sense of satisfaction with which the paper was received.

The chairman then called on the Rev. Mr. Gill, who had been for a long period engaged in missionary work on the coast of New Guinea. The Rev. Mr. Gill related his experience, which in general confirmed that of Captain Moresby. The natives were cannibals and advised him to become one, a request with which, he need not say, he did not comply. They were very timid, and looked on white men as they might look on some wild beast. Mr. Gill exhibited some of the utensils used by the natives, and a bow and poisoned arrow such as they employ in their warfare, and concluded a very interesting sketch amid cheers.

After a brief discussion, in which Mr. McFarlane and others took part, the meeting was brought to a close by the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Some extraordinary statements about a case of mistaken identity were made, on Wednesday, at the weekly meeting of the Shoreditch guardians. The clerk said that a few weeks ago an old man sat down on the doorstep of a coffee-shop in the parish and suddenly died. Some of the passers-by recognised him as a man who had been in the employment of the gas company, and nine or ten of the men in that service identified the body as that of their fellow-workman. A deputation of their number was appointed to wait on his wife, who, after listening to them for a short time, told them her husband was up stairs in bed. This turned out to be the fact. The body was removed to the workhouse mortuary, where it was identified by about fourteen of the officers as that of a pauper who had been in the workhouse from twelve to fifteen months, and intelligence of the death was sent to his daughters in Manchester. One of the sons-in-law came up and identified the body as that of his father-in-law, and expressed deep sorrow at the death. An inquest was held, at which the daughters attended and swore that the deceased was their father, and, after cutting off a lock of his hair, directed an undertaker to conduct the funeral, at which they attended as mourners. On their return home they related the circumstances connected with the death to some friends in Devonshire, who replied in the course of a fortnight that the old man was living there and in good health. The son-in-law wrote to the undertakers saying he did not wish to incur expense in burying a stranger. The clerk suggested that a reply should be sent expressing regret at the mistake, and hoping that it would not occur again.

The following details of the capture of the Virginius are given by the American correspondent of the *Times* in a letter dated the 7th inst. :—"The Cuban insurgent privateer Virginius, which has so long eluded the Spaniards and landed cargoes of contraband goods on the Cuban coasts, has at length been captured. She nearly always sailed under the American flag, and had American papers, seeking refuge, when pursued, in the harbours of Aspinwall, or Kingston, Jamaica, where her American character was recognised and protection afforded. The hatred felt against this noted vessel by the Spaniards was most intense, and her capture became a national wish. In the latter part of October the Virginius, in carrying on her usual vocation, appeared on the south coast of Cuba for the purpose of loading a contraband cargo, but was surprised and had to sail away. News of her appearance was speedily transmitted to the Spanish authorities, and the gun-boat Tornado was sent in search of her. The gun-boat, after a short cruise, sighted her, on the afternoon of Oct. 31, and at once gave chase. The Virginius, as usual, headed for Jamaica, sailing away from Cuba as quickly as possible, and putting on all steam. She threw overboard several horses and part of her cargo to lighten her, and also burnt portions of her stores, but could not get away from the gun-boat. At ten in the evening, near the Jamaica coast, the Tornado overhauled her, and the Virginius surrendered, with all on board—the crew and passengers numbering 170."

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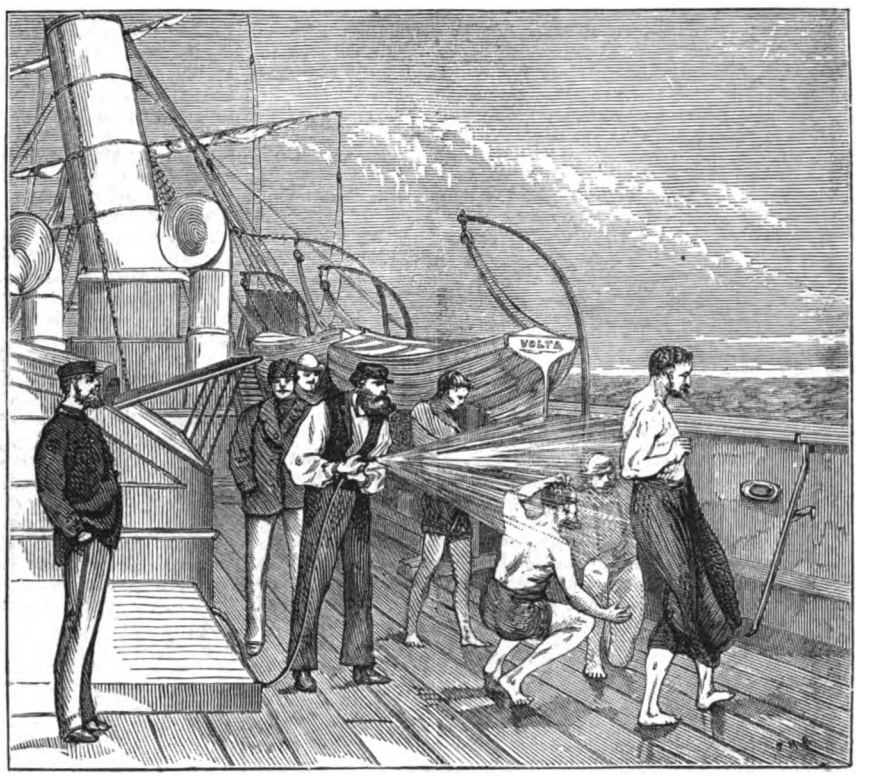
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OUR SPECIAL ARTIST'S VOYAGE TO THE GOLD COAST.



THE "TENDER PARTING" OPPOSITE NEW BRIGHTON.



MORNING BATH ON BOARD THE VOLTA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who has been sent by the proprietors of this Journal to the Gold Coast of West Africa for the purpose of making sketches to illustrate the campaign under Sir Garnet Wolseley against the Ashantees, wrote to us on the 12th inst. from Madeira, and sent us a few illustrations of his voyage. He sailed from Liverpool on the 6th, in the screw steam-ship Volta, which conveyed also fifteen or sixteen officers of different regiments, besides Assistant-Commissary Wyatt, Surgeon-Major Reid, R.A., the Rev. R. G. Patterson, chaplain, and others connected with the expedition, with a missionary to the Fantees. Our Correspondent praises in high terms the accommodation on board the Volta, the quality of the provisions, and the obliging behaviour of all the officers of that ship, from the captain downwards; but his thanks are due more especially to the chief officer, whose cabin he is fortunately allowed to share. The weather, from Liverpool to Madeira, had not been agreeable; the wind blowing very heavily, the ship rolled a good deal; there was much sickness, and nearly all the live stock was lost. The first of Mr. Prior's sketches represents the Knight Templar (steam-tender) leaving the Volta off New Brighton in the Mersey. "As the two steamers parted company the friends of the officers and others on board the tender rushed on the bridge and, with hearty cheers, bade us farewell and a safe and pleasant voyage. This was a *tender* parting." Of another incident he remarks—"The officers on board the Volta up to Sunday had their baths, as represented in the sketch. The boatswain, after having had the deck washed, took the hose 'aft,' and, directing it as well as he could, played with the salt water upon those that were inclined for a souse; the captain generally looking on, as well as those officers and others who did not care for such cold work. It was most amusing to see the comical costumes of the bathers when leaving their berths for the douche, and the wry and extraordinary faces they made during the process, but all seemed to think it a treat." The subject of Mr. Prior's third sketch is the chaplain reading prayers on Sunday morning, the 9th inst., to the congregation of officers and passengers on the quarter-deck of the Volta. It is hoped that their fellow-countrymen and fellow-Christians at home will not forget, in the Sunday prayers of England and Scotland, to remember those who have gone out, at the risk of health or life in the pestilential climate of Guinea, to serve the British Empire and the progress of human civilisation.

The departures of troops for this war have excited more than usual interest. Our front-page Engraving shows the



SUNDAY MORNING ON BOARD THE VOLTA

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scene at Woolwich when a detachment of the Royal Artillery left the great barracks there for the port of its embarkation. It was the same at Chatham when a company of Royal Engineers left the School of Military Engineering, after a brief religious exhortation on the parade-ground by the Bishop of Rochester. Of the Royal Marines also, from the Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth divisions, detachments are sent to the Gold Coast, and of the Land Transport and Army Hospital Corps. The 42nd Highlanders, under command of Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, will go from Portsmouth. The steam troop-ships Himalaya, Captain W. B. Grant, and Tamar, Captain W. H. Grubbe, have been lying in Plymouth Sound to receive the troops sent down by railway from different stations in England, and those from Plymouth Citadel. Our Illustration shows the steam-tug Carron acting as a tender to place the troops on board the Himalaya. The troop-ships left Plymouth last week to proceed on their voyage to West Africa, but the Himalaya called at Queenstown for a battalion of the Rifle Brigade and one of the 23rd Regiment. It may here be mentioned that 166 miles of telegraph wire, manufactured at North Woolwich, will be sent for the use of the exped tion; it may, perhaps, be fixed along the whole way from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Amongst recent extra-Parliamentary utterances there is noticeable a trilogy of Scottish members. Who can doubt that one of the most conspicuous representatives, not only of Scotland but of the United Kingdom, in the House is the large-minded, large-hearted member for Leith, "whose observation with extensive view" embraces the whole of our colonial empire, which he endeavours with unabating zeal more thoroughly to incorporate with the mother country than he thinks is the case now? It is to be feared that Mr. Macfie receives little sympathy in this laudable desire from the great body of the House, an idea having apparently fixed itself in the minds of most members that he is unconsciously comic, and they laugh when he is most earnest and emphatic. Whereupon he gets, it is not to be said angry, but still more emphatic—becomes breezy, then gusty, and then somehow vanishes in an explosion. It is, however, believed that he receives ample compensation in the esteem and confidence of the electors of Leith, as a whole. Perhaps a consideration of the reception which he received at a meeting there last week might lead to a conclusion that some of those who were present had not strength to follow him through the immensity of topics which he dealt with. For once and again there were sibilations, using that term as a milder one than hisses; and especially once, when he diverged into some remarks on Popery and the Pontiff, there were cries which, being interpreted, might mean, "be relevant and not prosy." A bitter humourist, writing in a local journal, elaborately compares Mr. Macfie to the sea-serpent; but we are not prepared to say that the comparison is established.

In the House Mr. Arthur Kinnaird is principally distinguished for the fatherly manner in which he gives advice to the Prime Minister, generally at sittings which are still going on between one and two in the morning. He has other distinctions, but at present mention of them may be postponed to the consideration of the proceedings at a public interview between him and the citizens of the fair city of Perth, which he represents. Apparently the burden of his speech was a justification of certain votes of his against the Government, and also served as a text for a discourse on Ultramontane aggression, which was listened to seemingly with a patience which was exemplary, and occasionally with applause. When, however, he came to speak of the disestablishment of established churches, and indicated sympathy with the crusade of which Mr. Miall is the leader, it was evident that two opinions were represented in that hall of audience. There were cheers, but, alas! too obviously there were hisses also; and one can well conceive the look of blank horror which came over the mild and benignant countenance of the hon. member. A gentle remonstrance—involuntarily, no doubt—came from him; but the key-note was given, and all through the speech, thereafter, whenever there was applause there were counter-irritant hisses. Nevertheless, at the close, the cheers were solely present; a jolly, rollicking kind of speech, delivered by one of Mr. Kinnaird's supporters, restored something like unanimity; and the result was such as to lead to a belief that Perth will long preserve to the House of Commons a member who in his way may be said to be unique.

When, after the last general election, Mr. Charles Parker, having won for the Liberal party from a distinguished man the county of Perthshire, his antecedents being considered, it was thought that he was a predestinate second-class official. It was known that from early youth he had been guanoing his mind, first with all sorts of scholastic lore, and then with blue-bookery, that he had undergone the training which is involved in a private secretaryship to a Cabinet Minister and in sundry commissionerships, and it was thought that the first under-secretaryship that became vacant in the Gladstone Government would be at his disposal. But places of that kind have come and gone in plenty, and there has been no sign of his having been offered one. The reason why may be conjectured by the very initiated, but the outside world only knows that Mr. Parker remains an independent, which may only mean an unofficial, member. To his electoral friends the other day he might perhaps have given out hints of his being unappreciated, and they would most likely have sympathised with him; but, as it was, he took the more dignified course of treating of matters relating only to the public weal from his point of view; and apparently his audience were satisfied with what he gave them, though it may not have been of that very "strong meat" which it is said assemblies of Scotchmen generally desire. By-the-way, there is at this moment the Secretaryship to the Board of Trade vacant. Why should not the time of Mr. Parker's official birth have come?

The leisure which his retirement from Ministerial life affords to Mr. Childers has enabled him lately to pronounce a discourse on church-building, which was as full of matter and as suggestive as any of his treatises on naval matters, and as that famous defence of the financial and tax-remitting course of the present Government which he delivered in the House last Session, and which might be called his valedictory blessing upon it. Another notable thing amongst sayings out of Parliament is that Mr. Goschen has had, impromptu, to defend Mr. Lowe from a rabid attack by Mr. H. Cole, C.B. It was at a meeting for the extension of art-culture, when the ex-ruler of South Kensington, with a courage and independence caught from the knowledge that he was no longer an official whose mounting aspirations had long been cribbed, cabined, caged, bound in by the cold realism of a rule-of-three Chancellor of the Exchequer; but an independent, free, "bloated pensioner" (the description is his own), denounced Mr. Lowe as a starver of the art-development of the country; and, after heaping on that now enthusiastically adored patron of the publicans all sorts of sarcastic epithets, capped the climax by pronouncing him to be a "milk water Rabelais." What this means in the abstract may not be clear to every mind, even amongst the thirteen million who have visited the South Kensington Museum, and may therefore have caught some of the genius of the place; but it is certain that it was intended to be the very acme of circumlocutory mination. It seemed to have somewhat shocked Mr. Goschen, probably because of the unknown quantity of abuse that it may be supposed to have contained, and the First Lord of the Admiralty was only mildly reproachful to the irate "pensioner" who had at last liberated his mind and relieved his bosom of much "perilous stuff" which had been accumulating there while he was under the oppressive and deadening influence (financial) of Mr. Lowe.

The circumstance that Mr. Auberon Herbert is about to retire for awhile from Parliamentary life was celebrated the other evening at Nottingham. That is, what is called a soirée was given in his honour, and an opportunity afforded him of delivering a valediction to the constituency which has enabled him to develop before the Commons of England that which it is supposed must be called his originality as a nascent statesman. A part of the proceedings consisted in excuses writtsn by a great number of those whose privilege it was to see and hear him during his Parliamentary career; and, if any deduction is to be drawn from the various epistles, it is that the writers would rather go five hundred miles from Nottingham on this particular occasion than come one hundred, fifty—nay, twenty-five—in order to be present. In short, M.P.s left Mr. Auberon Herbert just where they did on the few occasions when he got one of his eccentric motions to a division—that is, alone, as far as they were concerned. If it be possible to conceive a man imbued with a modest self-conceit, such a disposition may be attributed to this gentleman as a member of Parliament. Personally gentle, amiable, and unpretending, when he gets astride an opinion on public affairs his whole nature seems to change, and he is pertinacious, obstinate, and unyielding to an infinite degree; and no man has stood up more steadfastly against the clamour of the House than he. Somehow, in the address—practically a farewell one—which he delivered to his friends at Nottingham the other day, there seemed a curious suggestion that he was taking a step in withdrawing from public life which ere long the country would feel and regret.

MUSIC.

The opening concert of the forty-second season of the Sacred Harmonic Society took place yesterday (Friday) week. The programme was one of strong interest and well-contrasted variety, having combined the solemn dignity of Handel's style, the bright, melodious beauty of Haydn's Catholic service-music, and the most modern development of genius in the oratorio, as exemplified in Mendelssohn's unfinished "Christus." The first work performed was Haydn's Mass No. 1, in B flat, one of the finest of the many pieces of the kind which the composer produced. The solos were effectively sung by Mrs. Suter, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Miss Enriquez, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. C. Henry. After the mass came the few pieces which Mendelssohn left towards the oratorio on which he was earnestly engaged at the time of his death, in 1847. These have been commented on by us in detail in a previous notice. Again the beauty of the trio for male voices, "Say, where is He born," the religious elevation of the chorus, "There shall a star," the vigour and dramatic force of the several choral movements leading up to that ("We have a sacred law") demanding the sacrifice of the Saviour, and the holy repose of the following lamentation, "Daughters of Zion," and the closing chorale, produced a profound impression. The trio first referred to was well sung by Messrs. Lloyd, Santley, and Henry; Mr. Lloyd having declaimed the subsequent intermediate recitatives, and Mrs. Suter that which precedes the trio. The "Te Deum," composed by Handel, in 1743, to celebrate the victory of Dettingen, formed an imposing climax to the concert. The solos in this were finely sung by Mr. Santley. The choral movements in each of the works named were given with grand effect by the immense choir of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the features of the orchestral scores were powerfully rendered by the proportionately large band. Sir Michael Costa was warmly greeted on his reappearance at the conductor's desk, and Mr. Willing again presided at the organ. The second concert is to take place on Dec. 5, when "Israel in Egypt" will be performed.

The eighth Crystal Palace concert of the new series took place on Saturday, when the principal feature was the first performance of Sir Julius Benedict's symphony in G minor, two movements of which were produced at last year's Norwich Festival, the work having since been completed expressly for the Crystal Palace concerts. Of the first "allegro" and the "scherzo" we have already spoken, and have now to refer to the added portions—an "andante con moto" and a final "allegro con fuoco." The allegro is based on a charmingly-melodious theme of extremely graceful character, with occasional relief of strongly-contrasted passages, and some richly-florid ornamentation surrounding the recurrence of the principal subject. The finale is full of fiery impulse, well sustained, in alternation with occasional episodes of a more tranquil tone. The pervading passionate style and some reminiscences of the preceding movements give an impression of completeness to the whole work. Its performance, conducted by Mr. Manns, was throughout admirable; and the demonstration which followed was such as to necessitate the appearance of the composer on the platform in acknowledgment. The "scherzo" of Mendelssohn's ottet, as instrumented by himself for introduction into his symphony in C minor; Beethoven's overture, "Namensfeier," and Schumann's to his opera "Genoveva," completed the instrumental programme. The tenor scena from "Der Freischütz," and Mr. Sullivan's song, "Once again" (rearranged by him with orchestral accompaniments), were finely sung by Mr. Sims Reeves; and Miss Wynne gave, with good effect, Sir J. Benedict's song, "Love at Sea," and that by Professor Oakeley, "Tears, idle tears."

At M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts the "British Army Quadrille" has been for several weeks a prominent feature among the many attractions. This week's performances have included the production (for the first time in London) of Miss Gabriel's cantata, "Evangeline." The work was originally brought out, a few months ago, by Mr. Kuhe, at his Brighton Festival, and we have already spoken of its musical merits and characteris-tics. It was again well received, the solos having been effectively sung by Madame Corani, Miss Enriquez, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. C. E. Tinney. Next week will be the last of the season, which will close on Dec. 6 with M. Rivière's benefit.

The marked impression made by the splendid performances of Dr. Hans von Bülow at his first recital, last week, and the large audience attracted to St. James's Hall on the occasion, would alone have sufficiently proved, had proof been previously wanting, that he has obtained a firm hold on the London public. The programme of his second recital (on Wednesday afternoon) comprised Weber's sonata in D minor, Beethoven's in A (op. 101), and a miscellaneous selection.

The eighth season of the London Ballad Concert, directed by Mr. John Boosey, commenced on Wednesday evening, with an attractive programme.

The programme of Mr. Walter Bache's annual concert—which took place on Thursday evening—was, as usual, of very special interest, having included the two movements "Tasso" and "Orpheus" from Liszt's series of orchestral pieces entitled "Poèmes Symphoniques" ("Symphonische Dichtung"); Schubert's great pianoforte fantasia (in C), arranged with accompaniment of orchestra by Liszt (Mr. Bache being the pianist); and other instrumental pieces. Of the performances we must speak next week, as also of that of "Israel in Egypt," at the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society's third concert, which took place on the same evening.

A very handsomely illuminated testimonial, signed by all the professors of the Royal Academy of Music, has been presented, by the Principal, Sir Sterndale Bennett, to Mr. G. A. Macfarren, complimenting him on the success of his oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," at the recent Bristol festival.

The concerts of the second season of the British Orchestral Society are fixed to take place on Jan. 22, Feb. 5 and 26, March 12 and 26, and April 8. At one of them, it is said, a new symphony by Mr. G. A. Macfarren is to be produced.

THEATRES.

At the Adelphi, on Saturday, Mr. Edmund Falconer's effective drama of "The Peep o' Day; or, Savourneen Deelish," was revived, and is likely to restore the fortunes of the house. Mr. Falconer appears again as Barney O'Toole, and won the wonted applause alike due to the naturalness of the character and the skill of the actor. Mr. G. Shore, as Harry Kavanagh, far exceeded the expectations of his friends; and Mr. J. W. Forde, as the villainous Purcell, was as careful in his delineation as he was true to the author's conception of a part which in unskilful hands would prove repulsive. Mr. Dewar represented the reverend and militant O'Cleary, and brought to our mind the original representative of the rôle somewhat to his disadvantage. Mr. M'Intyre *was* Black Mullins. Miss Edith Stuart, as Kathleen Kavanagh, is admirable; and Miss Hudspeth, as Mary Grace, continues to be as fascinating as usual. The rest of the characters are well supported, and the scenery throughout is appropriate.

A new comedietta has been produced at the Vaudeville entitled "A Happy Cruise." The piece is by Mr. Ernest Cuthbert, the author of "Legacy-Love," and at any rate deserves praise for the "brevity" which "is the soul of wit." A married couple separate but cannot forget each other, and the husband, paying her a visit in disguise, sees his wife, in the garb of a Quakeress, being wooed by a former friend of his own. All this of course requires explanation, but is readily understood by the spectator. The matter, however, is capable of further development, and as it stands is suggestive of sportive combinations, which in some future compositions will doubtless stand the author in good stead.

The French plays continue to be performed with spirit at the Holborn. The comedy of "La Joie de la Maison" reminded the audience of a piece called "The Little Treasure," acted at the Haymarket several years ago, in which the heroine was personated by the late Miss Blanche Fane, whose performance of the part will be long remembered. The comedy has been well received on the present occasion.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Upwards of 320 horses ran during the four days at Warwick last week, and the meeting was a brilliant conclusion to the season. Still there was no single race—like the Bickerstaffe Cup at Liverpool, in which Prince Charlie beat Oxonian—which was of more than passing interest, or will live in turf history. Vanderdecken was the best-class horse which ran at Warwick. He was very unlucky, as he ran second twice in the same races in which he was placed last year. In the Great Autumn Welter Cup he carried 11 st. 9 lb., the same weight as on the previous occasion, and disposed of all his field, except the Young Melbourne—Infanta colt (9 st. 2 lb.), who beat him easily by half a length. He was again made first favourite for the Great Midland Counties Handicap, with 8 st. 12 lb. on his back; but Laburnum (8 st. 3 lb.) cannoned against him heavily, just at a critical point of the struggle, and he could never catch Falkland (7 st. 8 lb.), who was very leniently handicapped, considering his Northumberland Plate victory and the very bold front he showed for more than two miles in the Cesarewitch. Vanderdecken, however, beat Merevale (7 st. 1 lb.), who secured this race last season, and whom he met on 9 lb. better terms than on that occasion. Prior to the Donnington Handicap, Oxonian was sold to Captain Machell for 1100 gs., and, as he won that race in a common canter, carrying 9 st. 3 lb., he proved a cheap purchase, and Prince Charlie's Liverpool performance appears more marvellous than ever. The two year-olds which appeared at Warwick were very moderate, Eucalyptus being the best of them—and he is far from a first-class animal.

Colonel Harcourt entertained a large company at Nuneham Park on Monday, when the members of the South Oxfordshire Hunt presented the Countess of Macclesfield with a life-size portrait of her husband (painted by Mr. Graves), in recognition of the services he had rendered as Master.

There were several coursing meetings last week, but none of much importance, as so many dogs were in reserve for the great meeting at Newmarket, of which we shall give an account next week.

The Birmingham Dog Show begins on Monday next. There are nearly one thousand entries, and there is every prospect of a most successful exhibition.

James Grundy, the celebrated Nottinghamshire bowler, who was twenty years a leading professional cricketer at Lord's ground, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning.

An influential meeting of shipowners was held, yesterday week, to protest against the manner of measuring jute, cotton, and similar goods for shipment at Calcutta.

Mr. Disraeli was presented with an address from the Glasgow Conservative Working Men's Association, on Saturday last, and, in reply, spoke at some length upon current political topics. He justified at considerable length the allegations in his famous Bath letter, and quoted many instances of what he had termed the "plundering and blundering" policy of the Cabinet.

According to a return recently issued, the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the quarter ending Sept. 30 last were as follow:—From England to the United States, 42,959; to British North America, 10,050; to the Australian colonies, 6120; to other places, 1563: in all, 60,692. From Scotland to the United States, 5021; to British North America, 1380; to the Australian colonies, 655; to other places, 56: in all, 7112. From Ireland to the United States, 57,507; to British North America, 12,447; to the Australian colonies, 6775; to other places, 1619: in all, 78,348. Of the emigrants 35,413 were English, 5526 Scotch, 16,849 Irish, 17,504 foreigners, and 3606 not distinguished as to nationality.

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THE GREAT SUGAR REFINERY AT BRISTOL.

It has lately happened that sugar in its various forms has attracted very general attention. The importation of sugar into the United Kingdom last year amounted to nearly sixteen million hundredweight, and of this amount fourteen millions and a half were entered for "home consumption." We may remark, moreover, that this represents about half a hundredweight a year for every individual in the population, so that, even reckoning a vast quantity consumed for making preserves and other articles of luxury and ordinary diet, a large quantity must be left for consumption in its natural or refined condition. We observe also that of the sugar destined for home use 5,224,470 cwt. came from British possessions, 3,091,275 cwt. from the Spanish West India Islands, 1,878,587 cwt. from Brazil; while 2,238,811 cwt. came from France and 34,816 cwt. from Germany, a large proportion of the latter two items being probably coarsely-prepared beet-root sugar of a low saccharine quality. It appears, indeed, from the returns that by far the largest quantity consisted of what is called raw sugar, and that a very considerable proportion of this must be converted into refined or loaf sugar, though doubtless the use of raw or moist sugar is still falsely regarded as economical among the poorer classes.

It is true that even some of the moist sugars undergo a process of refining, and that loaf or lump sugars of low quality are sold at a price so little above that of the raw sorts as to bring them within the reach of the million; but in neither of these forms is actual purity attained, and in both moist and lump sugars the saccharine or sweetening quality is frequently small because of the intermixture of beet and other low-class sugars, which are in this way sold at the same price as cane sugar.

By the old process, which is still retained in some refineries, either bullocks' blood or "finings," made by mixing a solution of alum with lime-water, is used for forming a coagulation, which rises to the surface and takes with it the impurities of the sugar, in the shape of scum, to the top of the "blowing-up pan." But a more complete result can now be obtained by filtering through animal charcoal, and this plan is mostly adopted. The question is, how to obtain perfectly pure sugar, which shall have the largest amount of saccharine property and can yet be sold at a price which brings it into direct competition with the coarse, impure sugars known as "moist." This result has been attained by complete crystallisation after refining, and the process by which it is produced may be seen at the largest refinery in England—that of Messrs. Finzel and Sons, of Bristol.

The Counterslip factory, at Bristol, was established within the present century by the father of the present senior partner and the grandfather of the junior partners—the late Mr. Conrad Finzel, who by his application of centrifugal machinery to the completion of crystallised sugar, and by the adoption of various improvements in the earlier stages of manufacture, achieved a great commercial success and reputation, in obtaining a new and cheap form of the pure product.

The original building at the Counterslip shared the fate of many other sugar factories, and was burnt to the ground. Of the present great block, which covers nearly two acres, one portion was not completed till 1847, the other having been erected in 1859; so that the three tall shafts which are visible almost as soon as we have left the railway station, mark the progress of a business which has grown with marvellous rapidity, until the weekly production of its special manufacture has reached 1000 tons.

There is sufficient indication of its extent in the broad area between the factory and the warehouses—processions of drays and waggons bring boxes, bags, and tierces, which are conveyed on tramways to the lower part of the big building, to be converted into the brilliant colourless crystals, packages of which are coming out on another tramway in an almost endless train.

Arriving first at the sale-room and the sampling-room, where a surprising variety of raw sugars are inspected and purchased, we are conducted through the ordinary offices, and thence to the private room of the firm, on the first landing. We go up to the laboratory, a plain but very completely appointed apartment on an upper story, where sugars in every variety are tested, and afterwards experimentally submitted to the refining process. The apparatus here consists of vats, filtering cylinders, vacuum-pan, and centrifugal machine, by means of which an able practical chemist and analyst conducts in miniature the operations that are consummated on a gigantic scale in the adjacent building. It is worth noting, however, that even in this laboratory, as the experiments are intended to have a practical result, 10 cwt. of sugar can be carried through all the processes for converting it into crystals.

These processes, however, must be seen in the factory itself, and we will pass out of the commercial department and into the refinery, or rather into one of its departments on the first floor. Here casks, bags, and boxes of Demerara, Mauritius, and Havannah, together with baskets from Java, are disposed of with astonishing celerity by the men who receive them. Constantly as they come up, they are unhooped, ripped open, or staved in, and their contents are at once capsized through openings in the thick timber floor, beneath which lie the great boiling-pans, where the first operation of refining is effected by the reduction of the raw sugar to a brown viscid syrup, sufficiently fluid to be strained through coarse canvas bags, which are contained in a series of cisterns. This rough filtration removes from the sugar its coarser impurities, and it is allowed to pass from the bottoms of the bag-lined cisterns to a great reservoir, the magnitude as well as the contents of which enable us to contemplate it with a feeling like that of a fly peering over the edge of a dish of honey.

Presently, having safely surmounted the difficulties of a tortuous iron staircase, we are in a great, dim expanse of floors and beams, strange side-lights, and sudden shadows. This is, in fact, the floor where, by galleries and footways, we reach the mouths of a numerous series of deep filtering cylinders, each of which is filled with animal charcoal finely ground. Into these the brown, viscid syrup is pumped from the main tank or reservoir, and here the actual refining process may be said to be effected. So important is this second filtration, and, if properly conducted, so completely does it remove every particle of foreign impurity, that its results are very carefully watched. The operation of each separate cylinder is marked and recorded by means of copper pipes, one of which runs from the bottom of each, and terminates in a tap fixed over a long copper trough, so divided into compartments as to make it quite easy for an inspector to detect any imperfection in the syrup yielded by any one of the long series of filtering cisterns, and to trace it to its source.

The liquid syrup, or clarified fluid sugar, when it leaves these charcoal filters, is perfectly colourless and of intense sweetness, while its purity is so complete that crystallisation may be at once effected. A number of reservoirs receive it from the cylinders, and from these it is at once pumped up again into enormous vacuum pans, some of them capable of containing from 27 to 30 tons of sugar each; while two of them—the largest in the world—will turn out respectively 400 and 500 tons a week.

It is in these pans that the sugar is crystallised, by evaporation of the moisture and concentration of the clarified syrup, and this is the process which requires the greatest attention. By the old process this concentration was effected by boiling the syrup in open pans, where, of course, the temperature was much greater, and all kinds of devices were employed for regulating the heat to an even degree. Seventy years ago, we are told, the Hon. Charles Edward Howard, starting from the ascertained principle that fluids will boil in a partial vacuum at a much lower temperature than in an open vessel, invented a close copper pan or boiler, the middle of which was cylindrical, and the top and bottom spherical in form. This vessel had a double bottom, to the cavity of which steam was admitted, so that the contents of the pan could be raised to any required temperature, while a coil of copper pipe carrying steam through the body of the pan itself assisted the evaporation of the syrup. The bottom cavity contained steam at low pressure, the spiral coil being supplied with steam at high pressure, and consequently at great heat; and from the centre of the crown or dome of the pan a bent tube and apparatus was connected with an air-pump, so that the pan could be almost entirely exhausted of air, while a valve served to admit small quantities of air in case of a too rapid exhaustion. With this contrivance and the air-pump at work the sugar could be boiled at a temperature of 130 deg. to 150 deg., while the exact heat could at any moment be ascertained by properly adjusted thermometers and immediately regulated.

All modern adaptations of vacuum-pans are founded on Howard's invention, and the gigantic vessels used at the Counterslip refinery are on the same principle, with the addition of certain improvements and modifications which serve to reduce the degree of heat at which boiling may be effected, and to secure facilities for frequently testing the progress of crystallisation. The operation may be seen going on in the most extraordinary manner through a round, thickly-glazed peep-hole in the side of the copper monster, within which the sugar bubbles and stirs into aggregated crystal forms, which ultimately fall to the bottom of the vessel in a moist, warm, grainy mass.

This granulated mass is allowed to fall into one or other of a long row of copper coolers in a floor beneath the evaporating pans, and thence, when its temperature is considerably diminished, is subjected to the process which first distinguished Messrs. Finzel's sugar from that of other manufacturers.

It is this process which perfects the sugar and reduces it to pure saccharine divested of superfluous moisture and any remaining syrup by submitting it to the action of the centrifugal machines, a large number of which occupy two separate floors of the refinery, and are unceasingly at work.

These machines are large cylinders of copper, set in a frame or bed, like so many enormous camp soup-kettles without lids, but with this difference, that each cylinder is made to revolve with great rapidity on a central axis, and that within the cylinder itself is a lining of wire gauze, between which and the outer pan some space is left.

To these centrifugal cylinders the cooled crystallised sugar is brought by means of a travelling trough running above them along the whole length of the room, and each machine as it receives its charge is set rapidly in motion, revolving with such velocity that every particle of moisture is flung off the whirling crystals, which come from this finishing operation hard, dry, and beautifully lustrous in appearance. So rapidly is this operation effected (the cylinders making many revolutions in a second), that a hundredweight and a half of sugar is completed by each machine in a minute and a half.

From each cylinder the charge of sugar is taken by an attendant workman, who receives it in a perambulator, which conveys it to a lower floor to become perfectly cool.

The process of refining may now be said to be complete; but the mass of sugar has yet to be raised by means of lifts to the mixing-room, where a long detachment of workmen receive the products of the mechanical portion of the factory and deftly mingle it with wooden shovels. The mixing-room presents a very striking, and even a picturesque, appearance; for it is a vast lofty hall, in which are elevated a number of high stages or galleries built of timber, and bound at the edges with iron. These stages mark off a great square space on the floor below, which itself has some distinguishing divisions, and into which the crystallised sugar is shot from the perambulators in which it is conveyed along the upper galleries. The cataract of white crystals pouring down from the iron-bound edges of this upper gallery to augment the heaps below, amidst which the white dresses of the men offer an opaque contrast, suggests a confused recollection of early reports of Cape diamonds and rock crystals. But perhaps by this time the strong saccharine influence of the atmosphere is inducing a somnolent condition, which is only partially dissipated by an introduction to the basement of the building, where in the filling-room a series of traps in the ceiling admit the mixed sugar from the floor above into shoots, and so it is poured into the tierces, bags, and packages in which it is sent out. Each filler in this lower room has his particular shoot, and when he requires a fresh supply of sugar he gives a sharp peal on a bell, which apprises the mixers that they must open the trap with another discharge.

The necessity for this careful mixing is to be explained by the fact that the crystallisation differs in its various stages, so that crystals of various sizes are turned out of the vacuum pans, and require to be mixed in order to secure a certain uniformity of quality. The filling-room is, of course, one of the busiest departments of the factory, and the rapidity with which the sugar is rammed down into the various packages with great iron pestles, and the deft dispatch which distinguishes the heading in of casks, the hooping of tierces, and the making up of big parcels, is enough to make the observer wink.

It should be noted that each tierce and hogshead is entirely lined with a peculiar kind of waterproof paper, which excludes both dust and moisture, and that small parcels of sugar are made up in bags perfectly lined with the same material.

Of course the supply of casks and tierces is in itself a very large business, and this is the work of a branch establishment—St. Paul's Cooperage—where, two or three streets off, above a hundred and fifty men are employed, under the direction of Mr. William Finzel, the youngest son of the senior partner. There is an atmosphere of sugar here also, from the number of casks and boxes which are sent to be utilised after they have been emptied of their contents; but the saccharine flavour is almost superseded by the pervading sense of beech-wood, oak-wood, and ash, represented by piles and stacks of staves, by logs and trunks, which are to be reduced to heads and struts of casks by a great circular saw; by stores and sheds where rushes, hoops, and old rope (for caulking purposes) are kept, and by the merry din of a hundred stalwart coopers, who seem bent on hammering each other into permanent deafness. The average consumption of timber in the cooperage is 450,000 ft. every week, so that we may regard the package department as a very considerable branch of the refinery—though a visit to the boiler-house on our return obliterates the figures of the cooperage from our estimate. About thirty steam-engines are at work night and day to supply the motive power of this great factory of sugar, and thirty-one boilers are required to supply the steam, not only for the engines, but for the processes of the refinery.

With regard to the quality of this sugar, the latest analysis of the crystals gives:—

Pure cane sugar		99·923
Fixed ash	·018	·077
Moisture	·059	
		100·000

moisture, which is no more than ·059, representing by far the larger portion of the total of foreign matter, which altogether amounts no more than 1-1300th part of the gross weight—as near an approach as possible to absolute purity, and with the additional advantage claimed for this sugar, that its integrity of substance prevents it from absorbing moisture from the atmosphere and renders it most valuable for preserving or confectionery purposes, since it is not likely to ferment or to deteriorate, and does not waste material by the formation of large quantities of scum during boiling.

And what about the 700 workpeople employed in this great hive? It would be almost impossible to visit a factory nowadays without seeking to know something of the relative position of "employer and employed." In this respect it is not too much to say that these relations at the Counterslip are characterised by liberality and mutual confidence arising out of a very pleasant organisation, which appears to have been originated by "the Good Conrad Finzel" (for by that title the founder of the house is still known in Bristol), and is well carried out by his present representatives.

The hands here receive a higher rate of wages than is paid at any other refinery in the west of England, since it is essential to secure competent workmen to conduct the processes for obtaining this highly-crystallised sugar. But apart from this there are several beneficial provisions in connection with this industrial colony. There is a library and reading-room, and religious instruction and ministration by a duly qualified minister for the families of those who desire to embrace the privilege; there are also numerous beneficent provisions for the old, the sick, and the disabled, the widow and the orphan.

The "benefit club," supported by the men themselves, has the firm amongst its best subscribers; but the benefits established in connection with the factory itself are even of more importance, for they embrace provisions by which any man meeting with an accident serious enough to disable him receives half his wages if he has been more than seven years in the employ of the firm, and seven shillings a week if his services have been for a shorter period. Should the accident prove fatal and the man leave a widow, she receives five shillings a week for life. A large number of old and infirm workmen also receive superannuation pensions; so that in the little territory of the Counterslip some of the social problems of the day come near solution.

CATTLE SHOWS.

On Monday the certificates of entry for the forthcoming Smithfield Club Cattle Show, which is fixed to open at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday, Dec. 8, were completed, and, notwithstanding the new and stringent regulation of the club that no animal shall be permitted to enter the competition which has been exhibited at any other show within one month previous to Dec. 5 next, the entries this year by far exceed those of any previous year. The Duke of Richmond is the president this year; and the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Leicester, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Walsingham, the Earl of Feversham, Earl Spencer, Viscount Bridport, and the large mass of gentlemen farmers and most distinguished breeders in the kingdom, look upon the new regulation as being founded on a sound principle, not only as calculated to allay any impression that in the award of the prizes there can be any foregone conclusion as to the merits of animals on account of their having taken prizes at country shows, but as a protection against the possibility of disease from contact with other animals. The increase of the prize list has also without doubt proved a strong incentive to competitors. The money prizes in the cattle classes alone amount to £1450; for sheep £665; and for pigs £135; making the total amount in money reach £2250. In addition to this there is the champion cup, valued at 100 gs., for the best beast, and a champion cup of 50 gs. for the best pen of sheep in the show, two cups of £40 for the best steer or ox and the best cow and heifer in the classes, with four cups of £20 each for sheep, besides the gold and silver medals, making the aggregate value of the prizes close upon £3000.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show opens at Bingley Hall to-day (Saturday); and, from the highly-satisfactory nature of the entries in every department, it seems likely that there will be an excellent display of stock and poultry. The amount of money (£2600) at the disposal of the judges is larger than on any previous occasion.

Mr. Henry Glasford Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, died on Monday evening.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided, on Tuesday, at the general court of the Hudson's Bay Company, when a report for 1872 was submitted, and an interim dividend declared of 6s. per share. The governors and committee were re-elected.

A Scotch paper publishes a letter from Mr. David Gray, of Golspie, giving an explanation of the "great sea-serpent" which Mr. Jonas saw in Lochbeg and described to Mr. Buckland. The great sea-serpent was nothing more than a ridge of sand upon which seaweed had drifted.

One of a series of final sittings in the Albert Company arbitration has been held by Mr. Reilly, the assessor of Lord Cairns. Orders for payment were made on certain policyholders who refused to refund loans they had obtained on their policies. Discharges were given to a number of contributories who satisfied the assessor of their inability to pay.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Mr. J. D. Lewis, M.P., the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport, and others took part on Tuesday in the public presentation of a silver service, valued at 300 gs., to Mr. May, who has filled the office of Mayor of Devonport for three successive years, during which he has been largely instrumental in promoting the construction of a railway to Devonport. Mr. May's portrait has been presented to the town, to be hung in the Townhall.

The third annual conversazione of the medical men of Yorkshire was held, on Tuesday, at the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, Wakefield, one of the largest and best asylums of the kind in England, in which are 1400 patients. The subject of the discussion was the physiology of the brain, and treatment of brain diseases. There was a large and fashionable company, including physicians and surgeons from all parts of the country. Lord Houghton presided; and Dr. Carpenter, of the University of London, gave an admirable lecture on recent advances in the study of the brain. Dr. Crichton Brown, the medical director of the asylum, and several eminent doctors, took part in the discussion that followed.

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SUGAR-MAKING AT THE COUNTERSLIP REFINERY, BRISTOL

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MR. DISRAELI DELIVERING HIS INSTALLATION ADDRESS AS LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

STEAM-TUG AT PLYMOUTH TAKING TROOPS TO THE HIMALAYA FOR THE GOLD COAST.

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BY THE WAY.

We have not observed that any contemporary has mentioned the source whence the Lord Rector of Glasgow took the Greek quotation with which he closed his brilliant inaugural address. Some readers may like to know that the lines are from Sophocles. They are in the "Ajax," and are the conclusion of the long speech of Teucer, after the suicide of the hero. Teucer dwells upon the melancholy ends of Hector and of his adversary. "Observe ye, by the Gods I ask, the fate of these two men. Hector having been bound fast with the very girdle with which he had been presented by Ajax, by the steel-clad car was racked and mangled until he breathed out his life; while Ajax, possessing this [sword], the gift of Hector, perished by its means from a mortal fall. Was it not a Fury that forged this cimeter, and Hades the other, that fierce artificer. I then would say that the Gods devised both this and everything else for ever to mankind. But to whomsoever in opinion this is not pleasing, let him fondly cling to other, and me to this." The practical Chorus, with some little discourtesy, here interpose. "Extend no length of speech, but bethink thee how thou wilt bury thy brother." Mr. Disraeli artistically adapted the last lines to his own purpose; but it will be seen that they do not, in the text, convey any very comforting assurance "for our guidance in life." They will probably, however, be henceforth employed by many writers and speakers in the more cheerful sense, and will be by no means an isolated instance of a quotation becoming popular from the author's idea being improved upon, as is notably the case with—

> One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin,

now constantly used in a sentimental way, whereas the line is really part of a bitter satire. Ulysses proceeds ("Troilus and Cressida"):—

> That all with one consent praise new-born gauds,
> Though they are made and moulded of things past,
> And give to dust that is a little gilt
> More laud than gilt o'erdusted.

The disaffected minority in Ireland will, no doubt, consider that anything like English thanks for aught they have done is injury and insult in the first degree. Still, acknowledgment must be rendered where it is due. To the Home Rulers and the Repealers who have been meeting in conference in Dublin her Majesty's Government and all her Majesty's loyal subjects are deeply indebted. Every effort has been made to render that demonstration formidable, and it has not even been respectable. The blundering tactics which have proved to the world how small and how unworthy of consideration is "the army of the aliens," have fatally wounded their previously moribund cause. Ireland is prosperous and content; and, although we agree with Mr. Disraeli that when the mask of Home Rule is pulled off something else will be seen, that something will be a matter for ridicule rather than for fear. Nearly every Irishman of rank, of commercial position, of social influence, has stood aloof; and, but for the wrangling among the Home Rulers and the Repealers, the proceedings would have been so flat as to be positively fatiguing to notice. We do not willingly inflict figures on our readers; but they will forgive us for stating two facts. At the recent demonstration names were given in "selected" from 24,000 said to have been collected. The number of electors on the Irish register in 1872 was 223,507.

Unpleasant as the circumstances were to the gentleman of whom we are about to speak, he has been made the means of bearing valuable testimony to the merits of the Charity Organisation Society, which is effecting so much good in the way of preventing the money of the benevolent from passing into the hands of the worthless and wicked. An official of the society was leaving his place of business the other evening, when two roughs came up and asked him whether he belonged to that association. On his replying in the affirmative, one knocked him down and the other kicked him savagely. It appears that assistance has lately been withheld from several undeserving objects, and thus they or their friends have shaped their protest against any interference with their privilege of living on the plunder of the kind-hearted. In Italy, the other day, a railway contractor who had discharged an insolent labourer, who, in consequence, had tried to kill him, was rather angrily rebuked for complaining: "You admit that you were depriving this man of his means of living?" And the Italian official appeared to think that the labourer was rather "in his right." We are not quite so gentle here, and we hope that the remonstrants against organised charity will come into the hands of policemen with resolution enough to do their duty. But, as the gentleman who sends the facts to the *Times* observes, the roughs thus do much to prove how greatly the institution was needed, and that it is working excellently. We commend it, somewhat early, to the attention of those who meditate almsgiving at Christmas.

The little capital of Pembrokeshire is not, perhaps, well known to many persons outside the Principality. The haven with which it is connected is known to every reader in the world. "We know it out of Shakspeare's art." The loving Imogen says,

> How far is it
> To this same blessed Milford? And, by-the-way,
> Tell me how Wales was made so happy as
> To inherit such a haven?

Haverfordwest has been less fortunate; it has lacked the *vates sacer*, though we have some recollection of a legend, of the Ingoldsby type, in which a hypochondriacal Hebrew, having imbibed too much bad wine there, is stated to have put his clothes into bed, and hung himself over the chair instead. However, Haverfordwest will be heard of a little for the next few days, as it has had an election, and the Conservative reaction has not ousted Lord Kensington, who had to seek a new return on taking office. The borough must be content with such honour as its devotion to Liberal principles can afford it, and with the reflected fame of the haven which was "so happy" as to occur to the mind of Shakspeare when he wanted to send wandering the most entirely charming of all his heroines.

It must be possible, we suppose, to make a will in such a way that it cannot puzzle executors or invite contest, and if there were any one man in the world whom we should have believed to be capable of composing such a document it was the late Lord Westbury, whose intellect was at once so broad and so subtle. Yet Sir George Jessel has this week had, in his capacity of Master of the Rolls, to decide whether the late ex-Chancellor's representatives had a right under his will to make certain investments. "The profession" has an ungrateful proverb about a man who makes his own will—ungrateful because it is palpably for the interest of that institution that a testator should leave his arrangements open to costly challenge. But as Lord Westbury was "as far as the farthest," as Wordsworth says, from being that which an amateur will-maker is affirmed to be, we must suppose that when a man has to deal with his own affairs there comes some disturbing influence upon him, and he who would guide another in the most masterly fashion strays from the technical path when walking alone. It would perhaps be taking an unkind view of human nature to say that when a man is very much in earnest he forgets things that would occur to him were he coolly providing for the interests of folks he cares nothing about.

Odium theologicum has come into the School Board contests in full force. We have seen nothing like it in Parliamentary contests since the days of the Test and Corporation Acts and Catholic emancipation. The "ministers of all denominations" have freely mingled in the affray. The martial Bishop, after the battle in which he had distinguished himself, was complimented by his King, but modestly begged that it might be noticed that he had shed no blood, the fact being that he had stunned some two score of enemies with an iron mace. That weapon, in a moral sense, has been wielded pretty freely by our spiritual guides. However, it is good to see thoroughness and energy. Perhaps at Nottingham exultation has taken its oddest form. Rejoicing with delight that children are to receive a particular sort of education, the adults of Nottingham appropriately testified their joy by throwing up great numbers of rockets. However, Artemus Ward tells us that he felt it absolutely necessary to stand on a shed and fire off his gun during the greater part of an evening, because Mrs. Ward had presented him with twins.

MR. DISRAELI AT GLASGOW.

The installation of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, as mentioned in our last, took place on Wednesday week, in the Kibble Crystal Palace, a large circular glass building in the Botanical Gardens, Great Western-road. The Common Hall of the new University buildings is not yet completed, and the chapel would only hold about half the number of persons who were admitted, by ticket, to witness the academical ceremony, and to hear the eloquent address of a distinguished statesman. We give an Illustration of the scene in the Crystal Palace, where the Lord Rector is standing on an elevated platform in the centre, with a small desk before him; the Vice-Chancellor and the Principal of the University, the Very Rev. Dr. Caird, occupies a lower place at his right hand; and the Dean of Faculty, Mr. E. Strathearn Gordon, Q.C., M.P. for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, is at his left hand. Mr. Disraeli wore his official costume as Lord Rector, a black silk robe trimmed with gold lace; Dr. Caird, as Vice-Chancellor, wore a black silk-velvet gown, with broad ermine facings; Mr. Gordon wore the ordinary academic gown. In the rear of these, and on a lower level, were ranged the members of the senate, in gowns and hoods; farther back and at the sides were some of the privileged spectators, with a few ladies. The proceedings began with a Latin prayer, uttered by the Principal; the first business was to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Mr. Disraeli and several other gentlemen. After this ceremony the Lord Rector delivered his harangue, which has been read and commented upon by every newspaper reader. In the evening he was entertained by the Lord Provost of Glasgow in the City Hall.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN DECEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is in the neighbourhood of Jupiter on the morning of the 12th, to the right of the planet, and she is near the same planet on the morning of the 13th, but on the opposite side. She is near Mercury and Venus on the 18th; she is near Saturn on the 22nd, and Mars during the evening hours of the 23rd. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	4th	at 20 minutes after	4	h. in the	morning.
Last Quarter	,, 11th	,, 54	,, 9	,,	evening.
New Moon	,, 19th	,, 49	,, 6	,,	afternoon.
First Quarter	,, 26th	,, 5	,, 4	,,	afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 24th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 12th.

Mercury is a morning star, and is the most favourably situated for observation during the year; he rises on the 1st at about 1h. before the Sun, increasing by the middle of the month to about 2h., which is the longest interval in the year between the rising of Mercury and the Sun, and at the end of the month the rising of the planet precedes that of the Sun by a little less than 1h. 30m. On the 5th he rises at 6h. 44m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 0m. a.m., and on the last day about 6h. 40m. a.m. He is in perihelion on the 10th; in conjunction with Venus on the 10th; and in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th.

Venus is still a morning star: rising on the 1st at 5h. 48m., or 1h. 58m. before the Sun; on the 12th at 6h. 22m.; on the 22nd at 6h. 52m.; and on the last day at 7h. 12m., or 1h. nearly before sunrise. She is in conjunction on the 18th.

Mars is an evening star, and sets at 8h. 12m. p.m. on the 3rd, and at 8h. 27m. p.m. on the 31st. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 23rd. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 55m. p.m.; on the 15th at 3h. 43m. p.m.; and on the last day at 3h. 28m. p.m.

Jupiter is a morning star: rising on the 1st at 1h. 3m. a.m.; on the 16th at 0h. 14m. a.m.; on the 19th at midnight nearly; on the 25th at 11h. 39m. p.m., or 3h. 32m. after sunset; and on the last day at 11h. 16m. p.m., or 3h. 7m. after sunset. He passes the meridian, or is due south, at 6h. 45m. a.m. on the 10th, at 6h. 9m. a.m. on the 20th, and at 5h. 28m. a.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 12th day, and in quadrature with the Moon on the 22nd day.

Saturn is still an evening star; setting on the 1st at 7h. 33m. p.m.; on the 10th at 7h. 3m., or 3h. 14m. after sunset; this interval decreases to 2h. 57m. by the 15th; to 2h. 39m. by the 20th; and to 1h. 54m. by the last day (planet setting at 5h. 52m. p.m.); and he is due south at 2h. 34m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 1h. 38m. p.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 22nd.

At the annual meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture, yesterday week, Lord de Tabley was elected president.

The Dublin Art-Exhibition was closed on Saturday with a musical performance.

The Home Rule Conference at Dublin ended yesterday week. A "Home Rule League" was established, and Irishmen all over the world appealed to for assistance to the federal movement. Subscriptions to a special fund were opened, and contributions amounting to £1800 announced.

A crowded meeting of the Birmingham Spiritualists was held, on Sunday night, at the Athenæum, Birmingham. Special reference was made to the death of Mr. Benjamin Hawkes, a local tradesman, who fell dead, on Sunday, the 16th inst., while addressing a meeting in the same place. Mr. John Collier stated that, at a séance held at his own house, on Wednesday night, the spirit of Mr. Hawkes appeared, and shook him by the hand. He (Mr. Collier) told the spirit that he intended publicly to refer to Mr. Hawkes's passing away, and asked what he wished to tell the Spiritualists of Birmingham and the world at large. The spirit then said, in his own voice, "Tell them I am quite well and happy."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mary Caroline, Dowager Duchess of Grafton, who died at Euston Hall, Thetford, on Sept. 10, was proved, on the 17th inst., by her son, the Duke of Grafton, the acting executor, the personalty being sworn under £14,000. Subject to some remembrances to her children and servants, testatrix leaves all her property to her four younger children.

The Dublin probate of the will and codicil of Alexander Findlater, J.P., of The Slopes, Kingstown, who died at Harrogate, has been sealed at the principal registry, London, the aggregate personal estate in England, Scotland, and Ireland being sworn under £350,000. The executors are Adam Seaton Findlater, John Lloyd Blood, William Findlater, John Findlater, and John Findlater Corscaden. The testator bequeaths to the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook-road, Dublin, and the Stewart Institution for the Training, Education, and Maintenance of Idiotic and Imbecile Children, £500 each; to the Adelaide Hospital, the City of Dublin Hospital, the Coombe Lying-in-Hospital, the Hospital of Sir Patrick Dun, the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, the Mater Misericorde Hospital, the Meath Hospital and Dublin County Dispensary, the Mercers' Hospital, the St. Vincent Hospital and Dispensary, the Charitable Infirmary, the Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra, and the National Institution and Molyneux Asylum for the Blind, £250 each; to the Convalescent Home, the Old Men's Asylum, the Dublin Sailors' Home, and the National Life-Boat Institution, £200 each; and £200 to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingstown and neighbourhood. Very handsome provisions are made for his brother and nephews and nieces, and legacies are given to his servants. The remainder of his property, real and personal, is given to his brother, Adam Seaton Findlater, and his two nephews, William Findlater and John Findlater, in equal shares.

The will and codicil of William Peere Williams-Freeman, late of Pylewell Park, Southampton, were proved on the 4th inst., by Marlborough Robert Pryn and Henry Peregrine Birch, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his widow a pecuniary legacy and annuities to his younger children during the life of their mother, they and the widow being otherwise amply provided for by marriage settlement. The residue of his property, subjected to a legacy of £100 to his butler, testator gives to his eldest son, William.

The will of John Nix, late of The Hall, Worth, Sussex, was proved, on the 18th inst., by John Hemmings Nix and the Rev. Charles Devas Nix, two of the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his real estate and the residue of his personal estate for life: at her death there are many legacies, including legacies to his daughters to make up their portions to £12,000 each, and the remainder of his personal estate testator gives to his four sons. After the death of the widow the eldest son takes the real estate for life.

The will and codicil of James Lys Seager, late of Milbank, were proved, on the 19th inst., by James Edward Hunt, Frederick Seager Hunt, and Walter Freeman Hunt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to the Westminster Hospital, £100; to the Western Dispensary, Broadway, Westminster, £100; and £100, the dividends to be applied towards the support of the national school at Trottersclife, Kent. Testator's widow being already amply provided for, testator leaves her a legacy in token of affection; and, after giving large legacies to various members of his family, he gives the residue to his grandson, Frederick Seager Hunt.

The will of Dr. Donald Dalrymple, M.P. for Bath, late of Thorpe, Norwich, was proved on the 20th inst., by Mrs. Sarah Dalrymple, the relict, and Robert Farre Dalrymple, the brother, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £45,000. The testator devises to his wife his mansion house and grounds, Thorpe Lodge, and all his real estate at Thorpe, absolutely; and, subject to an annuity to his mother, he gives her the income of the rest of his property for life. At her decease, after payment of some legacies, testator gives the residue to certain of his nephews and nieces and the children of Charles Morley Robison.

CURIOUS WILLS.

The dread of being buried alive has led many testators to give very particular directions as to the steps to be taken before the burial of their bodies to make sure that life is totally extinct. Some of these directions are very strange, but are so effectual for the purpose for which they were given, that, if faithfully carried out, all possibility of doubt would be removed about their being, when afterwards buried, absolutely dead. The testator must have been as dead as the celebrated Marley, "dead as a door-nail," if, previously to his interment, he had, in accordance with his will, his head cut off or his jugular-vein opened; and there are several wills directing one or the other of these to be done. Equally efficacious must have been the device of another testator, who directed his heart to be pierced through with a red-hot iron.

Mr. John Jacob Daniel Weiss, a surgical-instrument maker, of the Strand, whose will was proved in 1844, gave very precise directions on the subject, about which there is just a little touch of his business. He says: "And, lastly, it is my express desire that, on my death, a surgeon shall be called in by my executors, who shall place a seton needle four inches long through my heart, which shall remain there, and he be presented with a ring of the value of five guineas for his trouble."

Mr. James William Freshfield, by his will, proved in 1864, well states the very natural and common feeling on the matter, and gives it as a reason for special precautions to be taken:—"I have long desired," he says, "to make arrangements to guard against the possibility of premature interment, and have taken great care to avert a consequence so dreadful in every case in which I had a right to interfere. I therefore desire that, previous to my interment, my body may be opened and the heart effectually separated, and returned into the body."

A most singular condition was attached to the gift of several freehold and copyhold cottages and fields by the will of Henry Trigg, grocer, of Stevenage, Herts, proved in the Archidiaconal Court at Huntingdon, in October, 1724; they were given to his brother Thomas, upon condition of his fulfilling his wishes with respect to the laying of his body. These wishes are thus expressed:—"And as to my body, I commit it to the west end of my hovel, to be decently laid there upon a floor erected by my executor upon the purlin for the same purpose, nothing doubting that at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God." The legatee was to lose his legacy if he neglected or refused to lay the body where so desired. However, he seems to have taken care to get his legacy, for we believe the remains of the testator are still upon the purlin or rafters at the west end of his hovel.

A new way to pay old debts was discovered by Mr. Friedrich Adolph Zimmerman, whose will we have before had

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occasion to refer to. After directing payment of certain debts he goes on to say: "To a certain English lacemaker, however, named Steinbach, who pretends that I still owe him 147 dollars, I bequeath my recently-written novel, 'The Son without a Father with Two Mothers.'" Whether the creditor gave a receipt for the debt on getting his manuscript, whether he was satisfied with it, and whether it vindicated its paradoxical title, we know not; but, as we have never heard of the work being published, we suspect Mr. Steinbach would rather have had his 147 dollars in cash.

Thrifty people like to encourage thrift in their descendants, and often try, by the conditions imposed in their wills, to compel it. We should hardly have thought it was necessary to enforce its observance in Yorkshire; but a Yorkshire post-master and letter-carrier left his second-best suit of clothes to one of his sons for his own wear, but if he should make merchandise of them or not produce them to the executors at the end of two years, he was to forfeit a legacy of £5, which was directed to be placed in the savings-bank in the mean time.

Admiral Jodrell Leigh's legacy to one of his nephews has a spice about it of one of Marryatt's rollicking naval heroes, and certainly is a good specimen of sailor-like frankness. In his will, proved in February, 1864, he writes:—"To my nephew, Egerton Leigh, I leave my single-barrelled gun; and if he will but hold it straight, and not flinch when he pulls the trigger, I will answer for it that the gun will do its duty well."

WILL OF A USURER.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.)

Jeremiah Drexellius, in his "Prodromus Œternitatis," cites, at p. 228 of the Latin edition of 1630, a singular document, of which the following is the translation:—"A famous usurer being near his death, sent for a notary with his witnesses, and proceeded to dictate his testament in very express terms, by which he declared his last wishes to be as follows:—"I ordain that my body shall be returned to the earth whence it was taken; I give my soul to the devil." His friends, who assisted at the dictation shuddered with horror at these extraordinary words, and asked him whether he really knew what he was saying; but the reprobate reiterated, three times, the same vow. "Let my soul," pursued he, "be given to the devil; more especially because I have acquired several things unjustly and by rapine. I give in like manner to the devil the soul of my wife and the souls of my children, who have been the cause of my extorting so much usury, in order to have more to spend on good living and fine dress. "Item: I give to the devil the soul of my confessor, who has encouraged me in usury by his silence and his connivance." He had no sooner concluded these words than he yielded up his miserable soul. "Wretch!" continues the narrator, "thou shalt have the heirs thou hast desired, and such funeral rites as thou hast deserved."

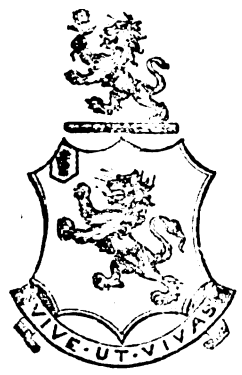
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH.

Lord Richard Cavendish, who died on the 19th inst., was the youngest son of William Cavendish, Esq., by Louisa, his wife, eldest daughter of Cornelius, first Lord Lismore, and was grandson of George Augustus Henry, who was created Earl of Burlington, Sept. 10, 1831. He was thus brother to William, present Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (father of the Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland); and to Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P. for North Derbyshire. Lord Richard was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. 1834, and proceeded LL.D. In 1837 he was raised by patent to the rank of an Earl's son, and in 1858 was accorded the precedence of the son of a Duke. His Lordship was never married.

SIR F. P. PRICE, BART.

Sir Frederick Pott Price, fourth Baronet, of Spring Grove, in the county of Surrey, who died on the 15th inst., was the second son of Sir Charles Price, second Baronet, by his wife, Mary Ann, daughter of William King, Esq., of King-street, Covent-garden, and was brother to Sir Charles Rugge Price, Bart., whom he succeeded July 3, 1866. He was born on Sept. 5, 1806, and married, Jan. 8, 1868, Rosina Mary, daughter of the late Richard Price, Esq., of The Lawn, South Lambeth; but, having left no issue, his brother, now Sir Arthur James Price, Bart., succeeds him. Sir Frederick's grandfather, Sir Charles Price, who was created a Baronet Feb. 2, 1804, was M.P. and, in 1803, Lord Mayor of London.



The sales at the last Antwerp salon reached the respectable sum of over £13,000.

The private view of Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Shadow of Death," also takes place to-day (Saturday) in the gallery, 39B, Old Bond-street, and the exhibition will open to the public on Monday next. Apropos of this latter exhibition a new French contemporary, *Le Collectionneur Universel*, makes a curious mistake in its second number, in which it announces that "'L'Ombre de la mort,' le célèbre tableau de Sir Noel Patow (*sic*) va être exposé à la galerie New British Institution. Cette nouvelle fera sans nul doute sensation dans le monde artistique; car, depuis longtemps, on cherchait cette œuvre, peut-être la plus importante du maître." Such is fame!

The first course of "Cantor Lectures" for the present session of the Society of Arts was begun, on Monday evening, by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., who delivered a highly interesting address on "Spectrum Analysis as aided by, and aiding, the Arts." The portion of the subject dealt with chiefly treated of the art of photography in its spectroscopical relations. Mr. Lockyer, at the outset of his discourse, drew attention to a paper read before the society just thirty years ago on a science which—then only in its infancy—was destined afterwards to play so important a part in the scientific world. He carefully traced the progress of spectroscopy from a period slightly anterior to this down to the present day, quoting frequently from the records of various philosophers who had made this science a subject of close study and research. The application of photography to the investigation of the solar spectrum occupied a considerable share of attention, and was amply illustrated by the exhibition, on the screen, of a large number of finely-executed photographs of solar and other spectra, the most delicate lines being plainly shown with the aid of the powerful light of the electric lamp. In concluding, the lecturer stated his belief that spectroscopy had now arrived at such a stage that it could not possibly be pursued with advantage in relation to astronomical observation without the aid of photography, since that art gave the only means of satisfactorily registering the results of research in that direction.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. TEMPLE, V. A. D., Brighton, and Others.—If, in Problem No. 1550, Black play B to Q B 7th, instead of taking the Rook, White answers with Q to K 2nd, threatening mate in two ways.

A. C., Weybridge.—The White King *could* be in check by the Bishop if the Pawn were advanced.

W. H. A.—The second player could have taken the Rook with impunity, we believe.

SIR WILLIAM.—To what problem does your solution, No. 178, refer?

FELSTEDIAN.—The first number of a little magazine under the above title has reached us. "The miscellany is entirely written by the schoolboys of Felsted Grammar School—a school famous as the place where Isaac Barrow received his early education. A good part of the opening number of the *Felstedian* is devoted to a record of athletic sports; but we are pleased to see a corner given to chess, and to learn that the school contains a large number of players.

J. H. HEWLETT, H. B. S., W. F., and G. M.—Your solution of Problem No. 1550 is perfectly right. Be good enough in future to send solutions earlier.

O. VOSSLER.—Pray spare us the trouble of setting up positions and answering your inquiries until you have thoroughly examined all the variations. The move of 1. Q to Q 5th in problem 1550 will *not* enable White to effect mate in three moves.

J. C. PATERSON, Glasgow.—They have not yet been published in a collected form. We cannot answer such questions by post.

QUEEN'S KNIGHT should send his name and address—not for publication.

G. G.—Yes; substantially you are right, but the secondary version is ambiguous.

W. LEWIS WOOD.—How can Black avert the mate if White begin by playing 1. Q to Q 5th?

J. T. BARBER, CZERNOWITZ, G. C.—We cannot spare space to give you the information required. You should obtain a treatise on the game and study that.

OBSERVER.—The line of play you suggest Mr. Blackburne should have adopted at the [illegible] sixth move of his game with Mr. Rosenthal would very probably have enabled him to draw.

We are in receipt of Chess Problems, for which we thank the senders, from C. W. of Sunbury—C. Duke—M. P.—Victor Gorgias—J. W. H.—Queen's Knight—R. D. M.—J. Harder of Hong-Kong.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1551 have been received from A. B. C.—D. A., Dublin—Holzhausen and Groux—E. D. Way—East Marden—E. H. H. V.—Annie—M. H. Moorhouse—T. Wilson Morris—B. B.—C. P. P. D.—A. A.—C. Fuller—T. W., Canterbury—R. M. Clare—Joseph Janion—St. Clair—Arthur Sunnie—E. Frau—J. G. D., Bath resident—B., H.M.S. Britannia—W. S. B.—Nimrod—L. L.—Cudjo—Howard—F. C. W.—V. A. D.—R. Mark—S. T. H., Faversham—J. Sargeant—An Inexperienced—J. Bale of Otley—W. Airey—J. Routh—W. V. G. D.—O. Vossler—M. P.—Box and Cox—M. D.—Little-Go—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—George and Tom—Piercy—L. S. D.—Madge and Geraldine—J. N.—W. B.—Sigma—Try Again—W. W. B.—X. Y. Z.—1873—Manfred and Man Friday—Queen's Knight—A. Wood—H. Silvester—Fergus—Trevor.

PROBLEM No. 1548.—The author of this problem, which some correspondents were confident could be solved by White taking the Pawn for his first move, sends us the following variations to show that mate cannot be effected by that course of play:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. P takes P	*P to Q B 8th*	2.	P takes B,
2 Kt to K 2nd		and White cannot mate in two more moves.	
(If White play 2. Kt to K 4th, Black escapes by 2. P to K R 3rd.)			

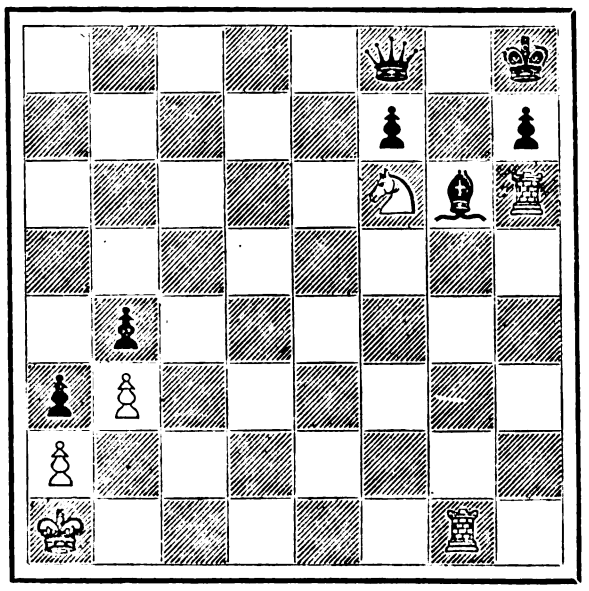
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1552.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K R 8th, becoming a Queen	P to K R 5th, or R to K Kt 3rd*	2. K takes P 3. Gives mate.	Any move
*1.	B to Q B 8th	2. R takes Kt.	Mate.
2 R to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 4th		

PROBLEM No. 1553.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CLIFTON CHESS CONGRESS.

Game played at the above Meeting between Messrs. GOSSIP and WISKER.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	neither the Bishop nor the Knight without losing the game.	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14.	P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. B takes B	K takes B
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	16. Kt to K B 2nd	P to K B 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	B to K Kt 2nd	17. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	18. P takes P	Q R to Q sq
7 B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	19. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P
8. P takes P	Castles	20. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
9. Q B takes P	Kt takes P	21. Q takes Q	R takes Q
10. B takes Kt	Q takes B	22. Q R to Q sq	K R to Q sq
11. Castles	P to Q B 4th	23. R takes R	R takes R
12. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. R to Q sq	R takes R (ch)
13. Kt takes Kt P	P takes Q P	25. Kt takes R	K to Kt 3rd
14. B to K R 6th		26. K to B 2nd,	

A very clever move, since Black can take neither the Bishop nor the Knight without losing the game.

and the game was declared a drawn battle.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

(From "Times of India," May 15, 1873.)

BOMBAY VERSUS CALCUTTA.		CALCUTTA VERSUS BOMBAY	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	4. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
5. Q takes K P	P takes B	5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. Q takes Q	K takes Q	6. B to K 3rd	B takes B
7. P takes Kt	P takes P	7. P takes B	Kt to K Kt 5th
8. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K B 4th	8. Q to K 2nd	P to Q K 3rd
9 Kt to Q 4th	B to K Kt 3rd	9. Castles (K's side)	Castles
10. Castles			

NOTTINGHAM CHESS TOURNAMENT.—The Nottingham Chess Club held its annual meeting on Friday evening, the 14th inst., at the Mechanics' Institution, when upwards of one hundred members and visitors met to celebrate the event. The Nottingham club is one of the oldest provincial institutions in England. It was established by Samuel Newham, Esq., in conjunction with Thomas Wakefield, Esq., Thomas Hind, Esq., and others, in 1829. The prosperity for many years was due mainly to Mr. Newham, under whose auspices it successfully competed with Cambridge, Huddersfield, and other strong clubs. The proceedings were opened at six o'clock by Mr. Blackburne encountering all comers over the boards, sixteen of which were suitably arranged in the lecture-hall. These sixteen boards were constantly engaged, for as soon as one of the combatants succumbed it was replaced by one of those anxiously waiting to break a lance with the celebrated master of the game. Twenty-seven games were thus played, of which three only were scored against him, being won by Messrs. Hamel, Marriott, and Mellor, after which about sixty of the members adjourned for supper. The chair was occupied by the Mayor (Mr. Howitt), ably supported by the ex-Mayor, the president (Mr. Hamel), and the vice-president (Mr. Thomas Worth). After the usual loyal toasts Mr. Hamel, in a complimentary speech, brought out the health of Mr. Blackburne, whom he considered as best entitled to claim the honour of the British champion on account of the great skill and ability he displayed in winning the first ten matches against all the most celebrated masters Europe could produce at the Vienna Congress.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 19th Middlesex was held, yesterday week, in Westminster Hall. The prizes, 222 in number, and of the value of several hundred pounds, were arranged on tables on the steps leading to St. Stephen's. Mrs. Stewart Oxley distributed the prizes. The Colonel's challenge cup had been won by Private Chubb and Captain Woodham; the regimental challenge cup by Privates Young and Frome and Lieutenant Bolton; the regimental company challenge cup by D company; the volley prize by H company; the marksmen's prizes by Corporal Roberts, Private Ulrich, Private Frome, and Captain Woodham; the first three of the battalion prizes (series B), by Privates Lloyd, Ivory, and Gutteridge; Mrs. Holland's prizes for first-class men, by Private Frome and Lieutenant Coish; and the shooting captains' prize, by Sergeant Browning. The company-drill challenge cup was awarded to H company. The prizes won in all the company competitions were also presented to the winners. In D and E companies the cup and medal presented by the hon. Colonel, Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., were presented to Private Symmonds; Colonel Oxley's challenge cup and medal to Private Ulrich, and in K company the Colonel's challenge cup was obtained by Corporal Harris. There were also seventeen special prizes for the band.

Private T. Wilson, of the Queen's (Westminster) has won the rifle championship of the county of Middlesex, after two contests at Rainham and Wormwood-scrubbs, in which the skill of nearly 200 of the best shots of the county has been thoroughly tested. The two competitions were held at Queen's distances, and resulted in a tie between the present winner and Private M'Dougall, of the London Rifle Brigade, both of whom scored 130; Bugle-Major Matthews, of the South Middlesex, and Sergeant Brooking, of the Queen's (Westminster), also tieing with 128 each for third place. The tie has now been decided by the four competitors shooting over the same distances again, Private Wilson winning the gold champion badge of the Middlesex Rifle Association, Private M'Dougall the silver badge of the association, and Bugle-Major Matthews the bronze badge. The remaining prizes in connection with the contest were won by Corporal Tovey, Queen's; Private H. Bird, South Middlesex; Private Pott, St. George's; Private M'Dougall, London Rifle Brigade; Corporal Clothier and Private Moore, Queen's; Private Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade; Corporal H. R. Wilson and Private T. Wilson, Queen's; Bugle-Major Matthews, South Middlesex; Sergeant Brooking, Queen's; Private Elton, South Middlesex; Lieutenant-Colonel Rimington, 2nd London; Private Gardner, London Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Tosswill, 18th Middlesex; and Corporal Pullman, South Middlesex. Other prizes were also taken by Private Baker, West Middlesex; Private Elton, South Middlesex; Sergeant Young, South Middlesex; Sergeant Wood, 44th Middlesex; Captain Tully, London Irish; and Private Blackford, Queen's.

Among metropolitan regiments the following returns have been issued:—The 36th Middlesex (Paddington) return shows that every man in the regiment is efficient, 559 men earning for the corps £838, which, added to the extra grant for the proficiency of fifty-nine officers and sergeants, makes the total sum earned from the Government £1114. Last year the corps, with 606 efficients, 537 of whom obtained the extra grant of 10s., earned £1022. The 3rd City of London return shows a falling off in numbers as compared with last year, when 935 members were returned efficient out of a total strength of nearly 1000 men. This year there are 854 efficients out of 902 men enrolled. The St. George's has 494 men on the rolls, of whom 455 are efficient.

The annual returns of the Robin Hood Rifles show that, out of an enrolled strength of 1000 men, 994 have rendered themselves efficient in the volunteer year just closed. The corps consists of ten companies of one hundred men each, and the total amount of capitation grant earned, including the extra grant of £2 10s. for the proficiency of sixty-five officers and sergeants, is £1653 10s.

The annual returns of the 1st Derbyshire Administrative Battalion shows that the total strength is 910 members, of which the large number of 905 are efficient; 28 officers and 41 sergeants received certificates of proficiency and earned the extra grant, and 102 members have qualified as marksmen; 701 members were present at the annual official inspection, and 475 at the Autumn Manœuvres at Cannock Chase. The total amount of capitation grant earned is £1530.

Captain F. W. G. Campbell, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Administrative Brigade Banffshire Artillery Volunteers.

The annual returns of the Queen's (Edinburgh) Rifle Brigade for the year show that the enrolled strength on Oct. 31 was 1918. Of this number 1832 of all ranks are returned efficients, which is an increase of eleven as compared with the previous year. Of the seventy-five officers sixty-nine are efficient, and there are only two non-efficients out of the 124 sergeants.——The Glasgow Highlanders, another strong regiment, also show a satisfactory return, though their strength has slightly diminished. In 1872 they had an enrolled strength of 869; this year it is forty less, and they have only twenty-three non-efficients—the total number who have earned the Government grant being 797, of whom eighty-nine (officers and sergeants) have received the special grant of £2 10s. for proficiency in their duties. The amount of capitation grant earned by the battalion is £1418.——Another battalion belonging to the same county as the Glasgow corps (the 1st Lanarkshire Administrative Battalion), consisting of companies formed in Hamilton, Uddington, Blantyre, Bothwell, Wishaw, Motherwell, East Kilbride, and Strathavon, exhibits an increase in the enrolled strength, but a decrease in the number of efficients, principally attributable to the fact that one of the companies was only formed within a few days of the returns being forwarded to the War Office, and consequently its members, sixty-four in number, were returned as non-efficient. The strength is set down as 806, against 788 last year—an increase of eighteen. The actual number of efficients is 693. Of these fifty-eight officers and sergeants earned the special grant, an increase of three over the previous year; and the total amount earned is £1278, against £1338 in the previous year. The battalion has eighty-five marksmen, of whom the best shot is Sergeant Newlands, of the Motherwell company, who won the rifle and three stars, with 113 points; Sergeant-Major Blaney, of the staff, comes next, with 108; Sergeant Simmons, of Hamilton, with 107; and Sergeant Cameron, of Hamilton, with 104.

The private view of the Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday) at the gallery in Pall-mall East. The exhibition will open to the public on Monday next.

M. Gallait is engaged on nine pictures for the hemicycle of the salle of the Sénat at Brussels. The subjects are—Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon, Bandouin of Constantinople, Notger, Jean II., Philippe le Noble, Charles V., Albert, and Isabella.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

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THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.

The recent news from Western Africa, with the official account of Sir Garnet Wolseley's first action in the neighbourhood of Elmina, on the 14th ult., may be taken to signify the real commencement of an important military task, which is likely to prove rather costly to the British taxpayer, but which seems capable of being turned to the profit of commerce and civilisation. It is proposed, however, in these statements and remarks accompanying our series of Illustrations, to describe the actual situation of the Gold Coast, with its European forts and mercantile factories, and their ill-defined relations to the Fantee tribes inhabiting the adjacent country along that shore, but more especially to the powerful native kingdom of Ashantee, with which the British Government at Cape Coast Castle is again brought into collision.

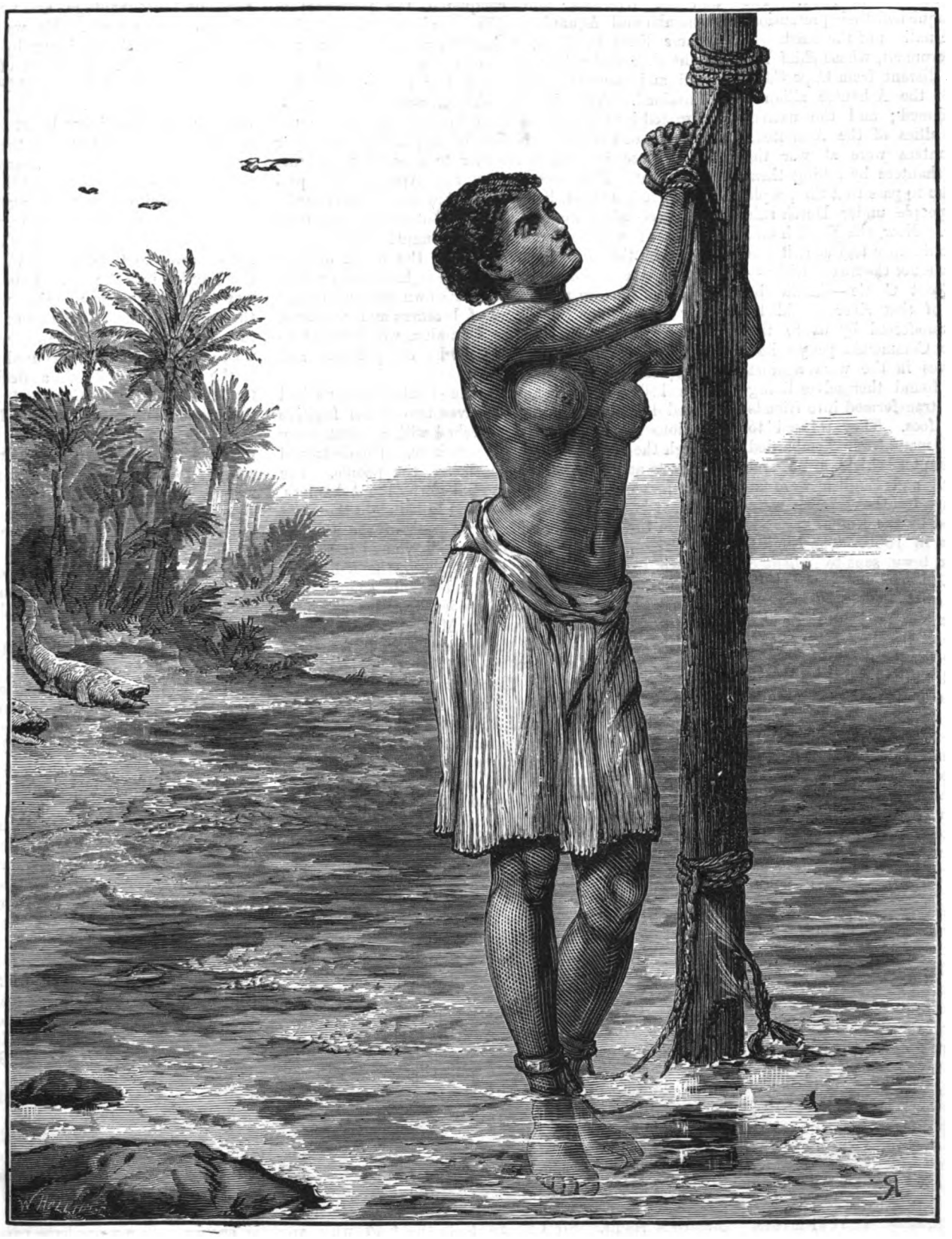
The Gold Coast, as we lately observed when explaining three Maps presented in this Journal on Sept. 27, is a portion of Upper Guinea. The adjacent parts of that region to the westward are called the Grain Coast and the Ivory Coast; to the eastward, the Slave Coast and that of the Mouths of the Niger or Quorra River. Upper Guinea, further including Liberia to the north, and the country between the Cameroons and the Gaboon, to the south of those coasts, is that portion of the African shore which extends, for the most part, from west to east, chiefly between the fourth and sixth degrees of latitude above the Equator, forming on the map the horizontal limb of the huge right-angled bend in the outline of the entire continent as it recedes eastward, for the space of more than 25 deg. of longitude, so far enlarging the breadth of the Atlantic Ocean. The perpendicular line in this immense right angle is the coast of Lower Guinea, including Loango, Angola, and Benguela, down to a point more than 15 deg. south of the Equator. It is usual with geographers to regard the Gaboon river, which is nearly under the Equator, as the dividing line between Upper and Lower Guinea, so as to make the former comprise the Bight of Biafra, which is the inner recess of the great continental bend, with the piece of its shore below the Cameroons trending due south. But the name of Upper Guinea is merely a conventional designation for many territories and nations which have scarcely any natural bond of connection, though it is requisite for us to take account of them together in reviewing the history of European dealings with this region of Western Africa. We may, perhaps, exclude from present notice as belonging to a different region, the British and French settlements on the Gambia and Senegal, far north of Sierra Leone. Again, it will hardly be needful to say much, on this occasion, of the negro republic called Liberia, on the Grain Coast, formed by freed slaves from America, under the patronage of the United States. But Sierra Leone, though on the extreme verge of this geographical division of Upper Guinea, has a political and official importance as the head-quarters of British Government authority in these parts of the world. Nevertheless, we shall have to consider the affairs of the Gold Coast separately, or sometimes in partial connection only with those of the Slave Coast; where a parallel case may be found to Ashantee in the large native kingdom of Dahomey, situated as near to the Slave Coast Settlements as that of Ashantee is to those on the Gold Coast. A third native Power of some weight and force is that of the Houssa confederated tribes, on the banks of the Niger and Tchadda, north-east of Dahomey. The politics of Upper Guinea are controlled by the disposition of these formidable States towards the various populations of the coast, and the more or less effective protectorate ascribed to the European settlements close to the seashore.

The inland territory which these different nations inhabit, with the country of the Mandingoes and Foulahs, behind the Grain and Ivory Coasts, and with Yoruba and the land of the Warrees, at the Bight of Benin, is more than a thousand miles long and three hundred miles wide. It lies between the seacoast and the Kong range of mountains. These extend nearly parallel with the seacoast, and shut off Guinea from the great interior plain of Africa, traversed by the upper stream of the Niger or Joliba in the region of Soudan. The nations of Upper Guinea, including those of Ashantee and Dahomey, are referred by ethnology to five generic races—viz., the Mandingo, the Grebo or Mandoo, the Kwakwa, the Fantee, and the Warree. These speak quite different languages, and have as little affinity with each other as any nations of Europe; but they are all negroes. The Fantees are the people of the Gold Coast, and to this stock belong also the Ashantee and Dahomey nations, whose superior mental and bodily vigour may perhaps be partly due to their living in a healthier climate, upon higher land, than the habitation of the Coast tribes.

The British possessions along the Gold Coast—that is to say, from the mouth of the Assinee river to the mouth of the Volta—consist of the towns and forts, or villages and stations, in some instances, of Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, Accra, Dixcove, Axim, Apollonia, Annamaboe, Cormantine, Commenda, and Brandenburg, Chama, Secondee, Tacorady, Winnebah, and several others. Elmina was founded by the Portuguese, the first discoverers of Guinea, in the fifteenth century. It has belonged during 200 years to the Dutch, who lately handed it over to the British Government, together with Commenda, Chama, Secondee, and Tacorady, Dixcove, Axim, and Apollonia, west of Cape Coast Castle, and several places to the east. There was an essential difference, as we shall see, in the policy which had, before this change, been pursued respectively by the British and Dutch Governments in their relations to the protected Fantee tribes, and to the Kingdom of Ashantee. The Gold Coast forts are now placed collectively under the rule of an official Administrator resident at Cape Coast Castle, who is subordinate to the Governor-General of the British West African settlements, at Sierra Leone.

The British protectorate of the Gold Coast now includes Denkera, Wassaw, Fantee, Assin, Akim, Accra, Aquapim, Kerepong, Aquamo, Adangwe, and Krepe. Each of these territories is again subdivided into tribes, and in each a distinct dialect is spoken. There are, however, only four languages—the Fantee proper, the Accra, the Adangwe, and the Kerepong or Quang. The Fantee language is the most extensively used, being the only one spoken between Secondee and the Seccoom river; a dialect of the Fantee, called Otyi or Otshi, is spoken in Ashantee, as well as in Denkera, Assin, Akim, Aquapim, and Aquamo. East of the Volta river, the Ewé language is spoken, which is the language of Dahomey.

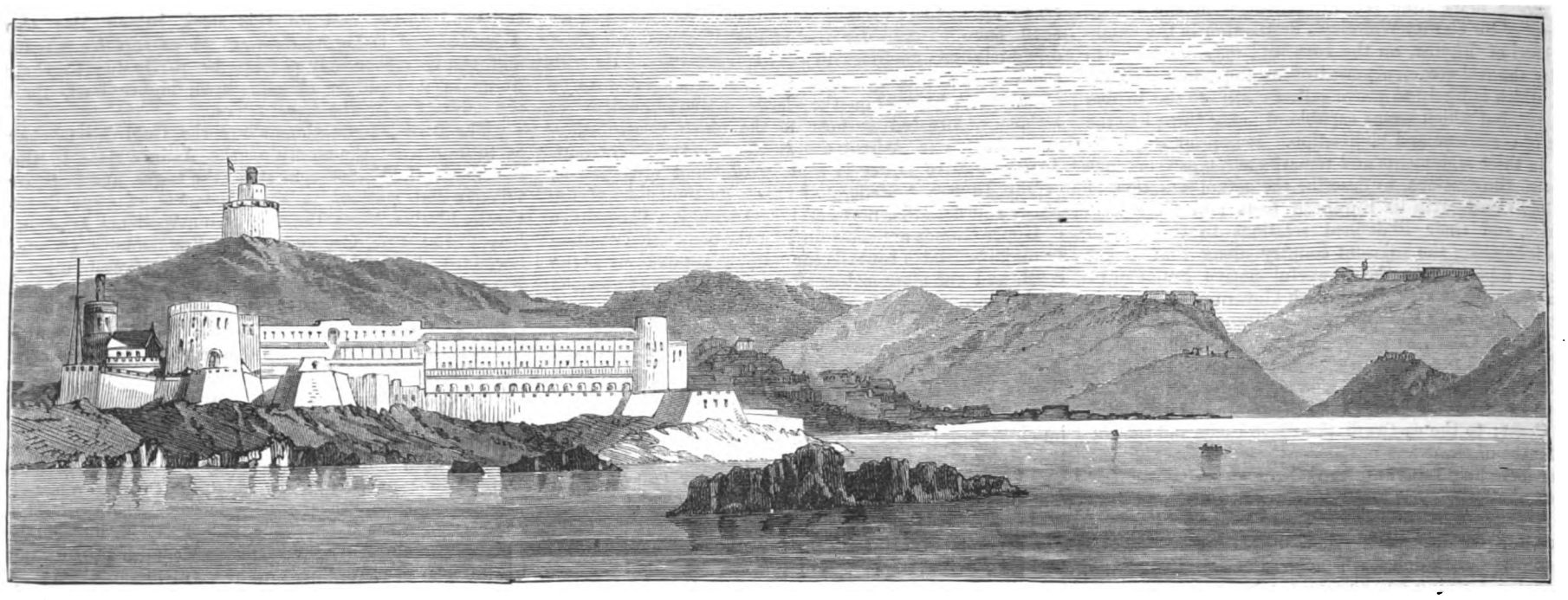
The Ashantee kingdom, with the so-called protected territories, embraces an area of about 95,000 miles. The country may be termed a plateau or tableland of from 1500 ft. to 2000 ft. above the sea-level, rising gradually to the foot of the Kong Mountains. The Aquapim Hills, near Accra, rise to 1500 ft. or 1600 ft.; but the entire district for 200 miles back from the sea is covered with a dense forest, through which flows the river Prah, or Busum Prah, forming in one part the boundary that divides the Ashantee from the Fantee country. The population of Ashantee is estimated at 1,000,000, and the warriors at about one fifth of the whole population. We shall presently give a description of the country and people, but it is convenient first to notice, though briefly, the circumstances



A GIRL SACRIFICED TO JU-JU.

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THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.



CAPE COAST CASTLE, FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

which have led to this war. In the early part of the present century the Ashantees conquered the coast, and the English acknowledged their supremacy over the Fantees. At a later period the coast tribes rebelled, were assisted by the English, and, after a long struggle, obtained their independence. This was in 1831. The Ashantees, however, never relinquished their pretensions to a feudal sovereignty over the natives of the coast.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Government, whose chief fortress of Elmina was nine miles distant from Cape Coast Castle, had always adhered to the Ashantee alliance, which the English had abandoned; and the natives living under Dutch rule were allies of the Ashantees. When the Fantees and Ashantees were at war the Elminas always assisted the Ashantees by selling them powder and arms. Thus it came to pass that the people under English rule and the people under Dutch rule were bitter foes to one another. Now, the English and Dutch forts being mixed up confusedly together, it was arranged in 1867 that all forts west of the Sweet River—between Elmina and Cape Coast Castle—should be Dutch, and all the forts east of that river should be English. Among the forts transferred by us to the Dutch was Commenda, and the Commenda people had specially distinguished themselves in the wars against the Ashantees. Suddenly they found themselves living under the Dutch, and therefore transformed into friends and allies of their hereditary foes. They refused to accept the Dutch flag; a Dutch man-of-war bombarded the village; and then the Fantee chiefs arose and blockaded Elmina. The Dutch and English were at peace; but the natives protected by the English were at war with the natives protected by the Dutch.

Such was the state of affairs in 1868. The Elmina people, being blockaded in their town, sent to Ashantee for help, and a chief named Atjiempong led an army from the west, and, in spite of the Fantees, entered Elmina. The blockade still went on, and all trade was stopped. The Dutch Government sent out an officer to arrange terms of peace. The Fantees said that the Elminas were coast people and the Fantees were coast people; they belonged to the same nation; the Elminas must therefore join them in an alliance against the Ashantees. It was, however, considered that the Dutch could not in honour withdraw from the Ashantee alliance. So, as there seemed no possibility of an arrangement being made, the Dutch Government transferred its possessions to the British Crown in 1872. It may be said that this transfer was the cause of the present war.

The Kingdom of Ashantee was founded, about 150 years ago, by a conquering warrior named Sai Tootoo, who established his capital at the town of Coomassie, while his cousin Boitinni, the beginner of a rival Ashantee dynasty, fixed his seat of government at Dwabin. But these Kings and their successors, till the union of the two Crowns by the expulsion of the Dwabin King fifty years ago, were usually the steadfast allies of each other in the wars by which they subdued all the neighbouring territories. Sai Tootoo, having conquered Akim, Assin, and Denkara, was pursuing his martial successes through the Fantee country of the coast, when the Atoas surprised him with a small escort, travelling in his hammock, and killed him on the spot. This was in 1720; his place was taken by his brother Sai Apokoo, who invaded the gold-producing country of Gaman, north-west of Coomassie, and forced its ruler to pay tribute; after which he inflicted a defeat on the King of Dagwumba, now subject to Ashantee, and exchanged compliments with the King of Dahomey. In 1741 he was succeeded by another brother, Sai Aquissi, who also maintained the supremacy of the Ashantees, but without much fighting. The next King was Sai Cudjo, who effected some constitutional reforms, lessening the power of the feudal nobles by raising many of his captains and servants to that rank. He defeated the rebellious Assins and the Wassaws, and conquered the provinces of Aquambo and Aquapim. His grandson, Sai Quamina, became King in 1785, while yet a boy, and it was by the skill and valour of two Generals, named Quatchi Quofi and Odumata, that the power of the State was maintained. This King, being a weak young man, infatuated by the charms of a Princess of Dwabin, the chief men of Coomassie, headed by Appia Danqua, mayor of the palace, induced his mother to consent to his dethronement. Her second son, Sai Apokoo, was proclaimed in his stead, but, dying a few weeks afterwards, was succeeded by his brother, Sai Tootoo Quamina, then a youth of seventeen. It is the singular rule of succession in this kingdom that, upon the death of any monarch, the crown devolves upon his brothers, or even his sister's sons, in preference to his own sons, who come in for it only upon the failure of brothers and nephews. The long reign of Sai Tootoo Quamina, which lasted to 1823, was marked by some events of political and military importance.

In 1807, when some of the Fantee nations had resisted his authority and received two of his fugitive rebellious vassals, this King marched with a great army through the country along the sea-shore. He destroyed the towns and villages, and massacred the people. The Dutch fort of Cormantine was taken by the Ashantees, who next besieged Annamaboe, and killed eight thousand people in the town there, under the walls of the English fort. The Governor, Mr. White, endeavoured to protect the town, in which Cheboo and Apootai, the Ashanteee King's two obnoxious rebels, had vainly sought protection. The fort itself was besieged, and must have been captured or surrendered, but Mr White yielded the point in dispute, owned the sovereignty of Ashantee over the Fantees, and gave up the fugitive chiefs to be put to death in tortures. There was a second Ashantee invasion in 1811, and a third in 1816, when Cape Coast Castle endured a long and distressing blockade. The English African Company, which at that time held by Royal charter, with the aid of a yearly grant of money from our Parliament, the forts and exclusive rights of trade on the Gold Coast, then tried to negotiate with the King of Ashantee. A diplomatic mission was sent to Coomassie in 1817, one of its members being Mr. Edward Bowdich. They met with a friendly reception, and Mr. Bowdich, who, in consequence of some disputes, became head of the mission, wrote a very interesting book describing the Court of Sai Tootoo Quamina, the city of Coomassie, and the laws, manners, and customs of the Ashantee nation.

This book has now been republished by Griffith and Farran, with a preface by Mrs. Hale, daughter of Mr. Bowdich; he died in 1824. We are assured by Mr. Andrew Swanzy, an eminent merchant in the West African trade, who long resided on the Gold Coast, that the book contains most useful and reliable information, "as applicable now," he says, "as it was half a century since, for in the mean time but little change has taken place in the political and social aspect of Ashantee."

It was at the close of the year 1823 that a fresh inroad of this formidable Ashantee Power on the Gold Coast was met by Sir Charles M'Carthy, then Governor of Cape Coast Castle, in a campaign which had a most disastrous result. Sir Charles took the field with an apparent good prospect of success; for, besides a strong body of regular troops under his command, he was aided by nearly 30,000 native fighting-men, under the leadership of allied Fantee chiefs. But having, with a division of the army, crossed the river Prah into the Wassaw country, Sir Charles encountered the Ashantees at a great accidental disadvantage, and was deserted by a portion of his auxiliary force. He was not only defeated, but wounded and taken prisoner by the savage enemy, who put him to death. The heart of our gallant countryman was eaten by the Ashantee chieftains, in order, as they imagined, to endow them with a share of his personal courage. His head was borne in triumph to the King's Court at Coomassie, while the flesh and bones of his body were distributed, in many fragments, among the subordinate officers of the Ashantee army. This happened not quite fifty years ago. About the same time King Sai Tootoo Quamina having died, the crown of Ashantee was given to his brother, Sai Akotoo; and he led his army to Cape Coast Castle, threatening to drive the English into the sea. This was in May, 1824; the war continued many months, while the Ashantees lost thousands of their soldiers, not in battle, but from the ravages of smallpox, and from want of food, having laid waste the country and devoured all its produce. At last, in the summer of 1826, a decisive battle took place, twenty-four miles north-east of Accra, where the British Commander and his allies gained a victory, capturing the Ashantee camp and baggage. Negotiations for peace were begun as soon as the Ashantees retired to their own country; but, from delay by various circumstances, it was not until April, 1831, that a definitive treaty was signed. King Sai Akotoo then agreed that one of his infant sons, and a son of his predecessor, Sai Tootoo Quamina, should dwell at Cape Coast Castle six years, as hostages for the performance of conditions stipulated by the treaty, with a deposit, moreover, of six hundred ounces of gold as a further pledge of its fulfilment. The Governor of Cape Coast Castle was then Mr. George Maclean, the husband of "L. E. L.," who died there. At the end of the six years, when the gold was restored to the Ashantee King, Sai Quaco Duah, who had in the meantime succeeded his brother Sai Akotoo, the two young Princes, with the consent of their Royal uncle, were sent to England for their education. They were here brought up as Christians, and received the baptismal names of John and William. Prince John Ansah and Prince William Quantamissah returned to Africa, in 1841, with the Niger expedition, but landed at Cape Coast Castle, and went up to the Ashantee capital with the party that accompanied Messrs. Freeman and Brooking to establish the Wesleyan mission at Coomassie. We have lately heard of Prince John Ansah as a resident at Sierra Leone, having left the Gold Coast since the outbreak of the present Ashantee war.

Our notices of the reign of Sai Quoffi Calcalli, the King with whom we are now engaged in active hostilities, are confined almost to what has been related of the transactions preceding this quarrel. Governor Richard Pine, in 1863, had a dispute with the King of Ashantee upon the question of delivering up, as in 1807, two political fugitives from that kingdom who had sought refuge within the British Protectorate. War was declared, and a force of British troops marched to the banks of the Prah. But they were kept loitering about till the unhealthy season of the year, when they suffered from disease such alarming losses, that it was thought necessary to recall them without any actual service against the enemy. Ten years have passed since that abortive campaign. Our responsibilities are now greatly increased.

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THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.



FANTEE HUTS

The entire Gold Coast, with its numerous and various native populations, through an extent of territories along the shore measuring nearly three hundred miles, has virtually passed under the British Protectorate, by the cession of all the Danish and Dutch forts to Great Britain. The King of Ashantee still claims to be the suzerain or lord paramount of all the Fantee chiefs, and demands either a tribute from each of them, or else a payment, by way of rent, from the European possessors of those forts and stations which he says were built on their lands. That this claim is unfounded would appear from the historical fact of their ancient foundation, so far back as two, three, or even four centuries ago. It was in 1473 that St. George de Elmina was founded by the Portuguese, and Columbus visited the place in one of his earlier voyages, before he sailed to discover the New World. But with regard to the demands of homage and tribute from some of the western provinces, it may perhaps appear on examination that the Ashantee kingdom has rights acquired by conquest on the one part, and conceded by formal submission on the other, which have been officially recognised in former acts of the British Government. The result, however, of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expected successes may be to effect a complete change in the political situation of the Gold Coast. It is most desirable, not that the Ashantee kingdom should be overthrown, but that the Fantees and others near the Atlantic shore be placed in security from the Ashantee oppressions and aggressions which have so often disturbed this country, and that a safe and free road be opened for European commerce with the interior of Western Africa, a vast region abounding with natural riches.

We now proceed to give some description of the Ashantees and their metropolis, their manners, customs, government, and institutions, and the Court of their Monarch, from the accounts furnished by travellers, Mr. Bowdich and others of more recent times. Next to his narrative came the accounts given a few years later by Mr. Joseph Dupuis and Mr. Hutton, who visited Coomassie on a similar errand of negotiation, and each of whom produced a book on his return to England. But more recent descriptions will be found in the monthly reports of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for January, 1840, and November, 1842, containing the journals and despatches of the Rev. T. B. Freeman, who established a religious mission at Coomassie. There are several narratives and descriptions of later date.

The Ashantee nation are a high-spirited, brave, and intelligent race of negroes, very superior to those along the coast. Both men and women, though as black as any other negroes, are handsomely shaped — often with features of classical regularity, aquiline noses or Grecian foreheads. Persons of the higher class are very cleanly in their habits, bathing every day and washing themselves with warm water and soap. They sometimes ornament their faces with delicate patterns in green or white paint drawn on the cheeks or temples. The ordinary dress is a simple tunic of some coloured cloth or silk manufactured in the native looms; gold ornaments of various designs are worn and strings of aggry beads, which are made of a pebble like agate or cornelian, much prized in this country. The head-gear of military officers, in full uniform, is adorned with a pair of ram's horns, or a bunch of long feathers.

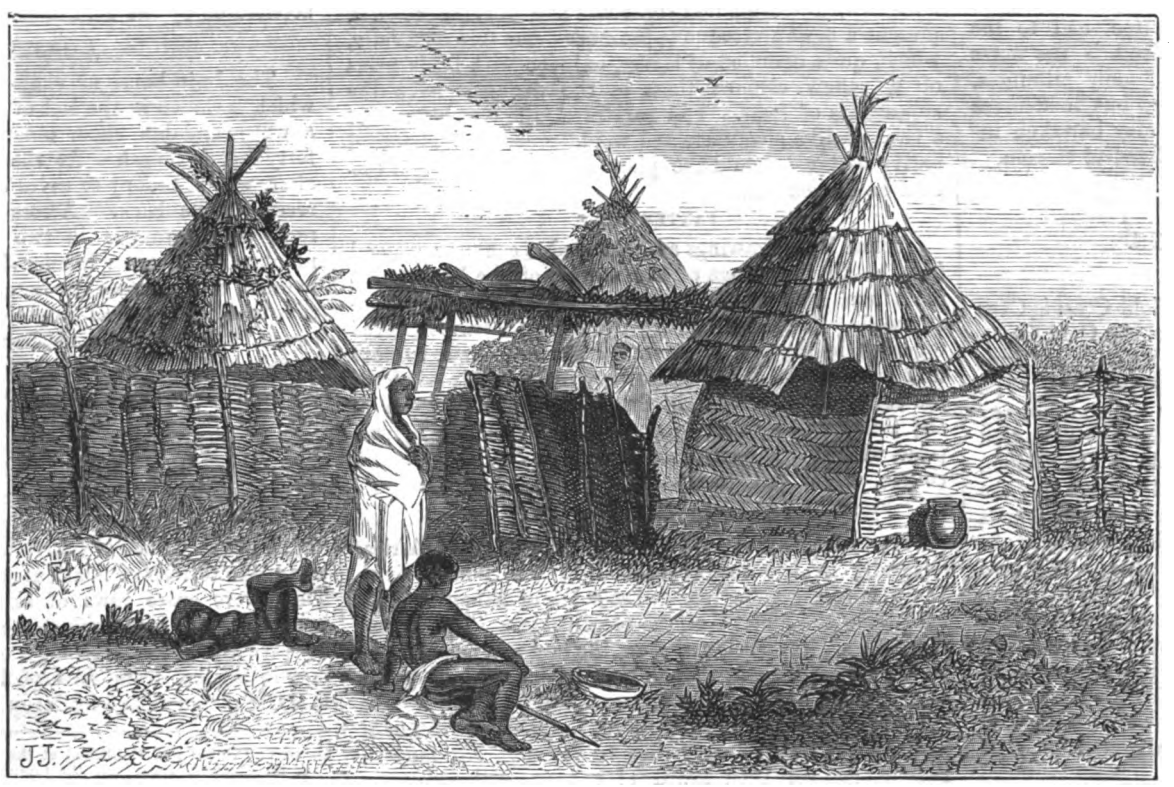
Their houses are commonly built of "swish," or plastered clay put in between two frames of stakes and wattles set apart for the thickness of the wall; the wattles are left on each side embedded in the clay, and the wall is very durable. Each end of the house is gabled, with three poles set in a triangular position, supporting at the apex, from end to end, the horizontal ridge-pole upon which is laid the roof sloping to each side; this consists of a thatch of palm-leaves on a bamboo framework. The floor, raised several steps, is of stone or hardened clay, and is daily washed and coloured with a pigment of red ochre. The wooden doors, door-posts, and lintels are ingeniously carved for decoration, and curious geometrical patterns are stamped in the plaster of the internal walls; painting and even gilding are also used to ornament the houses of the rich and noble. The King has a stone-built house of several apartments, erected by Sai Tootoo Quamina, but this is not his usual residence. The Ashantee carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters, weavers, dyers, and tanners were less skilful than the artisans of Dagwumba and the Houssas, but they have improved by the example of foreign workmen, more especially of the Mohammedans who come from Soudan as traders or settlers at Coomassie. Specimens of the native manufactures are to be seen in the British Museum.

The food of the richer class of people is usually soup made of beef or mutton, fish or fowl, and ground-nuts stewed in the blood of sheep, ox, or calf, with yams and plantains and roasted corn. The poor will eat monkey's flesh, or make their black soup of a piece of dried venison, with palm oil. They drink palm wine, both fresh and sour, and a kind of beer made from dried corn. But there is a peculiar superstition, by which many families are prohibited the use of certain meats, so that one may eat no beef, while another must not touch pork, or mutton, or chicken.

In like manner, different families observe as sacred particular days of the week, the Tuesday or the Saturday, for instance; or they are forbidden to wear clothes of a certain colour. These hereditary traditions cause much diversity of manners among the people.

They are fond of dancing, mimicry, narrative speeches, and songs; also of music. Among their instruments of which are the sanko, a kind of guitar; the bentwa, like the jews' harp, held between the teeth and twanged with a short rod; a rude sort of violin, played with a bow; their ivory horns, formed of elephants' tusks pierced with holes for the graduated notes; their drums of hollowed wood having a skin fixed across the open top; and several other instruments, besides gongs and castanets to make an extra noise. The tuneful flourishes upon the horns are known to be associated with the chanting of particular sentences or phrases to the same tune. They serve in this way for signals and orders, or to proclaim the titles and prerogatives of the King and the Princes or great nobles of Ashantee.

This leads us to speak of the Government, laws, and customs of the State. The political constitution is not, as in Dahomey, a mere despotism, but a strong Monarchy somewhat restrained by the privileges of a feuadal aristocracy, whose members, entitled Caboceers, are consulted by the King upon foreign affairs, because their co-operation is needful to carry on a war. He does not generally convene either the assembly of Caboceers, or that of captains to debate upon matters of civil government of the kingdom; but in deliberating upon an important judicial sentence or the enactment of a new law he will frequently invite a few chosen counsellors of both those classes to give him their private advice. The remarkable Ashantee law of succession to the throne, or to the stool, as it is called, of Royalty, was described in a former paragraph. The revenues of his Majesty are great for the number of his subjects. He receives monthly or yearly tributes from many fertile provinces, taxes from the numerous crooms or villages throughout his dominion, tolls and customs' due upon trade, the produce of gold-fields in Denkera Assin, and Akim, with a portion of the gold from the mines of Gaman, the sweepings of gold-dust from the market-place at Coomassie, a tax on all gold ornaments worn by the nobles; and, finally, at the death of every man or woman in Ashantee, all the gold that belonged to the deceased becomes the property of the King. He has therefore always plenty of treasure for the purpose either of rewarding his servants or bribing others, or for the expenses of a war. But



FANTEE HUTS.

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THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.

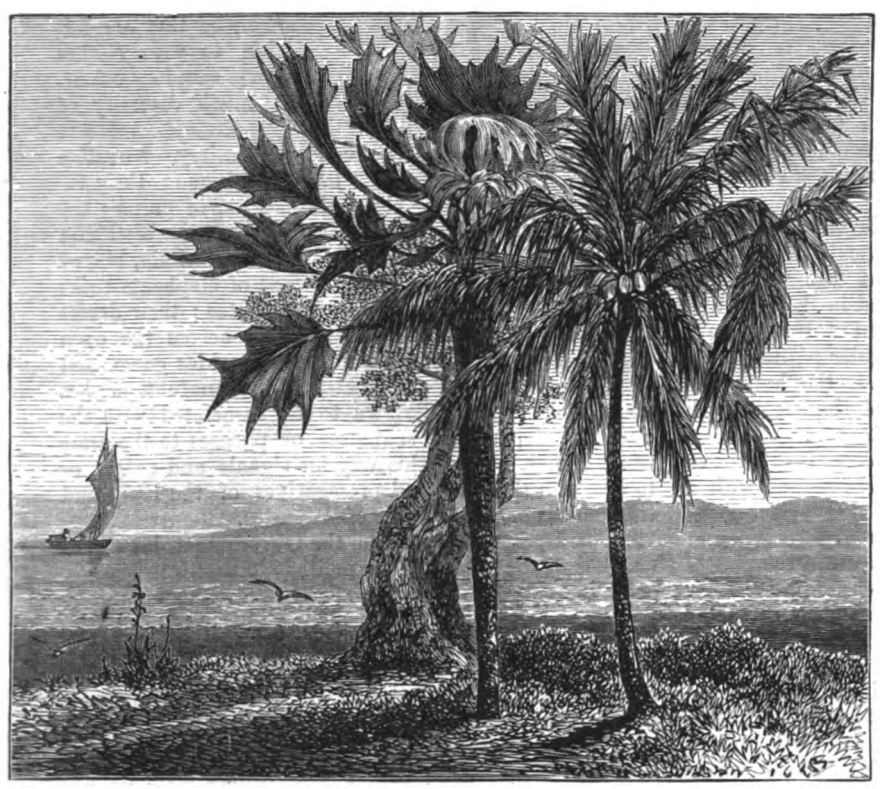
very large sums are squandered in displays of barbaric pomp, and in the monstrous orgies that attend each Grand Custom or State Festival, as well as the funeral ceremonies performed on the death of any Prince or relative of the King.

These Customs and Funerals, both in Ashantee and in the neighbouring Kingdom of Dahomey, are characterised by inconceivable excesses of devilish ferocity and debasing intoxication on a wholesale scale, promoted by the priests of a baneful superstition. They are countenanced by the rulers of the State, probably as convenient means of giving vent safely to the lowest passions of the vulgar, and so diverting the popular mind from affairs of social interest. This policy reminds us very much of that which prescribed the not less horrible exhibitions of slaughter in the capital and other cities of the Roman Empire; while the established religion or Fetish of the Ashantees, though it lacks the adornments of an exquisite poetical fancy and the perfect sculptures of Greek art, is not more irrational or more immoral than that of the ancient heathen world.

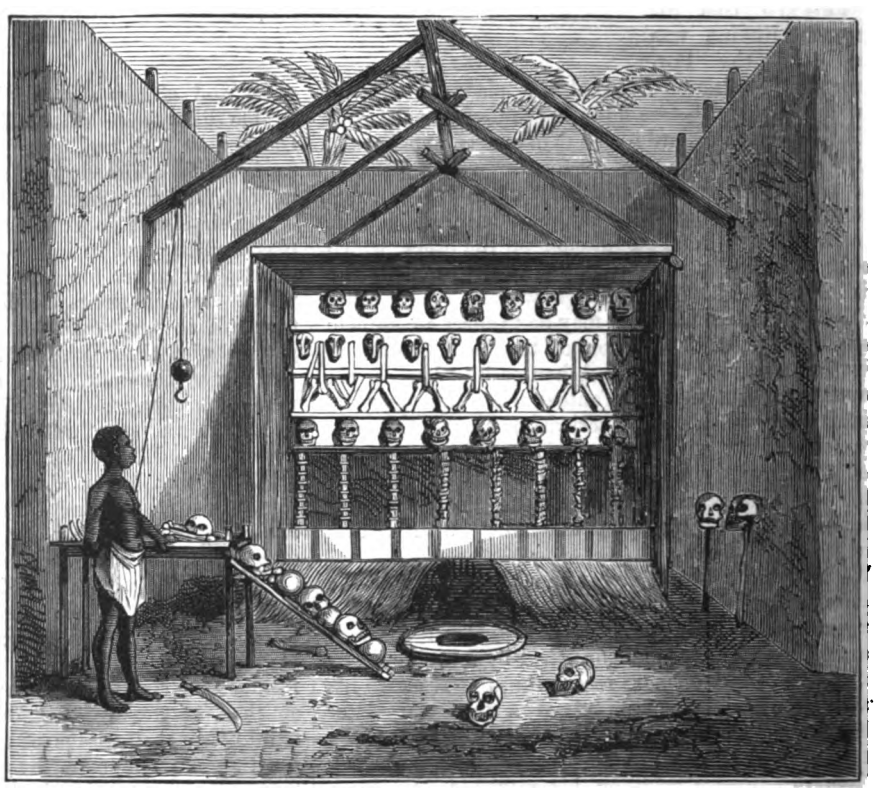
The Ashantees are reported to believe in the existence of a Supreme God, but that He has discarded the negro races of mankind from his favour, because their first progenitors on earth made a wrong and silly choice. Three black men with their black wives, and three white couples at the same time, were created by the Almighty Maker. They slept and awoke in the morning, to find a closed box and a folded paper laid upon the ground before them. The Lord bade each party to choose. The negroes took the box, expecting it to contain everything they could want or desire. But it contained only a piece of gold, and some pieces of iron and other metals, which they did not know how to use. The white men chose the paper, which was covered with written knowledge. By this, God taught the white men to build a ship and sail to Europe, where, by the same teaching, they studied and practised the arts and sciences. Now come the white men back, as traders and armed masters, to deal with the black men as they please. But the Ashantee head may have as good brains in it as the European, and his limbs have as good muscle; so that, when he gets the same knowledge, he expects to be able to take care of himself—and let us hope that he will do so.

Meanwhile, till he gets the better knowledge of Christianity, this unhappy black man of Western Africa considers himself an exile from Divine favour, which he measures only by the amount of comfort bestowed upon mankind in their earthly life. The negro, in this general condition, is a slighted or disgraced child of the universal Father. Only the kings, princes, and caboceers or nobles, who are so manifestly privileged with superior happiness by the gift of God here below, will enjoy after their decease, if the funeral rites be duly performed, a renewal of their dignified existence in a future Elysium, which seems to be exactly like that of the Homeric creed. The spirits of the wise and virtuous dead become guardian angels and monitors or mediators for the welfare of those who believe in their beneficial presence. But the souls of inferior men fall into a torpid, dozing, eternal laziness, which the common negro likes better than any other state in life; and it is considered that the majority of white men are to be provided for in the same manner when they have put off their difference of skin by the inevitable doom of mortality.

Such is the religious philosophy of the Ashantees, and of most other nations in Guinea, but combined with a belief, similar to that which prevailed likewise in ancient Greece, Syria, and Italy, concerning the existence of innumerable minor deities. These are of local and special powers, dwelling for instance in particular rivers, woods, or mountains, or managing certain operations of nature, or inspiring an oracle at the venerated shrine, all which, again, is very like the classic superstition of antiquity. Each family of rank has its Lares and Penates, its ancestral and household divinities, to which sacrifices and libations are duly offered. The word *fetish* denotes every object or influence of religious awe, an idol, a talisman, a charm, an oath, or any prohibition or restriction for fear of the gods. Wizards, soothsayers, and necromancers have much power and profit in Ashantee. They meet, indeed, the competition of a rival class of impostors, the Moors or low Mohammedan strangers, who do a brisk trade in amulets or parchment,



THE COAST, GAMBIA RIVER.



JU-JU HOUSE.

inscribed with Arabic sentences, by which the bearer trusts to be secured against wounds, diseases, losses, and all the ills of life. These are worn by soldiers in battle, and help to fortify their great native courage.

The atrocious practice of offering human sacrifices to the hateful deities of this savage nation, and to the manes or souls of friends recently dead, is the worst feature of the negro character. Not only criminals, political enemies, or prisoners of war, but inoffensive people, and freemen as well as slaves, may be taken indiscriminately for the victims of this dreadful custom.

(To be continued.)

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

CAPE COAST CASTLE.

The head British establishment on the Gold Coast is Cape Coast Castle, where the Administrator of the Gold Coast, who acts under the Governor-General resident at Sierra Leone, has his official post and seat of jurisdiction. The fort covers several acres of ground, its walls are twenty to twenty-five feet high, and it mounts above one hundred guns. It was built by the Danes, sold to the Dutch, taken by the English, under Admiral Homes, in the seventeenth century, and has continued in our hands ever since. The favourite sentimental poetess L. E. L. (Letitia Eliza Landon) is buried here; she was the wife of Mr. George Maclean, Governor of this place at the time of her death, in 1838. Our view of Cape Coast Castle, as seen from the anchorage, is copied from a sketch by Major H. A. Leveson, formerly Acting Governor of Lagos. The other sketches, from which are drawn the Engravings in this Extra Supplement, were contributed by Mr. R. L. Harries, of Tottenham, who also supplies the following notes:—

THE DEVIL'S POINT, GAMBIA RIVER.

The site of the village near the Devil's Point, a few huts of which can be seen in the Illustration, is one of the most weird, strange-looking spots imaginable. The trees, with their gnarled branches and varying colours, present a most grotesque appearance—one tree especially, which, quite denuded of leaves, is laden with birds'-nests of a yellow colour; these in the distance have the appearance of fruit. The natives of the Gambia are of a very warlike character, and would probably make good native soldiers, should the plan of recruiting in this district be carried out.

FANTEE HUTS.

These little drawings are intended to convey a general idea of the dwellings of the natives of the West Coast of Africa, all whose habitations are very similarly constructed. The materials are chiefly palm-leaves plaited together, long grass, or reeds. It is, of course, evident that when dry these huts are very inflammable—indeed, the construction is so light that a native village can at any time be easily destroyed, especially if taken by surprise, when gunpowder is sure to be stored there. Of course, such primitive homes can easily be rebuilt.

A GIRL OFFERED TO JU-JU.

Human sacrifices are still frequent in Western Africa, especially in the neighbourhood of the Bonny river. Ju-Ju is to the tribes somewhat south of Ashantee what fetish is to the natives of the Gold Coast. The victim, generally a girl, is selected from the best and comeliest—we cannot say fairest, though they have shades of colour among them. The unfortunate creature is tied to a stake at low water, if on the seashore for the sharks to eat, or if in the river for the crocodiles to devour. No modern Perseus has yet been heard of to rescue these dusky Andromedas of the nineteenth century. Some culprits, such as incorrigible thieves, are said to be punished with death in a similar manner; but the more general mode of execution is by crucifixion on land, this awful death being accelerated by the wild dogs.

A JU-JU HOUSE.

The Ju-ju house or chapel at Bonny, the interior of which is shown in the last of Mr. Harries' sketches, was a wattle-and-dab shed, oblong in form, and thirty or forty feet in length. At the upper end was a kind of altar, with a canopy or eaves of mat, and with a concave recess at the back. Across the front, underneath the roof, were arranged in two rows, impaled together, a number of fleshless human skulls. Some of these were painted, or otherwise decorated; one had a black imitation beard, which was doubtless a copy from life. Between the two rows of human skulls was a line of goats' heads, also streaked with red and white. An old bar shot, used probably as a club to fell the victims, hung in a corner. Near the ground was fixed a horizontal board, or shelf, which was striped like the relics above. A sweep of loose thatch below this, like a fringe or valance, covered the base of the altar; but left an open space in the middle, where a round hole or basin, with a raised rim of clay, was made to receive libations and the blood of victims. There were spare rows of skulls, and others separate, upon stakes planted against the walls about the room.

[We may refer to the book of Mr. Harries, "Wanderings in Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po, by a F.R.G.S.," published by Messrs. Tinsley.]

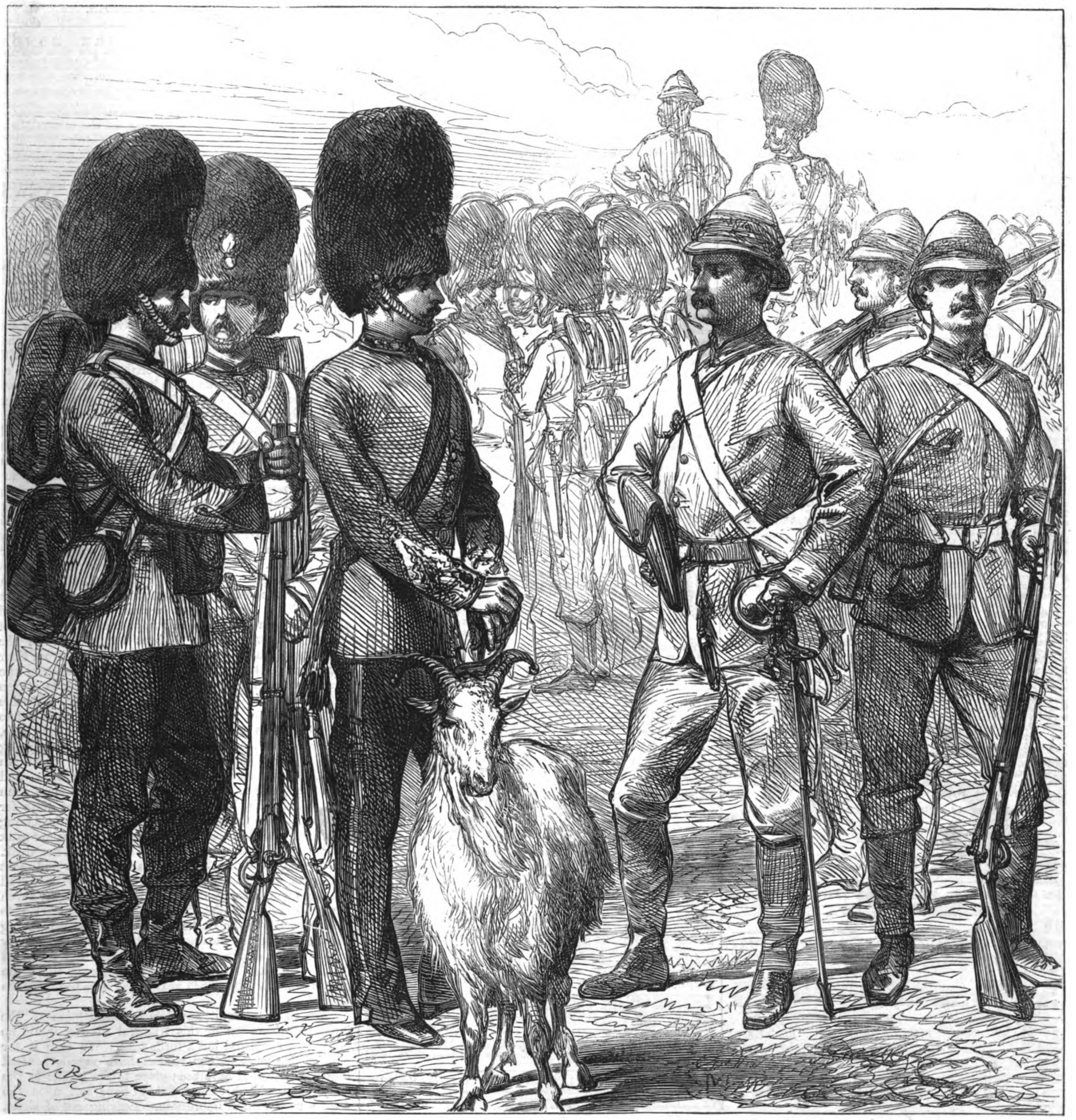
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1788.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 23RD FUSILIERS IN THEIR ORDINARY UNIFORM AND AS EQUIPPED FOR THE GOLD COAST.

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BIRTHS.

On Sept. 10, at Rose Mount, Montego Bay, Jamaica, the wife of Eustace C. Tilly, C.E., District Engineer, of a daughter (Emma Matilda).

On the 1st ult., at The Cottage, St. Anne's, Trinidad, W.I., the wife of J. R. Longden, C.M.G., Governor of Trinidad, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Hale, Farnham, Lady Theresa Boyle, of twins, son and daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at Dromkeen House, Cavan, Lady Rachel Saunderson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Oct. 7, at Zeerust, by the Rev. Henry Sadler, B.A., Richard, only son of Isaac Penny, Esq., J.P., of Liscard Manor, Birkenhead, to Isabel Emmeline, second daughter of J. E. Hutton, Esq., J.P. and Landdrost of the district of Marico, South African Republic. No cards.

On the 27th ult., at St. Mary's Cadogan-terrace, Chelsea, S.W., by the Rev. R. G. Macmullen, the Baron von Hügel, son of his Excellency the late Baron von Hügel, Privy Councillor of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brussels, to Lady Mary Herbert, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord Herbert of Lea, and sister to the present Earl of Pembroke.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at 6, Granville-place, Lord Thomas Cecil, in the 77th year of his age.

On the 30th ult., at Trimley St. Mary, Ipswich, Mr. Charles Cordy, aged 73.

On the 27th ult., at Cannes, the Hon. Dudley Metcalfe Courtenay Keith Falconer, second son of the Earl of Kintore, in the 20th year of his age. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 30th ult., at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Robert, third son of Robert Perceval-Maxwell, Esq., of Finnebrogue, and Groomsport House, in the county of Down, aged 24.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 13.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7.
Second Sunday in Advent.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, Master of St. Paul's School; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Hutchings.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Conway; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, Head Master of St. John's Foundation Schools.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. D. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
St. Luke's, Berwick-street, 11 a.m., the Dean of St. Paul's; 7 p.m., the Warden of Keble College, Oxford.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.
Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall-mall: Opening of Winter Exhibition.
Smithfield Club Show at the Agricultural Hall opens (four days).
Pembroke Cattle and Poultry Show.
Society of Engineers, annual meeting, 7.30 p.m.
Institute of Surveyors, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Carboniferous Period).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy).
Farmers' Club, Salisbury-square, 5.30 p.m., discussions (Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., on the Agricultural Labourer and the Poor Law).
St. James's Hall, Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing).
Young Men's Christian Association Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (the Rev. James Fleming on John Milton).
Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington; general court, London Tavern, 11 a.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Sir Samuel W. Baker on the Khedive of Egypt's Expedition to Central Africa).

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.
Grouse-shooting ends.
Royal Horticultural Society, 10 a.m. (Examination of Gardeners).
Royal Academy of Music, Public Rehearsal, 2 p.m.
East India Association, at the Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Tayler on Famines in India).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Capt. Waterhouse on Photo-Collotype Printing; and Lieut. Chermside on Arctic Photography).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph Prestwich on the Geological Conditions of a Tunnel between England and France).
Reigate Christmas Show (two days).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Dr. B. Behr's Lecture on German Literature, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lecture to Men, 8 p.m. (Bishop Claughton on Church and State under Constantine).
Leeds Annual Show of Cattle, Poultry, &c. (three days).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m (Mr. J. Park Harrison on the Hieroglyphics of Easter Island; Papers by Professors McKenny Hughes and G. Busk, president).
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.
West of England Poultry Show at Plymouth (three days).
Peterborough Cattle Show (two days).

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. Laing on the Effects of the Crusades).
Epidemiological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Tholozan on Plague in the high grounds of Europe; Dr. Milroy on Quarantine for Epidemic Cholera).
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
German Gymnastic Society's display, Gymnasium, near Kings-cross.
British Archæological Association, 8 p.m.
Burslem first Annual Exhibition of Horses, Dogs, Poultry, &c. (two days).
Cambridge Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Prof. Duncan on Geology).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Whitburn on Mechanical Processes for Producing Decorative Designs on Wood Surfaces).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., London Ballad Concerts (Mr. John Boosey).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Election of officers; discussion on Underground Telegraphs).

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.
Moon's last quarter, 9.54 p.m.
Salford (Manchester) Fat Cattle Show (three days).
Swansea Agricultural and Dog Show.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Pigeon Show (two days).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall, Mr. W. Carter's choir, 8 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation").
London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Clifford, Graphic Representation of the Harmonic Components of a Periodic Motion; Professor Cayley on Steiner's Surface).
Dramatic Authors' Society, committee, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy).
Temple Church, special service, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.
Canterbury Cattle and Poultry Show (two days).
Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Smithfield Club Show closes.
Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").
Wagner Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Form).
Literary and Artistic Society, 7 p.m., anniversary.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
St. James's Hall, Saturday Popular Concert, 3 p.m.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Cattle and Poultry Show (three days).
College of Preceptors, general meeting, 3 p.m.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—Alpine, Eastern, Norwegian, &c. OPEN until Dec 25, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS WILL OPEN, on MONDAY NEXT, the 8th INST., their Eighth WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES, &c. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The TWENTIETH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will give his LAST PIANOFORTE RECITAL at ST JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, DEC. 10, at Three o'Clock. The Programme will include Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, op. 27, and 32 Variations in C Minor (op. 36); Schubert's Grand Sonata in A Major, and selections from the works of Chopin, Liszt, Brahms, and Rheinberger. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84 New Bond-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR 1873,

TO BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 13,

WILL CONSIST OF

A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING,

ENTITLED

LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES,

AND

TWO SHEETS AND A HALF

OF

CHRISTMAS PICTURES,

TALES, AND SKETCHES.

AMONG THE ENGRAVINGS ARE THE FOLLOWING:—

My First Christmas. Drawn by A. Hunt.
When we were boys together. Drawn by A. Muir.
Evensong. Drawn by S. Read.
Illustration to "The Lover's Leap." Drawn by Marcus Stone.
Hide and Seek. Drawn by A. Hopkins.
Illustration to "Tita's Wager." Drawn by H. Herkomer.
Among the Mangroves. Drawn by V. W. Bromley.
Moorish Baptism. From the Picture by Edwin Long.
The Christmas Watch. Drawn by H. Petherick.
The First Quadrille. } Drawn by F. Barnard.
The Last Galop. }
Ashantee Sketches, and other News Illustrations.

THE LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDE—

Tita's Wager, by William Black, Author of "A Daughter of Heth," &c.;
The Lover's Leap, by R. D. Blackmore, Author of "Lorna Doone," &c.; and
Among the Mangroves, by Captain Mayne Reid, Author of "The Death Shot," &c.
Reviews of Illustrated Books, Notices of Musical Publications, Scientific Results of the Month, Archæology of the Month, and several other Articles.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, ONE SHILLING; by Post, a HALFPENNY extra.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number must be sent in before Noon on Wednesday next, Dec. 10. The lowest charge for an Advertisement—not exceeding four lines (about thirty words)—in the Christmas Number is Twelve Shillings; and for every additional line (averaging ten words) the charge is Three Shillings.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov. 26	29·650	48·3	46·8	·95	8	36·8	54·3	SSW. S.	528	·268
27	29·539	47·5	37·7	·71	5	44·5	50·6	SW. WSW. W.	864	·000
28	29·947	46·2	43·1	·90	8	41·2	53·7	WSW. W.	327	·000
29	29·672	50·3	46·0	·86	9	44·0	54·8	WSW. SW.	533	·125
30	30·077	44·4	36·7	·76	—	43·6	47·9	WNW. NW.	181	·000
Dec. 1	30·468	43·1	39·7	·89	9	32·0	49·5	W. SW.	204	·000
2	30·519	48·1	45·5	·92	9	38·0	52·4	SW. WSW.	84	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·855	29·455	29·969	29·827	29·905	30·500	30·523
Temperature of Air	50·8°	45·3°	44·2°	53·4°	46·3°	38·2°	48·9°
Temperature of Evaporation	50·1°	42·6°	41·8°	51·1°	42·0°	37·2°	47·9°
Direction of Wind	SSW.	WSW.	SW.	WSW.	WNW.	W	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 13.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 50	4 10	4 30	4 50	5 12	5 33	5 55	6 18	6 42	7 5	7 30	8 0	8 35	9 10

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyab, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	Whittle.	Dec. 31.
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Jan. 20.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015		Feb. 20.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	March 20.
Duke of Lancaster	3015		

The Duke of Devonshire will be dispatched about Dec. 31. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 50 gs. and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, London. The Seventy-Fifth ANNUAL SHOW of FAT STOCK, ROOTS, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th DECEMBER.

MARK TWAIN will deliver his New Lecture, entitled ROUGHING IT ON THE SILVER FRONTIER, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 8, and will repeat the Lecture Every Evening during the Week (except Saturday) at Eight o'Clock; and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond street; the usual Ticket-Sellers and Libraries; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

MARK TWAIN'S LECTURES at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Mr. GEORGE DOLBY begs to announce that the visit of Mark Twain to England (London and the Provinces included) is limited to FIVE WEEKS only, and that he will return to America early in January next.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—The Forty-Second ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE of THE MESSIAH, FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 12. Principal Vocalists, Madame Alvsleben, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Band and Chorus 700 Performers. Commence at 7.30. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'Clock—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Poyntz, and Madame Patey; Mr Sims Reeves, Mr. Henry Guy, Mr. Pyatt, and Mr. Santley. Violin, M. Sauret. Pianoforte, Madame Carreno. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Meyer Lutz. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets for Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Musicsellers; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES. LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Nine Nights of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes. Characters by Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Dolman, J. Morris Thorne, Franz, M. D. Byrnes, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames H. Coveney, Banks, Melville, Adelina Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. After "Antony and Cleopatra," a Ballet Divertissement, in which Miss Kate Vaughan and her celebrated Ballet Troupe will appear. To conclude with an Original Comic Ballet d'Action entitled THE RIVALS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, now Open for the Regular Season.—Every Evening at Seven, THE CRIMSON SCARF, after which the Highest Comedy, in three acts, THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Lovibond. Concluding with A CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.—Second Week, and great success, of Mr. Gye-wick (the eminent Tragedian), with Mrs. Chas. Viner (of the Olympic Theatre), Every Evening in the Drama of AMBITION; or, the Throne, the Tomb, and the Scaffold. New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments. Supported by a powerful Dramatic Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PUSS IN BOOTS.

8 PER CENT DEBENTURE BONDS. The Directors of the DUNRAVEN ADARE COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to receive Tenders, at or above par, in amounts of not less than £50, for the unissued portion of the £10,000 8 per Cent Debentures (interest payable half-yearly by Coupon attached), authorised to be created for the purpose of the further development of the property.
The Debentures are a first charge upon the whole of the property of the Company, the Share Capital of which is £60,000, fully subscribed and paid up.
The sales of Coal for the last year realised £14,600 16s. 7d.; and it is confidently anticipated that this amount will be doubled so soon as the new works, now nearly finished, are completed.
The sum expended on new Works, Plant, and Machinery, being far in excess of the authorised issue of Debentures, and the annual interest being only £800, it will be seen that these Bonds offer a safe and undeniable security.
Full particulars and application forms may be had of the Secretary.
(By order) 22, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

Political incidents have been thrown into the background during the past week by one of the most tragical calamities that has occurred for many years in connection with steam navigation between Europe and the United States. On Monday last the American ship Trimountain landed at Cardiff eighty-seven survivors of the crew and passengers of the Ville du Havre, numbering altogether three hundred and thirteen persons, all of whom, with the exception we have noted, perished in mid-ocean, on Nov. 22. The accounts given by the captain, the officers, and some of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer present as ghastly a picture of the liabilities of a sea voyage as can well be conceived. The Ville du Havre was a mail-steamer belonging to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. She was a first-class vessel of 5001 tons, well built, well found, well manned and officered, and in every respect well adapted for her line of passage between Europe and America. She left New York on Nov. 15, with a crew numbering 172 men, including the officers, and having on board 141 passengers. The first part of her voyage seems to have been one of considerable anxiety. Fog and heavy weather troubled her course until the evening of Friday, the 21st; then, to the great relief of the captain and passengers, the fog lifted and the sky became clear. Everyone turned into his berth with the full hope and expectation of enjoying a quiet night. About two o'clock on the following morning a hideous crash roused all from their slumbers. The Lochearn, a sailing-vessel, had run into the steamer right amidship, opening into her side a huge seam, which it was impossible to repair. Twelve minutes sufficed to fill her with water; but before she went down, having listed to her port side, her mainmast broke off short and fell, dragging with it her mizen-mast, both crushing to death in their fall a considerable number of both crew and passengers, and maiming and wounding even more than they killed. Twelve minutes are but a brief time for putting in force those measures necessary for the saving of life on a sudden emergency at sea. The steamer sank before a single individual could be saved from her deck. Meanwhile, however, the Lochearn hove to and sent out boats for the rescue of any who might be found floating upon the waves. As we have said, eighty-seven persons were landed at Cardiff. Two are reported to have been left in the Lochearn, one of whom was raving mad, and the other detained to attend to him. Very soon after the occurrence of the calamity, the Lochearn fell in with the Trimountain, and transferred to her the rescued sufferers, by which vessel they were brought into Cardiff.

For us to attempt any detailed description of the incidents arising out of this frightful disaster would be not only a misplaced but a futile task. We take it for granted that most of our readers have eagerly perused the narratives that have been given to the public in the daily press. They cannot fail to have left upon the mind a most painful impression. Leaving out of sight,

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for the present, all questions as to who may be the parties upon whom rests the blame of this occurrence, it is difficult, if not impossible, not to be conscious of an increased sense of insecurity in relation to ocean intercommunication. Here is an accident, involving terrible loss of life, which, one would think, might have been, and ought to have been, avoided. Until all the evidence which the case will admit of is submitted to the public judgment, we refrain from pronouncing any confident opinion. But it does seem strange that, on a clear starlight night, in mid-ocean, when, if there had been due precaution observed, all appreciable danger should have been absent, two large vessels should come into collision, one of them, moreover, the steamer, having full power over the direction of her own course. A mystery appears to hang over the fact, which has hitherto remained unsolved. No doubt searching inquiry will be instituted by the proper authorities in France, and, if it be now possible, blame will be apportioned in accordance with the facts. But no explanations of what has taken place, or of how it came to take place, can wholly efface from the mind of the public the unwelcome impression which this collision has made upon it—that the passage to and fro between Europe and America is subject to greater perils than has been customarily supposed.

Accidents like that now brought under our notice usually exhibit traits of character by which our emotional feelings of pity or of admiration are powerfully excited. In the case of the Ville du Havre and the Lochearn (setting aside for a moment any conjecture as to the cause of the collision) there is not a little in the conduct of both ships which tends to lighten rather than depress the shade thrown upon the minds of observers by their misfortune. One has no right to be surprised that persons roused from slumber in the dead of the night to see before them impending destruction in one of its most fearful forms, should, in the first display of their feelings, show utter bewilderment. Yet, judging from the descriptions which have been given of the painful incidents which occurred on board the mail-steamer after she had been struck—incidents, we are bound to remember, which were crowded into the short space of twelve minutes, and which were inseparably connected with the alternative of life or death—we cannot but think that, on the whole, the moral bearing of the victims was such as to do honour to human nature. The captain, who had scarcely taken an hour's rest since he had left New York, and who had gone down to his berth two or three hours before, fairly worn out by fatigue, was in his place as soon as the accident happened, and calmly exerted his authority to the last. He went down with the vessel, and was saved, only as others were saved, by being picked up from the deep by one of the boats lowered for the occasion. The captain of the sailing-vessel by which the mischief was caused hove to, probably, as soon as it was practicable, and exerted himself with praiseworthy energy to lessen the ill-consequences likely to result from the disaster. The crew of the Ville du Havre showed themselves amenable to discipline in circumstances amid which a prompt and rigid observance of discipline was all but impossible. There was heroism amongst the passengers before the steamer sank—the calmness of resignation in many; the stillness of despair, perhaps, in most; and in some, including both women and children, the magnanimity of faith. One priest there was who tranquilly ministered the consolations of his office, and who, having been amongst the survivors, testifies to the remarkable submission with which most of the passengers confronted their approaching fate.

But whilst the incidents to which we have just adverted somewhat alleviate the terrors of the scene, one cannot but turn from the past to the future, and ask whether it is inevitable that such things should occur. It has been pertinently observed that we are yet but at the beginning of the history of steam navigation across the Atlantic. The track is now but little frequented, as compared with what it may be expected to become before the lapse of another generation. Will nothing more effectual be done than has hitherto been attempted to minimise preventible accidents, and to spare humanity the shock of being made to witness such lamentable occurrences as that now under notice? Possibly, as visible dangers multiply, precautions will more than proportionately increase. Experience will convince even the nautical class that there is no moment when want of vigilance can be unaccompanied by danger, and that the intelligence with which man makes the elements subservient to his needs can never be relied upon for averting peril, save as it is associated with those moral qualities which alone can ensure a faithful fulfilment of appointed duty.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Windsor Castle shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday morning last from the Highlands. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport, Major-General H. F. Ponsonby, Mr. Sahl, Mr. Collins, and Dr. Marshall. The Hon. Frances Drummond also attended her Majesty to Perth. The Queen was received at the Windsor railway station by the Mayor, by whose order a Royal salute was fired from Bachelor's Acre, and the bells of St. John's Church were rung upon the arrival of the Court. The Marchioness of Ely arrived at the castle. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, accompanied by Prince Irene, Prince Ernest Louis, and Princess Alix of Hesse, and attended by Colonel von Westerweller and Dr. Hauffmann, arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses crossed from Ostend the previous evening on board the special steamer Samphire, Captain Goldsack, and were met upon landing at Dover by the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, who attended the Royal travellers, on Saturday, to Windsor, they having passed the night at the Lord Warden Hotel. The Hon. Emily Hardinge, Lady in Waiting to Princess Louis of Hesse, arrived at the castle. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Thomas James Rowsell, M.A., officiated. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor dined with her Majesty. On Monday Prince Leopold, who has recovered from his indisposition, left the castle for Wykeham House, Oxford, to resume his studies at the University. Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen. On Tuesday the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived at the castle, and, with Sir T. M. Biddulph, dined with her Majesty. On Wednesday Count d'Harcourt, French Ambassador, had an audience of the Queen, to present his letter of recall. Count Hohenthal, on a special mission from the King of Saxony, presented a letter to her Majesty from his Sovereign, announcing his accession. Baron de Fabrice, Saxon Minister, also presented his new credentials. The Bishop of Winchester did homage on his appointment. Earl Granville and the Lord Chamberlain were present. The Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, was in attendance. The Bishop of Winchester was afterwards invested by the Queen with the insignia of his office as Prelate of the Order of the Garter; after which the Bishop of Winchester made the declaration as Prelate of the order. Princess Beatrice was with her Majesty. The Countess of Erroll, the Lord Chamberlain, the Groom in Waiting, and Sir Albert W. Woods, "Garter," were in attendance. Earl Granville and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of the Queen. The Premier and Mrs. Gladstone left the castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily. Prince Louis of Hesse, with the gentlemen of the Court, has had good sport shooting. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Mary Lascelles have succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald and the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Flora Macdonald remained at the castle on a visit. Lord Methuen is the Lord in Waiting; the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West is Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner are the Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

The granite sarcophagus presented by the Queen to the Empress of the French, as a receptacle for the remains of the late Emperor, has arrived at Chiselhurst from Aberdeen, and has been placed in the mortuary chapel. It is similar in appearance to the mausoleum of the Duchess of Kent, and also resembles that of the Prince Consort at Frogmore.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House. Their Royal Highnesses gave a ball yesterday (Friday) week, to which the principal families of the county were invited. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the other visitors at Sandringham were also present. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at the "meet" of the West Norfolk Hunt at Congham House, the seat of Mr. Robert Elwes. There was a large "field." The Princess attained her twenty-ninth year on Monday. The Duke of Cambridge arrived from London. The day was duly honoured. The children of the schools of Sandringham, West Newton, Dersingham, and Wolferton partook of their customary tea, given in the large room of the Royal mews in celebration of the birthday, and the usual gifts of hats, cloaks, &c., were presented. The Prince and Princess, with their children and their various guests, were present a part of the time. The Prince and Princess will return to Marlborough House early next week, previous to visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace. Major G. H. Grey has succeeded Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived on Tuesday at Didlington Hall, Norfolk, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Tyssen Amherst.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have passed the week at Canford House, on a visit to Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest.

His Excellency Count Beust gave a banquet on Tuesday, at the Austrian Embassy, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor of Austria's accession to the Imperial throne.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and the Countess Olga Münster have returned to the German Embassy from their visit to Ireland. The Countess Marie Münster and the Countess of Rosslyn have also returned to the Embassy from Skeffington Vale.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole have left Thomas's Hotel for Dorsetshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the Ladies Scott arrived at Montagu House, on Saturday last from Scotland.

The Duchess of Northumberland has returned to Alnwick Castle.

The Marquis of Headfort and Ladies Adelaide and Florence Taylour have arrived at the family residence in Grafton-street from Underley Hall.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland dined, on Monday, with the members of the Literary Club at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin.

The Earl and Countess of Derby arrived at their residence in St. James's-square, on Monday, from Pau.

The Earl of Dalkeith has arrived in town from Scotland.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli has left town for Ashridge, on a visit to Earl and Countess Brownlow.

TROOPS FOR THE GOLD COAST.

The 42nd Regiment, Royal Highlanders, whose distinctive title is "The Black Watch," under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John C. M'Leod, C.B., embarked, on Wednesday, on board the hired transport steam-ship Sarmatian, at Portsmouth, and sailed next day for Cape Coast Castle, to join the forces under Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley for the Ashantee War. This regiment is accompanied by 135 volunteers from the 79th, who came, on Wednesday, from Aldershott to embark in the same ship. The rank and file of the 42nd numbering 660, the whole number of troops on board is nearly 800, for whose accommodation this large vessel is well adapted, and has been well fitted up. She is built of iron, by Mr. Steele, of Greenock, and was constructed, three years ago, for the Allan line between Liverpool and Montreal. Her length between perpendiculars is 391 ft., and her breadth 49 ft.; she has a flush deck fore and aft, instead of a deep waist between the poop and forecastle, so that she will be safer in case of a sea breaking over her middle; and there is, below the maindeck, a third deck, where the soldiers' hammocks and mess-tables are placed.

LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP.

Two Illustrations appeared in our last week's Paper, from sketches by Major W. O. Carlile, of the Royal Artillery. We now present two more of the series. These scenes were sketched on board the Himalaya, on a former occasion. Eating their dinner at noon, the soldiers behave with their usual gallantry and courage, let the weather be smooth or rough. The beef, fresh or salt, or the salt pork, or preserved meat, with rice or potatoes, the meat essence, the preserved vegetables and pease for soup or broth, and the flour, suet, and raisins for pudding, have been in the hands of the cooks for two hours. Each mess-table is crowded by its men, from fifteen to twenty in number, with a sergeant or corporal at their head. The tin can at the upper end of the table holds either soup or porter. The allowance of meat at sea is but ten ounces for each man, instead of one pound, the allowance when on shore. The dinner-tables are daily visited by the orderly officer, to see that the victuals are good and well cooked, and that all is neat and clean. At a quarter before one o'clock the bugle is sounded for grog; when a commissioned officer attends each company to see that every man drinks his allowance of liquor—at least, that he does not keep it or give it to any other person; whatever is not drunk must be thrown overboard. We believe Sir Garnet Wolseley will not let the soldiers have any intoxicating drink whatever during this campaign on the Gold Coast, as he tried the experiment of doing without it in the Red River expedition with admirably good results. Smoking tobacco is allowed at meal-hours—breakfast, dinner, and supper—and after the evening inspection, till a quarter to eight o'clock, when all pipes must be extinguished. The only lawful place for the men smoking is on the upper deck before the mainmast; officers smoke near the mizenmast. The signal for lighting pipes is facetiously called "Commence firing!" and it is given by a blast of the bugle, after the evening inspection. Where the wives and children of soldiers are on board, the scene at their dinner-time is much less agreeable. They are too commonly huddled together in a close atmosphere below, rendered more unpleasant and unwholesome by the want of convenience for washing. While many are sick, others are crying or squabbling, and the voyage is a severe trial to them. A few kind husbands will come down to look after the comforts of their wives and babes. Such men, it is said, are invariably found the bravest soldiers in the field of battle, the most patient and constant in a fatiguing march.

SOLDIERS' DRESS FOR WEST AFRICA.

The dress which has been substituted for ordinary regimental uniforms, in the attire of all the European soldiers ordered to the Gold Coast, was lately described; but it may be seen in our front-page Engraving, contrasted with the uniform of the 23rd Infantry, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; the second battalion of that regiment having gone out to join this expedition. The new dress supplied by Government for the Ashantee campaign is a loose jacket and trousers, made of "Elcho tweed" (of which the uniform of the London Scottish Volunteers is also made), with a pair of brown canvas gaiters, and an Indian helmet, made of pith and canvas. There is a light and portable mosquito curtain, which may be attached to the helmet. The advantage of protection from the annoyance caused by mosquitoes, sandflies, and other insects is too obvious to need comment. It has been proved beyond doubt that a mosquito curtain is almost if not quite as effectual protection against malaria and noxious dews as a respirator, with the additional advantage that it does not, like a respirator, prevent smoking. Those who know the British soldier are well aware that he will run any risk and expose himself to any danger, or even certainty of disease, rather than be deprived of his beloved pipe. The small curtain is of very simple contrivance. It consists of two hoops of light (crinoline) steel, connected by four pieces of webbing a foot long. These hoops can be contracted and expanded at pleasure; they fit on to the helmet above the brim. The curtain is simply a long bag, run with a string at both ends; it is rolled up and twisted round the helmet, forming a "puggaree." When the curtain is required for use the lower hoop is expanded to its full size, the gauze curtain is placed over the helmet, the string at one end is drawn up, and the curtain is complete. Of course, it is not proposed that men should march with this curtain expanded, but it is thought it may be useful for a man on sentry. While, in case of a bivouac in the open, by hanging the helmet to a bush or on a ramrod stuck in the ground, a curtain is at once formed. Major Sydney Millett, second battalion 23rd Fusiliers, is the contriver of this simple apparatus, which has met with great approbation from old campaigners. Its weight is 3½ oz., or 1½ oz. less than the Government puggaree.

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

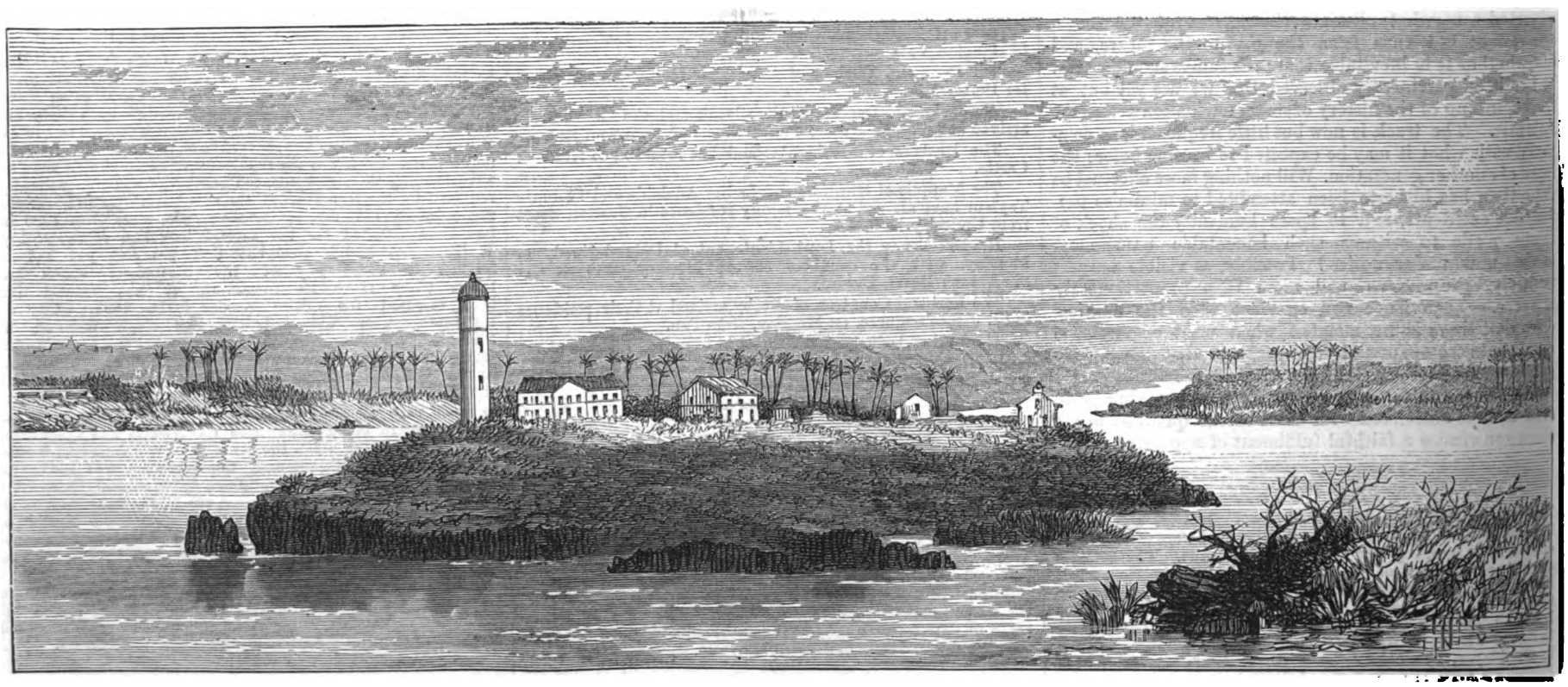
The second battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers is likely to take a prominent part in the Ashantee war. Its history may here be noticed. During the height of the Indian Mutiny the British Army was suddenly augmented by twenty-three new battalions. In April, 1858, a second battalion of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers was ordered to be raised at Newport, Monmouthshire. Such was the reputation of this regiment that, notwithstanding the unprecedented number of recruits at that time required for the formation of the new battalions and reinforcements for the old ones, by October, 1858, more than 1300 men had been enlisted for the second battalion of the "Royal Welsh." Although this battalion has not yet had the fortune to share any of the campaigns which have taken place since its formation, it has several times been selected for active service. In 1858, when disturbances were expected on the Cape frontier, the "Royal Welsh" received orders to augment the forces in that country; but, more favourable advices having been received, its destination was changed to Malta. In 1861, when war with the United States seemed imminent, the battalion was selected to form part of the force to be dispatched to Canada, but, counter-orders being afterwards received, it was again disappointed. In 1866, when the invasion of the Canadian frontier by Fenians was threatened, the regiment was sent from Gibraltar, where it was stationed, to Montreal, to assist in repelling the invaders, but arrived too late to take part in the proceedings. In the following year the regiment formed part of the column which for some days was kept in hourly readiness to protect the frontier from another invasion by the Fenians. The American Government having interfered, the services of the Royal Welshmen were again not required. They are now, for the fifth time, under orders to join an active expedition. Should an opportunity occur, we doubt not they will add to the long list of honours inscribed on the regimental colours.

At a meeting of the Bank of England directors, held on Thursday morning, the rate of discount was reduced, from 6 per cent, to which it was lowered a week ago, to 5 per cent.

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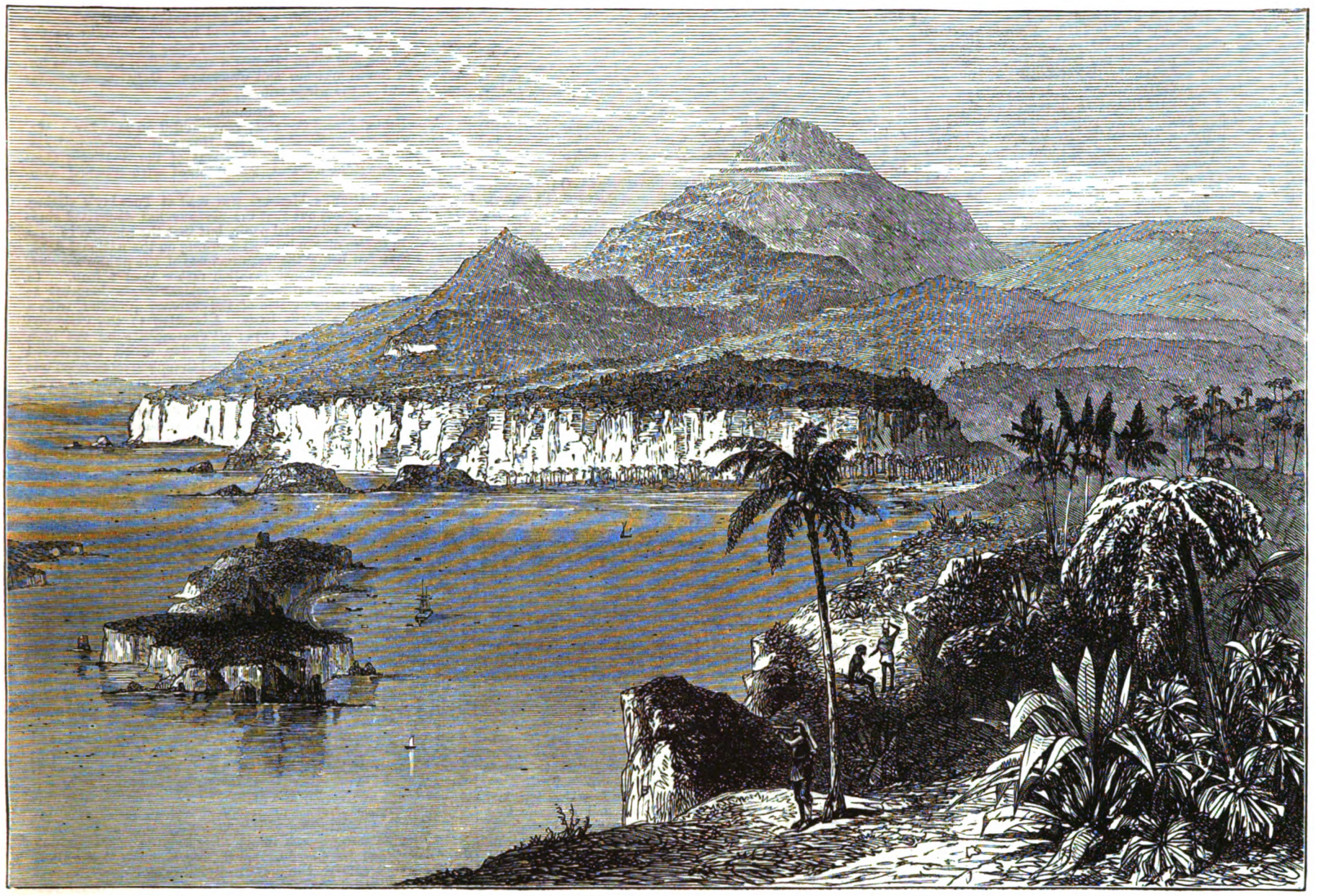


DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, M.P., THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL

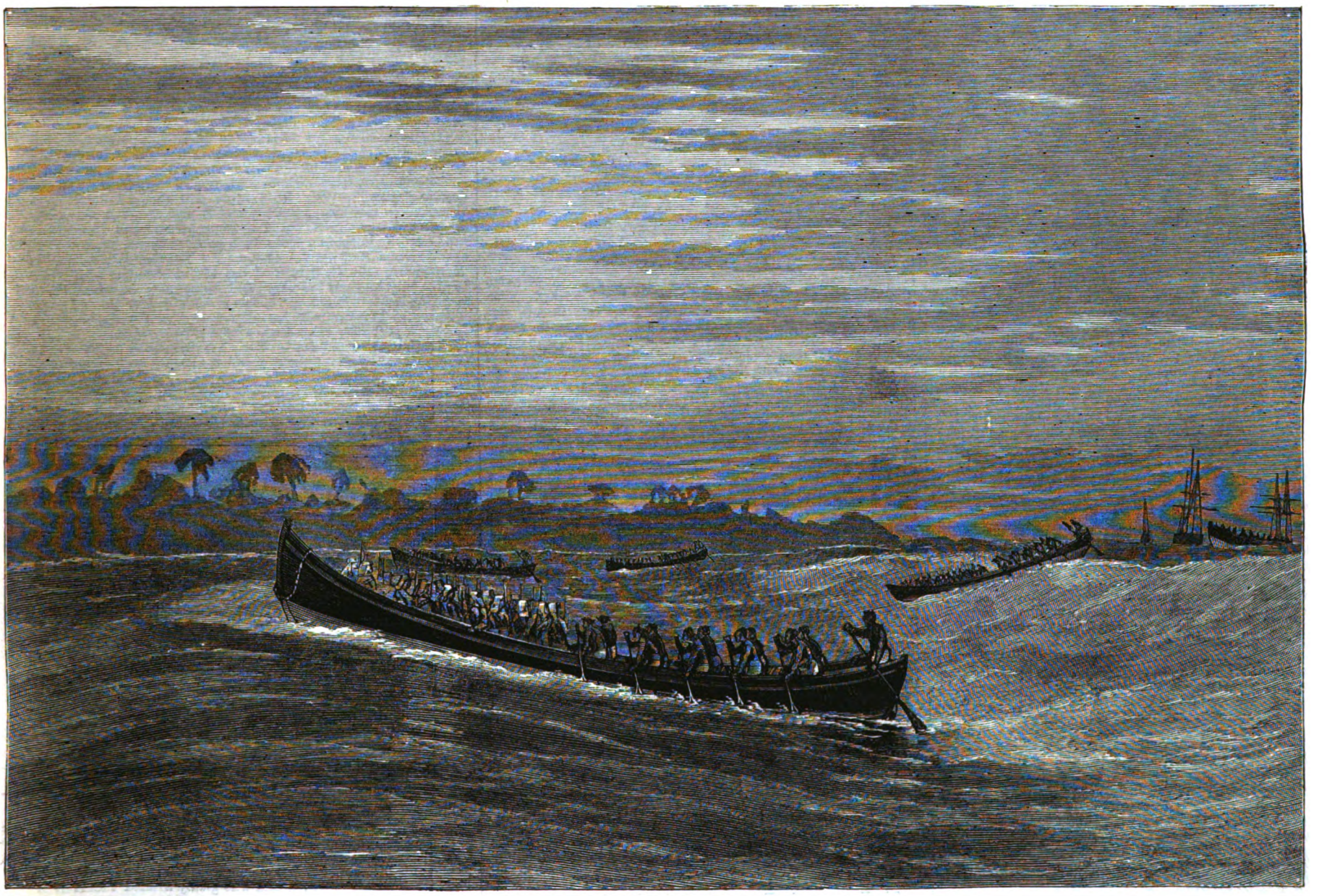


CAPE PALMAS AND HARPER TOWN, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

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AMBAS BAY AND HIGHLANDS OF THE CAMEROONS, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.



SURF-BOAT FOR LANDING TROOPS ON THE GOLD COAST.

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THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, who lately accepted the post of her Majesty's Postmaster-General, in succession to Mr. Monsell, is a son of Dr. George Playfair, of St. Andrew's, N.B., by Jessie, daughter of Mr. J. Ross, and nephew of the late Colonel Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair. He was born in 1819. He was educated at St. Andrew's, subsequently studied chemistry at Glasgow, and eventually became a pupil of the late illustrious chemist Liebig. He has been successively Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, a Commissioner on the subject of the sanitary condition of our chief towns, chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology, joint secretary of the Department of Science and Art, Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, and a member of the Board of Manufacturers of the Board of Fisheries in Scotland. He was one of the committee most actively employed in the early organisation of the first Great Exhibition of 1851, and his labours in the manufacturing districts, which he visited in order to consult with the leading manufacturers as to their contributions to the "world's show," led him into close and confidential relations with the late Prince Consort. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, civil division, in 1851, in recognition of these services; and he organised the department of jurors in the second Great Exhibition of 1862. Dr. Lyon Playfair is a member of very many learned societies and foreign orders of distinction; and he was chosen the first member for the combined Universities of Edinburgh and St Andrew's at the last general election.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Caldesi, of Pall mall East.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Dec. 4.

The reactionary débuts of the new Ministry have been crowned with complete success. The Duc de Broglie has inaugurated his fresh term of office by the introduction of a bill investing the Government with the right of appointing the mayors and adjoints of all the communes of France, and the majority of the Versailles Assembly have virtually accepted the measure by referring its examination to a committee, the Republican members of which have no chance of causing their opinions to prevail. By the terms of this reactionary law—the first attack of the Ministry upon the principle of local self-government—all mayors and adjoints are to be appointed by the Ministers or préfets from the elected members of the municipal councils, the executive authorities reserving, however, the right of removing their nominees at pleasure, and of choosing their successors outside the municipalities if necessary. The police administration is, moreover, to be transferred to the préfets, the municipal authorities being, nevertheless, forced to provide funds for its maintenance. The committee appointed to examine this measure consists of nine Ministerialists and six Republicans, M. de Goulard and Count de Rességuier being among the former, and MM. Christophle and Pascal Duprat among the latter.

Although a week has passed since the Assembly commenced the election of the members of the Constitutional Committee, it is only just on the point of being concluded. The voting has occupied seven successive sittings, owing to but a few of the candidates obtaining the necessary majority to validate their election. This procrastination has proved fatal to several of the Monarchical candidates; still, on the whole, the De Broglie party will command a considerable majority. Among the leading deputies as yet named are the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, Counts d'Haussonville and Daru, Vicomte de Meaux, MM. Batbie, de Kerdrel, de Larcy, Chesnelong, Pradié, d'Andelaire, and Lucien Brun, on the Royalist side; MM. Dufaure, Laboulaye, Waddington, and Keller having been chosen on the Republican. The delay which has taken place is in some measure due to the quarrel between the Extreme Right and the Right Centre since the appointment of the new Ministry, composed for the most part of Orleanist statesmen.

In the course of another fortnight the electors of the Aude, Finistère, and Seine-et-Oise will be called upon to send four deputies to the National Assembly, two vacancies occurring in the first of these departments. The Republican party in the Aude has decided to support MM. Marcou and Bonnel, the first Mayor of Carcassonne, the latter Mayor of Narbonne, as a formal protest against the scandalous municipal law lately introduced by the Government. The Republican candidate in the Seine-et-Oise is M. Calmon, Préfet of the Seine under M. Thiers; and in Finistère, M. Swiney, an influential councillor-general.

M. Philippoteaux's motion prohibiting the election of Generals to seats in the National Assembly has eventually been turned over to the Army Committee, by whom it is being considered. General Ducrot has sacrificed himself in order to secure the success of the measure, and has sent his resignation to the President of the Assembly, expressing his opinion that military and legislative functions are incompatible with each other.

M. de Viel-Castel, a rather weak historian, was received as an Academician, in the grand hall of the Institute, on Friday last. M. Thiers was the only one of the "Immortals" absent; and the galleries were filled with ladies of the grand monde in their new winter toilettes. M. de Viel-Castel's address consisted of the customary eulogium of his predecessor, General Count de Segur, while the reply of M. Xavier Marmier was devoted to a sketch of the life and writings of his new colleague.

The long trial of the directors of the Société Industrielle has at length been brought to a close. The Judges have shown themselves extremely merciful, merely inflicting moderate fines upon the accused—Bureau, the manager, who has escaped to America, being alone sentenced to five years' imprisonment. M. Lefebvre-Daruflé, the ex-Minister and senator, is fined £500; the Marquis de Coetlogon, £240; and MM. de Radepont Halbronn and Wellesley, £120 each—a nominal fine of £20 being inflicted on General Paté, whose non-culpability was established with regard to all the graver charges.

By the time these lines are printed the trial of Marshal Bazaine will probably be at an end. On Monday the last witness was examined, and yesterday General Pourcet delivered his speech on behalf of the prosecution, and to-day Maître Lachaud is expected to commence the defence. Among the last few witnesses were Marshals Canrobert and Lebœuf, and Generals Changarnier, Coffinières, Jarras, and Laveaucoupet, who described the various phases of the negotiations for the capitulation, and whose testimony with regard to the burning of the eagles was most damaging for Marshal Bazaine. Generals Pé de Arros and Picard related that, suspecting the truth, they had the flags of their regiments burnt in their presence; and General Desvaux, commander of the Imperial Guard, stated that when his men heard the flags were to be transferred to the arsenal they seized them and burnt them themselves. Colonel Girels, director of the arsenal, stated that on Oct 28 he burnt such flags as he had received, but scarcely had he done so than he received a counter-order from the Marshal ordering him to defer their destruction.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos has gone into winter quarters at Durango (Biscay). His brother, Don Alphonse, has made an excursion to Paris. It is announced by the official organ of the Carlists that Don Carlos is about to issue a loan in bonds of 100,000 reals each, repayable at the termination of the war. The Pope has invested the Bishop of Urgel with spiritual jurisdiction over the Carlist army. After the victory gained over the Carlist band at Maestrazzo the Captain-General entered Morella, which town he has completely relieved.

The bombardment of Carthagena continues. On Thursday week the insurgents, through the medium of the foreign Admirals, asked for a two-hours' truce. Fort Don Julian had been silenced, and its commandant, as well as the majority of its officers, killed. There was a cessation of the bombardment from Friday midnight until four a.m., in order to give time for the withdrawal from the town of women, old men, and children. Accounts on Sunday evening state that the insurgents maintained a vigorous fire, but their shells generally fell far short of the besiegers' lines, except, however, the shells from the insurgent frigates, which are armed with Armstrong guns. At one o'clock on Sunday the insurgents made a sortie upon the left of the besiegers' lines, but were brilliantly repulsed. Sixty of the insurgents bombarded in Carthagena were killed and wounded on Monday, and the townhall and two churches were damaged by the shot and shell. The insurgent batteries ceased firing on Monday afternoon. Guiterrez, the late president of the insurgent junta, has escaped from Carthagena. The English, French, and Italian frigates have brought away from Carthagena 700 women and children, and landed them in a place of safety, to which H.M.S. Hart brought a supply of provisions.

It is telegraphed from Madrid that Mr. Layard has had a special conference with Senor Castelar.

Spain having accepted the ultimatum of the United States Government, all risk of war between these countries in consequence of the executions at Santiago may be considered to be averted.

ITALY.

The Duke d'Aosta has been appointed Inspector General of the Army.

The financial statement for 1874, made in the Chamber on Thursday, and approved next day, shows a deficit of 130,000,000 lire. 12,000,000 lire are attributable to a deficiency in the receipts, and 118,000,000 to an increase in the extraordinary expenditure, including 50,000,000 for the construction of railways. With regard to the estimates of the war department, the financial statement announces that the Government desires neither to increase nor accelerate the armaments. The Government trusts that peace will continue. It believes that it is not desirable to propose any new taxes, but hopes to obtain 50,000,000 lire by rendering the present taxes more productive. It consequently proposes various measures concerning personal property, the grist tax, and registration, and suggests that private documents which are not duly registered shall be treated as null and void; while at the same time admitting that contracts entered into for a short period shall only be subjected to a proportionally small duty. It proposes a stamp duty on transactions in securities on the Exchange, and some modifications in the tax on alcohol as well as in that upon the production of chicory. It is further intended to extend the tobacco monopoly to Sicily, and to abolish all exemption from postal duty.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession on Monday. In receiving the Bishops, his Majesty said he sincerely hoped that God's blessing would attend the labours of the clergy in the mission they had to accomplish, and which should tend to promote among the people the peace which takes its root in religion. His Majesty added that he was convinced the Bishops would not be wanting in the co-operation which their influence enabled them to afford towards achieving this exalted object. An Imperial order was issued creating a commemorative medal to be bestowed upon all those who have taken part in any campaign since his Majesty's accession in 1848. The Emperor, moreover, granted an amnesty to all persons under sentence for offences against his Majesty's person. He, at the same time, ordered a speedy report to be made to him respecting other condemned persons whose conduct warrants leniency being shown them.

From all the towns and villages in Austria (says a despatch to the *Daily News*) telegrams have been received stating that festivities and illuminations have everywhere taken place to celebrate the twenty-fifty anniversary of the Emperor's accession. On Monday night the illumination of Vienna was general, spontaneous, and most brilliant, even the humblest streets being lighted up. The public buildings, the embassies, and the private mansions were gay with flags. The Ringstrasse was a sea of light. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Crown Prince drove for two hours through the densely-crowded streets, and were much cheered. Far away on the Alps shone out bonfires from the mountain-tops. At sunrise on Monday morning a salute of 101 guns was fired before the Imperial castle. High mass was celebrated in all the churches. The reception of numberless congratulatory addresses from deputations continued. To the Generals the Emperor said:—"I present to you my son. I wish you to show to him the same fidelity as to me." His Majesty spoke with deep emotion. Many old Generals wept when the Emperor ended by recalling the glorious deeds of the deceased General Radetzky and Admiral Tegethoff. From all the Sovereigns of Europe congratulatory telegrams have arrived. At sunset another salute of 101 guns was fired from the arsenal. The theatres were open free.

A deputation of army officers, with Archduke Albrecht at their head, was received on Tuesday by the Emperor. He thanked them, and through them the whole army and navy, for the fidelity and affection displayed towards his person, both in good and evil days. Next day his Majesty received the Diplomatic Corps. The English, French, and German Ambassadors, and the Ministers of Bavaria, Denmark, and Portugal, presented autograph letters of congratulation from their Sovereigns, which were graciously accepted. The Sultan and the Emperor of Morocco offered their best wishes in autograph letters, and the King of Holland sent a congratulatory telegram.

GERMANY.

Imperial ordinances have been promulgated dissolving the German Parliament, and ordering new elections to be held on Jan. 10, 1874.

The Federal Council has decided to accept the invitation of the United States Government to Germany to take part in the International Exhibition, which is to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor, the Empress, and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia have left Livadia on their return to St. Petersburg.

The Odessa waterworks were opened, on Wednesday, in the presence of the Governor-General, the Archbishop, the Mayor, and the other authorities, amidst great enthusiasm.

Sharp discipline is being exercised by the Cossacks on the marauding Turcomans. The Zekinzen tribe having plundered two caravans and taken prisoner a sick soldier, they were followed by forced marches and overtaken. Only eight persons escaped out of the whole tribe.

AMERICA.

The United States Congress reassembled on Monday. Mr. Blaine was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Stephens, who was Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, on taking his seat, was received with unusual compliments.

President Grant's Message was read at Tuesday's sitting. The President points out that the revenue has decreased since June, owing to the financial panic, but that the receipts in coin are still in excess of the interest accruing on the national debt. Should they fall below the requirements of the public service, he recommends additional taxation rather than a loan. In connection with this subject, the President urges Congress to make a thorough investigation of the currency question, with a view to return to a specie basis. Adverting to the Virginius question, President Grant says:—"The capture on the high seas of a vessel bearing the American flag, which threatened most serious consequences and agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other, is now happily in course of satisfactory adjustment in a manner honourable to both nations. . . . The Virginius, with a registered certificate, and sailing under an American flag, was forcibly seized by the Tornado, and carried to Santiago. There some passengers, citizens of the United States, were, without due process of law, put to death. It is an established principle that American vessels on the high seas in time of peace are under the jurisdiction of the country whose flag they bear. Therefore any visitation, molestation, or forcible detention by foreign Powers is a derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. In accordance, therefore, with this principle, the Government has demanded the restoration of the Virginius, the surrender of the survivors, due reparation to the American flag, and the punishment of the authorities guilty of such illegal acts of violence. The Spanish Government has recognised the justice of the demand, and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel and the surrender of the survivors. In addition to this the American flag is to be saluted, the guilty persons punished, and those entitled to be indemnified." In concluding his remarks on this subject President Grant repeats his conviction that the existence of slavery in Cuba is the principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island, and expresses a hope that Congress shares with him the desire that it may soon disappear. Peace and prosperity would follow its abolition, and there would be no more embargoes upon American estates in Cuba and cruelty to American citizens. The United States is not hostile to the Spanish Government, but the murder of prisoners taken in arms and the capture of vessels on the high seas under the United States flag have produced an outburst of indignation threatening war. Pending negotiations the President has given his authorisation to place the navy on a war footing to the extent of the entire annual appropriation to that branch of the public service, and he trusts that the course he has adopted will be justified by public opinion. Among other subjects referred to in the Message are the awards of the mixed commission and the subject of nationality.

Mr. Williams, late Attorney-General, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He is succeeded by Mr. Bristow, late Solicitor-General.

CANADA.

The recent change of Government appears to be heartily indorsed by the electors. The new Ministers are all being returned by acclamation.

INDIA.

A *Times* telegram from Calcutta says that the Lieutenant-Governor, presiding at the St. Andrew's festival, on Monday evening, declared that the prospect in Bengal was gloomy; they must trust to the endurance of the people.

Calcutta advices of Wednesday state that there is no improvement in the prospect of the crops; but that, should rain fall, there would still be time for sowing during the cool season.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs on Wednesday as follows:—"Sir R. Temple will succeed Sir George Campbell as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal about April next. There is distress in Sarun and Chumparum, and the people are crowding to the relief works in parts of Patna, Dinagepore, and Rajshaye, but not yet elsewhere. The Calcutta rainfall is 25 in. short. Sir G. Campbell has admonished the zemindars to give help to their tenantry, and bestows praise upon three large landholders who have done so. The famine is officially reported at Marwar and Jeysulmere. The Viceroy entered Lucknow yesterday (Tuesday), with sixty elephants.

A despatch, dated the 1st inst., has been sent by the Duke of Argyll to the Government of India, in reply to its communication of Oct. 30 on the subject of the impending famine in Bengal. The despatch expresses the approval by her Majesty's Government of the view of the Viceroy, that, instead of prohibiting the export of rice from all Indian ports, the Government should enter the market, either directly or indirectly, as a purchaser, and thus obtain the supplies that may be necessary for the relief of the sufferers.

AUSTRALIA.

Both Houses of the New South Wales Parliament have passed Mr. Lloyd's tariff bill, abolishing *ad valorem* and thirty-five specific duties after Jan. 1 next. Mr. Butler, the Attorney-General, has resigned, and Mr. Innes has succeeded him in that post. The Assembly has passed a resolution affirming the creation of a Ministry of Justice and Education, but not the appointment of a Solicitor-General.

We are advised from Rome of the speedy conclusion of the negotiations which have been proceeding between the French and Italian Governments for the resumption of the Mont Cenis mail route.

Among its other troubles Manilla has experienced a typhoon. Great damage was done to coasting-vessels and to the hemp plantations. Besides a large destruction of property, there has been some loss of life.

Cape news is politically unimportant. From the gold-fields there are encouraging reports of fresh discoveries. Fair-sized nuggets are presenting themselves to alluvial diggers. The biggest weighed 16oz. and 23oz. respectively. Commodore Commerell is improving in health, and is now able to take a little exercise. We also learn that the Challenger has arrived in Simon's Bay. On her voyage from Bahia she touched at Tristan d'Acunha, and made a survey of the group of islands to which it belongs. Two Germans were found who had lived there for a couple of years, and who gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of leaving.

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The appointment of Mr. John Bramston to be Attorney-General for Hong-Kong appears in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy have decided to hold a conference in Paris on the 10th inst., with a view to adopt a uniform gold standard.

The deficit in the administration of the Vienna International Exhibition amounts to four million florins. The estimated cost provided for by Parliament was 15,700,000 florins: the actual expense turns out to be 19,700,000.

Some time since a number of learned societies, anxious for another Arctic expedition, requested Mr. Gladstone to receive a deputation, selected to set forth the desirability of that step. They have now been informed (the *Daily Telegraph* says) that the Government sees no reason to alter the decision arrived at during the present year, not to undertake any further expedition until the Challenger has completed her voyage. It is held that voyages of survey are more likely to benefit commerce and promote international intercourse than voyages of discovery; and that, as many maritime surveys are still incomplete, any additional charge incurred should be applied to them.

The Servian Parliament was opened, on Thursday week, by Prince Milan. In the Speech from the Throne his Highness alluded to the excellent reception given him in Vienna by the Emperor of Austria, and his splendid welcome by Marshal M'Mahon. He said the attitude of the Government towards the Sublime Porte and the guaranteeing Powers was solely guided by the desire to obtain their friendly support. The Prince stated that a fresh examination of the railway question was necessary. The speech was enthusiastically received. M. Karabiberowich has been elected to the post of president. Servia is about to make a further assertion of her quasi-sovereignty. On the advice of the Finance Minister that the consent of the Sublime Porte was not necessary for the new silver coinage a bill has been passed by the Legislature authorising such coinage.

The Roumanian Chamber was opened on Thursday week. Prince Charles, in the Speech from the Throne, announced that the relations maintained with foreign Powers were friendly. He mentioned the cordial reception he had met with from the Austrian Court on the occasion of his recent visit to Vienna, and the success which had attended the Roumanian department at the Exhibition. The bills announced as about to be submitted to the Chamber include one for modifying the criminal code and one for establishing a bank of discount. In reply to a recent note of the Turkish Government, the Roumanian Government has sent a circular to the great Powers, in which it says that, by the terms of the Treaty of Paris, it is authorised to maintain direct diplomatic relations with foreign countries, and it is determined that this right shall be respected.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that an agreeable relic of the "good old times" has been discovered by a German paper, in the shape of a bill of charges submitted by an executioner at Bonn to the authorities of Cologne in 1688. The following are a few of the items contemplated in his estimate:—"To quartering by means of four horses, 8 thalers; to beheading and burning, 8 thalers; to strangling and burning, 6 thalers; to burning alive, 6 thalers; to breaking on the wheel alive, 8 thalers; to beheading and fastening the body to the wheel, 6 thalers; to beheading, 4 thalers; to beheading, after cutting off one hand, 5 thalers; to cutting off a hand or two fingers, 1 thaler. Tearing with red-hot pincers to be paid for at so much per gripe. Drowning or burying alive not being usual in these parts, the executioner will, in the event of such executions being required, ask as much as for beheading or fastening to the wheel—namely, 6 thalers. To fastening screws on the thumbs and legs, and driving the same, 1 thaler for the first quarter of an hour. For every subsequent quarter of an hour, 1 thaler. The executioner reserves the right of afterwards receiving what may fairly be due to him for his trouble in setting limbs to rights again."

THE LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

One of the most deplorable collisions at sea placed on record has occurred, off the Azores, between the large steamer Ville du Havre and the sailing-ship Lochearn, of Glasgow. The former vessel was of the immense burden of 5100 tons, and was bound from New York for Havre. The Ville du Havre left New York with eighty-nine first-class passengers, nineteen second class, twenty-seven third class, and six stowaways, making a total of 141, besides the crew, which numbered 172 all told. Many of the cabin-passengers were gentlemen with their wives and families, who were leaving America to spend the winter in France—some for pleasure, and others going there for the benefit of their health. Among the survivors are children who have lost their parents, and parents who have lost their children; others their sisters and brothers. From the time of the vessel sailing from New York a thick fog prevailed, which necessitated the most careful attention on the part of the captain and officers. On the night of Thursday, the 20th, the fog began to clear away, and on Friday, a breeze sprang up which raised a somewhat heavy swell. Friday night was a bright starlight night, and passengers and crew, relieved to some extent from the danger which surrounded them during the fog, retired to rest with hopes of a pleasant voyage to France. The captain, who had scarcely quitted the deck since the vessel left New York, went to his cabin about twelve o'clock, leaving the second officer in charge. The passengers were all in bed, and everything seemed going on well. About two o'clock on Saturday all were startled from their slumbers by a dreadful crash, which seemed to shake every part of the vessel. Men, women, and children rushed on deck in their nightdresses, to see the bows of a large vessel projecting over the deck of the Ville du Havre, and to hear the rushing of the water into their own ill-fated vessel. The terror which prevailed among the passengers paralysed their efforts to save themselves. From the force of the collision, the mainmast and mizenmast fell, smashing, in their fall, the two large boats of the steamer and killing numbers of passengers; and from the rapidity with which the vessel went down the crew were only able to launch the whale-boat and the captain's gig. In twelve minutes from the time of the collision the Ville du Havre had sunk.

The Lochearn was seriously injured, but launched her boats and sent them to pick up those who had saved themselves from being engulphed by the sinking of the vessel, and who were floating about clinging to anything that would support their weight. The captain of the Ville du Havre remained at his post until his vessel went down, but managed to keep himself afloat until picked up by one of the boats. An American vessel, the Tremontain, bound for Bristol, hove in sight about noon on the 22nd. The eighty-seven survivors (of whom fifty-three were members of the crew) were put on board her from the Lochearn and taken to Cardiff.

It is impossible as yet to apportion the blame, if blame there be on either side.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Sydney Waterlow has received a letter from the Italian Minister in London stating that the King of Italy has been pleased to grant to the late Lord Mayor the order of the Crown of Italy for his services in connection with the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Italian inundations last winter.

A meeting was held, last Saturday, at the United Service Institution—the Duke of Wellington presiding—to promote the establishment of the United Service Proprietary College. A provisional contract has been entered into for the purchase of buildings at Westward Ho.

Dr. Frankland reports a marked deterioration in the quality of our water supply during November. The ratio of organic impurity observed in the water of the various companies exceeds 4 per cent in three cases—Southwark, 4·2; Lambeth, 4·7; and Chelsea, 4·9.

Mr. O. E. Parker Rhodes, on Wednesday, read a paper, at the Cavendish Rooms, on "Our Coal Supply in Connection with Domestic Economy." In recommending the peat-coal which is being brought into the market, he estimated the area of the peat-fields of Great Britain at six million acres.

The election of a successor to the late Count de Flavigny as president of the French Society for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers has taken place. Out of thirty-four votes twenty-four were given to the Duke of Nemours, and his acceptance of the office has given great satisfaction.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" will take place on Friday next, the 12th inst., at Exeter Hall. Madame Alvsleben, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley are the principal soloists; Mr. Harper plays the trumpet obbligato, and Sir Michael Costa will direct the performance.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. Deputy Atkins, the chairman of the Improvement Committee, stated that the Prince of Wales had fixed Friday, Jan. 9, for the ceremony of unveiling the equestrian statue of the Prince Consort, and had further honoured the Corporation by intimating his willingness to be present at a déjeûner in the Guildhall on the occasion.

On Saturday last Lady Harriet Ashley distributed the prizes to the London Irish Rifles in Westminster Hall; the Lady Mayoress presented, in the Crystal Palace, the prizes to the successful marksmen of the London Rifle Brigade; and Viscount Ranelagh presided at the annual presentation of prizes to the South Middlesex Volunteers at their head-quarters, Beaufort House, Walham-green.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 103,242, of whom 35,854 were in workhouses and 67,388 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 4564, 17,373, and 35,255 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 561, of whom 403 were men, 132 women, and 21 children under sixteen.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held on Monday in their new apartments at Burlington House. The usual financial business having been disposed of, the president, Sir George Airy (Astronomer Royal), delivered the anniversary address, in which he took a rapid survey of the progress of science throughout Europe and the United States. At the close he resigned the position of president, which he has held for two years. The medals were presented. The anniversary dinner was held at Willis's Rooms—the new president, Dr. Hooker, in the chair.

Lord Aberdare, on Wednesday, presided at a meeting of the National Union for Improving the Education of Women. He remarked with satisfaction the energy, zeal, moderation, and good sense with which the movement had been conducted, and hoped the objects of the union would receive the pecuniary and moral support which they deserved. The Hon. Lyulph Stanley moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mrs. Arthur Arnold, and unanimously adopted. A subsequent resolution pledged the meeting to increase the number of members and to form branch committees.

Last week 2222 births and 1585 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 99, and the latter 105, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 603 of the deaths, against 761, 632, and 594 in the three preceding weeks; the corrected average number of deaths from these diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years is 601. There were 3 deaths from smallpox, 121 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 35 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhœa. Thus, to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 232 deaths were referred, against 236 and 268 in the two preceding weeks. These 232 deaths were 72 below the average. The mean temperature was 48.0, or 6·8 above the average.

The newly established Temple Club, in Arundel-street, Strand, between Somerset House and St. Clement Danes church, was opened this week. It is a great convenience to gentlemen of the civil service, of the inns of court, and of the City, who find Pall-mall rather distant from their places of business. Ample accommodation is here found in a handsome mansion, close to the Strand, built at a cost of more than £20,000. A large dining-room, supplied by a clever cook from a well-provided kitchen, and from a cellar of well-selected wines, a reading and writing room, with all the papers and new books, a billiard-room, with the best furniture and implements, a smoking-room, luxurious and well aired, besides private rooms for dressing, bathing, and dining, will afford much of what helps to make daily life feel easy and pleasant. The club is not political or professional; its committee includes several officers of the Army and Navy, clergymen, and barristers; and it promises to be very successful.

The Scottish Corporation of London held its annual festival, on Monday, in the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P.). About 500 ladies and gentlemen were present, many of the latter being in Highland costume. In proposing the toast of the evening, the Lord Mayor warmly commended the objects of the society to the consideration of the charitable; and the secretary (Mr. Macrae Moir) then announced subscriptions amounting to nearly £3000. Among them were 100 gs. from her Majesty, and similar sums were given by the Lord Mayor, Sir A. Sassoon, Mr. Peter Reid, and Mr. P. Denny. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge responded for the Bench, and remarked that, though only a Devonshire lawyer, he still had some claim to Scotland, as he had Scottish blood in his veins. When he considered how successful Scotchmen generally were, he felt inclined, like Mr. Lowe, to wish that he had more of the Scottish element in his composition. Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain), who was one of the guests, responded for "The Ladies."

A TIGER WEDDING IN COORG.

The small province of Coorg, in Southern India, is situated among the mountains that separate Mysore from the Malabar coast to the west. Its late Rajah, being guilty of cruel and treacherous misrule, was deposed in 1834, and the Coorgs, being put to the vote, unanimously desired to become subjects of the British Government. In 1852 the deposed Rajah visited England, accompanied by his daughter Gauramma, and paid his former enemies the compliment of seeking for her an English and Christian education. On June 30, 1852, she was baptised, the Queen herself standing sponsor, and giving her the name "Victoria." This Princess Victoria Gauramma, who was a constant visitor to her Majesty at Osborne and Windsor, eventually married an English officer of the name of Campbell. She died in 1864; her tyrant father lies buried in Kensal-green Cemetery.

A good description of Coorg will be found in "Eastern Experiences," by Mr. Lewin Bowring, late Resident or Governor of Mysore. The natives are distinguished for their fine appearance and warlike temper. They are skilful hunters, being trained to this from infancy; at the birth of a boy, the first thing done is to place a little bow and arrow in his hands, and to fire a gun outside the house, thus initiating his career as a huntsman and warrior.

A curious ceremony takes place when a tiger has been shot by a Coorg man. Tigers are not numerous in the country, and this ceremony has only occurred twice within the past four years. On the last occasion, March 9 of this year, the successful huntsman was Mr. Colovanda Carriapah, Head Sheristadar of the Mercara Talook. In this ceremony the man is *wedded* to the soul of the dead tiger. As shown in the Illustration, he is seated under a canopy in full warrior costume. On each side are placed his weapons and the household emblems of plenty, vessels of rice and milk, and burning lamps, analogous to the Masonic corn, wine, and oil. So he sits, receiving the homage and congratulations of his relatives and friends. Each scatters a few grains of rice over his head, gives him a sip of milk from a brass vessel resembling a teapot, and makes an offering in money, varying in value according to the means of the donor. The hero of the day is afterwards carried in triumph round the tiger, which is suspended to a high bamboo frame in the garden. The officers and ladies of the regiment stationed at Mercara, who reside in the late Rajah's palace, were specially invited to attend.

Mr. Carriapah is a native Coorg gentleman of high merit and distinction. He wears the gold Coorg medal, which was presented by the British Government to his father, for suppressing an insurrection in South Canara. Our correspondent would further testify to Mr. Carriapah's unvarying support of English education among the Coorgs. A wealthy and influential man, he spares neither time nor money in this cause, and has, at his sole expense, erected schools for Coorg girls as well as boys, and has on several occasions received the thanks of the Government of India, as well as of the local Government of Mysore and Coorg.

We are indebted to Captain Belford Cummins, of the Staff Corps at Mercara, for the sketch we have engraved.

As author of the "Spring Chorus," Mr. John Rivière brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday week, to recover damages against the proprietors of the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*, for a libel by their London correspondent. An unreserved apology was taken in mitigation of damages, and a verdict of ten guineas was entered for the plaintiff.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that the committee of which Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond, K.C.B., is chairman have collected from certain naval and marine officers a sum nearly amounting to £1000, with which they have selected a very beautiful present intended for the Grand Duchess of Russia, the bride elect of the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of her approaching marriage.

A herd of pure-bred longhorn cattle, the property of Mr. R. H. Chapman, of Upton, near Nuneaton, is to be sold on the 16th inst. Longhorns have been bred at Upton for more than a hundred years; and animals of this herd have been prize-takers at the Royal, the Birmingham, the Smithfield Club, and other shows, for thirty years. From time to time several of them have been depicted in this paper.

On Monday the elections for Mayors took place throughout Ireland. Mr. Maurice Brooks, a Liberal and a Protestant, was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. Alderman Nagle, the editor and proprietor of the *Cork Herald*, was elected Mayor of Cork; Mr. Henderson, proprietor of the *Belfast News-Letter*, was re-elected Mayor of the capital of Ulster; and Alderman Greene, of the *Wexford Independent*, was for the sixth time elected Mayor of that town. It will thus be seen that the journalistic class has contributed a fair quota to the ranks of the Irish chief magistracy. Alderman Cleary has been re-elected Mayor of Limerick, and Alderman Cantwell Mayor of Clonmel. At Kilkenny Mr. P. Murphy has been elected; at Waterford, Alderman Cummins; at Sligo, Mr. Conroy; at Drogheda, Mr. Leech; and at Londonderry, Alderman Darcus. In the majority of cases the chief magistrates elected are Liberals and Home Rulers.

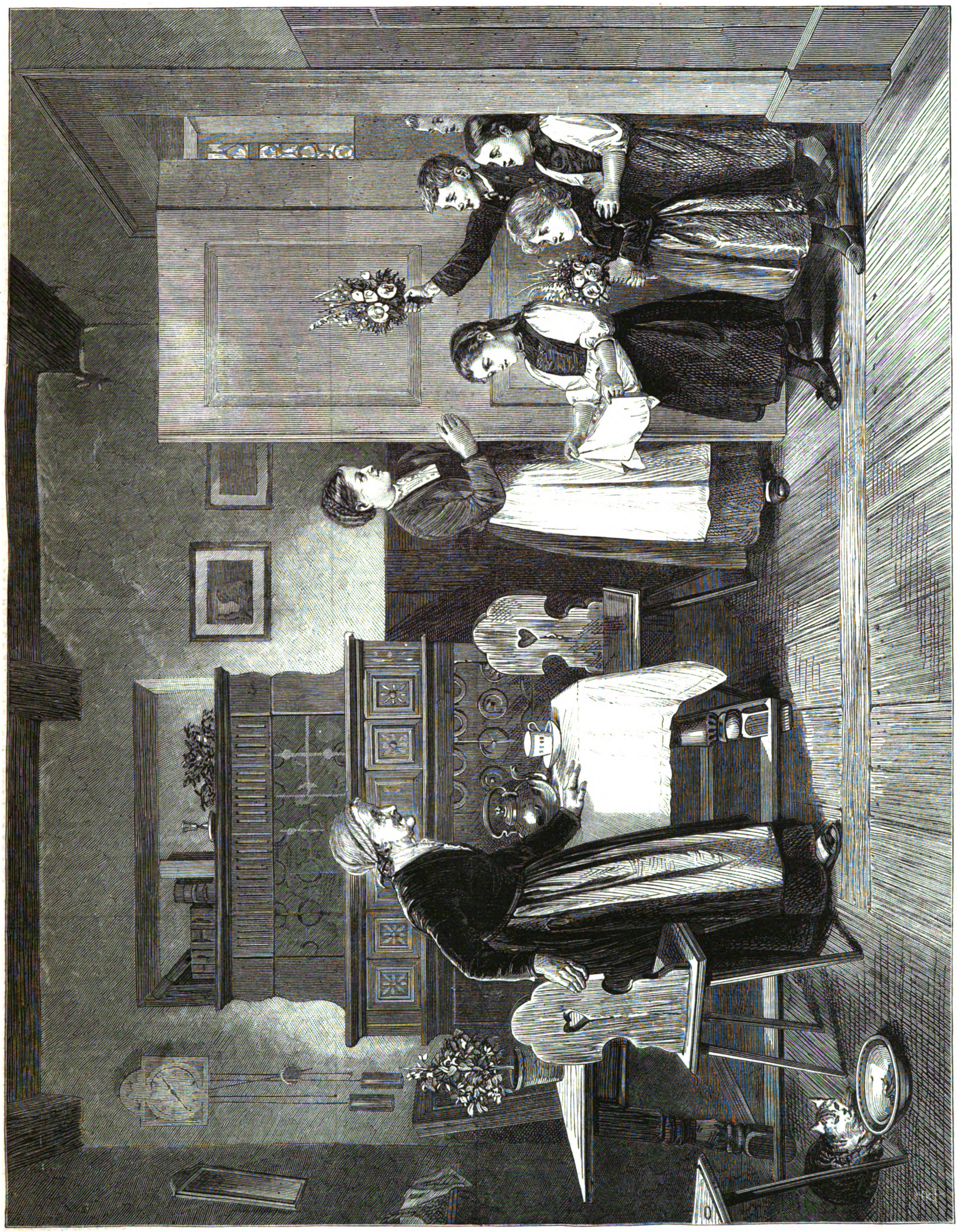
Mr. Samuel Laing, the chairman of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, has addressed to the President of the Board of Trade an elaborate reply to the late circular on railway accidents. He points out that nearly all of the additional precautions suggested are already in operation on his line, and adduces, as proof of their success, its comparative immunity from casualties. Last year it carried 22½ million passengers without killing any of them, or having more than three trifling mishaps—all due to causes beyond the control of the company. Mr. Laing attributes this to a series of improvements which commenced in 1869 with the introduction of the block system, and is now being completed by the interlocking of points and signals. He claims for his company the credit of having anticipated all Captain Tyler's reccommendations except the adoption of a continuous brake. This improvement Mr. Laing contends is still only in an experimental stage. He treats at some length the questions of speed and punctuality, vindicating the present system on the ground that our only alternative is the Continental system of running slower trains, with fewer stoppages and less convenience to the public.——A railway accident, in which several passengers were injured, took place yesterday week between Greenock and Glasgow. Early last Saturday morning the mail-train from London to the north, on the Midland Railway, being about half an hour late, and proceeding at a pace of from thirty to forty miles an hour, left the main line at the points near Syston station, and ran into a luggage-train on the branch line to Peterborough. The guard of the mail was killed, and several passengers were injured.——Early on Tuesday morning two goods-trains upon the Cornwall Railway came into collision between the stations of Menheniot and St. Germans. Several of the company's servants were injured, and fourteen trucks were thrown off the line.

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A TIGER WEDDING IN COORG, INDIA.

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"GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTHDAY," BY SALENTIN.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

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"GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTHDAY."

The custom of presenting flowers, fruits, or what not on the birthday, or, as the French have it, the *jour de fête*, of relative or friend obtains all over the Continent. Far more is made of the birthday of anyone than with us. The whole house is often decorated for the occasion, and presents are sent from all quarters; but the prettiest usage of all is that of the children of the family, when, on the morning of the memorable day, they come in procession, if they are numerous enough, bringing their nosegays and other appropriate child-offerings, the eldest, or youngest, of the party often having also a congratulatory address or set speech prepared to deliver in honour of the auspicious day. It is no wonder that so charming a custom should be a favourite theme with Continental artists. Why the custom does not to the same extent prevail here also it is hard to say, unless it be that, as in other things, this is no longer the "merrie England" of old. In Germany, where life is still primitive, and old-world habits and ceremonies of all kinds are still fondly preserved, the birthday is kept with all honour, as we see in this pleasant picture by Herr Salentin. The picture speaks, however, so well for itself that we need say no more. Only we beg the reader to understand that it is always supposed that grandmother is profoundly ignorant of the preparations in her honour, and that the troop of her progeny of the second generation are treating her to a complete surprise.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There have been, in the numerous extra-Parliamentary appearances, specimens of young—or, rather, not old—members with missions. Two, perhaps three, are notable and noticeable. Palpably, Mr. Trevelyan was in a state of fervour when he was developing himself to that part of the electors of the Border burghs which is to be found at Hawick. The speech was not a special one, upon the franchise, such as this gentleman has been delivering "on the stump," but an all-round dissertation upon the political situation. He was in a perpetual state of dissatisfaction; whatever was or had been was wrong. It was melancholy to look back on the past Session, so every way barren, principally because of the insolent, reckless conduct of that doomed assembly which is known as the House of Lords. In his character as a political prophet, as well as a legislative pioneer, and under the influence of a powerful afflatus, Mr. Trevelyan would seem to have been warning the Peers to set their house in order. Positively, he will not much longer bear with them. If they do not sink at once and for ever into a registry for the decrees of the Commons, he will give the word, and reform of the House of Lords will be the popular cry. How angry he is that they and the other sections of the plutocracy are practically exempt from rating, as regards their mansions—mansions which he elegantly describes as within the financial capacity only of Dukes and gin-distillers! Then how denunciatory he was of the law of master and servant, which he almost appears to think ought to be turned topsy-turvy, and made as one-sided for the employed as he says it now is for the employer! There were more topics treated in the same uncompromising manner, with a strength of language which it would not be easy to characterise; and altogether it seemed as if the honourable member had worked himself into a passionate state of mind and feeling in order to give his audience something like a dramatic entertainment.

At Cambridge, the other day, one of the representatives of that borough, Mr. William Fowler, took part in a conversazione, for which the local Reform Club was responsible, and at which political speeches were mingled with the tea and ices, the objects of art, virtù, curiosities in little, and the small talk, which go generally to make up what is called a conversazione. Mr. Fowler has a peculiar mission, the object of which is one which causes some sensitive member of Parliament to clear the House of "strangers" when he is about to advocate it. Of course on this occasion he did not enter on the subject of his special mission; but he took up another, and a temporary one—that is, he vindicated the Government against Mr. Disraeli's short, epigrammatic, and more elaborate and lengthened recent criticisms, and put it so highly as this, that in all they had done the Ministry were tantamount to the people, of whose opinions and will they were only the executive exponents. As to the future, he was dogmatic, as his manner is on all such questions as assimilation of the franchise, labour and capital, free land, and all that; and no doubt, if the company had only known it, he gave them a very fair, though rather slow and diluted, imitation of the manner and elocution of Mr. Bright, which, consciously or unconsciously, is a peculiarity of his.

Last year, when he met his constituents on their annual foregathering at King's Lynn, Mr. Bourke developed his mission. Instead of pronouncing more or less platitudes on things in general, he gave them a dissertation on the condition—political, social, and moral—of India, supplemented by more or less prophecy and some notions of future policy. In the House last Session, on a certain summer night at nine o'clock, after a morning sitting, he, with a patience, a gentleness which gave force to what he said, paradoxical as that may seem, and an amiable indifference to the fact of a very scanty audience before him, dilated for two hours on an Indian topic, which he reproduced, amongst others, in his discourse recently at Lynn. What may be the prevailing temperaments of the inhabitants of that town one cannot say; but it would seem that they listened with exemplary endurance to a dissertation on subjects which, to say no more, must have been rather abstract to their intelligence, and which would hardly have been made light by Mr. Bourke's elocution, which is sombre and monotonous. It is a pity that Lord Claud John Hamilton, their other member, was too much indisposed to be present; for certainly he has a way with him which is in some sort enlivening, if it were only for the self-reliance—not to say cool audacity—which is a distinguishing feature of his rhetorical deliverances.

If one were called upon to say offhand who was the young private member who has made the best speeches in the present Parliament, one could not do better than select Mr. J. D. Lewis, one of the members for Devonport. For point, epigram, humour, illustration, all underlying forcible argument, this gentleman is nearly unrivalled amongst the occupants of the more or less back benches. He is chary, too, of his speeches, and therefore he is the more welcome when he pronounces one of them, which is always curiously and interestingly various, and is made more effective by quietness of delivery and demeanour than if he sought to indulge in declamation, of which an occasional outburst shows him to have some mastery. So far as a judgment can be formed from a very imperfect chronicle of it, a recent address of his to his constituents was more grave and didactic than his Parliamentary addresses, but it contained some imaginative and pointed illustrations. He was alone on this occasion, and that fact leads to an inquiry why his colleague, Mr. Montague Chambers, did not stand by his side? Surely that gentleman can have no misgivings as to having no account to give of his Parliamentary proceedings. It may be said with the utmost verity that no independent member so often and so greatly distinguished himself as he did last Session. To be sure, there are different modes of being distinguished, just as it is a very different thing to be laughed with from being laughed at.

The annual demonstration of a Warwickshire Conservative Association, whose head-quarters is at Dunchurch, suffered a severe loss the other day in the absence of Mr. Newdegate, for a cause which everyone would deplore. Therefore his colleague, Mr. Bromley-Davenport, was called upon to multiply himself by two, in the performance of a now chartered act of membership. Possibly there is scarcely one M.P. who is capable of, so to speak, filling a stage as Mr. Davenport. He is so mobile, so glowing, and significant in his manner; so special in his humour, so original in his ideas, that, as he is speaking, come inevitable mental suggestions of a remarkable wit chronicled in the pages of "Ivanhoe," who ministered to the amusement of Cedric the Saxon. In the outset of his prolusion, Mr. Davenport evinced his originality, which in his case is a convertible term for eccentricity. He must have astonished the good Conservatives of Dunchurch by speaking in a way that was the very reverse of approving of the famous "Bath letter" of the chief of his party. First he said that it was "curious," then that he was "aghast at it," and then that he thought it was not in accordance with the terms in which the leader of a great party should have written. But this was only a rhetorical device to set off, by contrast, the glowing praise which he bestowed on the brilliant defence of the epistle which Mr. Disraeli made at Glasgow. However, he was severe upon his leader by implication when he said that, in the government of this country, men of common-sense, and not mere men of genius, were wanted. Does he mean to say that Mr. Disraeli is not a man of genius—or, being so, does he wish that that gentleman shall never again be Prime Minister?

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Buss, Septimus, to be Rector of Wapping.
Cartledge, W. A.; Vicar of St. Helen's, Bilton, Harrogate.
Colvile, Asgill Horatio; Curate of Sutton-on-the-Hill, Derby.
Foulger, R. W.; Perpetual Curate of Penley Ellesmere, Salop.
Freeman, W. H.; Rector of Hackford, Norfolk.
Garnett, Richard Craven; Rector of Delamere, Chester.
Hinton, G. S., Curate; Vicar of Upton Cresset, Salop.
Hodson, C. W.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Croydon.
Johnson, John; Perpetual Curate of Longton.
Kendall, H. P.; Vicar of Loxley, Warwickshire.
Laurence, George; Curate-in-Charge of Earsham, near Bungay.
Loveday, A; Vicar of Yattendon, Berks.
Lucy, J.; to the Fifth Cursal Prebend or Canonry in St. David's Cathedral.
Livingston, T. G.; Vicar of Addingham.
Micklethwait, W., Vicar of Chapeltown; Vicar of Felkirk.
Newham, J.; Vicar of St. James's, Hampstead-road.
Oakley, Edwin; Curate (sole charge) of St. Nicholas's, Ipswich.
Palmour, J.; Vicar of Fullwood, Lancashire.
Potter, James; Perpetual Curate of Tonge, Prestwich, Lancashire.
Rayson, W., Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral; Vicar of Lindridge.
Reid, Charles Burton; Vicar of St. Gregory's, Norwich.
Scott, Walter; Vicar of Boughton, Monchalsea.

Mr. James Buist, of Law Park Cottage, St. Andrew's, has contributed £1000 to the funds of the London Missionary Society. This is the third £1000 that has been given or bequeathed to this society from St. Andrew's.

The Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Bradwell, having been closed for some months while undergoing a thorough restoration, under Mr. E. G. Bruton, the architect, was opened, on the 30th ult., by the Bishop of Oxford.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of the Rev. Charles Waldegrave Sandford, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and Rector of Bishopsbourne, to be Bishop of the see of Gibraltar, in the room of the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Harris, resigned.

The friends of the Rev. Gordon Calthorpe, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor and Vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury, have presented him with £300. It is intended to present Mrs. Calthorpe with her husband's portrait, which is to be painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams.

At St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the principal City churches, and at many of those in the suburbs, special services were, on Wednesday, held for the success of Christian missions. Innumerable services were held throughout the country in celebration of the Day of Intercession. It was also observed in many parts of the United States.

At the quarterly meeting of the Bishop of London's Fund committee it was reported that the total receipts to the 22nd ult. were £458,565, and the expenditure £428,783. The total amount promised, and part of it still payable, was £476,171. During the past quarter no consecration of churches in connection with the fund has taken place. It was resolved that the fund be continued as a permanent institution.

At Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, the public meeting in promotion of the Wilberforce Memorial Fund was of the most fervid character. The Bishop of Chichester presided, and Mr. Gladstone moved the first resolution. Having paid a warm tribute to the late Bishop's sympathy with affliction and to the universal interest he took in things, however great or small, the Premier urged that this should be a national memorial. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy moved that the form of memorial recommended by the Lavington committee be approved—a fund for maintaining a body of home missionaries in the diocese of Winchester. Both resolutions were carried with acclamation.

Bishop Claughton delivered his second lecture at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, on "Reason in relation to a right belief." He illustrated his argument from instances in his own experience of conviction of the truth of Christianity by reasoning, and pointed out that the least enlightened nations (such as the aborigines of Australia) were the most difficult to convert. He showed how it was the abuse of reason to employ it as infidels do in a Christian land, and drew from the autobiography of Mr. J. S. Mill a picture of the dreariness of life without the hope of religion confirmed by reason. He exhorted his hearers to use all their faculties of reason, sense, and feeling in the worship and love of God, as their reasonable service.

The parish church of St. John the Baptist, Bisley, Surrey, was reopened, after a complete restoration, on the 21st ult., by the Bishop of Winchester. The church, which is about 700 years old, together with the churchyard, had been suffered for some years past to fall into the most dilapidated condition. It consisted originally only of a chancel and nave; the north wall has been pulled down and a new aisle added, the plaster ceiling removed and the old oak rafters shown, the unsightly gallery at the west end taken down, and the former arch into the chancel, only 10 ft. in height, cut away into a lofty one; an organ-chamber and vestry for choir added, and choir-stalls in the chancel replacing a large rector's seat, the forms for the school-children, and the harmonium. A stained-glass east window, representing the Crucifixion in the centre light, with St. John the Baptist and St. Anne in each side light, has been given by Mrs. Eaton, wife of the Rector, and her family, in memory of a sister who died three years ago. The restoration is due mainly to the exertions of the Rector. Mr. Christian was the architect.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual elections at Balliol, Oxford, took place on Saturday, as follow:—To an open fellowship, for which candidates belonging to any University in Great Britain who had taken their B.A. were eligible, Mr. W. H. Forbes, scholar of Balliol. Mr. Forbes gained the Dean Ireland Scholarship in 1871, was placed in the first class in Literis Græcis et Latinis, Trinity Term, 1871, at the moderation examination, and also in the first class in Literis Humanoribus at the final examination in Trinity Term, 1873. To two scholarships, value £55 per annum, and tuition free, Messrs. A. J. Ashton, of Manchester Grammar School, and A. Goodwin, of the City of London School. To the scholarship of the value of £60 per annum, tenable for five years, Mr. Godley, from Harrow School. To the four exhibitions value £60 per annum, tenable for five years, Messrs. J. M. Rendel (commoner), Balliol; Haigh, from Leeds Grammar School; Walter Scott, from Christ's Hospital; and Childers, from Harrow School. To the Brackenbury Natural Science Scholarship, value £55 per annum, tenable for four years, tuition free, Mr. Algernon P. Thomas, Manchester Grammar School. To the Brackenbury Scholarship of Modern History, value £55 per annum, &c., Mr. P. L. Gell (commoner), Balliol. To an exhibition for modern history, Mr. Lodge, from Christ's Hospital. Messrs. Pulling, Exeter; Tout, of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark; and H. Toynbee, Pembroke, were distinguished in the examination. To the mathematical scholarship, value £55 a year, and tuition free, tenable for four years, Mr. Macdonald, of Aberdeen University. To an exhibition value £40 per annum, tenable for four years, Mr. Costelloe, from Glasgow University. There were about forty candidates for the scholarships and exhibitions, but only three for the fellowship, the two opponents to the successful candidates being also members of Balliol.——Mr. Valentine Richard Tronsdale, from Merchant Taylors' School, has been elected to the vacant Ludwell Exhibition at Oriel. The exhibition is of the annual value of £40, and is tenable for seven years, on condition of residence. Messrs. Charles Eccles Edmond Williams, scholar, and Henry Malme Price, exhibitioner of this college, have been nominated to exhibitions on the Hulme Foundations at Brasenose.

The Westminster play this year will be the "Phormio" of Terence, which is to be acted on Dec. 11, 16, and 18.

It is stated that the trustees of Rugby School have offered Dr. Hayman the option of voluntary resignation. In the event of his not availing himself of this privilege, it is said to be their intention to give him notice that at the expiration of six months from Christmas next they will consider the head mastership vacant, and appoint some one in his place.

The Bishop of Manchester, yesterday week, distributed the prizes to the successful students at the Manchester centre in the Oxford local examinations. His Lordship passed in review ancient and modern methods of teaching, and did not award unqualified praise to the competitive system of recent invention.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of William Barnett, late of Macclesfield, was proved on the 27th ult., at the district registry, Chester, by Edward Woodward and William Robert Barnett, the executors; the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £8000 upon trust for his brother Robert for life; £2500 upon trust for his brother Michael for life; and the annual income of the remainder to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Barnett, for her life: at her death he gives considerable legacies to relatives and others; to the Devonshire Hospital and Buxton Bath Charity; the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Trafford, Manchester; and the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, London, £1000 each; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; to the Church Pastoral Aid Society and the Macclesfield Certified Industrial Schools, £300 each; and the residue of his property to his nephew, the said William Robert Barnett.

The will, with two codicils, of Robert M'Andrew, late of Isleworth House, was proved, on the 26th ult., by William Edward M'Andrew and James Johnston M'Andrew, the sons, and William M'Andrew, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. Subject to two annuities, testator leaves the annual income of his property to his wife, Mrs. Eliza M'Andrew, for life; at her death handsome portions are given to his three unmarried daughters, Mary, Antonia, and Margaret Gordon, and the residue to his four sons, William Edward, Robert Alexander, James Johnstone, and George. Testator bequeaths certain of his conchological works and his arranged collections of shells to the University of Cambridge; but if any such shells are sufficiently represented in the University collection they are to be given to the Museum of Science and Art at Edinburgh.

The will, with four codicils, of John Amor Wells, late of Lime-street, City, was proved, on the 7th ult., by John Sloane Sloane, the nephew, and Jonathan Taylor, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £50 to be distributed by his sister among the poor of Margate, and legacies to his partners, persons in the employ of his firm, and others, and the residue to his sister, Miss Eleanor Wells, for life. At her death he gives £100, free of duty, to each of the following charities:—viz., the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; the Philanthropic Society, Margate; the Langbourne Ward Charity Schools, in the city of London; the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, Bath-street, Newgate-street; the Commercial Travellers' Schools, the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill; the Asylum for Idiots, Redhill; the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; the New Fatherless Asylum, Reedham, near Croydon; the Royal School of the St. Anne's Society, Brixton; the National Benevolent Institution; the Hospital for Incurables, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the Female Orphan Home, Lambeth, and the School for Indigent Blind. The remainder of his property he gives to his nephew, the said John Sloane Sloane.

The will and six codicils of Mrs. Cooper, of 6, Warrior-square, St. Leonards, the widow of William Cooper, Esq., of Hoebridge-place, near Woking, Surrey, were proved by the executors, Edward Lambert, of 28, York-terrace, Regent's Park; Henry Cooper Gleadow, of Kingston-on-Hull; and her niece, Miss Emily Dresser, on Nov. 6. The testatrix makes the following charitable bequests:—Parochial schools of Woking, £500; Hull Infirmary, £100; Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, £100; King's College Hospital, £200; North London or University College Hospital, £200; the Vicar of the church of Bishop Hill the Elder, York, for the benefit of the poor, £500; the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, £1000; British Home for Incurables at Clapham-rise, Surrey, £500; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath,

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£500; the Surrey County Hospital, near Guildford, £500; the Hastings and St. Leonards Infirmary, £300; the London City Mission, £500: making a total of £4700. After devising certain real estates to her said niece, she leaves the residue of her real and personal estates for sale, and out of the proceeds thereof bequeaths various legacies to her brother and sisters and their children, and her servants, and gives the ultimate residue for the benefit of her sisters and brother and their children, and two nephews of her late husband and a friend.

The Scotch confirmation of the appointment of Colonel Charles Seton Guthrie, James Smith, James Spence, Robert Luff Peploe, and Dame Margaret Sinclair, the relict, as executors of the will of Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Dunheath, Caithness-shire, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 25th ult. The inventory of the personal estate in Scotland and England amounts to upwards of £40,000.

The will of the undermentioned persons have recently been proved—viz., the Right Hon. Fitzstephen French, under £12,000; James Holbert Wilson, of the Inner Temple and Onslow-square, barrister-at-law, under £30,000; Charles John Bayley, C.B., late of No. 51, Victoria-road, under £14,000; Samuel Turner, of No. 5, Raymonds-buildings, Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, under £30,000; and John Leach Bennett, of Merton, Surrey, under £30,000.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Yesterday week Mr. N. W. Casey, auditor of customs at New Orleans, deposed to having searched the register of vessels entering that port in 1852 and 1853. There were only two Ospreys, one a steamer, another a Liverpool ship. Respecting the Helvetia, which is alleged to have been changed to the Osprey, he stated that she traded to Havre, and in her crew list there was no Jean Luie. John Avery Allen, collector of customs at New Bedford, produced the log-book of the Osprey hailing from that port, and her crew lists. Captain M'Comber, formerly master of the New Bedford Osprey, identified the log-book put in, and described the movements of his vessel during 1854. She had passed down the South American coast, but had never called at Rio, and had picked up no shipwrecked crew. Mr. Duncan, of the United States Bar, testified to the extent of the Custom House jurisdiction of New York, and to the provisions of the American law touching the acquisition of foreign ships by American citizens, their change of names, &c. Captain Hayes, of the steamer Belgium, the only boat that came to London from Ostend on the date given by Luie, denied having seen him on board during that or any other passage. It was proved by other witnesses that his name did not occur in the passenger list or in the alien list sent to the Home Office. This closed the case for the prosecution, whereupon Dr. Kenealy applied for an adjourment to produce surrebutting evidence. After hearing him argue the point at great length the Court unanimously decided that no sufficient grounds had been advanced to justify a further adjournment. After the Court had risen Mr. Pollard, one of the solicitors of the Treasury, asked that Luie should be bound over to appear on Monday, as two gentlemen were in court who could swear to having seen him in England in May. The Judges returned, but Mr. Hawkins having declined to take any part in the application, it lapsed.

Monday's sitting was a highly sensational one. Mr. Hawkins having intimated that he would not follow up the action taken by Mr. Pollard with respect to Luie on Friday afternoon, Dr. Kenealy moved for an attachment against the offending solicitor, whose conduct he characterised as one of the worst contempts of court he had ever seen. A remark from the Lord Chief Justice on Luie's affidavit called up Mr. Whalley, who wished, "with the utmost deference and humility," to explain that he was the man. His Lordship inquired if Mr. Whalley knew he was addressing the Court without his gown and wig. Mr. Whalley reiterated that he did not speak as a barrister, but "as one of the"——. His attempted explanation was cut short by a peremptory order to sit down. Mr. Hawkins having, after consultation, decided to call the witnesses affecting Luie's antecedents, Mr. Peters deposed that he was chief clerk to Messrs. Hoffman, Schenk, and Co., shipping agents. In March last Luie had called at their office, introducing himself as Captain Sorrenson, and negotiated a charter for a ship of which he said he was master. Subsequently he tried to obtain a loan of £20 from the agents for the pretended purchase of a chronometer. It was found that his ship, Greda, was not known where he represented it to be lying, and he was threatened with a charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretences. John Stettaford, a fellow-clerk of Mr. Peters, and Mr. Cobet, the managing partner in the firm, gave confirmatory evidence. Luie was recalled, and in cross-examination by Mr. Hawkins affirmed that he had come to Liverpool by the Circassian in June, had travelled from Liverpool to Folkestone by rail, and then proceeded by steamer to Ostend. He could not say whether or not he had passed through London. Two of the previous witnesses were re-examined as to Luie's voice, and they declared it positively to be the same as Sorrenson's. The Court then called on Luie to enter into his own recognisances in £300 and two sureties in £150 each for his appearance when wanted. Dr. Kenealy pleaded earnestly for an adjournment to obtain rebutting evidence, but the Court would go no further than to promise that if witnesses came forward he might make a special application at a later stage.

Dr. Kenealy began his address on Tuesday, by way of summing up on behalf of the defence. It opened with a vehement appeal to the jury, in which the Divine Spirit was invoked to assist their deliberations, and the learned gentleman went on to state that in all his life he never felt more confidence than that the gentlemen whom he addressed were quite prepared with clear consciences to find a verdict for his client. He adverted to the pressure which had been brought against him, and to all the influences against which he had had to contend; but still he felt sure what the result would be. Had the defendant been an impostor, would he not have fled the country? But what had he done? He had gone about England courting investigation in every place, and among all people to whom he was known, and with what result?—that of having almost one and all with whom he came in contact, and who had no interest in denying him his heritage, coming forward to say he was the Roger Tichborne, whom they recognised by his face, by his walk, by his voice, and his sweet, amiable smile. This remark created a smile in court. Counsel then went on to denounce the little rubbish, the trash, and nonsense which had been brought forward by the prosecution—these were things which were only worth his cursory contempt, and were never worth the consideration of any jury. He thought the present prosecution of his client was one of the worst, the most wicked, the most profligate things that had ever disgraced the English courts since the time of the Stuarts. After a passing reference to Jeffreys and Scroggs, and an allusion to the "triple crown" being in the dust, he went on to complain that the witnesses against him were bribed, and also that they had been most unfairly treated by the Court. On this the Lord Chief Justice said that that was not so, and that, had it been so, counsel was failing in his duty to his client not to have claimed the protection of the Court at once; and Mr. Justice Lush, in the most emphatic manner, condemned any such insinuation. In the course of the continuation of the learned counsel's speech he many times brought himself into verbal collision with one or other of the Judges. The Government did not escape censure as partisans in the great Popish plot to keep the heir of Tichborne out of his estates, which in less than twenty years would be worth £50,000 a year. One Cabinet Minister had been put into the box to swear recklessly and rashly, though not wilfully, what everyone now must know was untrue. Another Cabinet Minister had conferred a fat appointment on a witness. When the Court adjourned Dr. Kenealy was enlarging on "the great and unseen powers behind the prosecution, who were going against this man for their own purposes." After the rising of the Court Jean Luie, who, in compliance with the regulations of his bail, had been in attendance all day, was sent for to the Judges' private room, and, there being no other security forthcoming but Mr. Whalley, M.P., Jean Luie was not admitted to further bail, but sent to Holloway prison.

In resuming his address on Wednesday, Dr. Kenealy, as on the previous day, severely stigmatised the course pursued by the prosecution. When, in his abuse of the prosecution, he declared that the principle on which it had acted was not the law of England, but might be the law of hell, the Lord Chief Justice "took upon him" to object to language which, "if not blasphemous, was most improper and indecorous." The doctor went on to complain of the ordeal to which his client had been subjected in having his whole previous life brought up against him as a test of his identity. He ridiculed the theory of the prosecution that the defendant had been coached, and reproached it with not having rested its case on some specific points in the evidence, which would have kept the trial within a few days' compass. Respecting Roger Tichborne's residence at Stonyhurst Dr. Kenealy set up a number of hypotheses and battled for them. One was intended to account for the defendant's statement that he had first lived in a cottage outside the gates. Another was used in support of his alleged expulsion from the college immediately on his return in 1849. A high-flown eulogy was bestowed on Bogle, "the faithful African," and stray incidents were cited as inconsistent with the doctrine that he was a co-conspirator.

The address of Dr. Kenealy, on Thursday, was again full of denunciations on those who have charge of the prosecution, and he was repeatedly called to order by the Court. Application was made to the Court by Mr. Hawkins for an order directed to the Governor of Holloway Prison, requiring him to bring up Jean Luie, who is at present confined there, Mr. Stephenson, of the Treasury, having received information respecting him. The application was heard, in the presence of both sides, in the Judges' private room; and, on the return of their Lordships, the Lord Chief Justice said they adjourned the application until the following morning.

Mr. Whalley states that it is not true that he has in any respect withdrawn from the case, or that his views and intentions with reference to it have in any degree changed.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, the late boxkeeper at St. James's Theatre sought to recover damages for slander uttered by Sir William Fraser, on an occasion when, Sir William's seat having been let to another person, the hon. Baronet was alleged to have used very strong language respecting the conduct of the plaintiff. Sir William Fraser, while admitting that he spoke with warmth, denied the specific allegations of the boxkeeper; and, independent testimony having been called in support of the case for the defence, the jury returned a verdict for Sir William Fraser.

Damages amounting to £1250 were, on Wednesday, awarded the Rev. Edward Armstrong Telfer, a Wesleyan minister, who brought an action at the Manchester Assizes against the London and North-Western Railway Company for compensation for personal injuries sustained in a collision on their line.

At the Middlesex Sessions Charles Henry Hillier, secretary of the Royal Oak Benefit Society, which was founded by his father some years ago, has pleaded guilty to one of six indictments, charging him with embezzling sums of money that amounted to more than £1000; and has been sentenced to imprisonment for twelve calendar months, with hard labour. A severe sentence has been passed upon a man who had long been engaged in the trade of selling indecent books and photographs; he has been ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen months, to pay a fine of £200, and to be imprisoned until the money be paid.

Fining a Mr. Walters, of Greenhithe, twenty shillings and costs, for defrauding the South-Eastern Railway Company, by giving his preference to a superior description of carriage after having taken a third-class ticket, the Lord Mayor said it was a shabby and a mean thing to do, and altogether unworthy a gentleman; but, at the same time, his Lordship observed that both this company and the Metropolitan are often very remiss in the matter of excess fares.

Mr. Joseph Minuto, wine merchant, was committed for trial yesterday week by the Lord Mayor, on the charge of having disposed of fifty hogsheads of claret otherwise than in the ordinary way of trade, a short time before the winding up of his affairs under the Bankruptcy Act. Bail, in two sureties of £250 each and himself in £500, was accepted.

A man was convicted at the Marylebone Police Court, on Wednesday, of having offered his services as a conductor to the Camden Town Omnibus Association with forged certificates of his character. He was fined £10, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Prince Batthyany's house at Newmarket was assailed by burglars last Saturday morning; and a policeman named Chamberlain had a rough fight with two men, one of whom he secured after having used the wooden truncheon against a small steel crowbar or "jemmy." The captured housebreaker was brought before the magistrates on Monday and remanded.

A case of personation at Oldham was investigated in the Salford Intermediate Sessions yesterday week. The accused, named Friench, had personated an elector at the municipal election on the 1st inst., and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, the new Postmaster-General, was, on Wednesday, re-elected without opposition to serve in Parliament for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's.

Sir Samuel Baker has recovered from his recent indisposition, and will on Monday next address the Royal Geographical Society upon his adventures in Africa.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mayor of Birmingham, and Chairman of the National Education League, has been elected chairman of the new School Board for Birmingham. Mr. J. S. Wright is the new vice-chairman.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The pencil of Mr. N. Karasin, the same Russian artist who furnished us with an Illustration of the massacre of the liberated Persian slaves by a horde of Turkomans while on their road home after the capture of Khiva, supplies one of our Engravings in this week's paper. It represents an action in the more recent movements of the Russian army against the Tomood Turkomans, who had refused to pay their share of the indemnity stipulated for with the Khan of Khiva. The brigade of Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Block, on July 15, fell upon a Turkoman caravan, which consisted of the families of the warriors, with much cattle and baggage in waggons. The men who resisted were slain, the cattle was taken, but those in the vehicles were allowed to escape. We shall give a few more illustrations of the Russian operations in this part of Asia, from sketches obtained for us by Mr. M'Gahan, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, to whom we are indebted for several contributions already used and acknowledged in this Journal.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

At the general monthly meeting, on Monday last—Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., the treasurer and V.P., in the chair—a letter of condolence to the family of the late president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was adopted; and his Grace the Duke of Northumberland was unanimously elected president. Mrs. Walter Fawcett and Mr. C. Craddock Underwood were elected members. The following lecture arrangements for the ensuing season (before Easter) were announced:—

Christmas Lectures (adapted to a juvenile auditory).—Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.: Six Lectures on the Motion and Sensation of Sound, on Dec. 27 (Saturday), Dec. 30, 1873; Jan. 1, 3, 6, 8, 1874.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., F.R.S.E.: Eleven lectures on the Nervous System, on Tuesdays, Jan. 13 to March 24.

Professor P. M. Duncan, F.R.S.: Seven lectures on Palæontology, with reference to Extinct Animals and the Physical Geography of their Time, on Thursdays, Jan. 15 to Feb. 26.

Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S.: Four lectures on Cryptogamic Vegetation, on Thursdays, March 5 to 26.

Professor G. Croom Robertson, University College, London: Four lectures on Kant, on Saturdays, Jan. 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7.

R. Bosworth Smith, Esq., M.A.: Four lectures on Mohamed and Mohammedanism, on Saturdays, Feb. 14, 21, 28, and March 7.

Charles Thomas Newton, Esq., M.A., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum: Three lectures on Ephesus, on Saturdays, March 14, 21, and 28.

The Friday evening meetings will begin on Jan. 16, when Professor Tyndall will give a discourse "On the Acoustical Transparency and Opacity of the Atmosphere."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Among the books lately sent us by different publishers, and still awaiting leisure for review, are the following, beside some illustrated gift-books and others, to which our attention will be due;—

H. S. King and Co.:—The Gateway to the Polynia, by Captain J. C. Wells, R.N. Mind and Body, by Professor A. Bain; and, The Conservation of Energy, by Professor Balfour Stewart (International Scientific Series). Hester Morley's Promise, by Hesba Stretton. Two Girls, by F. Wedmore. Master Spirits, by Robert Buchanan.

Isbister and Co.:—The Prescotts of Pamphilon, by Mrs. Parr.

Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle:—The Cruise of the Rosario; or, Kidnapping in the South Seas, by Commander Albert Hastings Markham, R.N. Cuba, with Pen and Pencil, by S. Hazard. The Threshold of the Unknown Region, by Clements Markham. The Atmosphere, by Camille Flammarion. The Fur Country, by Jules Verne. Coral and Coral Islands, by James Dana.

Hurst and Blackett:—My Recollections from 1806 to 1873, by Lord William Lennox. Lottie Darling, by J. C. Jeaffreson. Monsieur Maurice and Other Tales, by Amelia Edwards. Crown Harden, by Mrs. Fuller. The Exiles at St. Germains, by the Author of "Lady Shakerley."

Smith, Elder, and Co.:—The African Sketchbook, by Winwood Reade. The Borderland of Science, by R. A. Proctor. History of Crime in England, by Luke Owen Pike.

Longmans and Co.:—The Moon, by R.A. Proctor. History of Mary Queen of Scots, by Professor Petit.

Chapman and Hall:—Annie's Story, by the Author of Petite's Romance. Thorneycroft's Model, by Averill Beaumont.

Macmillan and Co.:—Holland House, by Princess Marie Lichtenstein. The Forces of Nature, by Amédie Guillemin. Prose Idylls, New and Old, by the Rev. Canon Kingsley.

Hodder and Stoughton:—Wanderings in Eastern Africa, by the Rev. C. New.

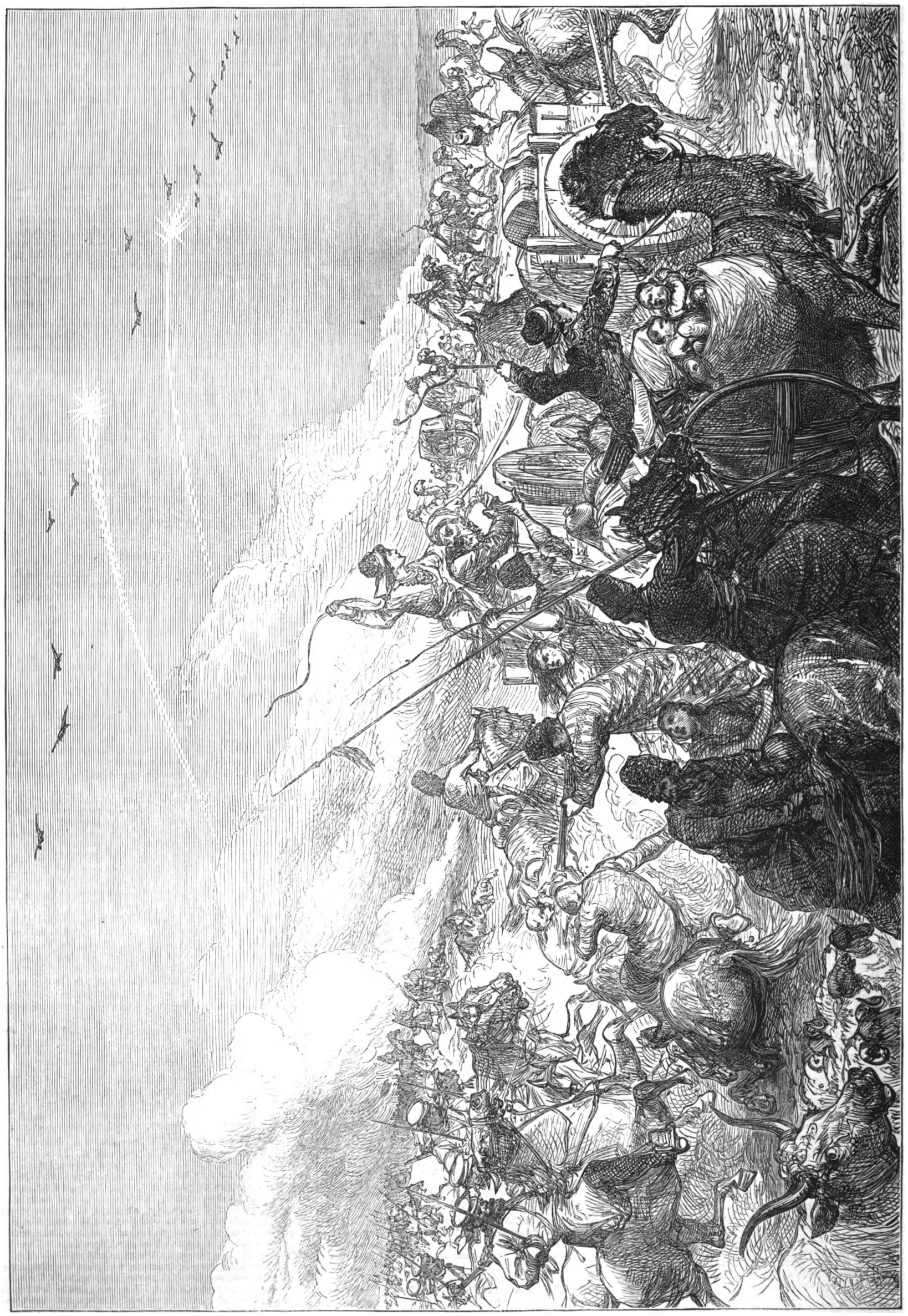
Blackie and Son:—Journey Across South America, by Paul Marcoy; fourth half-volume.

W. Blackwood and Son:—History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, and of Freemasonry in Scotland, by David Murray Lyon.

Ancrum House, near Jedburgh, the seat of Sir William Scott, Bart., was on Tuesday night destroyed by fire. Bishopswood, the residence of Mr. John Partridge, on the borders of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, caught fire on Saturday at midnight, and was completely destroyed.

A lecture on Chinese Architecture was delivered at the Royal Institute of British Architects, on Monday, by Mr. William Simpson, F.R.G.S., who was the Special Artist lately sent expressly by this Journal to China, Japan, and California, and who has done us good service in Egypt, in Abyssinia, in Palestine, in Turkey, and in the Crimea, as well as in the war between France and Germany, at Metz, at Strasburg, and at Paris. His lecture upon this occasion was illustrated by a series of plans, sketches, photographs, and water-colour drawings, many of which have appeared in our Engravings. The general remarks of Mr. Simpson upon the rules and methods of building adopted in China were instructive, and were the more interesting as he connected them in some instances with the religious ideas of that ancient nation. He gave a minute description of the palaces at Pekin, the Temple of Heaven, and the tombs of the Ming dynasty of Emperors, with all which our readers have been made acquainted by his sketches, and by the notes and comments that accompanied them in print. We take this opportunity to mention the recent publication, by Mr. Saunders, of Shanghai, of a series of good photographs of "Chinese Life and Character." These present to view, in a very effective arrangement, many of the scenes, groups, and figures that would be most likely to strike the attention of a traveller in China.

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COLONEL M'NEILL, V.C.

We have engraved the portrait of Colonel M'Neill, who was severely wounded in the conflict with the Ashanteesat Essaman, near Elmina, on the 14th ult., while serving as second in command on the Gold Coast under Sir Garnet Wolseley. This gallant officer was employed as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Edward Lugard in India during the campaign of 1857-8, and was present at the seige and capture of Lucknow, the engagement at Jaunpore, the relief of Azimghur, and various operations at Jugdespore. For his conduct in these he obtained a medal with clasp and the brevet rank of Major. In 1861 he proceeded with Sir Duncan Cameron to New Zealand as the General's Aide-de-Camp, and served there till 1865. He was present at the engagements on the Katikara river, at the Koeroa, at Rangariri, at the Gate Pah, and in various other encounters with the natives. He was rewarded with the medal and the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and he also gained the Victoria Cross for saving the life of his orderly. Colonel M'Neill commanded the Tipperary flying column during the Fenian disturbances in the winter of 1866-7, and was thanked by Lord Strathnairn in general orders for services rendered on that occasion. He served as military secretary to Lord Lisgar during his term of office as Governor-General of Canada, and was employed on the staff of the Red River expedition, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in 1870; for the latter he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Portrait of Colonel M'Neill is from a photograph by Mr. W. Notman, of Montreal.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

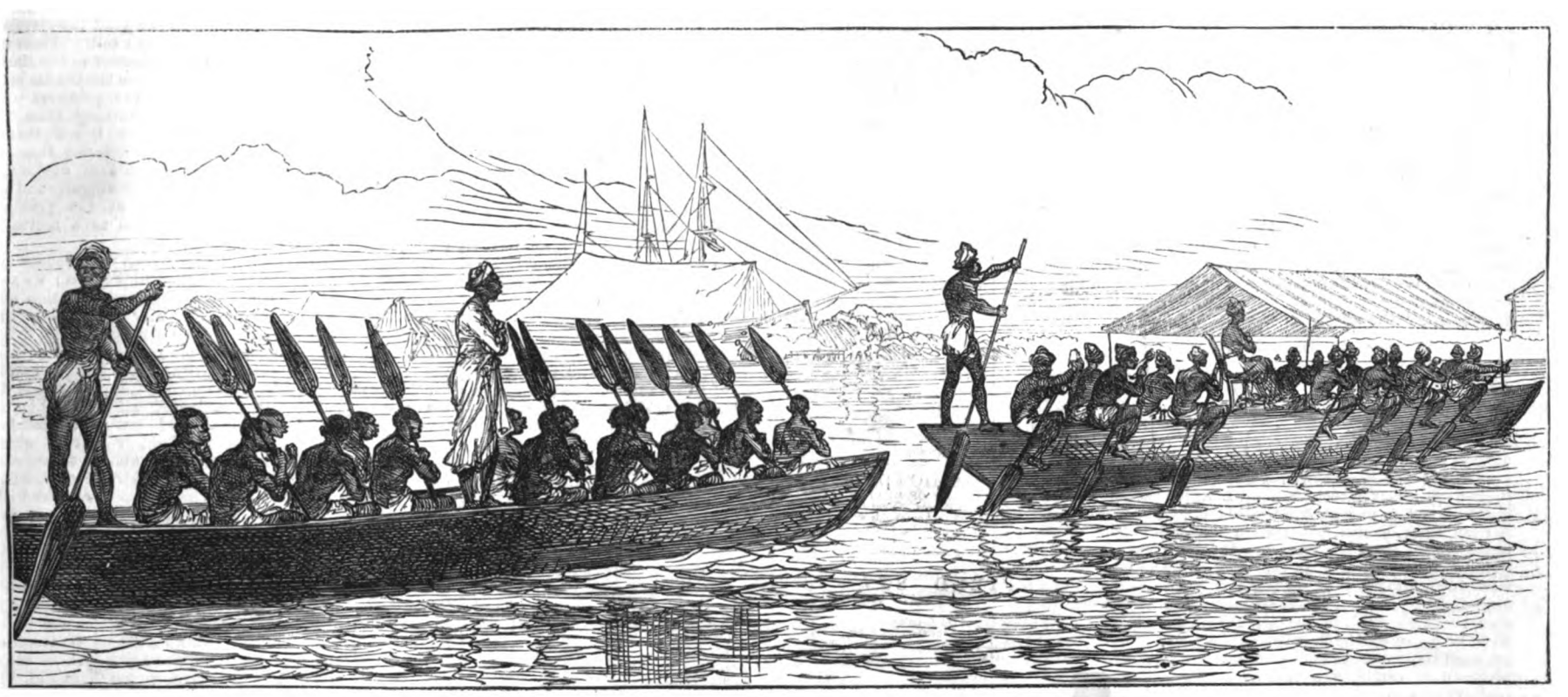
Our Extra Supplement, in continuation from that of last week, completes the historical and descriptive account of Ashantee and the Gold Coast Settlements, which is illustrated by Views of Cape Coast Castle, Accra, and Elmina, and by several Engravings that represent the habits and customs of West African nations. We also present, in this Number of our Journal, views of Harper Town, Cape Palmas, on the Grain Coast, which is a point usually touched at by ships on the voyage to the Gold Coast; and of the highlands above Ambas Bay, at the mouth of the Cameroons river. This place is situated much farther along the African coast, in the Bight of Biafra, perhaps eight or nine hundred miles eastward of Cape Coast Castle; but it has been recommended as a sanitarium for British troops who may suffer from the unhealthy climate to which they will be exposed in the ensuing campaign. The neighbouring island of Fernando Po, a Spanish possession, which lies directly opposite the Cameroons, is known as a coaling station for steam-ships, and therefore comes within the range of Illustrations designed to show the characteristic incidents of navigation in the Gulf of Guinea. This remark may also be applied to the scene of a native chief and his attendants visiting one of the British ships of war. The difficulty of landing in boats through the tremendous surf that beats on this shore is constantly observed by those who have experienced its very inconvenient and sometimes very dangerous effects; and the surf-boat constructed by Messrs. Forrestt and Son, of Limehouse, for the service of the War Department in this instance, is a suitable object for notice on the present occasion. A few particulars on each of the topics here mentioned will be found below. The sketches of Cape Palmas and the Cameroons are by Major H. A. Leveson, "the Old Shekarry," formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos.



COLONEL J. C. M'NEILL, V.C., SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

CAPE PALMAS.

Cape Palmas is that point of the West African coast where the Gulf of Guinea opens directly to the eastward, so that the shore runs henceforth mainly from west to east, through 18 deg. of longitude, to the coast of Biafra, lying north and south, which forms a right angle with it. This place is in the county of Maryland, the easternmost part of the negro Republic of Liberia, formed, some half century ago, by the American Colonisation Societies, for the benefit of emancipated negroes removed from the United States. Cape Palmas is a rocky peninsula, joined to the mainland by a low, sandy isthmus. The highest part of the cape is 74 ft. above sea level. At the eastern end is Harper Town, founded by an American of that name in 1835, consisting of a stone hospital, a comfortable German missionary establishment, presided over by Mr. Hoffmann, a lighthouse, and half a dozen houses, mostly occupied by Liberian traders. The Palmas river, which is about a hundred yards wide, washes the northern side of the peninsula. There is but little more than three feet of water on the bar, and about a fathom inside. On the south side of Cape Palmas is a small rocky island, covered with grass and shrubs, formerly used as a burial-ground, called Russwarm Island, after an American philanthropist who was buried there. Behind Cape Palmas, about twenty-five miles, is some elevated ground called Flat Mountain, and to the westward two large native villages —Fish Town and Rock Town—which are much frequented by traders for the purpose of recruiting Kroomen, who are the most athletic and best working men of all the coast tribes. The mail-steamers all call at Cape Palmas, in order to ship gangs of Kroomen for different trading stations on the coast. A full account of these people will be found in "Wanderings on the West Coast of Africa, by a F. R. G. S."



VISIT OF AN AFRICAN CHIEF AND SUITE TO A SHIP OF WAR.

THE HIGHLANDS OF THE CAMEROONS AND AMBAS BAY.

The Engraving represents Ambas Bay, with its three islands, and the plateau of the Cameroons, which, being the only table-land close to the seaboard of sufficient elevation to secure immunity from fever, has been recommended to Government as the most suitable site for an hospital and convalescent dépôt for the Gold Coast expedition. These highlands occupy an area of about 200 square miles of magnificently fertile soil, the greater portion of which is covered with luxuriant tree forest or fine grassy land. The highest peak, Mount Victoria—or, as the natives call it, Mongo-ma-loba—which was first ascended by Captain Burton, is said to be 13,729 ft. above the level of the sea, and at this altitude snow falls at times all the year round, the mercury sinking at night below zero at all seasons. On the southern side of the Cameroon plateau is the well-sheltered harbour of Ambas Bay, which, from its position and great natural advantages, would make the best naval station and coaling dépôt on the whole West Coast. The anchorage and holding-ground is excellent in all parts of the bay, which is capable of receiving ships of the largest class, and they would be sheltered from tornadoes by the island of Fernando Po, the islands in the bay, and the lofty mountain background. The land rises from the cliffs which form the landward side of the harbour, and attains an elevation of 5000 ft. within five miles of the seaboard. The shore consists of a



COALING STATION, FERNANDO PO.

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sandy beach, which at low water is from fifty to one hundred yards in width, and is covered entirely at high tide. Round this beach is a level plain about two miles in extent, from which the land rises gradually. Three streams of pure and wholesome water empty themselves into the bay, and long ridges of rock, which could easily be constructed into piers, run far out into the sea, forming natural breakwaters that much facilitate the landing. The banana, plantain, cassawa, yams, and sweet potato grow everywhere luxuriantly; and under the outlying hills are found the cocoa, oil, and wine palms, African cedar, bombax, ironwood, camwood, cotton, cork, and several kinds of wild fruit-trees. There is plenty of stone and timber for building purposes close to the beach. In the interior are fine grassy plains, separated by belts of forest, in which is to be found abundance of game, such as elephants, hippopotami, leopards, the "m'niare," or wild cattle, harness-antelope, koodoo, bush-deer, water-hog, bustard, guinea-fowl, and partridges.

The plateau of Mount Henry, on which it was proposed to establish the first hospital dépôt, is about 3000 ft. above sea-level, and within three miles of the landing-place. This site is open on all sides to the breeze, and the air is always cool and agreeable; but, if a colder temperature is required for bracing up fever convalescents, a second dépôt might be established at an altitude of 6000 ft. above the sea, and at this elevation the climate is quite European. The adjacent mainland, being devoid of mangrove-swamp and malarious lagoons, is much more healthy than any other part of the coast; and it may be said to teem with the richest natural productions, of which nine-tenths are ungarnered.

Consul Richard Burton says, "There are few spots on the earth's surface where more of grace and grandeur, of beauty and sublimity, are found blended in one noble panorama than at this equatorial approach on the West Coast of Africa. The voyager's eye, fatigued by the low, flat, melancholy shores of Benin and Upper Biafra, rests with inexhaustible delight upon 'a gate,' compared to which Bab-el-Mandeb and the pillars of Hercules are indeed tame. To his right towers Santa Isabel, the peak of Fernando Po, marked in the chart 10,700 feet above sea level; on his left is a geographical feature more stupendous still, where the Cameroons mountain, whose height is popularly laid down at 13,760 feet, seems to spring from the wave, and to cast its shadow half way across the narrow intervening channel, whose minimum breadth does not exceed nineteen miles. As we approach Ambas Bay, every five minutes produces a marked change in the appearance of the mountain, which, clothed with magnificent forest and luxuriant tropical vegetation, seems to rise perpendicularly in places from out of the dark surging swell of the Atlantic. At a distance the whole headland seems to be one vast mountain rising from the sea, but by degrees we could easily distinguish 'the little Cameroons,' 'the Botoki Cove,' and sundry other serrated peaks and hummocks, with long valleys, ravines, and intervening bare, brown ridges."

In Ambas Bay are three islands—the largest, Mondoleh, a high rocky island, half a mile long, and covered with luxuriant vegetation, Ambas island, and Bobya or Pirate's islands. The immense height of the densely wooded background dwarfs these luxuriant-looking islands, which rise out of the sea like patches of rock covered with many-hued foliage.

The West African Barter Company have selected the Cameroons as their trading head-quarters; and, as this lies in the very heart of the palm-oil district, and has inland water communications extending for thousands of miles in the interior, it is likely to become the greatest seat of commerce on the coast; or, as that great African authority, Mr. M'Gregor Laird, prophesied, "the Singapore of West Africa."

COALING STATION, FERNANDO PO.

There is always a small quantity of coal kept at this island for the use of her Majesty's cruisers. The sheds are situated some little distance from the town. Coaling on the West Coast of Africa would be terrible work were it not for the Kroomen, whose great strength and comparative immunity from the dangers of the climate render them invaluable. In her Majesty's squadron on the West Coast, Kroomen are allowed in the proportion of about fifteen to one hundred white men. This beautiful and luxuriant little island is by no means free from African fever, except, perhaps, in the high region of the interior, where there is a mission. It is said that a padre, after living in perfect health at the mission for a numbor of years, went down into the town on business or pleasure, and in a few days died of fever. From Fernando Po on a clear day may be seen the high land in the neighbourhood of the Cameroons river, so called by the Spaniards on account of the quantity of prawns (camerones) to be found there. In this high land it is proposed to establish a trading settlement, and perhaps a sanitary station.

THE SURF-BOAT.

The War Department has got a surf-boat, specially designed and constructed by Messrs. Forrestt and Son, of Limehouse, for landing troops on the Gold Coast. It may either be rowed with oars by our sailors, or paddled by Fantees or Kroomen—the latter is the method shown in our Illustration. The smaller size of boat is 24 ft. in length, 6 ft. in breadth, and 2 ft. 6 in. deep; the medium size 28 ft. long. The stem and stern are formed by the keel being bent round, all in one piece; and the frame timbers are of steamed wood, in one length from gunwale to gunwale; the planks are likewise in one length, where practicable. All the fastenings are of stout copper, and the points of the nails are clenched on copper washers. The boats are lined inside, and are furnished with head and stern platforms. Each boat is supplied with ten paddles, and with one steering-oar and crutch. The design was carefully prepared, on the suggestions or with the approval of captains trading to the coast.

The martello tower No. 40, near St. Leonards-on-Sea, was demolished on Saturday by means of 200 lb. of gun-cotton.

Chippenham Agricultural Show, yesterday week, was patronised by a number of members of Parliament, who took part in the presentation of prizes. Mr. Goldney, M.P., addressed the labourers of the district on the improvement in their position during the last ten years, and on the advantages they enjoyed as compared with mechanics.

The annual general meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was held, on Monday, in their library, Royal Institution, Edinburgh. The first business being the election of office-bearers in room of those retiring, the Duke of Sutherland was elected president, and Sir Joseph Noel Paton one of the vice-presidents; while W. F. Skene, LL.D., Mr. Robert Horn (advocate), and Captain Thomas, R.N., were added to the council, in room of the retiring members. Baroness Burdett-Coutts was elected a lady associate of the society. The treasurer gave a satisfactory statement of the condition of the funds. During the year 250 articles of antiquarian interest have been presented to the museum, and seventy-five volumes of books and pamphlets have been presented to the library. The Sutherland collection of coins has also been acquired by purchase from the Faculty of Advocates.

FINE ARTS.

"THE SHADOW OF DEATH."

At length Mr. Holman Hunt's labour of years is made public in the New British Institution Gallery, Old Bond-street. Rumour, that has been so busy with this work, may now be tested by the reality; and the general conclusion will probably be that "The Shadow of Death" is the most extraordinary picture of our day—we do not say the best; for its merits, or at least the artist's principles, will be hotly disputed. It is certainly far more important than any previous work by Mr. Hunt. The religious sentiment and symbolism, the typical or premonitory signs of Christ's great sacrifice, and the maternal love and sorrow of the Virgin, which severally characterised "The Light of the World," "The Scapegoat," and "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," here unitedly reappear as dominant ideas; those ideas are realised with the same conscientious care and patient elaboration of accessories, as well as principles—the same studious search for truth as to material fact in small things as in great, from all available sources, whether in ancient remains or traditional Oriental usage; but the artist's style or mode of expression is more masterly, and his feeling for beauty much higher; while the whole is rendered on the scale of life, which he had not before attempted.

This picture (like others before it, in a less degree) has an autobiographical—we might almost say a psychological—interest which must not be overlooked if we would fairly estimate it relatively to current art. Mr. Holman Hunt is the only painter of mark who has consistently clung to the dogmas of pre-Raphaelitism. One by one the small band of enthusiasts that startled the art-world out of its propriety five-and-twenty years ago has fallen away: Mr. Hunt alone remains stanch. But he has developed the crude notions of the P.R. brotherhood to practical results they hardly dreamt of; while at the same time he has—perhaps unconsciously to himself—gradually dropped the more unpleasant peculiarities of the sect; indeed, it must be admitted that he never possessed them to the same degree as most of the fraternity. To cling, however, so closely through life—though forsaken and unsupported—to principles which not only differ from, but are in their nature a protest against, contemporary precept and practice, and the traditions or accumulated experience of ages, argues (whether those principles are right or wrong) extraordinary depth of conviction and singleness of purpose. It is something like a man erasing from his memory his mother-tongue, and inventing for himself a new language. And there is much other evidence of this artist's romantic, heroic earnestness. Where is another painter who would have encountered the dangers and discomfort of long studying materials for a picture of a dying goat among the desolate salt-incrusted shallows of the Dead Sea? For whole years, too, we believe, did this painter expatriate himself to the far East to prepare another picture. Yet again has he spent three years over the present work in voluntary exile at Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Bethlehem—and for what? Simply to ascertain as far as possible from every discoverable indication—local, traditionary, or historical—the probable details of a carpenter's shop about the date of our Saviour's life; the aspect of an effect of sunset within the same; the garments and trinkets worn by a Jewish woman at the same period; and (of necessity still more inferentially) the constituent objects of the Wise Men's offerings. For Mr. Hunt the mission of the painter is to search the world through in the scientific spirit of the geologist or comparative anatomist, in order to present a fact of momentous importance with the utmost attainable veracity; and, peradventure, some faint vestige, some fragment of the dry bones of the past may furnish a new and instructive illustration or commentary. No knight-errant, pilgrim, or crusader was ever more devoted in his quest of love or piety than Mr. Hunt in his search for realistic truth in art. Neither Quentin Matsys in the prosaic copyism of the individual model of his "Pietà" at Antwerp, not Fra Angelico in the exalted asceticism of his wall-painting of the Crucifixion at Florence, is more in earnest, than Mr. Hunt; and curiously enough there is much in common between these poles of northern and southern art, and between them and our modern English painter; all three, for instance, depicting the Man of Sorrows as meagre, lithe, and spare. It is to this extreme sincerity that must be attributed the unquestionable originality of Mr. Holman Hunt's work—an invaluable attribute in art, or poety, or literature. Whoever is original makes a conquest on the wholly unknown or the imperfectly understood. Whoever is original challenges our pre-conceived notions and prejudices; and if he be partially wrong (as we frankly believe Mr. Hunt to be both in the theory and practice of art), or even wholly wrong, yet his influence is most serviceable and salutary, for it absolutely compels thought and the rectification of foregone conclusions. But it is time to describe the work which has called forth such general remarks; and which, therefore, we would approach in no petty or partisan spirit.

The picture is, however, peculiarly interesting from so many points of view that one hardly knows how to commence an analysis. Let us at once discuss its conception or leading ideas. The scene is the interior of the carpenter's shop wherein Christ worked before entering on His public mission. The picture, therefore, relates to a period in the life of the man Jesus, which, although it has been entirely neglected by artists, save in some small early decorative pictures and in some early serial prints of sacred story, has of late been the subject of inquiry by devout believers in as well as doubters of His divinity, and the inquiry has been on both sides undertaken in the searching spirit that Mr. Hunt manifests. The same "Carpenter's Shop" was, it is true, painted by Mr. Millais in his earliest pre-Raphaelite days; but Christ appears in it only as a child, and, although symbolical in some of its details, there were little or no Oriental or archæological elements in the work—the young artist went no further afield for his materials than did the early Flemish painters.

In Mr. Hunt's picture the shop is flooded with the last ray of sunset. There are only two figures—Jesus and His mother. The incidents represented or indicated are—Jesus at the moment of stretching his arms at the end of a day's manual labour, and Mary half kneeling before the gifts of the Magi, but with her attention attracted to the startling resemblance presented by the shadow of her Son's figure and extended arms, projected against the wall and athwart a horizontal tool-rack, to the appearance of one suspended to a cross. This is the "Shadow of Death." There is a tradition that the mother of Jesus first learned that her Son's kingdom was not to be of this world in a vision of a shadowy cross. Mr. P. R. Morris, another thoughtful religious painter, adapted this tradition some years back in an engraved picture representing the Infant Jesus walking towards His mother with arms outspread to balance himself on His baby feet; the shadow of the figure thrown on the sand by the morning sun resembling the form of a cross. Translated pictorially, the legend is apt to have more analogy to a fanciful conceit in poetry than to nobly imaginative thought. In Mr. Hunt's version the tradition reappears in an entirely new guise, and under far more suggestive conditions, taken in conjunction with the employment of Mary. For us the most beautiful and original conception in the picture is this thoroughly womanly employment of Mary. She has been gloating over long-hoarded treasures offered by those masters of the mystic lore of the East. Her Jesus is still the poor carpenter's son; but He has now arrived at manhood, and her heart swells with maternal pride as she thinks that ere long He must wear that golden crown and those robes of richest Persian embroidery; for such were probably among the gifts of the Wise Men, believing, as they did, that they were heralds of a great earthly Sovereign. But what is that fearful shadow, as of one dying the "accursed death of the cross," which arrests her attention as her head turns from the ivory casket? Many of the things she has "kept in her heart" now rush to her memory; but chiefly, perhaps, the prophecy (inscribed on the frame of the picture) concluding with the dire announcement that "He became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross." The fine drawing of the contours of the figure, the sense of beauty in the lines, and the rich colouring render this technically also the best part of the picture in our eyes. It may be regretted that the face is turned entirely from the spectator, for one could have wished to witness the climax of conflicting emotions therein; but the attitude is so truly expressive that we hardly feel a deficiency. Moreover, by turning away Mary's face the attention settles with less chance of disturbance on the principal figure.

This—the figure of Jesus—is that of a young Syrian, tall and spare, but sinewy, with head and extremities, particularly the hands, smaller than in European races. The head, with its flowing locks and chiselled features, has much refinement, but the torso and limbs are too thin to accord with Western or classical ideas of beauty. The figure, which is nude save a cloth round the loins, is relieved with extraordinary force, partly owing to the extremely careful anatomical elaboration and powerful scale of the modelling, partly to the intense colour of the flesh, which, glowing to a richer bronze in the sunset ray, has a metallic brilliance that, however true in hue, fails, we confess, to convey to us the softness of human flesh and epidermis. Jesus has risen from stooping over a sawing-tressel; the scimetar-shaped saw remains in the half-severed wood. He stretches Himself to His full height, throws His head back, extends His hands above His head and reverses them, some of the fingers, however, retaining the cramped positions acquired in sawing—a natural effort of the extensor muscles of the back and limbs to relieve the over-taxed flexors. The right foot, however, is hardly sufficiently within the medial line of the figure to afford the required poise and purchase; and we do not perceive the muscular tension and energy in the upper part of the figure required by the first extensor act. But doubtless the artist intended to represent a moment later than the first involuntary effort of relief. In the upturned eyes and adoring expression we read the ejaculation of prayer and praise at the end of the day's toil. From time immemorial has prayer been offered at sunset in the East. The devout may further read in the expression the Divine consciousness that in thus submitting to the primeval curse by "earning His bread" as a poor working man "by the sweat of His brow," He is "about His Father's business." The lesson of the painter in choosing this incident from a neglected part of Christ's life is obvious. The lesson is to show by a Divine ensample the dignity and sanctity of labour—a lesson most appropriate at the present day. *Labore est orare* might well be applied as a motto to the principal figure of the picture.

We have yet to speak of that which will produce the most startling, if not also the most lasting, impression; we mean the amazingly vivid, positively dazzling representation of sunset effect. Judging by his practice, Mr. Hunt from the first formed a very definite theory as to the painting of light, as he did regarding other pictorial principles. He would express the brightness of sunlight by aid of the purest unbroken colours, rather than by the illumined tone of the air-medium; his shadows, also, should be the purest complementary blues and purples; reflected and refracted light should be rendered relatively strong, in order to compensate for the artist's inability to approach the force of real direct light with his brightest pigments. This theory of light-painting and colour, which rendered so many pre-Raphaelite pictures of English subjects garish, raw, and crude, is far less misapplied here, where Mr. Hunt had to deal with the blazing sunlight and rarefied atmosphere of Palestine. The last-named peculiarity of the climate accounts for the sharpness of the "Shadow of Death" and other cast shadows in the carpenter's shop, as well for the almost equally definite mountain shadows in the glimpse of landscape seen through the mullioned windows looking south-east from Nazareth—where hill and valley lie tinctured with the loveliest hues of gold and orange, lilac and blue. In northern, more humid, climates shadows projected horizontally, and therefore thrown by the sun the moment before he dips below the horizon, would have vague or "blurred" edges, and the colour and strength of the light would be far more affected by the density of the intervening atmosphere. But, however true to climatic phenomena, the fact remains that the general effect of the picture is rather unpleasantly hot and feverish; there is, to a northern eye, an embarrassing difficulty in realising the relative position of objects. This, however, may have arisen partially from the necessity, during the present dark days, of showing the picture under artificial light more or less.

Besides the "Shadow of Death" there are other ingenious symbolic devices, such as the suggestion of a natural nimbus round the head of Christ, and of the star of Bethlehem in the space of sky seen through the arch-headed window, and a star-like perforation above it; in the scarlet fillet fallen from the head of Jesus, which is figured in ancient Egyptian paintings of the Jews being led into captivity, still worn by the Syrian bedawee, and which may suggest the blood-stained crown of thorns; in the traditional blue robe, symbolical of purity, of the Virgin; and in the bruised reed from Jordan—a reed being, further, used as a measure, as we learn from the Old Testament. For nearly all the multifarious details of costume, architecture, carpenter's tools, wise men's offerings, Hebrew manuscripts, and so forth, Mr. Hunt produces an authority, as set forth in a pamphlet issued by Messrs. Agnew, who also will publish an engraving of the picture by Mr. Stacpoole. We would only add, as regards the accessories, that the picture contains some of the finest still-life painting we have seen.

To summarise: we think it obviously desirable that a painter of scriptural as of other history should inform himself of any augmented current information relating to costume, climate, and other facts bearing on his subject, though he may easily make an obtrusive, inartistic use of such knowledge, and may certainly produce a work of art of the highest order without any such knowledge whatever. It is absurd to draw any comparison between Mr. Hunt's mode of treatment and that of the old masters, even on the low ground of the adventitious veracities, for the simple reason that they painted as honestly according to their lights. Even the much-abused Renaissance painters of scripture history and tradition adopted classical models and accessories in ignorant sincerity, because they believed them worthier media for rendering the ideas they had to convey. Equally obvious is it

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that a painter should, like Mr. Hunt, strive to place an event before the spectator with the vividness of reality, provided that accidental and non-essential details do not (as we honestly confess they appear to do in the picture under notice) divide or usurp the attention which should be concentrated on the principal truth. As also the principal truth must be nobly conceived. the question may arise relatively to this picture, but must be answered by each spectator for himself—does this Syrian youth, with his definite individuality, realise the God-Man we adore, with reasonable reference to his probable earthly presence? High art, in short, is free as poetry; it appeals to our deepest emotions and highest thoughts; it is not critical, logical, or even intellectual, in the narrow sense of the word; it is not to be measured by industry, it is not merely a record of external appearances, it does not copy nature like the unthinking camera. Still, we trust we have said enough to show that Mr. Holman Hunt's picture is extremely interesting, exceeding honourable to himself, invaluable as a protest against the shallowness and insincerity of contemporary art, and that it is possessed of rare merits technical and mental.

The winter exhibitions of the Society of Painters in Water Colours and the Society of British Artists opened on Monday last. We are compelled to postpone our notices.

The council of the Art-Union of London has offered two premiums, one of £35 and one of £15, to be competed for by past and present students in schools of art in which painting on pottery is taught. The subject proposed is a design for decoration of a tazza of specified form and dimensions. The designs are to be sent in to the society's house on any day from May 1 to May 7 next.

Mr. E. T. Parris, an artist of considerable reputation in his day, died, on the 27th ult., at the ripe age of eighty-two years. Among his numerous works may be mentioned a picture of the "Coronation of Her Majesty," which was purchased and engraved by the late Sir Francis G. Moon. Mr. Parris executed the gigantic task of restoring the paintings by Sir James Thornhill which decorate the dome of St. Paul's. In this work the artist used a vehicle of his own composition, since known as Parris's marble medium. He also executed the "Panorama of London," which delighted the sight-seers at the Colosseum for so many years.

Workmen are now busy removing the Outram equestrian statue, which has been standing for some months past in Waterloo-place, and which is about to be shipped for Calcutta. We understand that a committee has been formed for promoting the permanent erection of a replica of this fine work, which, it is understood, may be secured at the cost of its reproduction. We sincerely hope that, both on account of the great soldier who forms the subject of the work and its artistic merits, the required funds may be obtained. In thus paying a well-earned tribute to British valour and genius, the country will obtain an art-decoration of the highest order. Communications on the subject may be addressed to G. F. Teniswood, Esq., honorary secretary to the committee, Caton Lodge, Putney.

Mr. E. S. Palmer, of Golden-square, has published, by permission of the Royal Academy, an engraving of the diploma picture, "Prayer in Spain," of the late John Phillip, R.A. The engraver, Mr. T. O. Barlow, A.R.A., has executed his difficult task *con amore*. Not only is the earnest devotional expression of the principal figure—so touching in its trusting simplicity—successfully rendered; but the fulness of tone, the wonderful technical quality and vigorous handling of the lamented artist, conspicuous in this charming picture, are skilfully reproduced in his translation, wherein keen appreciation of his subject, combined with the rare taste and skill in his own department, manifest throughout, unite in making this offspring of Phillip's genius a work of high standard and a most desirable possession. We learn that the number to be printed is limited to 500, when the plate will be destroyed.

On Tuesday last the annual distribution of the prizes won by students of the Department of Art in the local and national competition of 1873 took place in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The prizes were presented by the Lord President of the Council, who made a suitable speech; he was accompanied by Mr. Norman Macleod, Acting Secretary of the Science and Art Department since the resignation of Mr. H. Cole, Mr. Redgrave, R.A., Inspector-General of Art; Mr. Burchett, Head Master National Art-Training School, and other teachers of the department. The following are the recipients of the gold medals in the national competition:—Owen Gibbons's design for centrepiece; William Marshall, design for spandril; Thomas W. Wilson, design for jewellery. The silver medals were thus awarded:—Louisa Cooper, design for lace; Emily Fawcett, head modelled; Edith Hipkins, analysis of flowers; Frances Jones, design for marqueterie; George Clansen, design for cup and tankard; W. F. Randall, design for chimney-breast; E. G. Reuter, historic styles of ornament. We have not space for the names of the winners of bronze medals and minor prizes. A number of prizes offered by City companies and individuals were also distributed.

NEW CALEDONIA AND THE ISLE OF PINES.

The French penal convict settlement in the South Pacific Ocean, formed by the Emperor Napoleon III. in 1855, has latterly become the abode of many of the Paris Communists. Its situation is on the shores and neighbouring islets of New Caledonia, which Captain Cook discovered a hundred years ago, but which now belongs to France. It is just within the Tropic of Capricorn, and lies half way between the Queensland coast of Australia and the Fiji Islands. The capital of this settlement is Nouméa, or Port de France, near the southern extremity of New Caledonia, which is a large island, 250 miles long and fifty broad. It is described by the late Mr. Julius Beauchley, in his book relating the "Cruise of H.M.S. Curaçoa Among the South Sea Islands in 1865," a handsome volume, with many beautiful illustrations of natural history, published by Messrs. Longman during the present year.

The island of New Caledonia is mountainous, well wooded, and well watered; the valleys are fertile, and the climate seems to be as good as that of Australia, or rather better, as it is not liable to droughts. The scenery is picturesque, the geological formation being similar to that of Norfolk Island and North New Zealand. The whole of New Caledonia abounds in tokens of past volcanic action—fields of lava, beds of ashes, cones of basalt, ridges of trachyte, and craters of eruption. The coasts are fringed with coral-reefs, affording many safe inner passages and smooth harbours in a region of cyclones and hurricanes. The native race of men are like those of Papua or New Guinea, and do not seem capable of civilisation, but their numbers are rapidly decreasing. This country is altogether a less objectionable place of penal exile than the other French convict settlement at Cayenne; it is not quite so hot or so unhealthy, but mosquitoes, vampires, and snakes are to be found here as well as there, and fever and dysentery are too common here also in certain districts. Port de France is delightfully placed on a peninsula between two bays forming an excellent harbour, with a glorious mountain range behind. Its population, besides the civil and military officials of the French Government, and the troops and convicts, includes some English mercantile agents from Melbourne and Sydney. They have begun to open up the natural wealth of the country, its fine timber, with the resin of the Kauri pine, the mines, and the fisheries. The Isle of Nou, twenty miles in extent, which lies opposite Port de France three miles off, is the chief penitentiary for the convicts under a more severe restraint; while those whose good conduct has deserved some indulgence go to other places, where they may work in the industrial creation of new villages, each protected by a small fort with a detachment of troops.

One of these stations is on the Isle of Pines, thirty miles distant from the south-eastern extremity of New Caledonia. Here is found growing in all its beauty the Araucaria, or Norfolk Island pine, which does not occur in Australia or in New Zealand. From the main island to the Isle of Pines, across the sea, extends a series of rocks and little islets, almost forming a sort of Giants' Causeway to join the one with the other.

The French colonist-convicts have a variety of occupations in their new home. They may till the land, raising maize, sugar, cotton, bananas, and rice; or they may fell timber, gather gum, or net fish; but the most profitable thing is to catch and prepare trepang for the Chinese market. This is a gelatinous sort of fish, a cylinder of blubber, a few inches long, with a fringe of tentacles at one end to capture its food. The trepang are boiled in salt water; afterwards they are cut open and smoke-dried; they are sent to Canton, and fetch a high price as the ingredient of a delicious Chinese soup.

Our Illustrations are from a set of photographs presented by Dr. Müller.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

This rifle corps was formed in July, 1869, and now musters over one thousand strong, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell, locomotive superintendent of the East Indian



SILVER PRIZE CUP FOR THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Railway. The corps is distributed over twenty-four stations between Calcutta, Jubbulpore, and Delhi—an extent of about 1200 miles. Each station has its own armoury, with rifle-range and drill ground, and a reserve of ammunition always at hand ready for any contingency. In the event of alarm or sudden attack, several hundred volunteers, fully armed and equipped, could be concentrated on any threatened point in a few hours. The working staff consists of a captain and brevet major from the regular army as inspector and adjutant, assisted by fifteen sergeant-instructors on the unattached list, one of them holding the post as sergeant-major of the corps. The late inspector and adjutant was Captain Fitzroy Stephen, of the fourth battalion Rifle Brigade. When he left India with his regiment he was succeeded by Captain, now Brevet Major, A. Le Mesurier, of the 14th Regiment. These able and zealous officers have raised the corps to a high state of efficiency. The Government of India allows a capitation grant annually of 20 rupees for each effective, and an additional sum of 10 per cent of the capitation grant for distribution in prizes for good shooting. The directors of the East Indian Railway have also given two annual grants of 500 rupees for prizes, and Messrs. Bird and Co., contractors, have given two grants of 300 rupees each for the same purpose. These sums, with money and other prizes given by the officers of the corps, have the effect of stimulating a very active competition in target-practice amongst the volunteers. The prize cup, which is of solid silver, stands about 16 in. high, is of Indian workmanship, and about £50 value. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Private Lawrence Porter, No. 6 Company, East Indian Railway Volunteers, by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, as the best shot at 200, 400, and 500 yards, five rounds at each distance; points obtained, 53. 1872-3." The shooting is generally very good; the score of 53 points out of a possible 60 by which Private Porter won the cup was very closely approached by a large number of competitors. The volunteers are armed with the short Snider rifle.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The returns of the polling on Thursday week in connection with these elections, showing the relative positions of the candidates on the list, were completed on Saturday morning last by that of the Marylebone district. Appended is a complete list of the results:—

THE CITY OF LONDON.—Mr Alderman Cotton, 5819; Canon Gregory (new member), 5703; Mr. Francis Peek (new member), 5648; Mr. Samuel Morley, 4851. The above were elected. The defeated candidates were: Sir John Bennett, 3522; Mr. Sutton Gover, 3432; Mrs. Burbury, 2136. Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Morley, Sir J. Bennett, and Mr. Gover were former members of the board.

CHELSEA.—Dr. Gladstone (new member), 15,472; Mr. Freeman, 15,118; Canon Cromwell, 9273; Rev. Darby Reade (new member), 7360. The unsuccessful were: Rev. R. MacMullen, 5120; Mrs. Arthur Arnold, 3517. Dr. Gladstone states that he has made a point of advocating unsectarian religious education, and fully approves of the past policy of the board in this respect.

FINSBURY.—This division was uncontested. Sir Francis Lycett and Mr. Hugh Owen (two of the former members) retired, and their places are filled by the Rev. Robert Maguire and Mr. C. H. Lovell. Both gentlemen are in favour of religious education. Of the former members there were returned Mr. Chatfield Clarke, the Rev. John Rodgers, Mr. E. J. Tabrum, and Mr. Benjamin Lucraft, all of whom are Liberal.

GREENWICH.—At the close the poll stood thus:—The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge (new member), 19,764; Mr. Henry Gover, 13,907; Mr. J. Macgregor, 13,466; the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, 9971. The unsuccessful candidates were—Mr. Broadhurst, 5535; Miss Emily Guest, 3864.

HACKNEY.—For the five seats allotted to this district there were eight candidates, and they received votes in the following proportions: Rev. T. B. Stephenson, 19,003; Mr. R. Foster, 15,620; Rev. J. G. Pilkington, 15,578; Rev. J. Picton, 14,240; Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., 14,239. The unsuccessful candidates were Mr. J. Jones, 13,299; Mr. J. H. Crossman, 4928; Mr. W. Sargent, 1391, Of these Mr. Picton, Mr. Crossman, and Mr. Charles Reed were members of the former board. Mr. Reed's committee account for his position on the poll by the fact that he refused to employ canvassers or cabs, and urged his friends all through the borough to give partial support to his former colleagues, and not to plump for him.

LAMBETH.—For the five seats there were seven competitors, and the result was as follows: Rev. Evan Daniel, 17,022; Mr. Morgan, 16,092; Mr. E. T. Heller, 14,690; Rev. G. M. Murphy, 12,669; Mr. James Stiff, 11,938. The two who were unsuccessful were—Mr. Hugh Wallace, 10,764; Rev. F. Tugwell, 4201.

MARYLEBONE.—The seven seats for this division were contested by fifteen candidates, who stood on the list thus: Mr. Arthur Mills, 25,999; the Rev. Prebendary Jones, D.D., 16,650; the Rev. Llewellyn Bevan, 14,890; Mr. James Watson, 14,849; Miss Chessar, 12,590; Mr. J. H. Heal, 9486; Mrs. Herbert Cowell, 9336. The following were unsuccessful: The Rev. Dr. Angus, 7833; Mr. L. Mostyn, 7456; Mr. M. Barry, 2189; Mr. Richardson, 2036; Mr. J. T. Hawkins, 1506; Mr. D. Rearden, 510; Mr. J. A. Dyason, 339; Mr. W. Griffiths, 173. Of the seven representatives of this division at the first board, five did not offer themselves for re-election—namely, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, the Rev. Prebendary Thorold, Mr. E. J. Hutchins, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and the Rev. L. Davies. Dr. Angus and Mr. J. Watson sought re-election. The former did not succeed.

SOUTHWARK.—In this division, which has four seats at the board, there were seven competitors, and the result was as follows:—Rev. R. M. Martin (new member), 6640; Mr. Alfred Lafone, 4689; Rev. J. Sinclair (new member), 4117; Mr. James Wallace, 3880. In the unsuccessful list were—Mr. T. B. Ingle, 3359; Mr. J. Side, 2497; Mr. W. Hayne, 1787.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Six candidates struggled for the five seats in this constituency, and five of them belonged to the late board. The return was as given here:—Mr. E. H. Currie, 40,264; Rev. J. Bardsley (new member), 22,587; Mr. E. M. Buxton, 19,276; Mr. T. Scrutton, 14,875; Mr. A. Langdale, 14,454. The losing candidate was Mr. W. Pearce, 10,614.

WESTMINSTER.—Two of the representatives of this division at the late board—viz., Lord Mahon, M.P., and Mr. C. E. Mudie—did not seek re-election, and the contest, strictly speaking, was for those two seats. It resulted in the following return:—Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., 8488; Mr. George Potter (new member), 8114; the Rev. Dr. Rigg, 6433; Lord Napier of Ettrick (new member), 6032; the Rev. Canon Barry, 5999. The non-elected candidate was Mr. G. T. Miller, 5732.

The Duke of Bedford, being desirous of marking his sense of the services of Lord Lawrence and of the board over which his Lordship has presided, has made a donation of £1000 to the "Lawrence Scholarship" fund. This scholarship, which is open to girls as well as boys, is one of five which have now been placed in the hands of the School Board for London, to enable children to pass from the public elementary schools of the metropolis to schools of a higher grade.

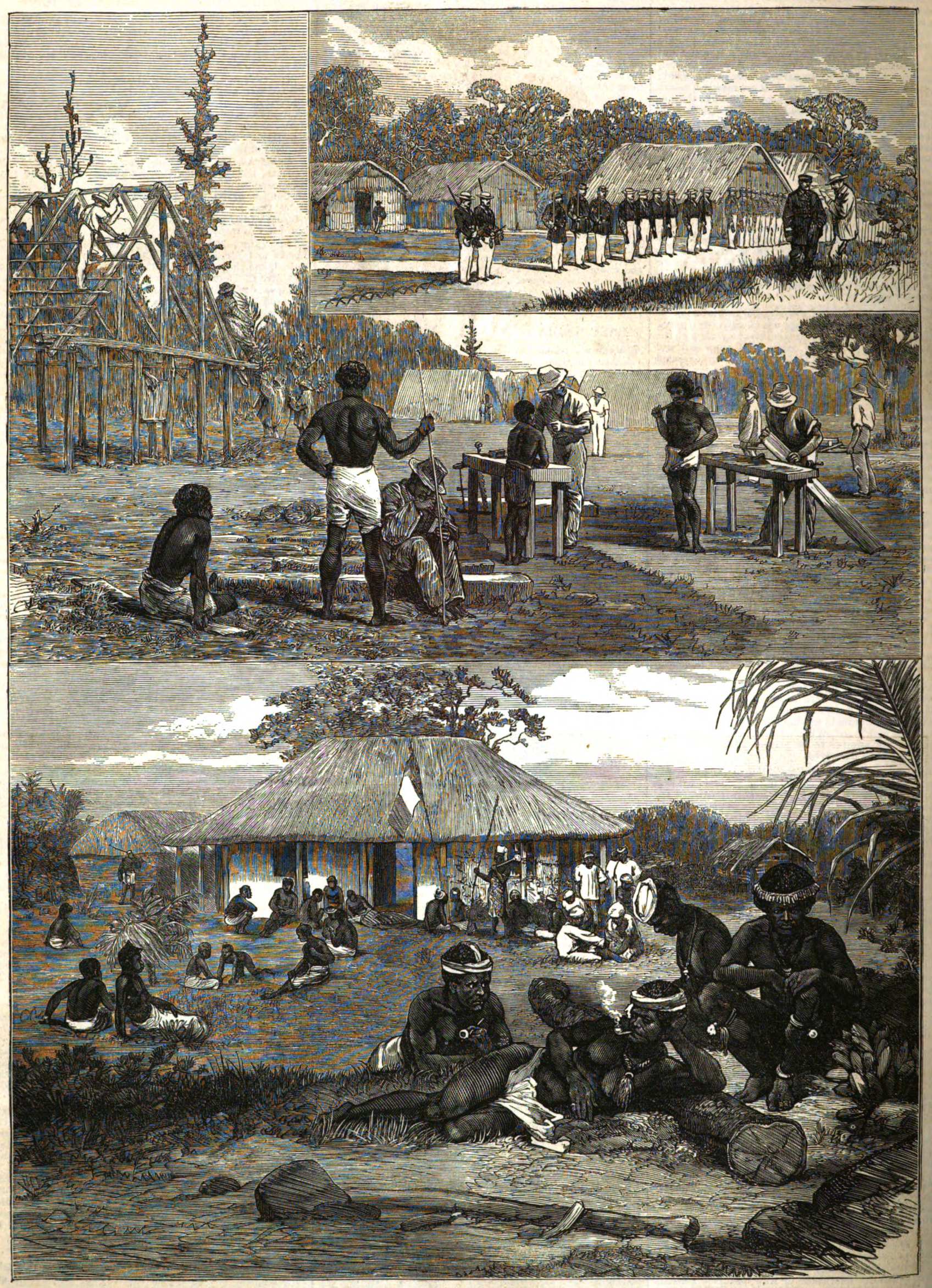
Mr. S. G. Rathbone, a Nonconformist, has been elected chairman of the Liverpool School Board. For the office of vice-chairman there were two nominees, but of these Mr. James Whitty (Roman Catholic) withdrew in favour of Dr. Hume (Churchman), who was accordingly elected. At Wolverhampton the Church candidates, through the support of the Roman Catholic member of the board, secured both the chairmanship and the vice-chairmanship. Mr. Herbert Birley (Churchman) was unanimously elected chairman of the Manchester board. There were two proposals for vice-chairman—Mr. Dale (Churchman) and Dr. J. Watts (Unsectarian), but the former was elected by a majority of eight to five.

An extensive addition to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital was opened on Monday, in the presence of a large company of the county gentry.

The following officers were installed Military Knights of Windsor, on Monday, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle:—Captain Godwin on the Royal foundation, and Captains Donovan and M'Inness on the lower foundation.

The number of sets of plans deposited in the Private Bill Office of the Board of Trade is this year 241. Of these 121 relate to railways, five to tramways, sixty-eight to gas, water, road, harbour, pier, and miscellaneous schemes, while forty-seven are projects in which the promoters elect to proceed by way of provisional orders.

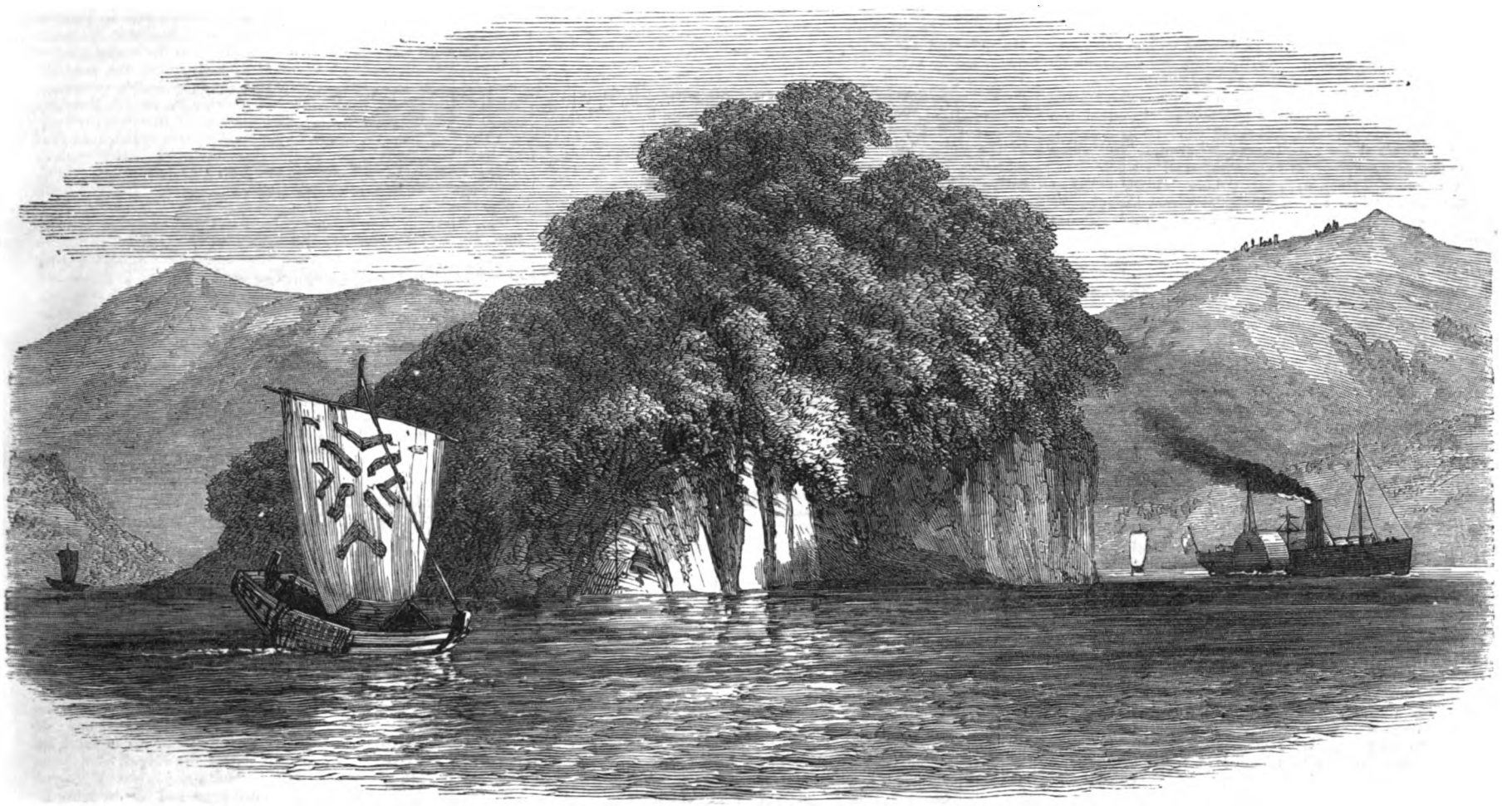
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1. PARADE. 2. CONVICTS' HOUSES. 3. GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AND NATIVES.

SKETCHES IN THE ISLE OF PINES, NEW CALEDONIA.

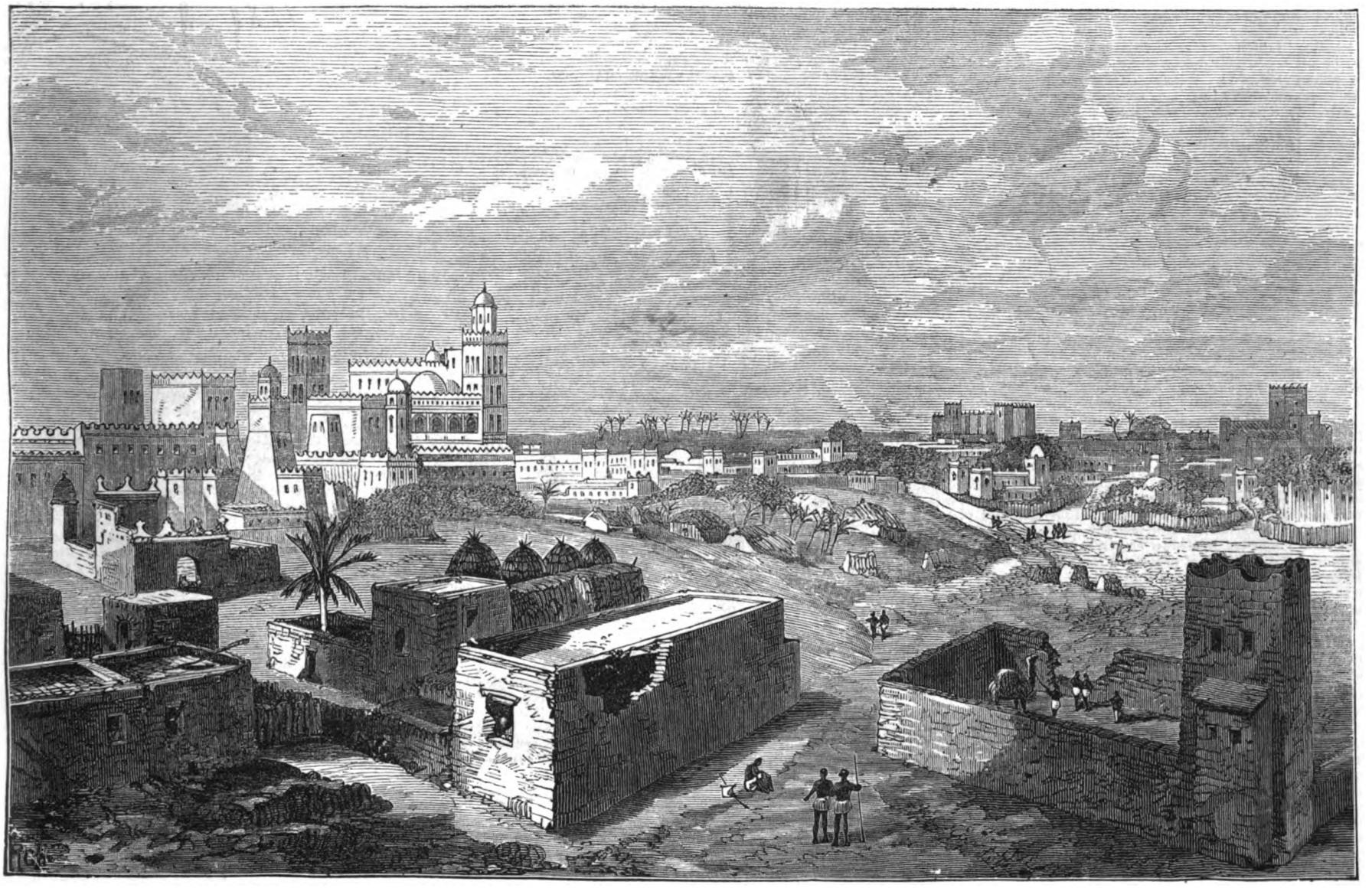
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SKETCHES IN JAPAN: THE PAPPENBERG, OR ISLAND OF TAKABOKO.

SKETCHES IN JAPAN.

Our Special Artist lately in China and Japan contributes a view of the Pappenberg, or Island of Takaboko, near Nagasaki. He observes that in the year 1622 this rock was the scene of a fearful tragedy. The Japanese then began a fearful persecution of the Christians in Decima and Nagasaki and its neighbourhood, and led some thousands of them to one of the perpendicular cliffs of the Pappenberg—men, women, and children. A cross was placed on the ground, and each person had the choice of treading on it or of being hurled from the top of the rock. Many hundreds, it is said, chose the fearful alternative, and by their deaths have given to this small island a celebrity of horror. It is situated at the entrance to the harbour of Nagasaki. At the present day it is well wooded; still, its steep, rocky sides may be seen, telling how well adapted it was for the dreadful purpose of death. The Portuguese discovered Japan, some say in 1534, others in 1539; and St. Francis Xavier arrived there in 1549, leading a mission of Jesuits, he being the prominent head of the order in all the ports of India subject to Portugal. His mission was successful, but provoked a fierce persecution. It is stated that the town of Simabara, only a few miles from Nagasaki, was, a few years afterwards, utterly destroyed, and 30,000 Christians were buried in its ruins. Let us hope now that such scenes will belong only to "Old Japan." The Mikado's Government has established the law of full toleration of all religions. The old Shintoo faith is declared to be the State religion; yet Buddhism has not been suppressed, it has only been disconnected with the State. There are English and American missionaries of various kinds in Japan, but their progress is very slow in comparison to that of the Jesuits in former days. An American missionary, indeed, went home the other day, and reported that he had converted the Mikado. He produced a great sensation by this among his own people, but the fact is doubted in Japan, though very extraordinary novelties have recently been introduced there.



HOTA, THE CAPITAL OF LAHEJ, NEAR ADEN.

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BY THE WAY.

Contempt is instinctively felt at the cowardly conduct of our ally the Fantee, whom neither prods from the umbrella of an officer nor taunts and blows from an excited spouse can rouse to vengeance any more than the Needy Knife-grinder could be stimulated to action. But cowardice is of no country, or rather is of every country. A flagrant specimen of the British Fantee has been produced in a police-court this week. In one of the lower neighbourhoods a woman was much annoyed by a couple of roughs who stood at her door tossing for money, and using foul language. She asked them to go away, and was jeered at, on which she menaced them with the police. Thereupon they knocked her down, rolled her in the gutter, and kicked her. One of them, wishing to use still stronger arguments against prudishness, went into her room to fetch her poker. But there sat her husband by the fire. He had been ear-witness to the scene and to the cries of his wife. "But," said the poor woman, quite naturally, "he was afraid to come out and help me because the two men were the terror of the neighbourhood." The scoundrels are sent for trial, and we hope that they will have an unusually severe sentence, to which we trust that the soundest flogging may be added—surely the case is of the garotting sort. But what is to be said to the husband, who, with a poker at his hand, sits in his chimney-corner, while his wife is being maltreated. Of course this British artisan's house is his castle, and he has a right to stay in it or leave it at his will. But we cannot think that the other women of the neighbourhood might—of course, without violence or objectionable expressions—interview him and represent to him that such exceeding forbearance from taking the law into his own hand was scarcely compatible with his engagements to his wife, and might intimate that in such a case he might have taken the poker and with a couple of blows have diminished the amount of "terrorism" in that court. However, it will be said in his favour, and doubtless it is a point, that he did not hand his poker to the assailants of his wife. The district should be proud of its Fantee.

"After compliments," as the Chinese begin their letters—that is to say, after observing that we mean no contempt of court by an observation on an incident in a trial—it may be remarked that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's eyesight is much better than was that of another learned Judge. The latter, being addressed by a counsel without his robes, said, "Mr. Buzfuz, I hear your voice, but I cannot see you. You had better make yourself visible to the eye of the Court." Mr. Whalley, not robed, essayed to speak in the Tichborne case on Tuesday, and the Chief Justice beheld him and demanded what he meant. Thereupon Mr. Whalley proposed to be heard as one of the public; but this idea was received with even more disfavour, and the present member for Peterborough was sternly ordered to sit down—some slight reluctance to obey the order being followed by a still more peremptory mandate. However, Mr. Whalley relieved his mind, later, by giving bail for the appearance of a witness for the defence whom the Court thought ought certainly to be kept within call.

We believe that the remark that it is the busiest men who can always find time for everything, while the semi-engaged man is always making complaints of want of time, may have been heard before. Its revival may be excused by a brilliant illustration. Mr. Gladstone may reasonably be held to have as much upon his mind and his hands as any gentleman in the kingdom. Yet his vocations do not prevent him from finding leisure to compose a letter to one of the higher class of periodicals, setting forth his views on the doctrine, or heresy, called Evolution. The word in its most exalted sense has not found its way into any of the numerous English dictionaries so ably described in an article in the new number of the *Quarterly;* but Mr. Gladstone understands it as representing the device by which Providence is dismissed from the labour of taking care of the world, which is considered to be bound, hard and fast, by certain immutable laws. It is needless to point out to candid readers, whether Churchmen or seculars, to what issue Evolution would lead; nor has Mr. Gladstone done more than state his complete abhorrence of the theory. We may note, too, that there has been a renewal of the outrageously insolent attempt to fix on Mr. Gladstone the charge of being privately a Roman Catholic. He has condescended to answer, curtly; but we think such accusations may best be treated by him with the contempt which is felt for them by all decent persons.

The eminent painter of "The Derby Day" and of "The Railway Station" merits the thanks of the artistic world for endeavouring to bring a vexed question to a settlement. He, like most other artists, desires to have photographic copies of his works, to keep as refreshment to memory. He orders certain copies from a company, and supposes the negatives to be included in the price he pays. But the company refuse to take this view, and defy him Now, if the law be not clear on the subject, it should be made clear; and there are several members of Parliament who are deeply interested in art, and whom art might look to to have legislation set straight. Why the makers of photographic copies, prepared for a private purpose, should seek to retain the negatives we do not see, because certainly they have no right to sell a single print to anybody but the artist who employed them. The only plea we can imagine is that the artist might desire other copies, and might employ other persons to work them. To compare very small things with greater, it is very difficult to get your card-plate or monogram-die out of the maker's hands, not because he can use it for anybody else, but because you might take it to another tradesman. On the other hand, it may be contended that an artist asks and pays for copies of his work, not for any part of the mechanical tools by which those copies are obtained. But as an artist is liable (as has been shown this week), by the fraud or failure of the holder of negatives, to have copies of his work improperly sold, conduct which it is difficult and expensive to repress, we suggest that a brief Act declaratory of rights should occupy the House of Commons some night. It would take almost as much time as is wasted on a question and answer about some poacher in gaol being made to eat Australian meat, or some tramp-thief being harshly addressed by a rural justice.

We suggest that the Home-Rulers who talk about "the rich, deep heart of Ireland" being with them should prove the fact by a prosaic but yet a crucial test. "Those who part with money never forgo," says an old dramatist. If Ireland has so much confidence in the leaders of Home Rule as to confide to them her future, her honour, her prosperity, surely she will not withhold the testimony of confidence we propose. Let these gentlemen agitators establish a "Home Rule Bank of Ireland," with Mr. Isaac Butt, Mr. Sullivan of Cork, and other distinguished patriots as the trustees. Then let Irishmen be invited to take their money out of all the Saxon banks, savings banks, and the like, and deposit it at the Home Rule establishment, taking, of course, such interest and dividends as will be satisfactory to enthusiastic but thrifty patriots. A few millions carried to such a bank would do more to make England believe that Ireland is for Home Rule than all the blatant orations that could be delivered in the four provinces.

THE ARABS AND TURKS AT ADEN.

The British military station at Aden, in the south-western corner of the Arabian peninsula, near the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the entrance to the Red Sea, has lately been disturbed by a threatened conflict between the forces of the Turkish Empire in Arabia and the native Sultan of Lahej, a district adjacent to Aden and under the virtual protection of Great Britain. This Sultan had been summoned by the Turkish Governor of Yemen, the neighbouring province, to do homage to the Sultan of Turkey, and when he refused to do so a rebellion, led by his two brothers, was excited by Turkish instigation. The Sultan of Lahej fought and defeated the insurgents, upon which his rebel brothers shut themselves up in a fort only a mile from the Sultan's palace at Hota. They sent to the nearest Turkish commander, offering to surrender the whole territory of Lahej to the Turks in return for the assistance they needed. A detachment of Turkish soldiery was thereupon dispatched by night on camels, and was admitted into the fort. The Lahej Sultan, of course, demanded the aid of the British Political Resident at Aden, from whom he receives a yearly subsidy. On Oct. 27 General Schneider sent a force to Lahej consisting of a hundred men of the 105th Light Infantry, 130 of the 2nd Grenadier Bombay Native Infantry, fifty Sappers, two mountain guns, and one 6-pounder Armstrong gun, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Mackenzie, of the 105th. They marched to Hota, a distance of twenty-six miles, while General Schneider and Captain Hunter, the Resident and Assistant at Aden, also went to Lahej to superintend the course of affairs. In the mean time our Foreign Office, learning by telegraph what had been done, addressed a remonstrance to the Turkish Government at Constantinople, and the result was that the Turkish troops were ordered to be withdrawn from Lahej; the rebel brothers of the Arab Sultan were given up to him, and the fort is to be demolished. We are indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Edwardes, commanding the 2nd Bombay Native Infantry, for two sketches of the town and fort of Hota, one of which is shown in our Engraving. The palace of the Sultan of Lahej appears to the left hand, and the fort which was held by the Turks for his rebel brothers is on the right hand, seen in the distance. The surrounding country is green and fertile, very unlike that nearer to Aden.

MUSIC.

Mr. Walter Bache's annual evening concert has always a peculiar importance attached to it—first, from the engagement of a numerous and efficient orchestra; next, from the special features included in the programmes. The tenth occasion took place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week, when Dr. von Bülow conducted. The orchestral pieces performed were Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," Liszt's elaborate and richly-instrumented pieces, "Tasso" and "Orpheus" (from the series entitled Poèmes Symphoniques), and his brilliant march, "Vom Fels Zum Meer." All these were splendidly played by a very full band of first-rate performers. Our readers need scarcely be reminded that Mr. Bache is a pianist of the first class, and his own performances are always among the prominent attractions of his concerts. On Thursday week these were heard in Liszt's arrangements, with orchestra, of Schubert's great fantasia in C, and Weber's polonaise in E major (both originally written for pianoforte solo), and in three unaccompanied pieces by Chopin, Raff, and Schumann. In each instance Mr. Bache was greeted with loud and general applause. Among the many specialties of this interesting concert was the admirable declamation of Madame Otto-Alvsleben in the scene of Isolde's death, forming the close of the third act of Wagner's opera, "Tristan und Isolde." The dramatic power of the music, and its fine performance, produced a profound impression, and it had to be repeated. Madame Alvsleben also sang some lieder by Brahms, Rubinstein, and Franz, accompanied by Dr. von Bülow.

Simultaneously with Mr. Bache's evening concert the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society were performing Handel's "Israel in Egypt," which was given with the vast forces of this institution, numbering nearly 1200 choristers and instrumentalists. With this gigantic power the noble choruses told with grand effect. The solo singers were Misses Edith Wynne and S. Ferrari, Madame Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. K. Gedge. The oratorio was given with the additional accompaniments of Mr. G. A. Macfarren. Mr. Barnby conducted A special feature in the performance was the transference of the duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," to the male choristers, by whom it was sung with such effect that it had to be repeated.

The Crystal Palace Concert of Saturday included the performance of two works for the first time there—Beethoven's cantata, "The Praise of Music," and Sir Sterndale Bennett's new sonata for pianoforte solo, entitled "The Maid of Orleans." The former was originally produced in haste (under the title of "Der Glorreiche Augenblick") for performance on the occasion of the meeting of the allied Sovereigns at Vienna in 1814. After Beethoven's death it was adapted to another text and brought out as "Preis der Tonkunst." Although far from being one of his best works, there is much that is beautiful, with frequent indications of power and genius, in the cantata. The soprano recitative, "Whence art thou?" and the air, "Join with me" (the latter with incidental choral passages) were very effectively given, on Saturday, by Madame Otto-Alvesleben; an important accessory in the accompaniment to the air being the violin obbligato, which was skilfully played by Herr Straus. Although far simpler in style, quite as beautiful is the cavatina, "Never more shall sorrow," with its choral repetition. This solo was well sung by Miss Spiller. Among other effective pieces were the quartet, "Be evermore united," and the grand final chorus, "Then sing me." The incidental tenor and bass solos of the cantata were sung by Mr. V. Rigby and Mr. G. Fox, and the work throughout was generally well rendered in its orchestral and vocal features, the choristers having been the members of the Crystal Palace choir. An earlier hearing (in London) of the sonata referred to was its performance by Dr. von Bülow at his recital of last Wednesday fortnight, as previously noticed. Its rendering and execution by Mr. Franklin Taylor on Saturday evinced careful preparation and thoughtful study. Another fine solo instrumental performance was that of Herr Straus in portions of Spohr's sixth violin concerto. Miscellaneous vocal pieces by Madame Alvsleben, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. Fox, and the overture to "Der Freischütz," completed an interesting programme. The concert of to-day (Saturday) is to be commemorative of the death of Mozart, this being the anniversary of the event.

Dr. Hans von Bülow's third recital took place on Wednesday, when his programme included the great solo sonata of Beethoven, op. 106, in B flat—that leviathan work which is the despair of most pianists.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert (as at the previous Saturday afternoon performance) Dr. Hans von Bülow was again the pianist; his performances on Monday having been in Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's new solo sonata, "The Maid of Orleans;" Rubinstein's sonata for piano and violoncello (op. 18), with Signor Piatti, and Beethoven's trio in D (from op. 70), with the same violoncellist and Madame Norman-Néruda, who was also the leading violinist in the string quartet (Haydn's in G, from op. 64). Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist.

Mr. Henry Holmes's Musical Evenings, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, have maintained their interest throughout the four concerts which have already taken place. At that of last Wednesday the programme included Mendelssohn's string quartet in E flat (from op. 44), Mozart's quintet in C, and Schubert's duo in A for piano and violin. But one more concert remains, the date of which is Dec. 17.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre have come to a close. They commenced on Aug. 16, and have been maintained with great spirit and consequent success—their career being necessarily stopped on account of the preparations for the forthcoming Christmas pantomime. For this (Saturday), the final night, many special attractions are promised, the occasion being that of M. Rivière's benefit.

The report and accounts of the recent Bristol Musical Festival have just been presented at a meeting of guarantors. The sale of tickets realised over £5700, and the expenditure left a balance (including 100 gs. presented by Mr. Sims Reeves, because of his indisposition and consequent inability to sing at some of the concerts) of £270. It was agreed to keep the odd pounds in hand, and give £100 each to the hospital and infirmary.

At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Festival Committee it was reported that the result showed a balance of over £1600 to be handed over to the Glasgow Western Infirmary, for whose benefit the festival was held. The committee were re-appointed to make arrangements for the next festival, and for establishing a resident orchestra in Glasgow.

Sir Robert P. Stewart, Mus. Doc., Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected musical director of the Philharmonic Society in that city, vice Mr. H. Bussell, resigned.

From Nice we hear of the success, on the Italian Opera stage there, of a young English tenor singer who has adopted the name of Ugo Talbo, and was very favourably received in his recent début as the Duke in "Rigoletto."

One of Richard Wagner's favourite projects is about to be realised. An opera-school for the cultivation and training of stage-singers is to be associated with the famous theatre at Bayreuth, the cost being defrayed out of the Royal exchequer and the management intrusted to the Intendance of Royal Stages. The project has already been approved by the King of Bavaria.

THEATRES.

STRAND.

The example of reviving, in an abridged version, our old comedies, is an expedient of such obvious advantage to managers that, if successful in one or two instances, it is sure to be followed. It has been already tried with benefit at the Strand Theatre; and therefore we have no reason to be surprised that Mrs. Cowley's comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem" was chosen for Miss Ada Swanborough's benefit, and repeated on Saturday. It is likely to form a feature in the bills for some time. Miss Swanborough, as Letitia Hardy, has many qualifications for the character. Her assumption of the hoyden, in order to awaken some feeling in her future husband, though it be of disgust, lay clearly within her means, and the manner in which she sustained the temporary rôle was full of humour and tact. Her appearance at the masquerade where, as the fine lady, she succeeds in obtaining her husband's admiration, was thoroughly satisfactory. In the abridgment of the play some incidents are necessarily dropped which served to render the plot less improbable, and for the same reason there is a want of light and shade in the disposition of the events and persons. The play, as now performed, is adequately cast. Mr. W. H. Terriss, as Doricourt, the travelled gallant, looked like a gentleman and scholar who had made himself familiar with the free manners of the Continent; nor did he overstep the mark, except perhaps in the simulated mad scene. Its extravagance was, however, probably intentional, and adopted to show that he was not really mad, according to the stage-directions embodied in the text. Sir George Touchwood was significantly rendered by Mr. F. Roland; and Mr. Hardy, in the hands of Mr. C. H. Stephenson, found an able representative. Flutter is an important character, and was gaily supported by Mr. Harry Cox. One of the best-sustained characters was the Widow Rackett, and the credit of this is due to Miss S. Turner. Miss Nelly Bromley looked charming as Lady Francis Touchwood. The costumes selected were costly and graceful; but the scenery, though appropriate, is not new.

ROYALTY.

From Mr. James Albery we always expect not only something new, but something singular and startling. On Saturday we had both, in the shape of a comedy called "Married," the joint production, we believe, of Mr. Albery and the late Mr. T. W. Robertson. It is very difficult to trace the fable of the new drama, which turns upon a sham marriage of a very improbable type, in which a Scotch pastor is deceived by two young ladies, Miss Anne Day (Miss Henrietta Hodson) and Miss Emily Spottiswoode (Miss Anne Temple). The latter lady, disguised in her brother's clothes, goes through the ceremony in his name with the former, thus leading to perplexities which can only be got rid of by the burning down of the church and the destruction of the registry. Robert Spottiswoode, the brother, is supposed to be at the time in Australia; nevertheless, M'Still (Mr. J. Clarke), the butler of the establishment, is induced by the merry young ladies to believe that he has actually married Miss Anne. When Robert appears on the scene, the mystified M'Still further mystifies the young man, who believes that his innuendoes apply to a Miss Lucy Sandys (Miss Augusta Wilton), with whom he is himself in love, and who is, besides, an heiress and the ward of "Aunt Anne," as Miss Day is always called. As to Miss Day herself, the father of Miss Spottiswoode, Sir Hume Spottiswoode (Mr. W. H. Stephens), has formed a matrimonial design upon her fortune; but his intentions are frustrated by the arrival of Ancrum, who informs him of his son's marriage already with the lady. Further complications ensue. Report says that the ship in which Robert sailed has been lost, and that every soul perished. We are next made acquainted with Lucy Sandys, travelling on the Continent with Aunt Anne and M'Still, followed by Robert Spottiswoode and one Pomfret Penn (Mr. E. T. Webber), who has determined to secure the supposed widow. The latter come up with the ladies, and Robert, on announcing himself, is treated as an impostor by Aunt Anne, who appeals to Penn for protection, and thus unconsciously flatters his hopes. In this state of things a junior partner of the firm of Scroggy and Pipstick is introduced, who is determined to arrest the supposed impersonator of Robert; but, before his design can be accomplished, Robert and his father have interviewed each other. The plot now hastens to a conclusion. Robert, armed with the certificate of marriage,

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confronts Aunt Anne; and, after a deal of farcical business, all parties become aware of their proper relationships, Miss Day pairing off with the convenient Pomfret Penn. Thus the chapter of queer accidents comes to an end. Throughout it was admirably played, and ought, we think, to command success, notwithstanding some eccentricities in the conduct of the piece—which, perhaps, are calculated rather to puzzle than to please a commonplace audience.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. J. Mortimer has been ambitious of placing on the English stage a fair version of Beaumarchais's famous comedy, which conduced in so marked a degree to the French Revolution, under the title of "The School for Intrigue." It is rendered in four acts, and exceedingly well placed on the boards, with some charming new scenery; nevertheless, the audience of Monday did not seem to understand the importance of the appeal. Such a work ought not to be hastily reviewed. We therefore take time for its full consideration.

PRINCESS'S.

We regret to find that Mrs. Rousby has been seriously indisposed and unable to continue the performance of the interesting part of the patient Griselda; but her place has been satisfactorily supplied by Miss Marie Henderson, who, though suddenly called upon to assume the part, has proved herself equal to the occasion.

After a brief visit to America, Mark Twain has returned to London, and again taken up his quarters at the Hanover-square Rooms with a series of repetitions of his successful lecture on "Our Fellow-Savages of the Sandwich Islands."

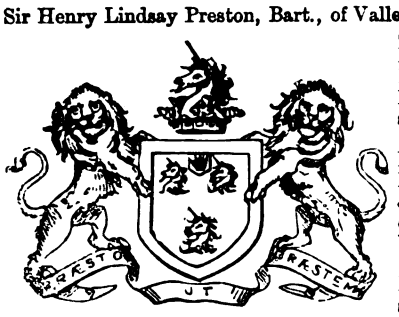
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD THOMAS CECIL.

Lord Thomas Cecil, who died, on the 29th ult., at 6, Granville-place, was the second son of Henry, first Marquis of Exeter, by Sarah, his second wife, daughter of Thomas Hoggins, Esq., of Bolas, in the county of Salop, and was thus brother to Brownlow, second Marquis of Exeter, father of the present Marquis, A.D.C. to the Queen. Lord Thomas was born Jan. 1, 1797, and entered the Army in 1816. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, attained the rank of Colonel in the Army in 1846, and subsequently retired. He married, Aug. 8, 1838, Lady Sophia Lennox, daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, K.G.

SIR H. L. PRESTON, BART.

Sir Henry Lindsay Preston, Bart., of Valleyfield, in the county of Perth, died at Bath on the 25th ult. He was born, Feb. 18, 1789, the second son of Sir Robert Preston, seventh Bart., by Euphemia, his wife, daughter of John Preston, Esq., of Gorton; and was brother to Sir Robert Preston, eighth Baronet, whom he succeeded Oct. 23, 1858. Sir Henry, who was a magistrate for Berwickshire, served formerly in the Royal Navy; he became a Commander in 1830, and Captain on the retired list in 1856. He was never married.



SIR H. J. BROWNRIGG.

Sir Henry John Brownrigg, C.B., died, on the 25th ult., at his residence, 12, Talbot-square, Hyde Park. He was born in 1798, the eldest son of the late General Thomas Brownrigg, by Anne, his wife, daughter of R. Shearman, Esq., and was nephew to General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G.C.B. Sir Henry was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the 95th Regiment in 1815. In 1828 he joined the constabulary, and held the post of Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland from 1858 to 1865. He was made a C.B. in 1857, and created a Knight Bachelor in 1859. He married, in 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cooke.

THE HON. THE CHAMPION DYMOKE.

The Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, in the county of Lincoln, the Honourable the Queen's Champion, died at Naples, on the 22nd ult. He was born Oct. 8, 1804, the second son of the Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, Prebendary of Lincoln, by Amelia Jane Alice, his wife, daughter of Admiral Elphinstone, of the Russian navy, and represented in the direct male line the ancient house of Dymoke, in which has vested, since the reign of Richard II., the chivalrous office of Champion. When William the Conqueror granted the manor of Scrivelsby to Robert de Marmyon, he affixed a condition that it should be held by grand serjeantry, "to perform the duties of Champion at the King's Coronation;" and thus the peculiar office originated. Eventually a coheiress of Philip de Marmyon married Sir Thomas de Ludlow; and their granddaughter and heir, Margaret de Ludlow, becoming possessed of Scrivelsby, carried to her husband, Sir John Dymoke, the Championship and the lands to which it was attached. The Rev. John Dymoke, whose death we record, married, Nov. 22, 1830, Mary Ann, daughter and heir of the Rev. Clement Madeley, D.D., and leaves one son, Henry Lionel. Mr. Dymoke succeeded, April 28, 1865, to the property of his brother, Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., who performed the duties of Champion at the memorable coronation of King George IV.

At Dundee, on Monday, the foundation-stone of a church, built for the Rev. Mr. Knight by the congregation which has seceded with him from the Free Church of Scotland, was laid by the Provost, in the presence of the two members for the borough and a large number of the leading citizens of Dundee.

At a crowded meeting of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, held in Leamington on Monday night, Mr. Arch stated the results of his mission to Canada, and strongly advocated the emigration of labourers thither as a means of improving their condition.

We are glad to be informed that the announcement of the death of Mr. Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, which appeared in our last issue, is incorrect; and we are happy to be able to state further that all unpleasant symptoms have disappeared, and that there is good reason to anticipate Mr. Bell's complete recovery.

Mr. Bright has written a letter on the licensing system, in which he states that he does not approve of the magistrates exercising the licensing power, which would be better placed in the hands of town councils, subject to certain limitations. He would have been glad if the management of elementary schools had been placed in the hands of the municipal authorities.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

CIVIS.—The *Chess Record* is no longer an independent organ of chess. It now forms part of the *Philadelphia Intelligencer*, which is published fortnightly.

G. B. S.—The position you have sent does not admit of a mate in three moves; and, if it did, there would be nothing problematical in it.

W. LEWIS WOOD.—Your problem is far too simple for publication even after the correction.

T. T. C.—The "Chessplayer's Handbook," published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

V. GORGIAS.—It shall have due attention.

W. S.—See the notice to "Lemuel" in our No. for Nov. 15.

SABRETACHE, TH. RIENSER of Bremen.—The question was answered by us last week.

AMATEUR.—You can hardly oblige us more. The chess problems of inexperienced and careless composers give much more trouble than they are worth.

J. KEKY.—Your description is not intelligible to us. Be good enough to make a diagram of the position to which you refer.

G. F S.—You will find the definition you ask for in the work first mentioned by you.

J. H BLACKBURNE. N. FEDDEN.—Received, with thanks.

CHAM, PETER.—Never write the solution of a chess problem *under* the diagram, but at the back of it.

BUNGAY.—We saw the allusion to a Norwich chess journal of which you speak, but have never seen the journal itself nor ever heard of its existence before.

LEDBURY.—Intending subscribers to the collection of chess problems about to be issued by Messrs. J. and W. T. Pierce should send their subscription (6s.) to J. Pierce, M.A., Copthill House, Bedford.

G. T. E.—The *Amateur* is a monthly magazine containing chess, draughts, riddles, &c., edited by Mr James Chatto, of 7, Granville-square, W.C., to whom we must refer you for further particulars.

F. Malvern.—Several of the games are in type, and will appear in due course.

O. A. B. DUBUQUE.—Accept our thanks. A reply shall be sent by letter in a few days.

G. L.—Your attention is obliging; but at the moment we have a score of Knights' Tours unexamined.

T. C S.—Our correspondent who supplied us with the notice failed to send the game to which you refer as one where Mr. Blackburne turned the tables on his opponent by adopting the style of Morphy, so we are unable to enlighten you.

J. G., Ipawich.—The problems sent to us for publication ought not to have been sent to other papers for the same purpose

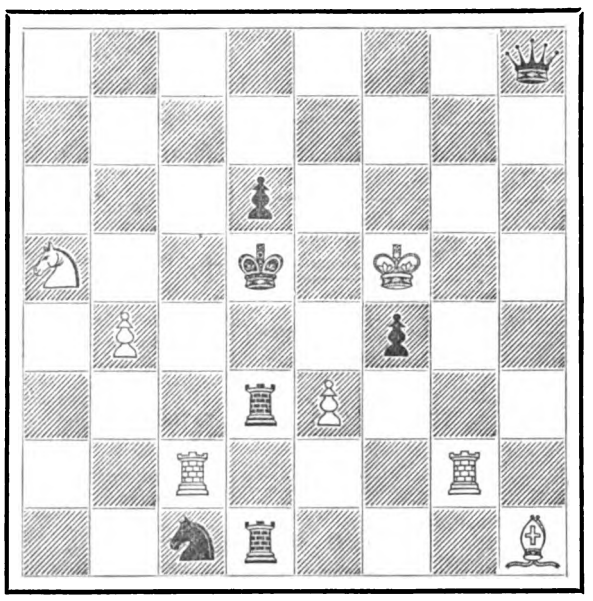
FAIRFAX, B., C. D., and Others.—The author of Problem No. 1552 admits that it can be solved by—1. B takes R, &c.

THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1552 has been received from M. D.—Fidele—G. S. F.—Conrade—Ebony—Sigma—Try Again—H. P.—W. B. E.—R. F. T.—M. P.—East Marden—Harry—T. Wilson Morris—D. D.—Joseph Janion—R. K.—Manfred and Man Friday—Beta—Lionel—F. H. W.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—N. R.—Otho—T. H. D.—Box and Cox—Caliph—Tom-tom—Iota—Ralph and Geraldine—Phis—Wanstead.

PROBLEM No. 1554.

By the Rev. N. BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The subjoined Game, between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and HAMEL, will amply repay the student for any pains he may bestow upon its examination. It is capitally played on both sides, from the opening to the conclusion.—*(Fianchetto.)*

WHITE Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
3. P to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th(ch)
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
8. Kt to K 2nd	Castles
9. Castles	B takes Kt
10. P takes B	Kt to K Kt 3rd
11. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to Q R 3rd
12. P to K B 4th	Q to Q B 2nd
13. P to K B 5th	

The advance of this Pawn was evidently the result of a profound calculation, and leads presently to positions of singular interest.

13.	Q takes Q B P

This, though dangerous, was compulsory; for the retreat of the Kt would have been followed by the still further advance of White's daring Pawn, to the utter ruin of Black's game.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
14. B takes B	Kt takes B
15. P takes Kt	Q takes R
16. P takes R P (ch)	K to R sq
17. Kt to K R 5th	P to K B 4th
18. Kt to K B 4th	K takes P
19. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
20. Kt to K Kt 6th	Q takes Q P (ch)
21. K to R sq	K R to K sq
22. R to Q sq	Q to Q B 6th
23. P to K 5th	

This and the two succeeding moves of Mr. Blackburne are very fine.

23.	Kt to Q B 4th
24. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 6th

Unconscious, quite, of the subtle purpose for which his adversary played the Bishop to Kt 5th.

25. B to K B 6th	

Admirably played. Black has no means whatever, after this, to avert defeat.

25.	Kt to B 7th (ch)
26. K to Kt sq	Resigns.

VIENNA CONGRESS.

Another Game in the Tourney.—*(King's Bishop's Gambit.)*

WHITE (Mr. Rosenthal).	BLACK (Mr Bird).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
5. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
7. P takes Kt	P takes B
8. Q to K 2nd (ch)	B to K 3rd
9. Q takes P (ch)	Kt to Q B 3rd
10. P takes P	R to K Kt sq
11. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
12. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 3rd
13. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q 3rd
14. Kt to K 2nd	R takes P
15. Castles	

WHITE (Mr. Rosenthal).	BLACK (Mr. Bird).
Overbold, this, in the face of the Black Rook.	
15.	B to K R 6th

It is inconceivable that a player of experience should voluntarily have subjected himself to such an attack as White has now to encounter.

16. Kt to K sq	B takes Kt P

An excellent stroke of play. Winning the game offhand.

17. Kt takes B	Q to K R 6th
18. R to B 2nd	P to K B 6th
19. Kt to Kt 3rd	B takes Kt
20. P takes B	R takes P, and Black wins.

CAMDEN CHESS CLUB.

The first meeting of the winter session was held at the house of the president, C. Tomlinson, Esq., F.R.S., Highgate, when the following consultation game was played:—

King's Kt's Opening.

BLACK (Messrs. Tomlinson, Seymour, and Spalding).	WHITE (Messrs. W. Pierce, Jackson, and Holt).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
5. P to Q 3rd	Castles
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
7. B to K R 4th	P to Q 3rd
8. P to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
9. B to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
10. Kt to Q R 4th	P to Q B 3rd
11. Kt takes B	Q to Q R 4th (ch)
12. Q to Q 2nd	Q takes Kt
13. Kt takes Kt P	Kt to K Kt 3rd
14. Kt takes K B P	P to Q 4th
15. Kt tks R P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
16. P takes P	P takes P
17. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 5th
18. B takes Kt	P takes B
19. Kt to K Kt 4th	

If they had taken the Pawn with Queen, their opponents could have played Kt to K 5th advantageously.

BLACK (Messrs. Tomlinson, Seymour, and Spalding.)	WHITE (Messrs. W. Pierce, Jackson, and Holt).
19.	B takes Kt
20. P takes B	Q R to K sq (ch)
21. K to B sq	P to Q 5th
22. Q R to K sq	R to K 6th
Well played.	
23. R to K R 3rd	

They could not take the adverse Rook without compromising their game.

23.	Kt takes Kt P
24. K to Kt sq	R takes K R
25. P takes R	Kt to K 4th

Here Q to K Kt 4th would have won the game easily, we believe.

26. Q to K 2nd	R to K sq
27. K to K B sq	P to K B 6th
28. Q to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
29. Q to K B 4th	K to Kt 3rd
30. B to Q 5th	

The time for adjourning having now arrived, and Mr. Pierce, with his allies, admitting their attack to be exhausted, magnanimously resigned the game

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Under the very clever management of Mr. Verrall, the Croydon steeplechases have always proved successful; but the meeting held last week fairly eclipsed all its predecessors, and Croydon, as an "illegitimate" fixture, is now second in interest only to Liverpool. This popularity is, no doubt, partly owing to extraneous causes. The date of the meeting, just at the end of the flat-racing season, is happily chosen; and then the course is within easy reach of town, and, though by no means so difficult as the Liverpool country, the long four miles at Croydon are not altogether such mere racing as has been represented, as Cramoisi and the unlucky Scarrington can amply testify; so that owners of racers and hunters are pretty equally satisfied. As a general rule, the hurdle-races fall to the ex-racers and the steeplechases to the hunters; but on the present occasion the exiles from the flat took more than a fair share of the honours, as they not only carried off all the important hurdle-races, but actually secured the Great Metropolitan itself. St. Aubyn, the winner of the chase, is a very well-bred horse, being an own brother to Mr. Merry's famous racer, St. Mungo; and, though he carried but a light weight and beat the moderate Silvermere by only a head, we should not be surprised if he has a great future before him. At any rate, he seems to be a generous horse and a good stayer, and, what is very important in steeplechasing, eminently teachable, for his victory was attained after only a few months' schooling to his new business. Of those behind St. Aubyn we think Fantôme alone will make anything of a name for himself, as Dora, the favourite, is a mere rat; Silvermere never shows to much advantage, except at Croydon; Congress cannot stay; Master Mowbray is too slow and old; and the remainder, with the possible exception of Phrynie, are very moderate. The chief hurdle-race was won by Dr. Temple, and the very useful Derviche carried off no less than three steeplechases for his owner, Lord Marcus Beresford. It is worth noticing that St. Aubyn could only secure the fourth place in the hurdle-race, from which we may infer that stamina rather than speed is his forte.

We are indebted to the *Sportsman* for the following list of the principal winning jockeys on the flat during the past season:—

[From Jan. 1 to Nov. 21, 1873, inclusive.]
(Compiled from the *Racing Calendar*.)

Names.	Mounts.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unplaced.	w.o.
Archer, F.	422†	107	78	57	180	1
Butler, D.	153†	26	23	25	79	0
Cannon, T.	293††	82	69	34	108	1
Constable	393†††	109	54	60	170	0
Chaloner, T.	135†	18	31	19	67	0
Custance, H.	90†	16	14	15	45	2
Fordham, G.	219††	86	56	22	55	7
French, T.	118†††	34	29	16	39	2
Glover, T.	193†	26	22	34	111	0
Goater, J.	102††	21	17	17	47	1
Huxtable	214	20	36	31	127	1
Jeffery, H.	188	48	36	30	74	4
Jennings, T.	74	24	13	4	33	12
Loates	144	18	24	26	76	0
Maidment	181†††	41	35	29	74	4
Mordan, S.	222†	44	56	37	85	0
Morris, J.	92	10	12	14	56	0
Newhouse	298	46	58	42	152	0
Osborne, J.	194†	46	43	22	83	2
Osborne, T.	181††	44	31	28	78	3
Parry	132	24	13	18	77	0
Snowden, J.	119	30	24	18	47	0
Webb, F.	123†	34	26	16	47	1
Wyatt, R.	230	55	39	28	108	1

The sign † indicates a dead heat for first place having been run.
The walks over are in each case added to the winning mounts.

It will be seen that Constable heads the list with 109 winning mounts. The struggle between him and Archer was wonderfully close and exciting, and the latter, after heading the poll till within a fortnight of the close of the season, experienced a run of bad luck, and was beaten by two. Singularly enough, in the course of the year Archer's mount was disqualified for two races which he had won; so, but for these mishaps, the crack light-weights, who both bear excellent characters for honesty and general good behaviour, would have made a dead-heat of it, as Fordham and Maidment did in 1871. Fordham, though he only takes third place, carries off the honours of the year. His riding has been simply superb, and he has secured two out of every five races in which he has taken part, a truly remarkable average; indeed, in spite of his weight, he would probably have been first once more had he not given up a great many mounts that he might have had. Cannon, the most elegant horseman of the day, fully sustains his reputation with eighty-two victories; and Wyatt, Jeffery, Newhouse, both the Osbornes, Mordan, and Maidment, have all done well.

The Newmarket Champion Coursing Meeting, which occupied five days of last week, must be pronounced an unqualified success. The weather was beautiful, and hares very plentiful and strong; indeed, in many cases the trials were far more severe than owners cared about, as several dogs were run to a complete standstill. Mr. S. C. Lister visited Newmarket for the first time with the most satisfactory results, as he secured the Newmarket Champion Stakes with Lizard, by Cock Robin—Caithness, and divided the All-Aged Stakes, with Lombard, by Telegram—Little Fury, after the dog had run two undecided courses with Friendship, by Breadalbane—Oronoko. Lizard is a wonderfully smart puppy, and beat Pall-Mall, by Blairgowrie—Paragon, in the final course with great ease. He will probably represent his owner in the Waterloo Cup, and the older dogs will have to look to their laurels. The All-Aged Stakes contained the names of several well-known dogs. Babetey, by Cashier—Bab-at-the-Bowster, and Alice Walker were put out in the first round, though they afterwards won the Cheveley Bottisham Stakes respectively. Cornelian was drawn in the first round after an undecided; and her own sister, Amethyst, was beaten by Friendship, in the first ties, after an unlucky trial. Madeline could only win a single course, and Falkirk had such a heart-breaking trial in the first round that his defeat on the second day was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Warwick never gave more satisfaction as a judge; but Metcalf's slipping was scarcely all that could be desired, as he is getting a little too old for such a heavy week's work.

On Monday last, at his own billiard-rooms in Regent-street, W. Cook far exceeded all his previous great achievements with the cue. He was playing an exhibition match of 1000 up with Joseph Bennett, who had scored 386 against the champion's 152. The latter then commenced his monster break, and, after making 62 by all-round play, he scored 268 spot-hazards in succession; then, losing position, he cannoned twice to regain it, and made 19 more "spots," finally failing at a cannon, and having achieved the marvellous break of 936. This wonderful performance gives additional interest to Cook's great billiard tournament at the Guildhall Tavern, which commences on Monday next, and will continue throughout the week. Sixteen of our best professionals have been handicapped, and those who wish to compare the styles of the various great cueists of the day should not miss such an unusual opportunity.

The Town Council of Bristol, has, with only one dissentient, adopted a resolution in favour of the establishment of free libraries in Bristol, under the Public Libraries Acts.

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November, 1873.
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which were pronounced by the Jury the grandest collections ever exhibited.
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LADIES' CORK-SOLED ELASTIC BOOTS, for Damp Weather, 24s.
Velvet Slippers, with bows, 2s. 6d.
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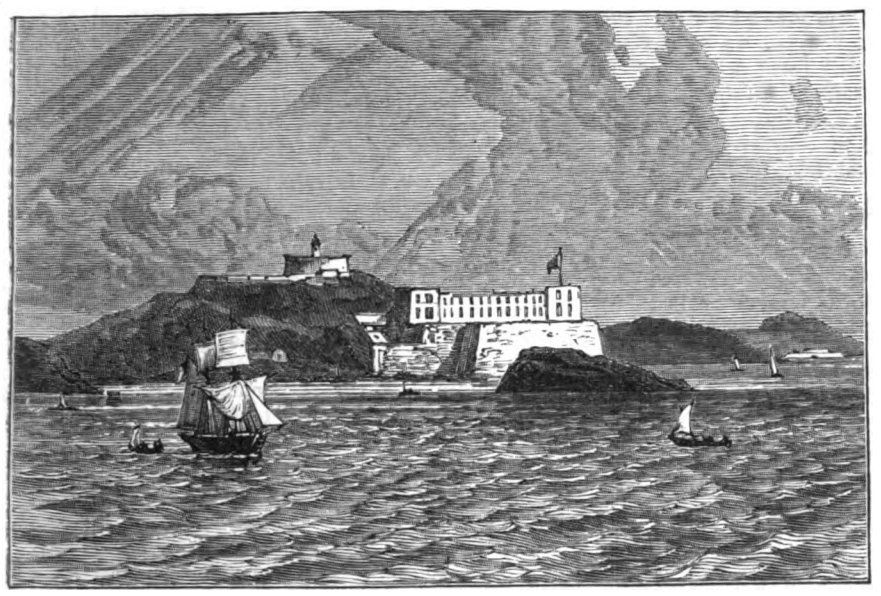
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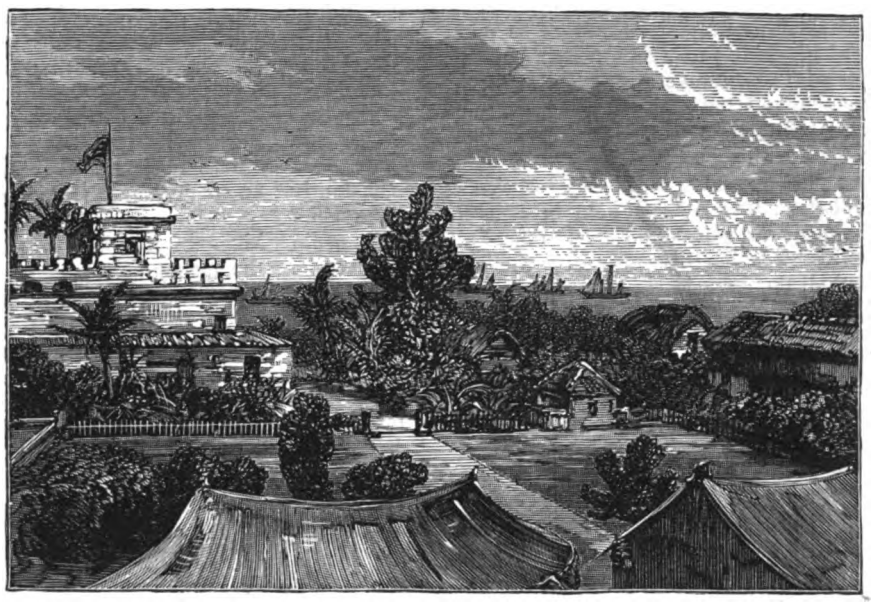
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THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR



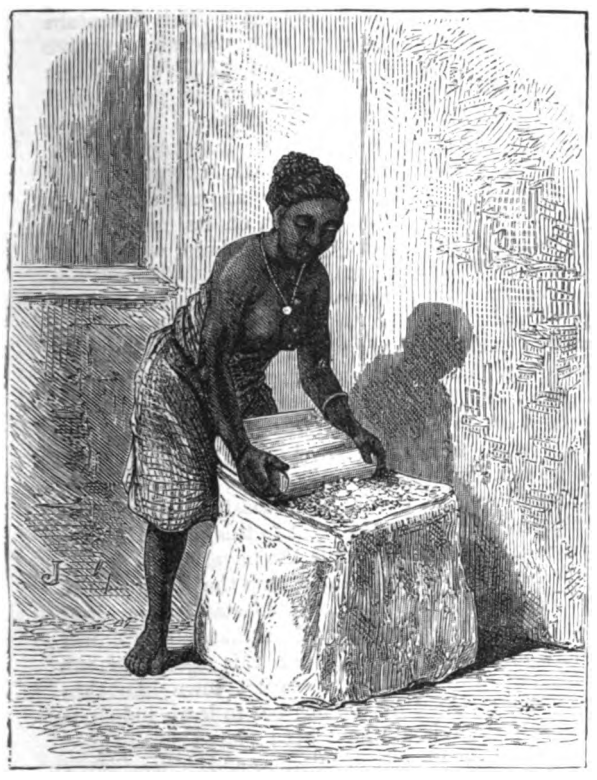
THE CASTLE OF ELMINA.



VIEW FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE COAST CASTLE.

(*Continued from page 524, Extra Supplement of last week.*)

We observed, in describing the manners and customs of the Ashantee nation, that nothing is so revolting in the character of the West African negro, when left in his native condition of a heathen savage, as the practice of offering wholesale human sacrifices to the hideous gods of his idolatry, or in funeral ceremonies to honour the ghosts of persons of rank lately deceased. Both in the kingdom of Ashantee and in that of Dahomey,



WOMAN GRINDING CORN AT ACCRA.

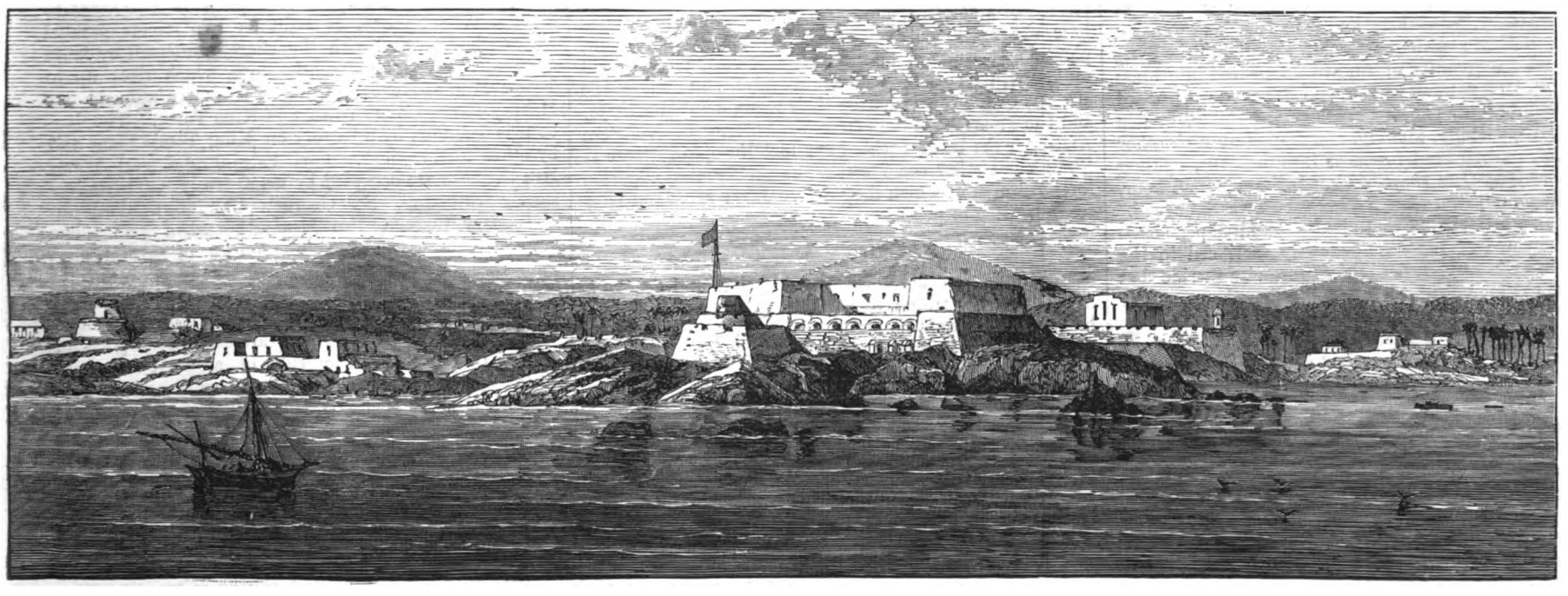


FANTEE SOLDIERS.



WOMEN AT MARKET, CAPE COAST CASTLE.

where the horrible institution is equally cherished by the Sovereign, the priesthood, the Caboceers or nobles, and the oppressed and brutalised people, a large number of lives, mostly those of prisoners and slaves, are yearly immolated to this dreadful custom. They are led forth in procession through the streets of the town, sometimes in the presence of the King, a Prince, or a Grand Caboceer. Two knives are thrust through the two cheeks of every victim, to prevent his speaking while exposed



FORT OF CHRISTIANSBORG, NEAR ACCRA.

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to public view. Death is inflicted by one stroke of a long and heavy knife behind the neck, severing the head from the body. The head is preserved to ornament the walls of the Royal palace; but the body is cast into a pond or river to feed the fishes, or is left to feed the panthers and vultures in the thicket which grows near the city of Coomassie. This procedure belongs to the routine of an important funeral as much as the interment of gold to a certain value, and of costly wearing apparel, in the grave of the deceased; for it is supposed that the departed soul will require a number of servants or companions to attend him, as well as clothes and money, in the other world.

A large number of public executioners are constantly employed; their office is held in honour, and the chief of them bear gold-hilted swords or knives, walking in the King's train; they also carry the death-stool and the death-drum, hung with human bones and clotted with blood, which are not less admired. Mr. Freeman, while at Coomassie in 1839, was repeatedly shocked by the sight of unburied corpses lying about the streets, and in the principal market-place smelt the horrid stench from a dell close by, full of bushes and tall grass, into which they were thrown and left there. Mr. Bowdich saw and describes the funeral of Quatchi Quoffi's mother, when young girls were slaughtered at the house-door, while the old woman's body was dressed in silk and gold, and laid in state upon her bed. Then came a hundred women, their faces, arms, and breasts daubed with red paint, dancing and howling past; then, with a terrific din of horns, drums, and gunshots, mingled with yells and groans of the mob, the chosen victims, thirteen in number, fantastic in attire, were led on to their place of execution. The King arrived, followed by Quatchi Quoffi and Odumata, each in a glittering dress, borne in a hammock, under a gorgeous umbrella, amidst the shouts of his followers. A half-circle, formed of the men and women of highest rank and fashion in Coomassie, occupied one side of the market-place. The nobles and chiefs, one after another, ran leaping wildly round, firing their muskets and brandishing flags or spears. They drank huge bowls of palm wine, and looked on in their turn while the ladies, elegantly dressed in yellow silk, performed a graceful dance. Then beat the drums, and the victims were led in by the executioners, whose black shaggy vests and caps gave them the look of bears. One after another the poor creatures were dispatched, their right hands being first lopped off, and their heads then severed from the body. A sort of carnival, with drinking, singing, dancing, gun-firing, and other noises, was kept up several days. This was but a small affair. When the King's mother died, he devoted to her obsequies as many as 3000 lives of his war-captives and domestic slaves.

The great yearly festivals of Ashantee, such as the Yam Custom, early in the month of September, and the Adai, which takes place in October, present an amazing spectacle. The capital city, when Mr. Bowdich was there at the Yam Custom, was thronged by an immense multitude from all parts of the country. The King received his numerous caboceers and captains in a large open place. The parade of golden stools and staves, gorgeous umbrellas or canopies, and rich dresses, with gold-handled swords, ponderous jewels of gold, horned helmets, and waving feathers or elephants' tails, must have exceeded the most prodigal inventions of sham splendour on a theatrical stage in Europe. All the heads of all the Kings and Caboceers who had been conquered, from Sai Tootoo to the present reign, with those of the chiefs who had been executed for subsequent revolts, were displayed by two parties of executioners, each upwards of a hundred, who passed in an impassioned dance, some with the most irresistible grimace, some with the most frightful gestures. They clashed their knives on the skulls, in which sprigs of thyme were inserted to keep the spirits from troubling the King. After saluting one by one the assembled magnates under their stately umbrellas, these ministers of Ashantee Royalty withdrew. Each caboceer moved up in turn and presented himself to the King; their bands of music sounded as they marched by. Drinking and firing muskets went on all night. "Next morning," says Mr. Bowdich, "the King ordered a large quantity of rum to be poured into brass pans, in various parts of the town. The crowd pressed around, drinking like hogs. Freemen and slaves, women and children, striking, kicking, and trampling each other under foot, pushed head foremost into the pans, spilling much more than than they drank. In less than an hour, except the principal men, not a sober person was to be seen." The same author tells us that about a hundred persons—mostly culprits reserved—are generally sacrificed in the town at this Custom. Several slaves were also sacrificed at Bantama, the sacred suburb of Coomassie, where are the temples and tombs of the Kings.

The reader has probably had quite enough of an Ashantee Grand Custom; we need not quote the description of the Adai. His Majesty's Court and household includes the mystic number of 3333 wives, most of whom he has never seen, and who are sometimes given away by him to favoured or deserving men. The wives go out with an escort, but every man who meets them is obliged, on pain of death, to turn aside or cover his eyes. Mr. Freeman and Mr. Brooking, the Wesleyan missionaries, were privileged, however, in 1842, to see a troop of these ladies in the palace, and to see the King dance with them and his little boys. Among his domestic servants were a clever buffoon or jester, a class of personal attendants called Ocras, a number of differently-coloured natives kept for show, and a gang of small boys to carry the fetish bow and arrows, who were licensed plunderers, daily robbing for sport the market-stalls and houses of the city. The furniture and utensils of the King's house, imported from Europe, were kept with extreme care; but very large quantities of provisions were daily consumed. The gold buried with the dead kings in the fetish-house or temple at Bantama is a sacred deposit, which can only be used in case of extreme national distress, to redeem the capital from the hands of an enemy, and the King must never see it.

The civil, judicial, and diplomatic business of the kingdom is administered by the King's orders through the agency of a committee of lawyers and orators, whom Mr. Bowditch calls "the linguists." Litigation is called "a palaver." The laws for the punishment of crimes and the redress of injuries to private persons or property resemble some of those which prevailed among our Teutonic and Celtic ancestors in Europe. Compensation may be paid in money for killing an inferior in rank, but if a man kills one of his equals he is obliged to expiate the murder by an enforced suicide. If he kills his own wife or child he pays a legal amount to the wife's family; but he may kill his own slaves for nothing. Theft is punished by compelling restitution, with an enormous rate of interest—one third of the value for every forty days, which is also the rate charged against an ordinary debtor; and if a debtor be insolvent the creditor may take any of his family, or even himself, to make them slaves. There are severe laws against adultery, and it is forbidden even to praise the beauty of another man's wife. The wife's property is separate from the husband's. A captain or nobleman alone may sell his wife to another man, and he cannot do so if her family are able and willing to redeem her by repayment of the price which he paid them for his marriage: this it is their right to do at any time in case of her being ill-treated by him. Slaves, too, have the right, in a like case, of demanding their transfer to another owner, invoking this act by an oath of awful power—the oath "by the death of the King." In all charges of treason the life of the accuser is forfeited by the acquittal of the accused. Gold-dust in weights of different fixed values is the ordinary currency, and much is spilt on the ground in the market-place of Coomassie; but all these droppings are esteemed the King's property, and it is a capital offence to pick up a grain of the glittering metal there.

The city of Coomassie, which may have a population of 70,000 persons, is built upon the side of a rocky hill of ironstone, not very steep, almost surrounded by a marsh, with large ponds and ditches or watercourses, varying from twenty to a hundred yards broad, and from two feet to five feet in depth. The forest or jungle is close to the town on more than one side; on other sides the plain is overgrown with very thick and tall grass, higher than a man's stature. The city forms an oblong, nearly four miles in circuit, without including the sacred suburb of Bantama, or the palatial quarter of Assafoo, each half a mile distant. It is not fortified by walls, except the ground which belongs to the precinct of the King's palace. The streets are regularly laid out, about half a mile long and fifty to a hundred yards wide; there is a great market-place, called Daebrim, and a small market-place, which is named Gwaba. The dell or grave adjacent to the great market, where the dead bodies are thrown, is called Sammonpome, or the habitation of ghosts: it is the foul haunt of beasts and birds of prey. In several of the streets and squares a few trees are planted for shade, and a circular stone platform, raised two steps, affords a place for the King's golden stool when he comes out, with a crowd of courtiers, to drink palm-wine in sight of the people, and to superintend a revel, a dance, a trial, or an execution. The markets are held daily from eight in the morning till sunset, under the range of booths formed of a cotton shade upon a square wooden frame; here the rustic cultivators bring for sale their yams, plantains, corn, rice, and fruit, their beef, mutton, and pork, with venison, and monkeys' flesh; while the artisans of the town produce their manufactured articles, and the Moorish pedlars from the interior of Northern Africa, or the traders who have met European traffic at Elmina and other coast settlements, offer the imported foreign wares in which they deal. It is a brisk and busy scene in time of peace.

We have now described the kingdom and people of Ashantee, with whose monarch, Sai Quoffi Calculli, the British Government is forced to go to war in defence of the British settlements on the Gold Coast, and in due performance of an implied obligation to protect the nations dwelling near the sea-shore. It is desirable here to give some account of the Gold Coast settlements, which have recently been augmented by the addition of those purchased in 1872 from the Dutch Government, and which are placed, collectively, under the official rule of an Administrator residing at Cape Coast Castle, who is subordinate to the Governor-General of the British settlements in West Africa.

The Governor-General resides at Sierra Leone, above a thousand miles to the north-west, at the extremity of the region called Upper Guinea, which has the Ivory Coast and the Grain Coast, or Liberia, between Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast. Still farther north, five hundred miles above Sierra Leone, is the British settlement on the Gambia, with its town of Bathurst, founded in 1816 mainly for the reception of negroes liberated by the coastguard squadron engaged in suppressing the slave trade.

The estuary of the Gambia, in some parts twenty or thirty miles wide, is narrowed at its mouth to one or two miles by St. Mary's Island; the lesser channel on the other side of this island is called Oyster Creek. Upon this island, which is low and marshy and overgrown with rank vegetation, is situated the little town of 5000 inhabitants named Bathurst. Its most important buildings are the fort, the Governor's house, the barracks, the colonial and military hospitals, and a neat market-place, with a zinc domed roof. There is a much more salubrious position on Cape St. Mary, eight miles distant, where the Europeans of the settlement could live with some comfort, but the roadstead there is said to be inconvenient. Another station for a small detachment of troops, on Macarthy's Island, 180 miles up the river, serves to protect such trade as there is, consisting in exports of ground-nuts, hides, ivory, and bees'-wax, to the annual value of £150,000. The native population hereabouts are Mandingoes and Jolofs or Wolofs, races which are very superior in character and intelligence to the negroes of Guinea; and the creed of Mohammed is making some progress among them. The total population of Bathurst, British Combo, Burra, and Macarthy's Island is estimated at 14,000, of whom one hundred may be Europeans.

Sierra Leone, the political head-quarters of the British settlements, derives its Portuguese name, "Lion Hill," from the fancied shape of a promontory at the mouth of the river Rokelle, where an anchorage is found in St. George's Bay. The place was first visited, in 1467, by Pedro de Cintra, who gave it the name of Sierra Leone; the natives had called it Romarong. The mountain range is of sandstone mingled with volcanic eruptive formations, attaining the height of 2300 ft.; Mount Wilberforce, rising behind Freetown, is green and pleasant, with several hamlets and villas. This piece of highland, about twenty miles long by twelve broad, is a peninsula, at the back of which are Bunce River and Calmont Creek, almost separating it from the mainland. The estuary, on its north side, is several miles broad; the opposite shore, which lies low, is a native territory called Bullom. The Sierra Leone peninsula was purchased in 1787 by an English society, with the benevolent object of providing for the negroes who had been released from American or West Indian slavery. This experiment was attended with great suffering and loss of life; but it led to the foundation of Freetown, with a fort which was transferred to the British Government in 1807. A large number of the negroes in our North American colonies, who got their freedom by the confiscation of their masters' property in the revolutionary war, were brought to this place. During many years of this century, while the naval forces of our country were actively employed to stop the slave trade, the population of Sierra Leone was constantly recruited by the cargoes of vessels captured in that unlawful and inhuman traffic. The intention of this establishment was highly philanthropic, but a seaport town like this was not the best school for the negroes to learn industry and morality; they should have been placed somewhere to cultivate the soil. In spite of missions and clergy, Sierra Leone has a very bad moral character. Its sanitary infamy, too, has become proverbial; witness the frequent designation, "The White Man's Grave." The population of the town and outlying settlements, including Sherbro, added in 1862, is about 40,000. There is a Governor-in-Chief (Mr. Berkeley), with an Acting Governor (Mr. J. Pope Hennessy), a Colonial Secretary and a Colonial Treasurer, a Chief Justice, and a Bishop. The yearly value of imports or exports is £300,000 to £500,000. Freetown is built in two streets parallel with each other and with the shore, connected by lanes or smaller streets, on a gentle slope, which rises up to Tower Hill, above 300 ft. high; its lower suburbs are Murray Town, Congo Town, and Kroo Town. The harbour is defended by a battery on King Tom's Point and by other fortifications. Fort Falconbridge and Tower Hill barracks are occupied by negro troops. There is a stately cathedral, St. George's Church, a Wesleyan Missionary College, two hospitals, and a gaol. The large warehouses and dwelling-houses of several merchants are conspicuous in the town. Fort Thornton has been converted into Government House. The mixed and motley population is said to consist of nearly two hundred different tribes from various remote ports of West Africa, owning the rule of at least seventeen temporary chiefs, and seldom able to speak each other's language; but the main division is that of the Akus, or Egbas, for one group, and the Iboos, or Aboos, for the other. Descendants of the negroes brought over from America eighty years ago are distinguished as "Nova Scotians," from the place of their last dwelling before they were removed to Sierra Leone. These divisions have made it a more arduous task to reform the social condition of the people. Enough has been said of Sierra Leone; but it is perhaps worthy of mention that

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this place was visited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir John Hawkins, the comrade of Sir Francis Drake, and one of the stout English sea-fighters who defeated the Spanish Armada. Hawkins was a slave-trader, and thought no shame of it.

The Gold Coast, of which a general description was given last week, has a sea front of 225 miles from Apollonia to the Volta. Along this piece of the Atlantic shore of Africa, different European nations, the Portuguese, Dutch, Germans (of Brandenburg), Danes, and English, have created twenty-five military and commercial settlements, almost one for every eight or nine miles of land on the coast, while they have gained scarcely any hold on the country behind them. These stations have mostly fallen into a wretched condition of decay, since the slave trade was put down by which they formerly got their occupation. They have latterly all come into the possession of Queen Victoria's Government, and the best course would be to abandon the greater part of them on the conclusion of the present Ashantee war. Their aggregate population, directly under British rule, is about 300,000; the revenue is less than £35,000; the imports £250,000; and the exports £378,000. The whole affair of the Gold Coast, for the sake of which Great Britain has been thrice involved in war of a vexatious and expensive character, is less important to British commercial interests than the single port of Lagos, which exports palm oil and other commodities to the value of nearly £600,000.

The Portuguese, it has been remarked, came to this coast in the fifteenth century. There is a French claim to the honours of prior discovery by a company of Dieppe and Rouen merchants in 1364 and 1382, when it is said they built a factory on the site of Elmina, which was abandoned in 1413, on account of the English invasion of France under our Henry V. The question is doubtful; but Fernando Gomez, of Lisbon, got a charter in 1471 to trade along the coast south of Sierra Leone, and Elmina was founded in 1481, taking its name from the abundance of the precious metal, as "The Mine" of Gold. It was captured by De Ruyter for the Dutch in 1637. The first voyage of Englishmen to the Gold Coast was that of Captain Thomas Wyndham in 1556. In the reign of Charles II., under the auspices of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and of Prince Rupert, the King's cousin, was incorporated the Royal Company of Adventurers to Africa. They founded James Fort at Accra, and there was fighting between the Dutch and English at that place. There were two other African Companies of English proprietors, who did a great business in the slave trade throughout the eighteenth century. They had a Parliamentary grant of £13,000 to £23,000 a year. The last company became bankrupt in 1821, when all its forts and factories were taken by the Crown, and were put under the Government of Sierra Leone. But in 1827, after Sir Charles Macarthy's disastrous Ashantee War, it was arranged that all except Cape Coast Castle and James Fort, Accra, should be managed by a committee of merchants in London, with pecuniary aid from Government. There was a local Council, presided over by the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, Mr. George Maclean. The Crown resumed its dominion in 1844, and the Gold Coast was governed by Captain Hill and afterwards by Sir W. Winniett. In 1850 the Danish Government sold to the British, for £10,000, its useless old forts of Christiansborg and Frederiksborg, Augustenborg, and Fredensborg, on this coast, with Kongenstein, at the mouth of the Volta, and Prinzenstein, at Quittah. In 1868 an exchange was made with the Dutch, who gave up Cormantine and their part of Accra, receiving Dix Cove, Apollonia, Commenda, and Secondee.

The British Gold Coast settlements were independent of Sierra Leone from 1850 to 1866. Then, upon the recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee, the present system of Government was established. The late Administrator, Colonel Harley, whose functions devolve pro tem. on Sir Garnet Wolseley, was assisted by a Collector of Customs, a Chief Magistrate, and other official colleagues, forming a Legislative Council; and there are military commandants and subordinate officers at the different coast stations.

Cape Coast Castle, the capital of these settlements, has no particular cape, but its name is a corruption of the Portuguese "Cabo Corso," which meant "Cape Course" or "Cape Cruize," from this point being the usual terminus of ancient voyages. It is well described by Captain Richard Burton, the "F.R.G.S.," in his "Wanderings in West Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po" (published by Messrs. Tinsley). He says the distant view of this place, on approaching it by sea, presents "a long, green-grown tongue of reddish land, broken with dwarf cliffs and scaurs, and lined below with clean sand. Upon the outline appear three projections—a fort at the root, a second about the centre, and a castle with a mass of native huts upon the tip." The first, which lies north-west of the settlement, is Phipps' Tower, or Fort Victoria, a martello thing, so placed that in the hands of an enemy it would command both castle and town. The second, or central, post is Smith's Tower, now Fort William, built by Mr. President Maclean, another martello tower, circular below and square above, mounting twelve guns; it has a lighthouse, 192 ft. above sea-level. The principal castle is upon the tip of the tongue of land, and the native town clusters behind it. The landing-place, which is very bad, as everywhere on this coast, is in a small bay under the north-eastern bastion of the castle, protected by a reef jutting out from a ledge of rocks. From May to August, the ocean rolling in with its full violence, there is a terrific surf; but in December, January, and February, the Harmattan wind blowing off shore, the sea is less feared here. It requires, however, much skill at any time to manage the canoes for landing. A few steps up the steep rock, which is called Tabara, rising 18 ft. above the sea, bring the landed traveller into the gateway of the castle. It is a vast, irregular pile, covering several acres, and in some parts four stories high. Within it is a large triangular space, used for drill, adorned with two mortars and five old Danish brass guns. On the west side is a range of substantial and rather stately buildings, which contain the Council Chamber and the Government offices, with a gallery paved in squares of black and white marble; on another side are barracks, and bastions mounted with guns. The graves of L. E. L. and her husband, Mr. Maclean, are in the drill-yard above mentioned; these are marked by initial letters, and there is a Latin inscription on a white marble tablet on the wall. The castle further includes a court-house for trials, and quarters for the garrison. Passing out of the Spur Battery Gate, across the esplanade, into the town, the stranger finds himself in a broad street, lined with ragged umbrella-trees, a kind of ficus. He notices the Episcopalian church and the Wesleyan meeting-house; but "the sides of the very irregular street are an incongruous mixture of white-washed houses and red-brown clay huts; those of Europeans, some double-storied and of superior dimensions, may show green jalousies; but the earthern walls and dingy roofs of dull grey thatch are like those of the native Africans." Captain Burton, whose account was written ten years ago, denounces the filthy state of the town, the practice of burying the native dead in their houses, and the unwholesome condition of the two graveyards; but we are told that Cape Coast Castle is improved in these respects. He describes the view inland from Fort Victoria, a mile outside the town, overlooking "a wavy mass of little hills, paps, and hummocks, all bushy, some rounded at the summit, others with table-tops; but none with signs of cultivation, being shaggy and with trees between. The only road in sight is the narrow ribbon winding through the valleys in the direction of Coomassie." On the left, or north of the castle, is Fort Macarthy, on the crest of a detached little hill. Below, a mile north-west of the town, is a salt lagoon partly discharging itself into the sea. North-east is Connor Hill, which ought to be the sanitarium of Cape Coast Castle. There are several large and handsome old houses in the town, built by the rich merchants of former days. The native townsfolk of the lower class, who are Fantees, are dressed in a cotton loin-cloth and sheet wrapped about them; they are chocolate-coloured, and not ill-shaped. The women have necklaces, earrings, bracelets, and anklets of metal, and their hair is drawn up to a tall stiff ridge, with a pad or a high comb to support it; behind them is worn a "cankey," or cushion, upon which the baby is sometimes carried. These women do all the hard work, and could do the fighting better than Fantee men, who are the basest cowards upon earth. As a proof that the Gold Coast deserves its name, the sands under the very walls of Cape Coast Castle are frequently washed and sifted for grains of gold.

Accra, seventy miles east of Cape Coast Castle, has an imposing look from a distance, with the Aquapim Hills, 1500 ft. to 2000 ft. high, rising beyond, sixteen or twenty miles inland, and the Ajumanti range in another direction. The neighbouring country is described as very pleasant, open, fertile, and in places well cultivated; Major de Ruvignes, civil commandant, had a plantation there. James Fort is a massive old building, now ruinous, with four sides, each 145 ft. long, besides outer courts and bastions, standing on a rocky point 36 ft. above the sea. Among the large square houses on the shore, bearing witness to the wealth and pomp of a bygone generation of European traders, the most prominent are "The Commodore," which belonged to the Bannerman family, and the "Big House" of the Hansens; but their splendour is tarnished. To the eastward is Fort Crèvecœur, built by Dutchmen, a white building with a tall turret; and farther along the seaside, two miles from James Town, is the magnificent old Danish castle of Christiansborg, shown in one of our Illustrations. It stands well above the sea upon a rock, forming a square of 190 ft. each side, with a complexity of party-walls, ramparts, bastions, and outworks, all of solid stone masonry. The Portuguese first erected a fort here, which passed into other hands, and to the Danes in 1694, the date inscribed on the walls of the building. A few miles eastward, in a park-like undulating country of grass and clumps of trees, are the famous Fetish village of Labaddi and Tassy or Tesi, where stood the fort of Augustenborg, till it was destroyed by an earthquake. Frederiksborg, in the same neighbourhood, is likewise demolished. Immediately below Accra the ground rises rapidly, and is open and free from the possibility of ambuscade. More than twenty miles inland there are coffee plantations, originally established by the Danes, and it was on the open and upland plateau of Dodowah, twenty-four miles inland and north-east of Accra, that the British troops, consisting almost wholly of coloured men, with native allies, engaged the Ashantees in 1827 and gained over them a signal victory. To the westward of this plateau, a practicable track leads into the interior, through one of the valleys cutting the Bobro or Akropong range of hills, and still traversing the open and upland country, goes north-north-west to Coomassie, through the countries of the Aquapims and Akims, who are more courageous and trustworthy than the low-country Fantees behind Cape Coast Castle.

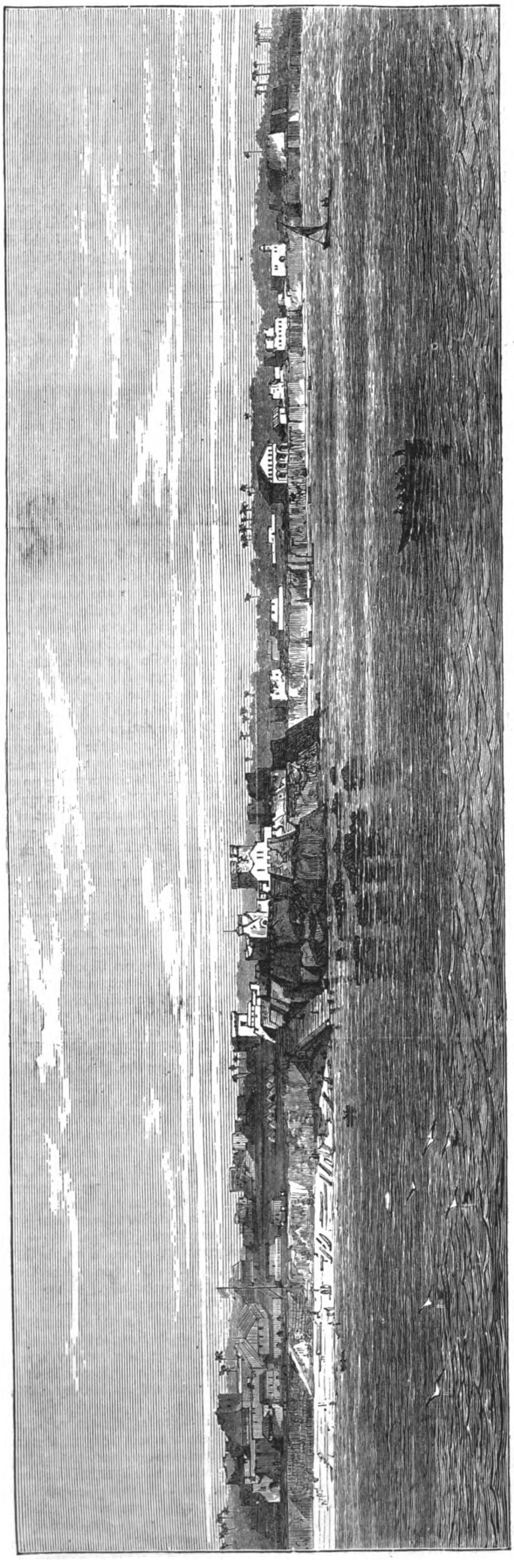
Elmina, the capital of the old Dutch settlements, is a town of 15,000 people, situated on the coast, nine miles west of Cape Coast Castle and at the mouth of the little river Beyah. The lower fort, which is called Fort St. George, stands on a black rock a little above the water, at the easternmost point of a peninsula formed by this river and by the open sea. This fort has double walls and long batteries, with rectangular towers instead of bastions, and a massive building in the rear. There is another fort, that of St. Jago, on a hill 100 ft. high, commanding the town; it is also called the Konraadsburg, and is an oblong whitewashed building with a central tower, which is said to resemble an hospital with its chapel. The native town is divided into two parts—one on the peninsula, under the guns of the forts, the other extending along the opposite bank of the river with a connecting bridge. The people of the lower-town quarter, under a native chief or king of their own, have been opposed to the new British Government, instead of the Dutch, and have been taking part with the Ashantees against us. After the victories gained by the Ashantee army, in the early part of this year, over the confederated Fantees, Braffoos, Denkiras, Assins, and other tribes, these disaffected inhabitants of Elmina began to help the enemy, by supplying him with ammunition and other stores. The Administrator of Cape Coast Castle, Colonel Harley, therefore resolved to disarm the native town of Elmina, and in case of resistance to destroy it. This order was executed on June 13 by Colonel Festing, of the Royal Marine Artillery, with a detachment of West India negro troops, Royal Marines, sailors, and volunteers, aided by the boats of the naval squadron and the fire of the Castle. We gave some Illustrations of the affair, from sketches by naval officers present, in our publications of July 19 and July 26. The hostile portion of the town of Elmina was entirely destroyed, this being the first action of British forces in the present war. Rockets and shell from the boats and fort were poured on the thatched roofs of the native houses, while a party of sailors and marines, landing on the windward side of the town, set fire to it in many places. Some hundreds of the Elmina men, or their friends from the up country, made a stand against our troops, but were quickly repelled with severe loss. The commercial part of Elmina was not injured. Two stone piers mark the entrance to the river, which could be entered formerly by schooners; but, a bar having formed at its mouth, only boats can enter it now. The landing-place, with a stone embankment, is above the bridge. The main street of the town leads from the landing-place to the public park. It is planted with gum-trees, and there are several public buildings and large stores of leading merchants.

With regard to the journey from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie, we find that the distance is about 170 miles; the roads are very narrow, often only four feet broad, and in many cases worn—by the habit of the natives of keeping in the centre of the path, and the action of the rain—into gullies. The whole country from the coast to the river Prah, which divides the Fantee or the Assin from the Ashantee territory, is covered with a dense forest and a thick undergrowth. The natives are able with difficulty to make their way through the jungle, but Europeans can only pass by the roads. The whole district for thirty miles from the coast is a mangrove swamp, and very unhealthy. At thirty miles' distance the country becomes more undulating. Streams are constantly met with, but, save in the rainy season, they are easily fordable. They almost all run east and west. As a rule, the road does not pass through villages, for the inhabitants, for purposes of concealment, build their houses a short distance off. Of open spaces there are scarcely any, those which exist being either clearings round a village or places where villages have once stood. In the latter case the ground is covered with thick low jungle. On reaching the Prah, which is about ninety miles from Cape Coast Castle, the country is a little more undulating and less wooded. The Prah is during the rains a mighty torrent, but in the dry season can be easily forded.

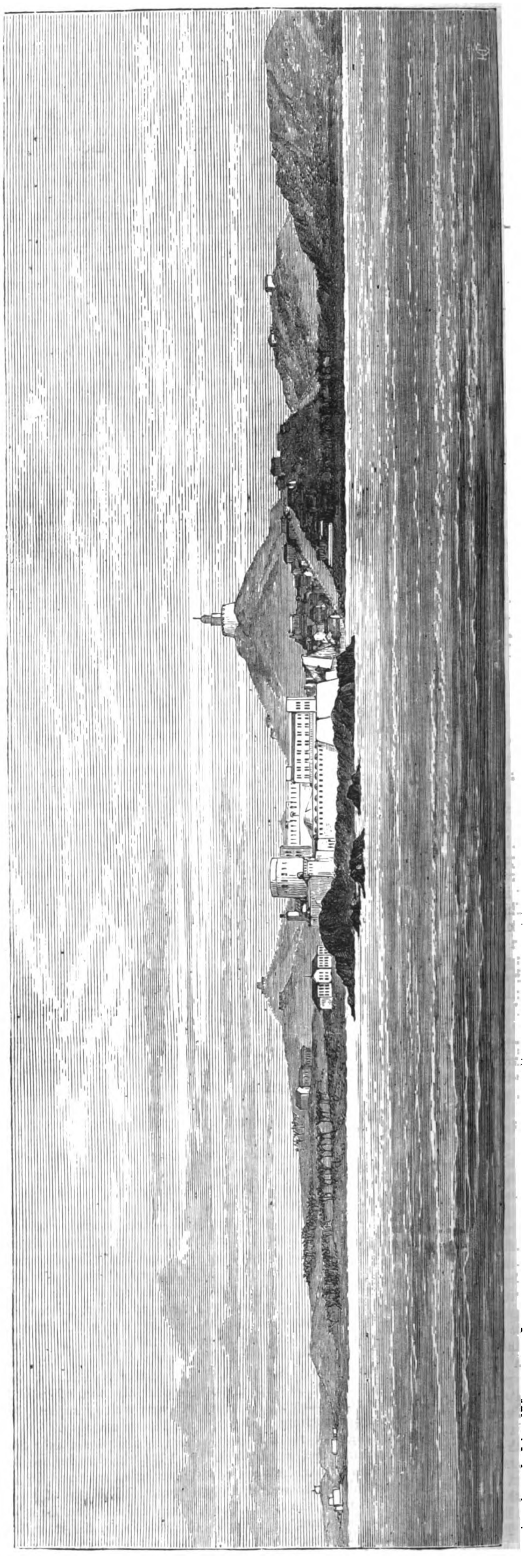
The river Volta will serve as a most useful means of getting quickly through the unhealthy district which borders the coast. Indeed, it is understood that Captain Glover, with the Houssa force which he has been ordered to raise, will steam up the Volta to a place called Pong, situated about fifty-five miles from its mouth. It is possible, indeed, that he may go still higher, for a steamer has before now penetrated as far as eighty miles from the mouth. As matters stand, however, below Pong is to be the place of disembarkation. From thence, no doubt, Captain Glover will proceed almost due north, probably keeping near the river for the sake of transporting supplies in canoes, till he strikes the road from Nagho to Coomassie. He will then be only seven days distant from Coomassie, which will be due west of him, and will travel on a road described as being better than that from Cape Coast Castle.

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THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTEE WAR.



ACCRA.



CAPE COAST CASTLE AND FORTS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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Nos. 1789, 1790.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1873. CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER AND COLOURED PICTURE { ONE SHILLLING. By Post, 1s. ½d.



"MY FIRST CHRISTMAS."—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.

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BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Croxdale Hall, Durham, the wife of John Rogerson, Esq., of a daughter.

On Nov. 24, at Brooklyn, U.S.A., the wife of S. Romney Anderson, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Gisburne, near Liverpool, the wife of Francis Burton Owen Cole, Esq, formerly of the 7th (Royal) Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Kimbolton Castle, the Duke of Hamilton to Lady Mary Montagu, eldest daughter of the Duke of Manchester.

On the 6th inst., at the Pro-Cathedral, South Kensington, Henry E. Bertin, Esq., to Georgina Adeline, youngest daughter of the Baron and Baroness d'Este, of Paris.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst. at Dover, Lord Athlumney.

On the 7th inst., at 6, Clifton Park-road, Clifton, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Meares, Esq., and Lady Mary, daughter of Edward, second Earl of Kingston.

On the 5th inst., at Newport House, near Exeter, Devon, Lieutenant-General W. J. D'Urban, Colonel H.M. 107th Regiment, son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B, &c., aged 70.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Third Sunday in Advent.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Butler, Vicar of Wantage.
Westminster Abbey, 11 a.m., consecration of the Bishop of Ely (sermon by the Rev. Archdeacon Pott); 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon Prothero.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson.
Chapel Royal Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall, Choral Society (Mr. Barnby), Bach's Christmas Oratorios.
St. James's Hall, Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. P. Spiers on the Château of Pierrefonds).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing).
Young Men's Christian Association Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (Rev. Joseph Bardsley on the Reformation).
Ashford Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy).
West Herts Agricultural Society Show at Watford (two days).

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.30 p.m. (Sir Rowland Hill on the High Price of Coals—with suggestions for neutralising its evils).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.
Tredegar Agricultural Show (two days).
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.
Westminster Play (Terence's "Phormio"), 7 p.m.
Christian Union Conference, at Exeter Hall, 7 p.m. (Lord Ebury in the chair).
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lectures to Men, 8 p.m. (Bishop Claughton on Church and State under Charlemagne).
Dr. B. Behr's lecture on German Literature, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

Ember week.
Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Ella on Music).
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. De Gray Birch on the Great Seal of King Stephen).
St. George's Hall, musical evening, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Geology).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John A. Bower on Whitby Jet and its Manufacture).
North British Columbarian Society's Exhibition, Glasgow (three days).
Temple Church, special service, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Foundation of building for National Training School for Music to be laid by the Duke of Edinburgh.
Conversazione of Society of Arts in Albert Hall, evening.
Lewes and County of Sussex Annual Exhibition of Cattle, Poultry, &c. (two days).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe on the Action of the Copper-Zinc Couple on Organic Bodies; Papers by Dr. Schenk and Mr. Chandler Roberts).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
East India Association, at Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Tayler on Famines in India).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Dramatic Authors Society, committee, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy).
Westminster Play (Terence's "Phormio"), 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19.

New moon, 6.49 p.m.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Whitney on Peile's Greek and Latin Etymology).
Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").
South Kensington Museum 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Form).

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20.

City of London Common Council to be elected.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
London Academy of Music, St. George's Hall; Students' Concert, 2.30 p.m.
Institute of Actuaries, 10 a.m., examination of Associates.
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m., Concert by Amateur Orchestral Society.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 40	10 10	10 40	11 10	11 38	—	0 3	0 25	0 45	1 7	1 29	1 50	2 11	2 30

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—Alpine, Eastern, Norwegian, &c. OPEN until Dec. 26, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Eighth WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission 1s. Gas on dark days. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Three Nights of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. On MONDAY, BENEFIT of Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, MACBETH—Macbeth, Mr. James Anderson; Macduff, Mr. H. Sinclair; Lady Macbeth, Mrs. C. Viner. TUESDAY, Wednesday, and Thursday, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—Antony, Mr. James Anderson; Cleopatra, Miss Wallis. The performances will commence with NOBODY IN LONDON. After "Antony and Cleopatra," a Ballet Divertissement, in which Miss Kate Vaughan and her celebrated Ballet Troupe will appear. To conclude with an Original Comic Ballet d'Action entitled THE RIVALS. On BOXING NIGHT, DEC. 26, will be produced a GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, entitled JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Every Evening, at Seven, SIMPSON AND CO.—Mr. Beveridge and Miss Pauncefort. At Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forrester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Conclude with SIX MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Lessee and Manager, Mr H. L. Bateman. Morning Performance of "Richelieu" Saturday Next, Dec. 20, at Two o'Clock.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Last Four Nights of Performing before Christmas.—Mr. Creswick (the eminent Tragedian), on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 16, 17, and 20; also Mrs. Charles Viner, and full Dramatic Company.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The Grand Comic Pantomime HARLEQUIN WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. EVERY NIGHT and Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances, Boxing Day, Dec. 26, and Saturday, Dec. 27, and every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12.30, to Children under Ten Half price.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
NINTH GRAND SERIES OF
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARNIVAL PERFORMANCES
will be given, as usual, at the
ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL,
commencing BOXING DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 26.
(See following advertisements.)

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give Two Grand Performances Every Day throughout the CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.
ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
Christmas and New Year's Performances, St. James's Grand Hall, TWICE DAILY THROUGHOUT THE HOLIDAYS.
Every Afternoon at Three; Every Night at Eight. Commencing Friday, Dec. 26, continuing till Jan. 10.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY, CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAYS, 1873-4.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will commence their
NINTH ANNUAL SERIES
of Performances specially prepared for the Festive Period, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 26, continuing them throughout the Holidays,
EVERY DAY AT THREE, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PROSCENIUM
will be erected expressly for these performances, the mechanical department by Mr. J. Matthews; the proscenium and scenery painted by the eminent artist, Mr. Richard Douglass. The Hall will present a dazzling compendium of beauty never before witnessed here. The Ethiopian Entertainment will present all those bright and salient features for which the entertainments of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels have so many years past been distinguished, maintaining its proud pre-eminence as the most charming and attractive performance to be found amid the entire round of metropolitan amusements. The aspect of the Great St. James's Hall during the series of holiday performances is invariably one of the most extraordinary scenes in London, the vast area of this magnificent hall being densely crowded in every available space from floor to roof, notwithstanding the fact of there being ample accommodation for nearly four thousand persons.
The Day Performances are precisely the same in every detail as those given at night, but terminating in time for many of visitors whose time is limited dining comfortably, and situated in close proximity of the theatre at night.
Doors open daily at Two and Seven, except on Boxing Day, when the doors will open for the day performance at 1.30, the performance commencing at 2.30. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s., Area and Upper Gallery, 1s. Children under twelve half price to Balcony and Stalls only.
Places may be secured at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Hays', Royal Exchange; Keith, Prowse, Cornhill; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges whatsoever.

A MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE and CAUTION to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally residing in the various towns and cities of the United Kingdom and the Colonies generally.
THE TITLE OF CHRISTY MINSTRELS IS TOTALLY EXTINCT,
the great and only company that ever legally bore that title, for so many years past located at the St. James's Hall, London, is now known as the
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.
There is no person or persons living that can legally make use of the title of Christy Minstrels, as it is now totally abolished. If the public are misled after this notice, the blame will rest with themselves.
REMEMBER, THERE IS NO COMPANY IN EXISTENCE CALLED THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD,
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MARK TWAIN at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight.

ROUGHING IT ON THE SILVER FRONTIER.

STALLS, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond street; Mitchell 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co. 48, Cheapside; A. Hays', Royal Exchange buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; and Mr. Hall, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE, "ROUGHING IT ON THE SILVER FRONTIER," at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight; and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE, "ROUGHING IT ON THE SILVER FRONTIER," at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Mr. George Dolby begs to announce that Mark Twain's visit to England (London and the provinces included) is limited to a short period, important business calling him to America early in January.

MARK TWAIN at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Prices of Admission: Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; at the usual Music Warehouses and Libraries; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; and Mr. Hall, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. BARNBY.—MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 15, at Eight o'Clock, Bach's CHRISTMAS ORATORIO. First public performance in England. Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Signor Agnesi. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Boxes, £3 3s., £2 10s., and £1 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; the usual Agents, and the Royal Albert Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—The Forty-Second ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE of the MESSIAH will be repeated on FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 19. Principal vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. L. Thomas; Trumpet, Mr. Harper; Organist, Mr. Willing. Band and Chorus 700 Performers. Commence at 7.30. Tickets, 3s.; Numbered Seats, 5s. and 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of Christmas falling this year on Thursday, and of the following day being a Bank Holiday, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the week ending Dec. 27 will be published on the previous Wednesday. All Advertisements for that week's Number will therefore be required by Noon on Tuesday, the 23rd.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

Time, in its unstaying flight, has once more brought us to the frontier of that season which by no small portion of our fellow-men is accepted as the symbol of "Good will to men." Christmas will presently be with us. The signs of its proximity may be everywhere observed. One cannot walk the streets without seeing the *avant-couriers* of its visit. Most of the preliminaries requisite to the celebration of this festivity are daily coming into sight, in their due order. Necessarily and forcibly they wake up in the mind the associations with which we are wont to hallow the occasion. It is not too soon, therefore, to give utterance to the thoughts and sentiments which it inspires. From the depths of our being—from the inmost recesses of our heart—in entire unison with the sacred facts which the holiday is set apart to commemorate, we breathe forth the customary salutation of the season, "A merry Christmas" to all our readers.

As yet, it is true, we remain ignorant of the conditions under which the commemorative day will dawn upon any one of us. Nor is it necessary to the fullest participation of the spirit of that day that it should be otherwise. There is no state of human life in reference to which the feeling and expression of "goodwill" and fellow-kindliness are out of place, or ill-adapted to exercise a genial, softening, and harmonising influence; and, happily, Christendom has so arranged the observance of this season as to evoke to the widest extent, and to exhibit in the greatest variety, the humaner sentiments and sympathies of our common nature. It is rare because it is difficult, for any man to pass through the Christmas season without becoming more than ordinarily susceptible to impressions powerful, in whatever form they take, to open the springs of the gentler and more loving tendencies of humanity. The very air seems to be full of kindly suggestions. All the sights and sounds which play around us make us more sensible of the ties which link man to man, all over the world, in one common brotherhood. The truths which are flashed upon the mind as the season progresses, the forms of greeting everywhere adopted; the festive preparations that come under our notice day by day, and the arrangements planned and put into practice to once more grouping scattered families into domestic parties, carry home to every bosom a power which revives in them a sense of those affinities which in the heat and dust, the toil and worry of "the battle of life" are too liable to escape nurture or even recognition. Christmas comes, bringing with it "airs from heaven," and, if men will let them fan their hearts, under their resuscitating warmth the better and more disinterested impulses of their nature push themselves to the surface, and, as we may say, exhale their natural fragrance. The temper of society becomes sweetened, more benign, more generous, more considerate of others' wants and woes, under the almost magical charm of Christmas-tide, and the world derives from it a moral lesson which in the estimation of most people gives to it a special value.

Christmas is a winter holiday, but more frequently than not, we think, has been of late years unaccompanied by wintry weather. We know not whether any great meteorological change has taken place during the last half-century; but we have a shrewd suspicion that any such apparent change is for the most part in our imagination. We like to conceive of Christmas under the figure of a hale old man, vigorous of constitution, blithe in temper, robed in furs, crowned with ivy, and carrying in his hand a sceptre wreathed with holly and mistletoe. We enjoy his visit most when snow wraps the surface of the land in glistening purity, and frost binds the roads, and the pools, and every expanse of standing water into iron solidity. When he comes thus the rarer beauties of Nature disclose themselves to our admiring view, and so long as we remain blest with physical health and vigour the very sternness of the outside world serves to compress into deeper intensity the warmth of heart which has been kindled within us by the season. These are external conditions which, albeit they are pinching to poverty and often fatal in their severity to the infirm, stimulate Charity to "take her walks abroad," and enhance the pleasure of all her activities. One hardly knows whether to wish for a frosty or an open Christmas. Each has its recommendation to different classes; each has, too, its appropriate grounds for thankfulness. Come in what guise it will, however, Christmas-tide is always welcome.

"Peace on earth." It is no small matter of congratulation that Christmas finds this year all the civilised nations in both hemispheres at peace with each other. England, it is true, has on its hands "a little war" on the Western Coast of Africa, which one can only hope will be speedily brought to a close. Holland, too, has a similar affair on her hands in Sumatra; and Russia has to contend with troubles of a like kind in Central Asia. But, with these comparatively trivial exceptions, the world is at peace, and without any immediate and visible prospect of its being disturbed. On the other hand, however, it is impossible to put altogether out of sight—nor if it were possible would it be desirable—that famine threatens to overtake a formidable proportion of our fellow-subjects in Bengal. We have to thank God for "peace;" we are under the most urgent obligations in this latter instance to display "good will." When the occasion for the latter arrives it is not to be doubted that we shall do our duty with eager liberality—not the less eager because preceded by the festivities of Christmas. It was the fashion in days long since gone by—and a very good fashion too—on the occasion of any solemn review of remarkable national experience, to "thank God and take courage." Very suitably may we do so this Christmas. We have much for which, as a people, to be grateful, and we look forward to having much that will call for the exercise of all manly virtues.

"A Merry Christmas!" We trust the salutation may be circulated without stint, in cheerful faith, as a prophecy as well as a prayer, wherever the holiday is observed. We have made no mention of domestic reunions, inasmuch as they constitute a feature of Christmas-tide which none of our readers are likely to

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overlook. Perhaps, however, we may be permitted to utter the wish that in regard to this matter their experience may fully correspond with the customary form of greeting. May lightness and merriment of heart, hand-in-hand with the sobriety of wisdom, be present to grace every family gathering! May childhood impart something of its elasticity and gaiety to old age, and old age regulate, whilst it shares, the buoyancy and vivacity of youth. May there be the spontaneous and gladsome outflow of all those emotions which the season and that which it represents are adapted to stir! May ties that have been loosened be reknit; friends that have been estranged enjoy the luxury of reconciliation; those who have suffered bereavement find solace and support; and such as have been spared that trial of their affections be proportionably grateful! In a word, may Christmas so come and pass as to introduce each and all of our readers to "a Happy New Year"!

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended Divine service, on Sunday, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the House of Commons, officiated. On Monday her Majesty held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath, when several Knights Grand Cross were invested with the ribbon and badge of the Military Division of the First Class, and various other naval and military officers received the honour of knighthood. Twenty-two Knights Commanders also received the honour of knighthood, and were invested with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order. The Queen also held an investiture of the Star of India, and conferred the dignity of knighthood upon various Knights Commanders, and invested them with the insignia of the First and Second Classes of the Order. Princess Beatrice was present. Luncheon was served after the ceremony. Prince Arthur left the castle for Aldershott. Prince Louis of Hesse came to London. His Royal Highness has also visited Prince Leopold at Oxford. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, his Excellency the Saxon Minister, Earl Granville, Count Hohenthal, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley have dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, has taken daily out-of-door exercise. A marble bust of her Majesty's half-sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe, has been placed in a niche under the mausoleum of the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. It was executed by Mr. Theed, and the Latin inscription on it was written by the Dean of Westminster.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, and the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., and the Bishop of Peterborough officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Louis of Hesse visited their Royal Highnesses. The Prince received the Saxon Minister and Count Hohenthal at Marlborough House. In the evening his Royal Highness, with the Duke of Edinburgh, was present at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, to hear the reading of Sir Samuel Baker's paper on his last expedition to Central Africa. On Tuesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. Subsequently the Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim Palace. The Duke of Edinburgh accompanied their Royal Highnesses. An address was presented to the Prince and Princess at Woodstock by the Mayor of the borough.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have arrived at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, from Canford House.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have left Vienna for New Strelitz on a visit to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

HOME NEWS.

"E. G. T." has given £1000 to the British Orphan Asylum.

Founder's Day at Eton College was celebrated by a banquet given by Dr. Goodford, in the College Hall, to seventy guests.

The legal confirmation of the new Bishop of Ely took place at Bow Church, Cheapside, on Tuesday.

The premises numbered 83, Newgate-street, being required for the widening of that thoroughfare, a jury which sat at Guildhall, on Saturday, assessed the compensation at £24,000.

As was anticipated, Mr. Vernon-Harcourt regains his seat at Oxford without opposition. This election is the first that has taken place in Oxford under the ballot.

Lord Carnarvon presided at the fiftieth anniversary of the Birkbeck Institute, which was celebrated, last Saturday, by a distribution of prizes.

Mark Twain delivered a new lecture, entitled "Roughing it on the Silver Frontier," in the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening.

The Bishop of Oxford has been injured through having been struck by a truss of hay thrown from a loft at the moment his Lordship was passing, on his way to Oxford railway station.

The Conservatives have won a seat at Exeter, Mr. A. Mills having been returned by a majority of 321 over Sir Edward Watkin, on a total polled of 4371. The official statement was as follows:—Mills, 2346; Watkins, 2025.

There are nearly 1800 owners of yachts, and 2700 yachts registered in the yacht list, and a very large number of men are employed by them; so that the examinations lately thrown open to members of the yachting clubs affect the safety of a considerable number of lives and the security of a large amount of property.

Last Saturday the largest merchant-ship afloat, with the exception of the Great Eastern, was launched from the yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co., Govan, Glasgow. The vessel, which has been built for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, is 460 ft. long, 45 ft. wide, and 37 ft. 6 in. in depth, and is 4820 tons gross. She is named the Iberia.

Sir Thomas Fremantle, after long and distinguished services as Chairman of the Board of Customs, has resigned his office. It is stated that his successor will be Mr. Frederick Goulburn, C.B., the present Deputy-Chairman, and that post is to be occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Romilly, already one of the Commissioners. The seat at the board vacated by Colonel Romilly's promotion will not be filled up.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday at the Jerusalem Chamber for their thirty-fifth session, and sat seven hours. Professor Edwin Palmer, of Oxford, who has been recently appointed a member of the company, took his place for the first time. The company revised part of the last chapter of the Acts of the Apostles and part of the first chapter of the Epistle of St. James.

Kimbolton Castle has been this week the scene of a brilliant gathering to celebrate the nuptials of the Duke of Hamilton and Lady Mary Montagu, eldest daughter of the Duke of Manchester. Rich and rare are the marriage gifts being sent to the bride. Her Majesty's present is a costly Indian shawl; the Emperor of Germany's, an enamelled portrait of himself; and the Empress of Germany's, a gold brooch. The Prince and Princess of Wales give an antique cross in precious stones.

Captain Flood Page was yesterday week elected secretary to the Crystal Palace Company, vice Mr. Grove. There were 260 applicants for the office.——The new rooms of the School of Art, Science, and Literature, at the Crystal Palace, were opened in the evening with a soirée and conversazione, to which about 600 guests were invited. The whole of the tropical department was divided off and lit up with variegated lamps. The chair was taken by Mr. T. Hughes, M.P. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Sir J. Benedict.

Sir Samuel Baker on Monday evening read, in the theatre of the London University, before the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, the account of his explorations of the Upper Nile. The audience included many chief representatives of the intellect and genius of Great Britain; and the lecturer, whose interesting paper has been delayed by illness, was received with loud and long-continued applause, when introduced to the brilliant company by Sir Bartle Frere. On the conclusion of Sir Samuel's address, the Prince of Wales spoke a few words of welcome and congratulation.

"MY FIRST CHRISTMAS."

See! I am Baby! Here am I!
Now, don't you think I 'm going to cry!
No; I as well as you am able
To meet the company at table;
For though, since I was born and nurst,
This merry Christmas is the first,
And scarce three hundred days have shed
Their sunshine on my little head,
And though my loving eyes have seen
A single summer's living green,
Nor yet to me was shown or told
The reign of winter, dark and cold,
And still, by mother's arms caressed,
I drink the fountain of her breast,
As plants on sap, on milk I fare,
A human flower, without a care;
Yet not so rooted in the sod,
But growing freely up for God,
And gaining strength of soul and limb
To work and pray and walk with Him—
If when I learn to judge and will
His grace shall guide my manhood still—
Though I am little, as you see,
The least, the last, a toy of glee,
A plaything merely of your sport,
I am a creature of that sort
For whom, to bring His peace on earth,
This day the Saviour came in birth;—
So let the Baby's presence tell
That Christmas tale of love, as well
As Christmas pleasures at the board,
Or by the fire, a yearly hoard
Of festive friendliness you spend,
And cheerful bid the year to end.
Big folks are wise! yet so it may be,
Not one of you knows more than Baby!

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

We are once more indebted to Mr. MacGahan, who was special correspondent of the *New York Herald* with the Russian military expedition to Khiva six months ago, for an Illustration of the scene on May 24 when General Kauffman and his army came in sight of water, to their great relief, after a long and toilsome march through the desert, where they had suffered and might have perished of thirst. Their course had been from the Russian settlements in Bokhara, east of Khiva. They had been harassed all the way by the skirmishing attacks of Turkoman cavalry, under a brigand chief named Sadik in the service of the Khan of Khiva. The river Amoo Darya, or Oxus, lay at an uncertain distance before them; it was needful to cross this river, descending its banks, and thence to advance westward on Khiva. Mr. MacGahan writes as follows:—

"When General Kauffman espied the water glistening from afar, he took off his cap and blessed himself, and so did the officers of his staff, while the whole army set up a cheer. They thought it was the river; it was only a lake, but it was water, and that was what they sorely wanted. But, although the soldiers were dying of thirst, their discipline was such that not one of them broke ranks on coming near the river until the Turkoman assailants were finally charged and put to flight by the Russian cavalry, after having first been thrown into a panic by a few shells. They were pursued to the river, where General Kauffman captured eleven boats, in which he afterwards conveyed his troops across the Oxus. This is called the fight of Ooch-oochak, from the mountains of that name.

"Proceeding sixty miles down the right bank, General Kauffman reached, on May 27, a point opposite Sheik Arik, where the Khivans had built a fort to dispute the passage. They fired at him with pieces of twelve, throwing round shot. On the 29th he sent General Golovachoff, with a battery of artillery, to reduce the fort. This was done by a cannonade of three hours. The Oxus here is about three quarters of a mile broad; the Khivan guns carried easily across the river. Their aim was so correct that the balls fell right among the Russians, and, had they been shells, might have done much damage."

Mr. MacGahan arrived in the middle of the fight, having left Fort Peroffsky on April 4, with three Tartar guides, to overtake General Kauffman's army. The army had changed its route, and he had wandered a month about the desert, suffering great hardships, in search of Kauffman and the Russians. Coming up here just in time, Mr. MacGahan watched the action from a sandhill more than hour. He was surprised by the rapidity and accuracy with which the Khivans handled their guns. But the Russians only lost two horses and one piece dismounted, which was soon repaired. General Kauffman instantly commenced the passage of the river, which was accomplished by the captured boats in five days. He then marched upon Khiva, and entered that city on June 10.

We have given Illustrations both of the Russian army crossing the Oxus and of its entrance into Khiva. Mr. MacGahan speaks in the highest terms of the cheerful courage, the discipline and patient fortitude of the Russian soldiers, who bore extreme fatigue with no better food, often for days together, than the hardest black bread and a little tea. We are much pleased to learn that Mr. MacGahan is preparing a book in which he will relate all the incidents of this remarkable campaign, and his personal experiences in Central Asia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prince Ferdinand, the only son of the Duc de Montpensier, died at Orleans, last week, in his fifteenth year.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Governor of Jamaica, in succession to Sir John P. Grant, who will shortly relinquish his government.

The officers and crew of the Loch Earn, having been compelled to abandon their vessel six days after the terrible collision with the Ville du Havre, were rescued by the ship British Queen, and landed at Plymouth on Saturday.

We hear from Calcutta that Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, postponed his resignation when the apprehensions of famine became serious, and placed his services at the disposal of the Viceroy so long as they might be required.

It is announced from Berlin that a Royal Cabinet order has been issued relieving Count Koenigsmark of the functions of Minister of Agriculture, and intrusting Dr. Achenbach, the Minister of Commerce, with the direction of the vacant department pro tem.

Official advices have been received at the Hague announcing the arrival of the Dutch expedition in Acheen Roads. Owing to heavy rains, no operations had been commenced. There had been cholera on board several of the vessels of the fleet, and a sanitorium had been established upon an island in Acheen Bay.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved a bill for increasing the pay of officers in the army. A bill has also been adopted authorising the Minister of Finance to raise 30,000,000 lire on the credit opened with the bank. A remodelling of the navy has been hinted at by the Minister of Marine. The proposal met with a favourable reception in the Chamber.

Intelligence has been received that there had been no fighting on the Gold Coast since the dispatch of the previous mail. The Ashantees were still retreating northwards. Sir Garnet Wolseley and several other officers had suffered slightly from fever, but the general health was good.

The Emperor of Austria has written to the Ban of Croatia granting a comprehensive amnesty to political offenders in Croatia and Sclavonia on the occasion of the perfected revision of the compromise with Hungary. An extradition treaty between Austria and Great Britain has been signed at Vienna. The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has adopted the bill authorising a loan of 80,000,000 fl. to remove the difficulties caused by the financial crisis.

General Ceballos, who was in command of the besieging forces before Carthagena, has been replaced by General Zavala, who is also appointed Commander-in-Chief in Valencia. When we went to press with our early edition, on Wednesday, the bombardment of Carthagena was still proceeding. A Carlist telegram from Estella reports the capture of a fortified town in the province of Rioja. More than a third of the garrison, which numbered 300 men, were taken prisoners. The Republican Generals Loma and Moriones, in the north, have effected a junction. Their united forces now amount to 14,000 men.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, with the Archduchess Alexandrowna, arrived last week at St. Petersburg from their prolonged sojourn in the south. Final accounts of the Russian Budget for 1872 show a surplus of 620,721 roubles. The statue of the Empress Catherine II. was unveiled at St. Petersburg, on Sunday morning, with much ceremony. A banquet was given, on Monday, in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, to celebrate the festival of the Order of St. George. The Czar proposed a toast to the Knights of the Order of St. George. Field Marshal Manteuffel, in the name of the German Emperor and army, proposed the health of the Emperor Alexander.

The appointment of the Duke of Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia as French Ambassador to England is gazetted. —— The Committee of the Assembly on the Constitutional Laws, having been at last constituted, held its first meeting yesterday week. M. Batbie was elected president; and it was resolved that full publicity will be given to its sittings, which will take place every Monday and Friday. At the meeting of the Assembly yesterday week a proposal to take into consideration a motion in favour of raising the state of siege in the departments of the Seine and Oise was rejected by 403 votes against 216. The Duc de Broglie has introduced a bill to confer the right of nominating the mayors and deputy mayors on the Government until the organic municipal laws shall have been voted by the Assembly. The Committees of the Assembly elected their presidents and secretaries on Tuesday. In several of the Committees members of the Extreme Right voted with the Left, owing to the rupture of the former with the Right Centre. —— An important stage in the trial of Marshal Bazaine was reached last Saturday. General Pourcet concluded his speech for the prosecution, and demanded that the Marshal should be degraded according to the provisions of the Military Code and condemned to death. After M. Lachaud's speech for the defence, the Court adjourned. On reassembling, General Pourcet replied to M. Lachaud. The latter again spoke, and before the Judges left to consider their verdict Marshal Bazaine rose and solemnly swore that he never betrayed France. He was, however, condemned to death, with military degradation.

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OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13.
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THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO KHIVA: FIRST NIGHT'S BIVOUAC

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"THE TIRED ATTENDANT," BY F. HUARD.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

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FINE ARTS.

THE OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

The present exhibition of studies and sketches maintain the usual average of respectable skill within the generally limited qualifications and aims of water-colour painters. The absence of Messrs. Carl Haag, Topham, Palmer, Holman Hunt, Boyce, and Lundgren must, however, be felt. Other well-known names, such as Alma Tadema and G. A. Fripp, are but sparingly represented. Nor is the society obviously fortunate in some of its new associates. Mr. H. Clarence Waite, for instance, seems to have suddenly fossilised in a positive and painty mannerism which is alike removed from imaginative and realistic art. Mr. A. Goodwin's Venetian sketches on grey paper have an air of refined taste which is due as much to their negative slightness as to their appreciable soundness. In Mr. Marsh's "Meditation" (157), a Dante-like figure in a romantic dell, and "Sportsman" (250); and in Mr. North's "Acorn Gatherers" (138) and "Trout Stream and Flowers," some nice feeling for colour and sentiment is marred by the discordant use of opaque and transparent pigments noticeable in our most recent school of water-colour painting, whilst, in the latter, details are isolated in a manner which betrays imperfect grasp of the subject as a whole. Mr. Hale's sketches are broad and luminous in a quiet way, but there is little promise of further achievement, and Mr. Brierly seems to concern himself more with nautical and marine facts than with pictorial requirements—his most effective study is "Running the Blockade" (65), a ship chased by moonlight. Mr. B. Bradley's weak and monotonous "Milking Goats, West of Ireland" (245), likewise by no means redeems the promise of early works. Several sketches and studies in Venice, Verona, Florence, and Nuremberg, with delicate, but varied, harmonies of colour, show that the society has sustained a decided loss by the death of the late Mr. Deane. An element of novel interest is, however, furnished in the productions of the newly-elected honorary members, Mr. Prescott Hewitt, the eminent surgeon, and Mr. John Ruskin, the former of whom contributes two views in Wales and Sutherlandshire, which, by virtue of their mellow breadth of atmospheric keeping, are quite worthy of a good place here; and the latter two "studies of the colours of marble" in the base of the Church of St. Anastasia at Verona, and in the apse of the Duomo of Pisa. We doubt not that these studies by Mr. Ruskin will be regarded by professional artists as finical and niggling in handling; as missing the broad relations of light, shade, and half-tint; as greatly exaggerating the local colours of Italian marbles, and thereby ignoring the sobering, harmonising effects not only of light and shade, but of time and climate. Mr. Ruskin's sincerity and earnestness are not to be questioned, but he seems to bring a magnifying lens and a feverish acuteness of perception to the details of his painting, as he does to every successive topic, great or small, of his writing.

Among the more instructive items of the collection are the studies for pictures. Of these the most important is "The Harbour of Refuge" (33), by Mr. F. Walker, which very closely resembles the picture of an almshouse quadrangle exhibited at the Academy two years ago. There is the same potency of colour in the landscape accessories, allowing for the comparative weakness of water colours; the same character in the figures, the same imaginative suggestiveness underlying the whole. The mother and daughter to the left are, however, still more Michael-Angelesque in their proportions; and the strenuous energy of the mower is in still greater contrast to the inertness and lethargy of the poor pensioners round the Founder's statue. By Mr. A. W. Hunt there is also a version of his Academy picture, "A Mountain Joyous with Leaves and Streams" (343), and a study for part of one of his pictures of Northumbrian seacoast, entitled "At the End of the Reef" (263). A sketch of "Loch Alsh" (330), by the same, is beautiful in colour, and as free in execution—which we should hardly expect from this artist—as David Cox. Mr. Marks likewise sends a study for two of the figures in his Academy picture called "What Is It?" (392), besides several decorative designs.

Mr. Pinwell's single unfinished contribution (179), though it may suggest the influence of Mr. Walker, has distinctive merits of exquisite form, sentiment, and grace of expression. The subject is unnamed, but sufficiently explains itself. A young rustic, too handsome and refined for his position, real or assumed, stops in his labour at the plough to listen eagerly to words of love, or betraying love, which a lady, pausing at his side, utters falteringly and anxiously. Maids in attendance wait at a discreet distance. Mr. Birkett Foster, in a "Fruiterer's Shop" (326), very injudiciously challenges comparison with Mr. Walker's recent "Fishmonger's Shop;" but in this, in some studies of fish à la William Hunt, and in other subjects new to him, the artist appears to be breaking out of the old ruts of practice; his success will, however, not be great till he can discard the old method of "stippling," which, to those who understand what artistic finish really is, is but mechanical elaboration. Mr. Powell's painting of waves in motion, in several subjects from the Scotch lochs, evince, as heretofore, very keen observation and much care in representation. Mr. S. Read takes a more prominent position than usual with some picturesque "bits" from old Edinburgh; but chiefly with a series of studies from those precipitous cliffs of the west coast of Sutherlandshire with which Mr. Peter Graham, as well as this artist, has lately made us familiar. Most important of these is "Cape Wrath" (128)—a scene so impressive in its wild, savage grandeur that we wonder it has not often been depicted, difficult as is the approach to it. Among several meritorious drawings, chiefly of single female figures, by Mr. J. D. Watson, there are two, "A Stolen Marriage" (29) and "'Tis the Old Town" (121), which are distinguished by more invention than the artist commonly cares to bestow.

Several of the longest-established favourites of the gallery put in an appearance with their well-approved subjects or styles, but the pressure on our space this week forbids us to dwell on familiar characteristics. But our readers will know exactly what to expect when we say that Sir John Gilbert has two drawings of martial hosts: the one consisting of mailed cavaliers, the other of a "Saxon swarm;" and, better than either, a group of gambling soldiers of fortune, called "The Hazard of the Die" (262). Mr. Dobson has a life-size female head entitled "St. Thecla" (26). Mr. F. Tayler sends "A Peep into an Otter-Hound's Kennel" (113) and "A Chestnut Hunter" (181). Mr. Dodgeson is represented, as usual, by scraps from the Yorkshire becks and coast, which, if only fragments of landscape, are full of sparkling truth to nature. Mr. Duncan's undemonstrative but sterling merits are displayed in several subjects from the upper Thames. One or two cattle-pieces by Mr. Brittan Willis are at least as pleasing as ever. The fresh charm of direct transcripts from Nature will be found in the landscape contributions by Messrs. A. D. Fripp (which are also distinguished by much refinement of execution), C. Davidson, J. J. Jenkins, A. Glennie, and S. P. Jackson. A Cairene view (192) by Mr. E. A. Goodall, and studies or sketches by Messrs. Nash and Burgess, are worthy of attention among the architectural works not already reviewed. We have omitted from our enumeration of other figure-subjects, though entitled thereto, Mr. R. W. Macbeth's "Preparing a Feast" (210), Mr. W. Goodall's "The Penitent—St. Peter's, Rome" (300), Mr. E. Johnson's "Study of an Old Man" (220), and Mr. Alma-Tadema's "Flute-Player" (366)—a Roman youth serenading a listening girl at twilight.

At the Burlington Fine-Arts Club there is now on view, to members and their friends, the remarkable collection of drawings by David Cox and De Wint belonging to Mr. John Henderson. The drawings by the former are especially fine, and illustrate the principal phases of the artist's power.

A handsome new pulpit has been presented to Peterborough Cathedral for the nave services by the sons of the late Dr. John James, who was a Canon of Peterborough for forty years. The pulpit, which is executed after an admirable design by Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., is a massive structure of coloured marbles and dark red stone, in a little later style than the Norman architecture of the nave, with statuettes of the four Evangelists in niches at the angles, shafts with carved caps and bases, an Agnus Dei, sacred monogram, and other enrichments.

Two remarkable frescoes of allegorical subjects, with numerous figures the size of life, attributed to Sandro Boticelli, have been discovered in a villa near Florence, on removing whitewash from the walls.

The Roman engraver, Perugini, has just completed the plate after Raphael's "Belle Jardinière," upon which he has been engaged the last ten years.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

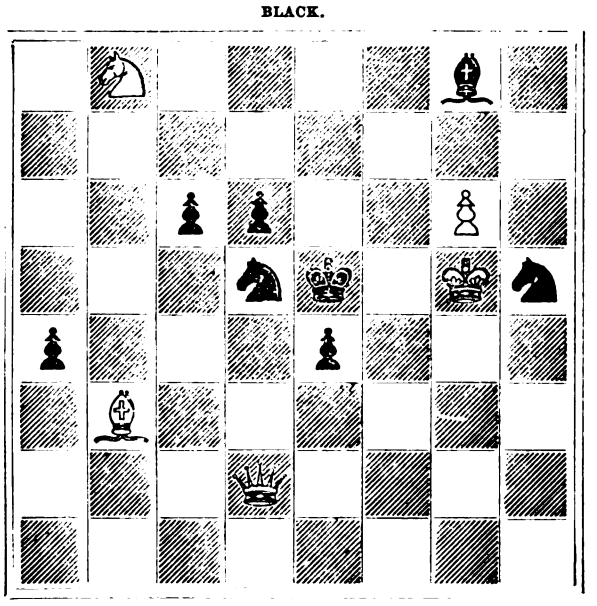
*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1553 has been received from R. D.—W. S. G.—Mentor—M. P.—Felix—W. F. Payne—D. C. L.—A Bath Resident—Anne—St. Clair—S. P. Q. B of Bruges—F. H. of Mons—Wowley—Kingston Mark—Taffy—M. D.—Huffs—Queen's Knight—T. Wilson Morris—J. B. F.—W. P. R.—T. W. of Canterbury—Annie—A. D. Gilbert—W. Coleman—G. of Glasgow—D. G. of Cardiff—V. A. D.—J. Janion—S. T. H., Faversham—H. Rec—O. Vossler—Charlie Longcroft—C. D. W.—E. S.—A. W.—W. Airey—L. L.—Howard—D. D.—R. A.—Borzini—R. R. E.—Lewis Wood—K. Frau of Lyons—J. H. Hewlett—W. E. Newth—H. B. S.—W. V. G. D.—C. A. Mueller—Imagh—Reudnitz—Como—Edina—H. Gearing—A. Caswell—L. Domezon—A. A.—James South—G. H. V.—B. B. Smith and another—F. C. W.—J. C. Moore—Barbara—Ignoto—W. P. W.—Miss Jane D'Arneycle.

PROBLEM No. 1555.

By C. W. of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Mesham, of Pontruffydd Hall, Flintshire, was proved on the 3rd inst., by St. Barbe Sladen, Arthur Mesham, the nephew, and William Horseman Kirkby, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. Among the legacies may be noted £500 to each of the executors; £500 each to the Salop Infirmary, the Bedford Infirmary, the Denbigh Dispensary, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Friend of the Clergy Institute, the Clergy Orphan Institute, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, St. George's Hospital, and Bromley College for the Maintenance of Widows of the Clergy of the Established Church; £200 each to the St. Asaph Diocesan Church Building Society and the Deaf and Dumb School in Llandaff; and £200 each to the minister and churchwardens of the parishes of Bodfari and Llandyrnog, the interest to be applied for charitable purposes in the said parishes respectively, as the minister and churchwardens may think most conducive to its interest. The residue of her personal estate is to be invested in the purchase of real property, and the testatrix devises the same, together with Pontruffydd Hall, and all her real estate, to her nephew, Captain Arthur Mesham, for life, with remainder to his eldest son.

The will, with two codicils, of James Blyth, late of Hyde Park-gardens, and of Woolhampton House, Berks, was proved, on the 3rd inst., by Alfred Blyth, the brother, Robert Burn, James Pattison Currie, Frederick Greene, the nephew, and Alexander William Cobham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each, free of duty, to the Seamen's Hospital, London; the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading; and the Seamen's Orphan Asylum. There are many other legacies, and large provision is made for testator's younger daughters; the residue of the personalty he leaves to his eldest daughter, Mrs. Isabella Burn, for life, and, at her death, as she shall by deed or will appoint. Testator devises all his estate at Woolhampton and all the rest of his real estate to his said daughter for life, with remainder to her husband, Mr. R. Burn, for life, with remainder to her first son.

The will and codicil of the Hon. Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Campbell, of 71, South Audley-street, were proved, on the 24th ult., by Charles Gascoyne (the brother), the acting executor, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. There are various legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to the Earl of Cawdor and other members of her late husband's and her own family; and the testatrix bequeaths the remainder of her personal estate to her brothers and nephews and nieces. All her real estate she gives to her brother Mr. Charles Gascoyne.

The will, with one codicil, of Mr. Thomas Stephens, of North Villa, Regent's Park, and of Lime-street-square, was proved, on the 28th ult., by Mrs. Sarah Wood Stephens (the relict), Samuel Fox Stephens (the brother), Thomas Walls Stephens and William Alfred Stephens (the sons), the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife a pecuniary legacy of £1000, his private residence, and all his household furniture and effects, and a considerable income for life. The residue of his property he gives to his children.

The will and two codicils of Dame Adeline Walmsley, widow, late of Hume Towers, Bournemouth, were proved, on the 5th inst., by Hugh Mulleneaux Walmsley, the son, and C. Binns, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £12,000.

Mr. Thomas Grindlay, late of 26, Royal-circus, Edinburgh, has, we learn from the *Scotsman*, left the following legacies to charitable and public institutions:—The Society for the Industrious Blind, Edinburgh, £1000; the Edinburgh Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, £1000; the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, £1000; the Trinity House, Leith, £1000. The residue of his estate, which may probably amount to £40,000, Mr. Grindlay has directed to be made over to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

The seventy-fifth annual show of the Smithfield Club was opened on Monday, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The number of entries exceeds that of 1872, then the largest number since the foundation of the club. The catalogue of that year showed a total of 426, while this year there are 436 entries—namely, 249 cattle, 188 sheep, and 49 pigs. The show is throughout of first-rate excellence; and her Majesty has taken the first prizes in the two first classes of Devons—namely, for steers not exceeding two years and a half, and not exceeding three and a quarter. The Prince of Wales took the first prize for Norfolk or Suffolk polled heifers. The cups were won as follow:—

The Champion Plate, value £100, for the best beast in the show—Mr. Walter, M.P., for No. 125, first in class shorthorn heifers, not exceeding four years old.

The £40 Silver Cup, for the best heifer or cow in any of the classes, also to Mr. Walter, for No. 125.

£40 Cup, for the best steer or ox in any of the classes, to Mr. James Bult, for No. 115, the first in class, shorthorned steers or oxen above three years and three months.

Champion Plate, value £50, for the best pen of sheep in the show, to Lord Walsingham, for No. 309, first in the class, fat wether sheep of the Southdown breed, under twenty-three months old.

£20 Cup, to exhibitor of best pen of Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Kentish, or other long-woolled breed in any of the classes, to Mr. John Bryon, for No. 275, first in class 62.

£20 Cup, to exhibitor of best pen of one-year-old Southdowns, Hampshire or Wiltshire downs, to Lord Walsingham, for No. 309, the winner of the £50 Champion Plate.

£20 Cup, for the best pen of one-year-old Shropshire, Oxfordshire, crossbreed, or any other breed of sheep not specified in prize-list, to Lord Chesham, for No. 273, first in class 52.

Plate, value £20, for best pen of pigs in any of the classes, to Mr. Charles M'Niven, for No. 454, first in class 66.

Cup, value £5, for best single pig in any of the classes, to the same exhibitor, for No. 477, first in extra stock pigs.

The annual show of fat stock in Leeds was held on Tuesday, and the number of cattle exhibited was nearly equal to that of former years. In the opinion of local judges, finer animals have not been shown in the northern counties. The highest prize in the exhibition was carried off by Mr. J. Reid, of Aberdeen, with a polled Scotch cow. There was a small show of sheep, the chief exhibitors being Lord Wenlock and the Earl of Zetland. The silver cup was carried off by Mr. Hobson, of Crokkey-hill, York.

Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., was on Wednesday unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. Currie Vice-Chairman, of the London School Board.

The Registrar-General's return shows that the 1434 deaths in London last week included 118 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 41 from different forms of fever, 11 from diarrhœa, and not one from smallpox. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 520 of the deaths registered last week, including 248 from bronchitis. To different forms of violence 49 deaths were referred; 44 were the result of negligence or accident, including 7 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 8 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 17 (all of infants and young children) from suffocation. Four cases of suicide and one of infanticide were registered.

Leicester-square, which, according to the Master of the Rolls, has occasioned more litigation than any other square in Europe, is, by order of the Rolls Court, to be relieved of its hoarding.——The inquiry instituted before Sir Thomas Henry into the behaviour of the police towards Mr. Belt ended last Saturday, in the dismissal of the charges against the two accused constables.——When the trial of the Tichborne Claimant for perjury was resumed on Monday, Jean Luie was brought into court in the custody of the Governor of Holloway prison, and evidence was called with a view to showing some of that witness's antecedents. John Woods, an assistant warder at Chatham convict prison, identified Luie as having been under sentence there for a term of seven years' penal servitude. He was discharged on March 25 last on a ticket of leave. Several other of the prison officials having corroborated this statement, Policeman Nichols, from Bristol, deposed that he was present at Cardiff when Luie, under the name of Lundgren, was sentenced to penal servitude for having obtained money by fraud from the Italian Consul. Other evidence bearing upon the credibility of Luie's testimony was forthcoming. On Tuesday sixteen more witnesses swore to Luie's identity with Carl Lundgren. Amongst the testimony adduced was that of Mr. John Lundgren, a native of Finland, who had lived in this country since 1848. He stated that he carried on business on his own account as a shipbroker in Hull, from 1851 to 1857. During a part of that time—viz., from the spring of 1853 to the middle of 1854—he had a Swede named Lundgren in his employment. Although of the same name, he was no relative. Luie was that man. Other evidence showed that from November, 1854, to February, 1855, Luie was a clerk in a shipbroker's office at Cardiff, and that he was employed in this country at the time he has declared that he was at sea in the Osprey and assisted to rescue the shipwrecked crew of the Bella. One of the most striking incidents of the day's proceedings was the appearance of Luie's wife in the witness-box. She made his acquaintance at Christmas, 1854, at Cardiff, and was married to him at Melksham, April 2, 1855. He deserted her some years ago. Some further witnesses were examined on Wednesday, closing the evidence for the Crown. As on the previous day, Dr. Kenealy had an altercation with the Bench, the Lord Chief Justice saying:—"A counsel is not to be allowed to outrage decency and violate all the ordinary rules of propriety in the administration of justice without calling down the censure of the Bench. A Judge is wanting in his duty if he does not interpose when a counsel so acts." On the application of the foreman of the jury, it was arranged that on Friday, the 19th, the Court shall adjourn for the Christmas until Monday morning, the 29th, at half-past ten o'clock, and that during the continuance of the trial the Court meet on Mondays at half-past eleven o'clock.

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FRIDA; OR, THE LOVER'S LEAP.

A LEGEND OF THE WEST COUNTRY.

BY R. D. BLACKMORE, AUTHOR OF "LORNA DOONE," &c.

CHAPTER I.

On the very day when Charles I. was crowned with due rejoicings — Candlemas-day, in the year of our Lord 1626—a loyalty, quite as deep and perhaps even more lasting, was having its beer at Ley Manor in the north of Devon. A loyalty not to the King, for the old West country folk knew little and cared less about the house that came over the border; but to a Lord who had won their hearts by dwelling among them, and dealing kindly, and paying his way every Saturday night. When this has been done for three generations general and genial respect may almost be relied upon. The present Baron de Wichehalse was fourth in descent from that Hugh de Wichehalse, the head of an old and wealthy race, who had sacrificed his comfort to his resolve to have a will of his own in matters of religion. That Hugh de Wichehalse, having an eye to this, as well as the other world, contrived to sell his large estates before they were confiscated, and to escape with all the money from very sharp measures then enforced, by order of King Philip II., in the unhappy Low Countries. Landing in England, with all his effects and a score of trusty followers, he bought a fine property, settled, and died, and left a good name behind him. And that good name had been well kept up, and the property had increased and thriven, so that the present lord was loved and admired by all the neighbourhood.

In one thing, however, he had been unlucky, at least in his own opinion. Ten years of married life had not found issue in parental life. All his beautiful rocks and hills, lovely streams and glorious woods, green meadows and golden cornlands, must pass to his nephew and not to his child, because he had not gained one. Being a good man, he did his best to see this thing in its proper light. Children, after all, are a plague, a risk, and a deep anxiety. His nephew was a very worthy boy, and his rights should be respected. Nevertheless, the Baron often longed to supersede them.

Of this there was every prospect now. The lady of the house had intrusted her case to a highly celebrated simple-woman, who, lived among rocks and scanty vegetation at Heddon's Mouth, gathering wisdom from the earth and from the sea tranquillity. De Wichehalse was naturally vexed a little when all this accumulated wisdom culminated in nothing grander than a somewhat undersized, and unhappily female child, one, moreover, whose presence cost him that of his faithful and loving wife. So that the heiress of Ley Manor was greeted, after all, with a very brief and sorry welcome. "Jennyfried," for so they named her, soon began to grow into a fair esteem and good liking. Her father, after a year or two, plucked up his courage and played with her; and the more he played the more pleased he was, both with her and his own kind self. Unhappily, there were at that time no shops in the neighbourhood; unhappily, now there are too many. Nevertheless, upon the whole, she had all the toys that were good for her; and her teeth had a fair chance of fitting themselves for life's chief operation in the absence of sugared allurements.

A brief and meagre account is this of the birth, and growth, and condition of a maiden whose beauty and goodness still linger in the winter tales of many a simple homestead. For, sharing her father's genial nature, she went about among the people in her soft and playful way, knowing all their cares, and gifted with a kindly wonder at them, which is very soothing. All the simple folk expected condescension from her; and she would have let them have it, if she had possessed it.

At last she was come to a time of life when maidens really must begin to consider their responsibilities—a time when it does matter how the dress sits and what it is made of, and whether the hair is well arranged for dancing in the sunshine and for fluttering in the moonlight; also that the eyes convey not from that roguish nook the heart any betrayal of "hide and seek;" neither must the risk of blushing tremble on perpetual brinks; neither must—but, in a word, 'twas the seventeenth year of a maiden's life.

More and more such matters gained on her motherless necessity. Strictly anxious as she was to do the right thing always, she felt more and more upon every occasion (unless it was something particular) that her cousin need not so impress his cousinly salutation.

Albert de Wichehalse (who received that name before it became so inevitable) was that same worthy boy grown up as to whom the Baron had felt compunctions, highly honourable to either party, touching his deceasance; or rather, perhaps, as to interception of his presumptive heirship by the said Albert, or at least by his mother contemplated. And Albert's father had intrusted him to this uncle's special care and love, having comfortably made up his mind, before he left this evil world, that his son would have a good slice of it.

Now, therefore, the Baron's chief desire was to heal all breaches and make things pleasant, and keep all the family property snug by marrying his fair Jennyfried (or "Frida," as she was called at home) to her cousin Albert, now a fine young fellow of five-and-twenty. De Wichehalse was strongly attached to his nephew, and failed to see any good reason why a certain large farm near Martinhoe, quite a huge cantle from the Ley estates, which by a prior devise must fall to Albert upon his own demise, should be allowed to depart in that way from his posthumous control.

However, like most of our fallible race, he went the worst possible way to work in pursuit of his favourite purpose. He threw the young people together daily, and dinned into the ears of each perpetual praise of the other. This seemed to answer well enough in the case of the simple Albert. He could never have too much of his lively cousin's company, neither could he weary of sounding her sweet excellence. But with the young maid it was not so. She liked the good Albert well enough, and never got out of his way at all. Moreover, sometimes his curly hair and bright moustache, when they came too near, would raise not a positive flutter, perhaps, but a sense of some fugitive movement in the unexplored distances of the heart. Still, this might go on for years and nothing more to come of it. Frida loved her father best of all the world, at present.

CHAPTER II.

There happened to be at this time an old fogey—of course it is most distressing to speak of anyone disrespectfully; but when one thinks of the trouble he caused, and not only that, but he was an old fogey, essentially and pre-eminently—and his name was Sir Maunder Meddleby. This worthy Baronet, one of the first of a newly-invented order, came in his sledd stuffed with goose-feathers (because he was too fat to ride, and no wheels were yet known on the hill tracks) to talk about some exchange of land with his old friend, our De Wichehalse. The Baron and the Baronet had been making a happy day of it. Each knew pretty well exactly what his neighbour's little rashness might be hoped to lead to, and each in his mind was pretty sure of having the upper hand of it. Therefore both their hearts were open—business being now dismissed, and dinner over— to one another. They sat in a beautiful place, and drew refreshment of mind through their outward lips by means of long reeden tubes with bowls at their ends, and something burning.

Clouds of delicate vapour wandered round and betwixt them and the sea; and each was well content to wonder whether the time need ever come when he must have to think again. Suddenly a light form flitted over the rocks, as the shadows flit; and though Frida ran away for fear of interrupting them, they knew who it was, and both, of course, began to think about her.

The Baron gave a puff of pipe, and left the Baronet to begin. In course of time Sir Maunder spoke, with all that breadth and beauty of the vowels and the other things which a Devonshire man commands, from the Lord Lieutenant downwards.

"If so be that 'ee gooth vor to ax me, ai can zay wan thing, and wan oney."

What one thing is it, good neighbour? I am well content with her as she is."

"Laikely enough. And 'e wud be zo till 'e zeed a zummut fainer."

"I want to see nothing finer or better than what we have seen now just, Sir."

"There, you be like all varthers, a'most! No zort o' oose to advaise 'un."

"Nay, nay! Far otherwise. I am not by any means of that nature. Sir Maunder Meddleby, I have the honour of craving your opinion."

Sir Maunder Meddleby thought for a while, or at any rate meant to be thinking, ere ever he dared to deliver himself of all his weighty judgment.

"I've a knowed she, my Lard Witcher, ever since her wore that haigh. A purty wanch, and a peart one. But her wanteth the vinish of the Coort. Never do no good wi'out un, whan a coomth, as her must, to coorting."

This was the very thing De Wichehalse was afraid to hear of. He had lived so mild a life among the folk who loved him that any fear of worry in great places was too much for him. And yet sometimes he could not help a little prick of thought about his duty to his daughter. Hence it came that common sense was driven wild by conscience, as for ever happens with the few who keep that gadfly. Six great horses, who knew no conscience but had more fleshly tormenters, were ordered out, and the journey began, and at last it ended.

Everything in London now was going almost anyhow. Kind and worthy people scarcely knew the way to look at things. They desired to respect the King and all his privilege, and yet they found his mind so wayward that they had no hold of him.

The Court, however, was doing its best, from place to place in its wanderings, to despise the uproar and enjoy itself as it used to do. Bright and beautiful ladies gathered round the King, when the Queen was gone, persuading him and one another that they must have their own way.

Of the lords who helped these ladies to their strong opinions there was none in higher favour with the Queen and the King himself than the young Lord Auberley. His dress was like a sweet enchantment, and his tongue was finer still, and his grace and beauty were as if no earth existed. Frida was a new thing to him, in her pure simplicity. He to her was such a marvel, such a mirror of the skies, as a maid can only dream of in the full moon of St. John.

Little dainty glance, and flushing, and the fear to look too much, and the stealthy joy of feeling that there must be something meant, yet the terror of believing anything in earnest, and the hope that, after all, there may be nought to come of it; and when this hope seems over true, the hollow of the heart behind it, and the longing to be at home with anyone to love oneself — time is wasted in recounting this that always must be.

Enough that Frida loved this gallant from the depths of her pure heart, while he admired and loved her to the best of his ability.

CHAPTER III.

The worthy Baron was not of a versatile complexion. When his mind was quite made up he carried out the whole of it. But he could not now make up his mind upon either of two questions. Of these questions one was this—should he fight for the King or against him, in the struggle now begun? By hereditary instincts he was stanch for liberty, for letting people have their own opinions who could pay for them. And about religious matters and the Royal view of them, he fell under sore misgiving that his grandfather on high would have a bone to pick with him.

His other difficulty was what to say, or rather what to think about Lord Auberley. To his own plain way of judging, and that human instinct which, when highly cultivated, equals that of the weaker dogs, also to his recollection of what used to be expected in the time when he was young, Viscount Auberley did not give perfect satisfaction.

Nevertheless, being governed as strong folk are by the gentle ones, the worthy Baron winked at little things which did not please him, and went so far as to ask that noble spark to flash upon the natives of benighted Devon. Lord Auberley was glad enough to retire for a season, both for other reasons and because he saw that bitter fighting must be soon expected. Hence it happened that the six great Flemish horses were buckled to, early in September of the first year of the civil war, while the King was on his westward march, collecting men and money. The Queen was not expected back from the Continent for another month; there had scarcely been for all the summer even the semblance of a Court, fit to teach a maiden lofty carriage and cold dignity; so that Lord de Wichehalse thought Sir Maunder Meddleby an oaf for sending him to London.

But there was some one who had tasted strong delight and shuddering fear, glowing hopes and chill despair, triumph, shame, and all confusion of the heart and mind and will, such as simple maidens hug into their blushing chastity by the moonlight of first love. Frida de Wichehalse knew for certain, and for ever felt it settled, that in all the world of worlds never had been any body, any mind, or even soul, fit to think of twice when once you had beheld Lord Auberley.

His young Lordship, on the whole, was much of the same opinion. Low fellows must not have the honour to discharge their guns at him. He liked the King, and really meant no harm whatever to his peace of mind concerning his Henrietta; and, if the worst came to the worst, everyone knew that out of France there was no swordsman fit to meet, even with a rapier, the foil of Aubyn Auberley. Neither was it any slur upon his loyalty or courage that he was now going westward from the world of camps and war. It was important to secure the wavering De Wichehalse, the leading man of all the coast, from Minehead down to Hartland; so that, with the full consent of all the King's advisers, Lord Auberley left Court and camp to press his own suit peacefully. What a difference he found it to be here in mid-September, far away from any knowledge of the world and every care; only to behold the manner of the trees disrobing, blushing with a trembling wonder at the freedom of the winds, or in the wealth of deep wood browning into rich defiance; only to observe the colour of the hills, and cliffs, and glens, and the glory of the sea underneath the peace of heaven, when the balanced sun was striking level light all over them! And if this were not enough to make a man contented with its littleness and largeness, then to see the freshened Pleiads, after their long dip of night, over the eastern waters twinkling, glad to see us all once more, and sparkling to be counted.

These things, and a thousand others, which (without a waft of knowledge or of thought on our part) enter into and become our sweetest recollections, for the gay young Lord possessed no charm, nor even interest. "Dull, dull, how dull it is!" was all he thought when he thought at all; and he vexed his host by asking how he could live in such a hole as that. And he would have vexed his young love, too, if young love were not so large of heart, by asking what the foreign tongue was which "her people" tried to speak. "Their native tongue, and mine, my Lord;" cried Frida, with the sweetness of her smile less true than usual, because she loved her people and the air of her nativity.

However, take it altogether, this was a golden time for her. Golden trust and reliance are the well-spring of our nature, and that man is the happiest who is cheated every day almost. The pleasure is tenfold as great, in being cheated as to cheat. Therefore Frida was as happy as the day and night are long. Though the trees were striped with autumn, and the green of the fields was waning, and the puce of the heath was faded into dingy cinnamon; though the tint of the rocks was darkened by the nightly rain and damp, and the clear brooks were beginning to be hoarse with shivering floods, and the only flowers left were but widows of the sun, yet she had the sovereign comfort and the cheer of trustful love. Lord Auberley, though he cared nought for the Valley of Rocks, or Watersmeet, for beetling majesty of the cliffs, or mantled curves of Woody Bay, and though he accounted the land a wilderness, and the inhabitants savages, had taken a favourable view of the ample spread of the inland farms, and the loyalty of the tenants, which naturally suggested the raising of the rental. Therefore he grew more attentive to young Mistress Frida; even sitting in shady places, which it made him damp to think of, when he turned his eyes from her. Also he was moved a little by her growing beauty, for now the return to her native hills, the presence of her lover, and the home-made bread and forest mutton, combining with her dainty years, were making her look wonderful. If Aubyn Auberley had not been despoiled of all true manliness, by the petting and the froward wit of many a foreign lady, he might have won the pure salvation of an earnest love. But, when judged by that French standard which was now supreme at Court, this poor Frida was a rustic, only fit to go to school.

There was another fine young fellow who thought wholly otherwise. To him, in his simple power of judging for himself, and seldom budging from that judgment, there was no one fit to dream of in comparison with her. Often, in this state of mind, he longed to come forward and let them know what he thought concerning the whole of it. But Albert could not see his way towards doing any good with it; and, being of a bashful mind, he kept his heart in order.

CHAPTER IV.

The stir of the general rising of the kingdom against the King had not disturbed these places yet beyond what might be borne with. Everybody liked to talk, and everybody else was ready to put in a word or two; broken heads, however, were as yet the only issue. So that when there came great news of a real battle fought, and lost, by Englishmen against Englishmen, the indignation of all the country ran against both parties.

Baron de Wichehalse had been thinking, after his crop of hay was in—for such a faithful hay they have that it will not go from root to rick by less than two months of worrying—from time to time, and even in the middle of his haycocks, this good lord had not been able to perceive his proper course. Arguments there were that sounded quite as if a baby must be perfectly convinced by them; and then there would be quite a different line of reason taken by some one who knew all about it and despised the opposite. So that many of a less decided way of thinking every day embraced whatever had been last confuted.

This most manly view of matters and desire to give fair play was scorned, of course, by the fairer (and unfairer) half of men. Frida counted all as traitors who opposed their liege the King.

"Go forth, my Lord; go forth and fight," she cried to Viscount Auberley, when the doubtful combat of Edgehill was firing new pugnacity; "if I were a man, think you that I would let them do so?"

"Alas! fair mistress, it will take a many men to help it. But, since you bid me thus away—hi! Dixon, get my trunks packed!" And then, of course, her blushing roses faded to a lily white; and then, of course, it was his duty to support her slender form; neither were those dulcet murmurs absent which for ever must be present when the female kind begin to have the best of it.

So they went on once or twice, and would have gone on fifty times if fortune had allowed them thus to hang on one another. All the world was fair around them; and themselves, as fair as any, vouched the whole world to attest their everlasting constancy.

But one soft November evening, when the trees were full of drops, and gentle mists were creeping up the channels of the moorland, and snipes (come home from foreign parts) were cheeping at their borings, and every weary man was gladdened by the glance of a bright wood fire, and smell of what was over it, there happened to come, on a jaded horse, a man, all hat, and cape, and boots, and mud, and sweat, and grumbling. All the people saw at once that it was quite impossible to make at all too much of him, because he must be full of news, which (after victuals) is the greatest need of human nature. So he had his own way as to everything he ordered; and, having ridden into much experience of women, kept himself as warm as could be, without any jealousy.

This stern man bore urgent order for the Viscount Auberley to join the King at once at Oxford, and bring with him all his gathering. Having gathered no men yet, but spent the time in plucking roses and the wild myrtles of Devonshire love, the young Lord was for once a little taken aback at this order. Moreover, though he had been grumbling, half a dozen times a day—to make himself more precious—about the place and the people, and the way they cooked his meals, he really meant it less and less as he came to know the neighbourhood. These are things which nobody can understand without seeing them.

"I grieve, my Lord," said the worthy Baron, "that you must leave us in this hot haste." On the whole, however, this excellent man was partly glad to be quit of him.

"And I am deeply indebted to your Lordship for the grievance; but it must be so. Que voulez vous? You talk the French, mon Baron."

"With a Frenchman, my Lord; but not when I have the honour to speak with an Englishman."

"Ah, there! Foreign again! My Lord, you will never speak English."

De Wichehalse could never be quite sure, though his race had been long in this country, whether he or they could speak born English as it ought to be.

(*Continued on page* 586.)

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"WHEN WE WERE BOYS TOGETHER."—DRAWN BY A. MUIR

I remember you, Jack, when no bigger than that little girl at your knee,
And surely no twin brothers ever so lovingly cronied as we ;
We lived but one life, so it seemed : both were breeched on the very same day,
We rode on one pony to school, stuck together at work and at play.
Your foes felt my big, clumsy fist, as weighty as any sledge-hammer,
While you did my difficult sums, and *undid* the knots in my grammar.
When Holiday threw wide the school-door, what boisterous fooling and funning !
O the boating, and batting and bowling ! the racketing, wrestling and running !

And don't you remember the time you twice kicked the football to goal,
When we Gloynes men the Fisherites beat in all that day's games on the Mole ?
One winter so gloriously cold—we thought it was glorious then—
What a mountainous snowball we rolled, and blocked up the door of Old Ben !
In the long summer eves you would sit in that willow o'erhanging the stream,
I busily fishing below, you as busily weaving a dream.
And now we are here, my dear fellow, both hale, in the land of the living,
With *your* children's children around you—thank God for the taking and giving !—J. L.

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EVENSONG.—DRAWN BY S. READ.

I see in memory still
The church on Marlow hill—
Our dear old parish-church, that its fair summit crowned;
And ah! the happy meetings,
Warm hand-clasps, tender greetings,
Of families and friends and lovers thither bound;
All praise seemed holier there,
More reverent the prayer,
Though droned by village-folk from twenty hamlets round;
The lich-gate at its front;
The tower which I was wont
By ivy stairs to climb, in search of jackdaw's nest—
That thick-set, sturdy tower,
Which stood a sign of power,
Heedless though winter raved or summer airs caressed;—
All, all come back again,
With pleasure touched with pain,
And many a sweet-sad thought is surging in my breast.
Bright vision of the past!
The painter's skill at last
Has made thee to the present rightly to belong.
As in a fairy story
The past comes back in glory.
Of one fair Christmas Eve what gracious memories throng!
The dear old church that night
Shone as with heavenly light,
And angel voices joined in that blest Evensong.—J. L.

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MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was rendered commemorative of the death of Mozart, that event having occurred on Dec. 5, 1791. The selection was accordingly chiefly drawn from the works of that composer. The instrumental pieces were the bright and pretty overture which he wrote for Bianchi's opera, "La Vilanella Rapita" (in 1779); the beautiful pianoforte concerto in E flat, belonging to the year 1785; and the grand symphony in G minor composed in 1788. The concerto was admirably played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, the required cadenzas (left to be improvised or provided by the player) having been her own composition. In these elaborate interpolations, and in her playing generally, Miss Zimmermann was greatly applauded. The orchestral pieces were, of course, worthily rendered by the fine band conducted by Mr. Manns. The vocal selections from Mozart were the aria, "Quando Miro" (1781), finely sung by Miss Sterling; and the air, "In accenti di lamenti," from his early opera, "Zaida" (1780) expressively given by Mdlle. St. Alba. Miss Sterling's rich and sympathetic contralto voice (extending to the compass of a mezzo-soprano) was again displayed with marked effect in German lieder by Schubert, Schumann, and Mendelssohn; which were sung by her (to the original text) with excellent appreciation of their several styles. These were accompanied by Miss Zimmermann. Meyerbeer's romanza, "Roberto," by Mdlle. St. Alba, and Mr. Sullivan's "Ouvertura di Ballo," were the closing pieces of the programme. At the concert of to-day (Saturday)—the last of the year—Dr. von Bülow will play Listz's concerto in E flat; and the selection will terminate with Beethoven's Choral Symphony.

This week's Monday Popular Concert drew a crowded audience, and again included the admirable pianoforte-playing of Dr. Hans von Bülow, who was heard in Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia" (encored, and replaced by a gavotte of Gluck); in Schumann's trio (in F) for piano, violin, and violoncello; and Beethoven's sonata in G (op. 96) for the two former instruments. M. Sainton was the leading violinist, and Signor Piatti the violoncellist. The quartet was Mendelssohn's in E minor, from op. 44 (with Mr. L. Ries as second violin and Mr. Zerbini as viola). Mr. Sims Reeves was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist. The concert of Monday next will be the last of the year—an interval being allowed for the Christmas vacation—the date of the next performance being Jan. 12, 1874.

Dr. von Bülow's fourth and last pianoforte recital took place on Wednesday. The programme included Schubert's posthumous sonata in A major; that by Beethoven in E flat from op. 27, and the same composer's thirty-two variations in C minor; besides miscellaneous pieces by other composers.

The fourth ballad concert (and the last previous to Christmas) was given on Wednesday evening, when the selection offered attractions similar to those of the previous concerts.

The second concert of the Wagner Society was to take place yesterday (Friday) evening, when the promised programme included selections from the composer's operas, "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," besides his "Kaisermarsch," and pieces by Liszt and Von Bülow. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Simultaneously with last night's Wagner Society's concert, the Sacred Harmonic Society was giving its forty-second annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah." Another performance of "The Messiah" at Exeter Hall will be repeated, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, next Friday, the 19th inst., when Madame Sherrington, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas will be the principal vocalists.

The production, for the first time in England, of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," at the concert of the Royal Albert Choral Society, on Monday next, is looked forward to with great interest.

THEATRES.

In fulfilment of our promise last week, we proceed with a fuller account of the reproduction of Beaumarchais's famous comedy at the Olympic. "The Marriage of Figaro," of Beaumarchais, was the result of its author's visit to Spain, and on its production in 1784, at the Théâtre Français, was at once accepted as a political work of great significance; and, in point of fact, was an element in the forthcoming revolution, which it aided in effecting. Its popularity was such that, on the first night of its representation, a large number of persons occupied the theatre from the morning; and it also held its position on the stage from week to week for no less than two years. No doubt the original idea of the plot was derived from some Spanish dramatists. We have previously had the work in more than one shape on the English stage; now, under the leading title of "The Follies of a Day," and now under that of "The Marriage of Figaro"—now as an opera or melodrama, and now as a farce. Mr. J. Mortimer has aspired to present it to the British stage in a more important form, accompanied with appropriate music selected from Mozart's opera, skilfully arranged by J. Mallandaine. It now comes before us as a drama, in four acts, and claiming to rank as a comedy with Sheridan's "School for Scandal;" wherefore the adapter denominates it "The School for Intrigue." The leading characters in it are sustained by Mr. Neville and Miss Fowler, who as Count Almaviva and Suzanne are admirable representatives of these telling parts, while that of Figaro falls to the lot of Mr. Righton, who sustains it with excellent sangfroid. The Countess is supported by Miss Edith Gray, and Cherubino by Mr. W. H. Fisher. These characters comprehend the moral of the composition, which is to set forth the vice of high life—honour ever on the lips, and infidelity in the heart—while the promiscuous affections of all parties, except one, would bring shame on any class, and make each house a bordel. The excepted one is a gipsy waif who has strayed from his tent to take office as a servitor among civilised people, and as such regards their vices with indifference, except so far as he can profit by their exhibition. It is the natural man pitted against the artificial, and winning the game by his imperturbable good humour. We sympathise with Figaro in all his difficulties and admire his adroitness; and when at last he gets entangled in the web of sophistries and doubts of the woman he loves sincerely, we pity him in his sorrow and rejoice in his ultimate triumph. Of this woman, equivocal as she is in conduct, we learn at last to think highly, and take a strong interest in her fortunes. Miss Fowler was exceedingly natural in the part, graceful and charming, and from the first scene to the last shed over the whole an enlightening ray, like a fairy intelligence in a dark forest charming the fauns and satyrs with the brightness of her presence. We trust that the performance may be appreciated, and this excellent comedy enjoy a prolonged run.

The committee of the Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School, Soho, earnestly appeal for funds. The resources of the charity are nearly exhausted, and unless fresh donations and subscriptions are received the refuge and school must be closed.

The Coloured Picture.

"LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES."

This world is enchanted.
In the present as past
The glamour is cast
Of the magical spell.
Nor alone in deep glen,
Or by soft-tinkling well,
Where glad moonbeams play;
But here, among men,
At our side, in broad day,
Do fairy-folk dwell.

But a double enchantment,
By black art supplied,
So bewitches our sight,
That to us is denied
The blessing to see
These creatures of light
Who dwell by our side,
For you and for me;
For our vision too clear,
So radiantly bright;
Yet we feel they are here,
As the blind only know
The warm sunny glow
By feeling, not sight.

But just as a prism
Light's secret reveals,
So Fancy's pure chrism
The closed eye unseals.
And folk at our side
Become glorified,
As clouds that were dun
Wax bright in the sun.

Here's a dear Goody Two-Shoes
An artist has caught,
A sweet little fairy
Fresh from Fairyland brought.

This bright Goody, though,
Is not she whom we know—
The portionless maid
Of nursery fame,
Who, so good, came to be
A lady of high degree.
Though another, the same,
As helpful as she,
But fairer and better.
Who once that has seen
This dear Elfin Queen,
Can ever forget her?
For this winsome Missy,
In house-lore called Cissy,
(O, breathe low her name!)
Has grown, be it known,
The charmingest dame;
Not a Juno at all,
But daintily small;
An epitome she
Of all that can be
In womanhood sweetest,
And neatest, completest.

So thousands will grow,
Bud, blossom, and blow;
Right helpful the while,
With ever a smile
Our cares to beguile,
A tear for our woe.
These dear Little Goodies—
The salt of the earth—
Are evermore springing,
New happiness bringing
The homes of their birth.
So loving, they flee not
From beings so cold;
We so blinded, we see not
The angels we hold.—J. Latey.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN AUSTRALIA.

Old Father Christmas, in the time-honoured procession of ancient English mummers at this sacred and festive season, used to make his welcome appearance wearing a thick robe lined with fur, and otherwise snugly fortified against the winter cold. If the venerable masquerade were still in vogue among our fellow-Englishmen who have made for themselves and their children a new home in the southern hemisphere, Old Father Christmas would have to put on a very different fashion of dress. A linen blouse and a light straw hat would be more comfortable, we suppose, for the kind old patron of their consecrated social mirth in the blazing summer of that opposite terrestrial region. For it is a fact known to every British schoolboy and girl that, as the globe in which we live spins round an axis rather oblique to its annual circuit through space about the sun, the north and the south latitudes of its surface receive their periodical share of the more direct solar rays at contrary times of the year. Hence we are shivering while they of our antipodes must be sweating; and they in turn may take it coolly when some of us will grumble at the heat. But how should we like in our summer a temperature of 100 Fahrenheit degrees in the shade? That is quite within the range of colonial experiences, as we learn from the meteorological reports of the Melbourne Observatory from 1858 to 1871. The maximum in the shade has risen in some years even to 111 degrees at Melbourne, but only during the few hours of a hot wind blowing from the torrid plains of the interior. It has, indeed, they assure us, occurred but on forty-nine days in the lapse of fourteen years at Melbourne that the thermometer has reached 100 degrees. The mean temperature in January, the hottest month, is officially stated at 66·6 degrees, while at Sydney it is 70·9 degrees. But there are some inland districts both of Victoria and New South Wales, shut off by a range of mountains from the sea breezes and the rain-clouds they should bring, which are doomed to suffer a much greater allowance of Christmas excessive warmth.

In spite of this condition of the climate, it appears from our Illustration, drawn by Mr. W. Ralston, that the squatters and diggers are bravely disposed to enjoy themselves al fresco with the roast turkey and plum-pudding, and the after-dinner bowl of punch, that we should consider appropriate to Christmas Day in our own native land. Such luxuries, indeed, can scarcely have been the Chinese fare of this party of sturdy good fellows, whom our Artist has represented as he may often have seen them when he lived in Australia. They are gold-diggers, in the first sketch taking holiday rest outside their huts; in the second, encamped on their road to "a new rush;" each man carrying his moderate rate of "swag" or personal baggage, with their "billy" or can for boiling water, and the frying-pan for their simple cookery, sufficing every want in a tramp of several hundred miles. Nay, they have a sort of tent, even here, slung for the night between two trees; and we see that they have had a bottle of whisky or brandy, which has served to honour the toast of "Auld Lang Syne!" previous to the singing of that beloved song by the true-hearted Scotchman with his arms duly crossed over his manly bosom. A neighbouring stock-rider, who has caught sight of these chums travelling on the border of his run, comes in to share their social mirth, but is too late for his share of the liquor. The bottle is empty; and it is probable that the last drop may have been given to the negro, not a native Australian, but an immigrant, perhaps a runaway sailor, whom we saw in the first scene, if it so happen that the useful "darkey" follows this party to try their luck at the newly-opened diggings.

The Rev. Gerald Molloy, D.D., late Professor of Theology at Maynooth, has been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Irish Catholic University. He has presented the University with philosophical instruments valued at £600.

The new volume of the "Post Office London Directory" for the coming year, 1874, is published by Messrs. Kelly and Co., a few days earlier than usual, but has admitted some completing or correcting details of information to the end of November. It contains, for example, a list of the members of the newly-elected London School Board, the most recent judicial appointments, and the two new Benchers of the Inner Temple, while it has dropped the names of persons deceased in the course of last month. The bulk of the volume is increased by forty pages in the several departments of the street directory, the commercial, the trades, and the Court directory. There is now to be a moderate addition to its price.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is certainly less fortunate than usual in its leading fiction. "Young Brown," though undeniably clever, is not merely disagreeable and cynical, but abounds with thinly-disguised personality, transgressing the limits of social amenity, even more than of literary taste. Nor can "Zelda's Fortune," now approaching its conclusion, be enumerated among Mr. Francillon's happiest efforts. We turn with pleasure to the miscellaneous contributions, which are fully up to the usual standard. The best is the very entertaining and, although by no means sympathetic, by no means unjust, sketch of the members of "the Fourth Estate" in France. Our press and our public may equally congratulate themselves that journalism is not ordinarily here, as there, a path to office. An article on elementary-school teaching as a pursuit for ladies, while displaying its advantages equally to the sex and the scholars in a strong light, concludes with the salutary admonition that physical strength is even more requisite than intellectual. A paper on the Christian archæology of Rome, and another on the Tuscan Joe Miller, Arlotto, are excellent specimens of the refined yet popular disquisitions on intellectual subjects in which this periodical especially excels.

Macmillan is unusually interesting this month. We must not spoil the pleasure of the readers of Mr. Black's beautiful story, but cannot refrain from stating that the conclusion is happy. Dr. Schwartz's "Religion of Goethe" is, perhaps, the most interesting contribution to any of the magazines. Being designed to set forth Goethe's ideal rather than his actual practice, it may be deemed in some respects too favourable to him; but, after all, it can hardly be held to transgress the limits prescribed by the undoubted right of every man of genius to be judged by his best; while a more beautiful collection of thoughts, united by a finer and firmer thread of conscious moral purpose, it would be difficult to find. Mr. Sedley Taylor's article on Galileo, besides establishing the astronomer's unswerving belief in the truth of the Copernican system, pins the Infallibilists down to a distinct admission of Papal error on the principles set forth by themselves. "A Lincolnshire Rector" agreeably illustrates numerous passages in Mr. Tennyson's poems by the characteristic scenery of his native county; and the widely different aspects of Spanish peasant-life are picturesquely treated in a sequel to the previous paper on the same subject. Mr. Simcox's "Mirage" is a highly successful study in the manner of Mr. Rossetti, and his ditty "after the Chinese" rises even higher above the average level of magazine poetry.

The views of one eminent sculptor respecting another should be worth having, and Mr. Story's essay upon Phidias in the pages of *Blackwood*, if not strictly a contribution to æsthetic criticism, demonstrates at least the soundness of his classical scholarship. He produces good arguments for considering that Phidias never wrought in marble, and that none of the friezes and metopes of the Parthenon were even designed by him, though he unquestionably bestowed a general supervision on the work. "A Story of the Rock" is an agreeable example of the style of military fiction characteristic of *Blackwood*. More interest attaches to two papers of a political character. In "The Conservative Party and National Education" we observe with pleasure a most unusual candour and fairness, and a disposition to regard the question from the point of view of the general good, irrespective of party considerations. If this method of dealing with the matter is really the best for Conservative interests, so much the better for the Conservatives. A finely-written paper on the political situation in France is from the pen of a disappointed Legitimist, who cannot forgive the Count de Chambord for his *gran rifiuto*, and prognosticates, as a consequence, the triumph of Democratic Imperialism, of the Prince Napoleon type. The ephemeral character of Marshal MacMahon's administration is assumed as self-evident, from which we infer that it is destined to endure for a considerable time.

We wish there were nothing worse to be said of the article on Mill's autobiography in *Fraser* than that it is the work of a stupid, or at least of an obtuse, person, utterly incompetent to appreciate moral or intellectual greatness. Its admission into pages so frequently honoured by contributions from the illustrious dead is deeply discreditable to the present management of the magazine. "The Future of Farming" is a thoughtful paper, prognosticating an accession of political influence to the agricultural class. "A Review of Spanish Struggles for Liberty" takes a more favourable view of the prospects of the Republic than is usually entertained. We should feel more confidence in the writer's judgment of the future if he showed himself better acquainted with the past. He might have saved himself a good deal of paradoxical vituperation of England's interference in Spanish affairs during the Peninsular War if he had remembered that our aid was not primarily destined for Spain, but for Portugal. "A Trip into Bosnia" and "The Historical Manuscripts' Commission" are interesting contributions; and "A Cutcherry Intrigue" is so graphic that, in spite of the writer's protests, it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that incidents and characters are equally derived from life.

The most remarkable paper in the *Fortnightly*, Mr. F. W. Newman's "Modern Christology," in reply to Mr. W. R. Greg, we can only, in this place, describe as characterised by the most salient of the author's points of difference from his celebrated brother—his singular unimaginativeness. Mr. Symons's masterly versions from Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" will, we trust, do much to popularise a neglected poet, whose decided but unacknowledged superiority to his more celebrated successor, Ariosto, is that which pure Nature always asserts over conscious Art. Boiardo flourished on the verge of two periods, at the one only moment when the naïveté of an age of chivalry admitted of combination with the refinement of an age of culture. No such moment can recur in the history of modern European literature, and its one consummate memorial should be esteemed an invaluable treasure. Mr. Symons's criticism is as fine as his translation. Sir C. W. Dilke contributes a spirited plea for gratuitous education, and Mr. Leslie Stephen an able review of Taine's history of English literature. The brilliant Frenchman's utter inability to enter into the peculiar spirit of our literature is forcibly depicted. Frenchmen can seldom comprehend anything in another country for which they cannot find a precedent in their own; and, with every respect to the excellences of their literature, it is to ours as a lake to an ocean.

Unless subsequent instalments of Mrs. Browning's letters to Mr. R. H. Horne prove more interesting than the present, the expectations aroused by the announcement of their publication in the *Contemporary Review* will be disappointed. Those at present published bear date 1839, and relate to literary topics now of very slight interest. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's essay on Parliamentary Government is a valuable piece of criticism. We think, however, that really organic reforms in any system of government can only come from those who are convinced of its essential reasonableness, not those who, like Mr. Stephen in this instance, regard it as an infliction to be mitigated and endured. Dr. Littledale's paper on "The Relation of the Clergy to Politics" is as brilliant, paradoxical, and suggestive as usual with him. He sin-

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cerely believes in the possibility of reconciling clerical influence with advanced political Liberalism: the mass both of clericals and of Liberals know better. Mr. Capes's notice of Mill's autobiography contains some just observations, such as his remarks on the slight influence exercised on the development of Mill's intellect by his Greek studies. Some strictures on what he terms the mythical character of Mill's account of his education are founded on his own oversight in mistaking the date of the elder Mill's appointment to the India House.

The most valuable contributions to a generally readable number of *Saint Pauls* are two able criticisms on two remarkable men—the Hon. Roden Noel's essay on Byron and "Henry Holbeach's" notes on Mill's autobiography. Each has the cardinal merits of fulness of sympathy, of an earnest and thoughtful endeavour to enter into the intimate nature of the character described, and of a generous breadth of view. Mr. Noel's language is, moreover, distinguished by dignity and eloquence.

Among the selections of the *Transatlantic* we have to note a review of the schemes proposed for amending the faulty electoral machinery of the United States, a capital ghost story, an interesting sketch of the secluded rustic population of Eastern Tennessee, and, above all, the continuation of Mr. Welles's disclosures of the deliberations of President Lincoln's Cabinet during the early days of Secession. As we have always supposed, the apparently unaccountable vacillation of the Washington Government proves to have been due to the influence of Mr. Seward, a politician so accustomed to carry his point by intrigue that the idea of a resort to arms was intolerable to him.

Beyond some unpublished letters of Charles Lamb's in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, pleasant but not of extraordinary interest, the lighter periodicals contain little worthy of special note. We can only say, in general terms, that *Temple Bar*, the *Argosy*, *Belgravia*, and *London Society*, are fairly readable. The most valuable contribution to *Good Words* is Professor Wyville Thomson's interesting report of the scientific voyage of the Challenger. We may also notice the conclusion of Principal Tulloch's excellent biography of William the Silent, and four stanzas of unusual tenderness, entitled "The Cycle," and subscribed "C. Brooke."

We have, in addition, received the New Monthly, the Victoria, the Monthly Packet, Town and Country, Cassell's Magazine, the Quiver, Golden Hours, and the Sunday Magazine.

Christmas Numbers have been issued in connection with Belgravia, Tinsley's Magazine, the Monthly Packet, Good Words, All the Year Round, and Once a Week. Routledge's Christmas Annual has also been published.

"EQUO NE CREDITE TEUCRI!"

To realise the allusion of the title of this amusing picture by Mr. Briton Rivière (which we engrave from the Dudley Gallery Exhibition) it is not necessary to recount the whole story of the capture of Troy as told by Æneas to Queen Dido. Readers of Virgil will remember the circumstances under which the words quoted occur. The Greeks pretended to have raised the siege and fled, leaving behind them in their haste the colossal horse which Sinon falsely asserted to have been constructed by them to appease the offended Minerva. What to do with the monster the Trojans (or Teucri, as they were called, after the name of their founder) knew not. Some proposed to burn it, some to cast it into the sea, or bore into its hollow inside; but Thymœtes was for dragging it into the citadel as a trophy. Thereupon Laccoon, the priest, rushed from the citadel, exclaiming, "What madness do I hear? O misguided citizens, beware! Some wile is here; *trust not the horse, O ye Teucri!* Mischief it bodes. Greeks and their gifts I fear." So, in a very droll sort of paraphrase, the artist addresses these little Teucri, as they try to maintain their seat on the back of that great ungainly brute. Trust not the monster. He is full of mischief; he is wily, and vicious, and obstinate; he will surely compass your fall, O ye brave little Trojans! He is halting and stumbling now; he may bolt presently; look at the vicious set of his ears; look at that backward, wily turn of the evil eye; look at that Roman nose—what obstinacy does it not indicate! How resentfully he pulls at the cord, and how little does your puny strength avail to thwart the gigantic brute, O thou too daring and trustful chief of the Lilliputian Trojans!

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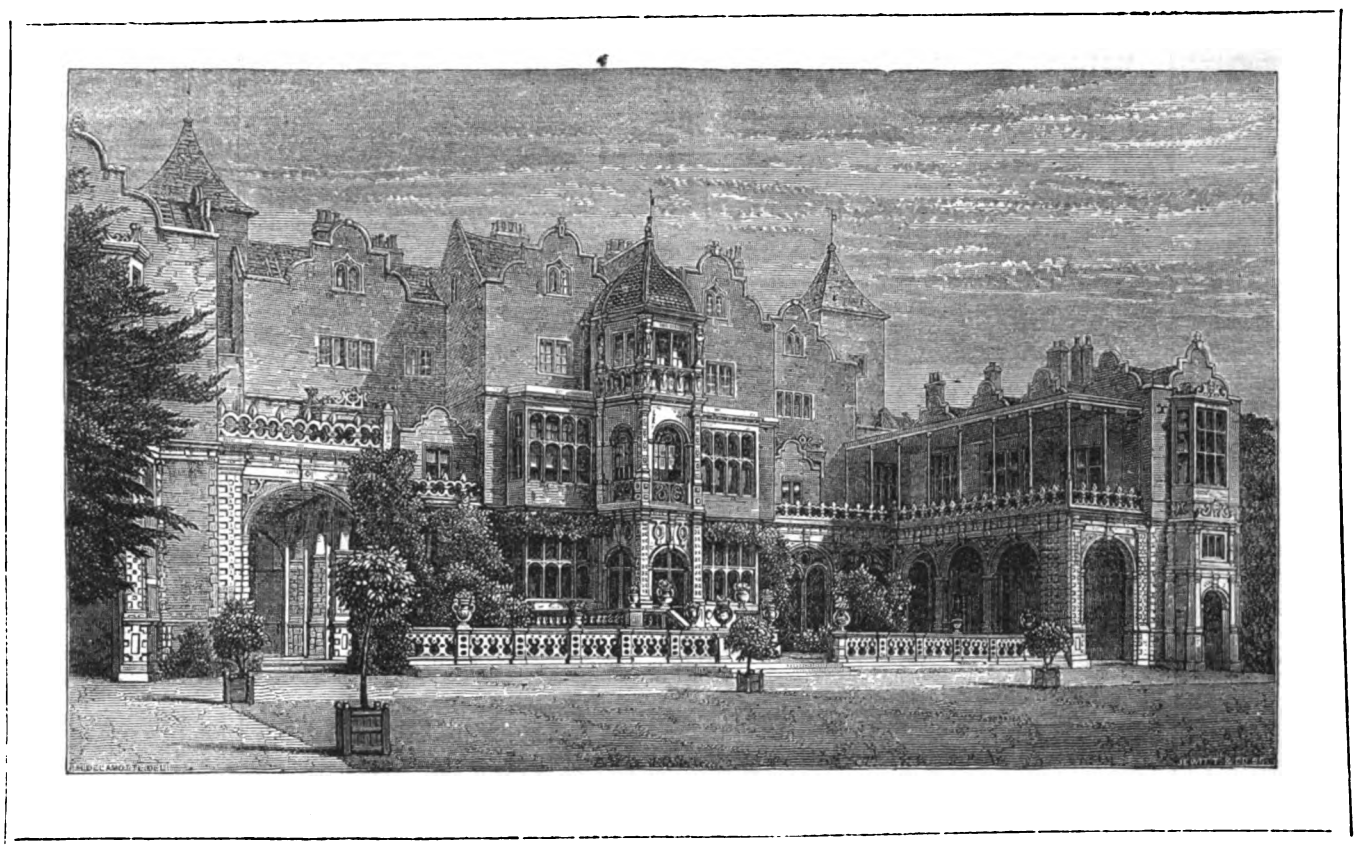
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HOLLAND HOUSE, SOUTH FRONT.

HOLLAND HOUSE.

When the marriage of Miss Marie Fox, Lady Holland's adopted daughter, to a German Prince at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Kensington was the talk of London society for a week in the Midsummer season of 1872, we presented a few Illustrations of Holland House, with an account of its historical and literary associations. The accomplished young lady to whom our congratulations were then duly offered—now Princess Marie Liechtenstein, residing at Vienna—has compiled a very attractive and interesting book on that subject, which is naturally endeared to her by grateful remembrances of her childhood passed in the noble old suburban mansion. These two handsome volumes, dedicated to the memory of Henry Edward, fourth and last Lord Holland, who died in 1859, are a most graceful tribute of domestic affection. The narrative affords us much pleasant knowledge of clever men and fashionable women distinguished in past generations. The outward embellishments of paper, type, and binding, and more especially the abundance of fine steel and wood engravings and photographs, are worthy of an elegant memoir that treats of such a topic as the inner life of an aristocratic family and their household arrangements. Mr. Philip de la Motte, the artistic draughtsman, and Mr. Jeens, Mr. Jewitt, and others, the engravers, have done their part with good effect in aid of the clear and exact descriptions of the building, its furniture, and the gardens; besides which several family portraits, by eminent painters of the day, have been engraved for this book. Those of the late Lord Holland and his widow, the present Lady Holland, which appear in the frontispiece and titlepage vignette of the first volume, are by Mr. G. F. Watts; their faces are very engaging. We borrow the Engraving which represents the south front of Holland House by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan and Co. It was stated in our former notice that this south front was altered in the late Lord Holland's time; the central projecting turret of stone, built by Inigo Jones, no longer contains the main entrance porch.

GENERAL WASHINGTON RYAN.

The execution at Santiago, in Cuba, of the American and British citizens captured on board the blockade-running steamer Virginius, while attempting to convey arms and warlike stores from Jamaica for the Cuban insurgents against the Spanish Government, has nearly provoked war between Spain and the United States. The Virginius was cut off by two Spanish frigates on Oct. 30, and surrendered without resistance. The crew and passengers were manacled and landed at Santiago, where the prisoners were placed in gaol. Among them were Generals Varona, Del Sol, Cespedes, and Ryan, and some twenty Jamaica labouring men or mechanics. On Nov. 5 the four Generals were taken out and shot in front of the slaughter-house—Cespedes and Del Sol first, then Ryan and Varona; the two latter, refusing to kneel, were rather roughly handled, but were presently dispatched. General Bernabo Varona, a young Cuban officer educated in the United States, was chief in command of the party on board the Virginius; next to him were Colonel José Jesus del Sol, Pedro Cespedes, and General Ryan, the other three who were shot with Varona. Washington Ryan was an Irish-American, who had been engaged in the Cuban service since the breaking out of the rebellion. He had much to do with the fitting out of gun-boats that were built for the Cubans in New York in 1869, and he was arrested when they were seized. He was again arrested in another vessel which attempted to sail from New York to Cuba; and he had in many ways made his name notorious as a Cuban agent. Colonel del Sol was a wealthy Cuban, who during four years had held a command in the insurgent army. He was about forty years old, and his family live in New York. Pedro Cespedes was a brother of the President of the Cuban Republic. About fifty other men taken in the Virginius were executed on the 7th and 8th ult. Among them were Juan Aguerro, a wealthy planter, sixty-five years old, who struck the first blow in the insurrection, which began five years ago; Captain Gratz Brown, an American of Philadelphia, who had been for some time in the service of the insurgents as a spy; Senor Santa Rosa, a Cuban by birth, but a naturalised American citizen, who was a determined blockade-runner, and was released from prison in Havannah only three months ago by the intercession of the American Government; and Senor Hernandez, a wealthy planter of Matanzas. The other members of the expedition were chiefly young Cubans, who had been living some time in the United States. Nearly all left relatives behind them in that country. The Spanish Government at Madrid has complied with the demands of the United States by sending orders to the Governor of Cuba to restore the Virginius to her owners, with an apology to the American and British Governments for the slaughter of their subjects. The Portrait of General Washington Ryan is from a photograph by Mr. Brady, of New York.



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The MOST ECONOMICAL SATIN or SILK WALKING-SKIRT.
BAKER and CRISP.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE NEW SILK and SOFT WOOL REPS, in all the New Shades, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
VIENNESE AND GERMAN

NICKNACKS EXTRAORDINARY.
100,000 Amusing and Useful Articles for Christmas in one guinea and half guinea Boxes. Sent free for 1s. extra, in case complete.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SEALSKIN HATS EXTRAORDINARY.
2000 Ladies', Children's, and Gent'lemen's, at one quarter of regular prices—viz., Ladies', 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 11d. each; Children's, same prices; Gentlemen's, 5s. 6d., 6s. 9d., to 7s. 6d Sent for stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SEALSKIN JACKETS
EXTRAORDINARY.—The last lot this year at 7 gs. Plain or trimmed Beavers, 7 gs. to 10 gs. Sent any size for remittance.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

2000 DOZ. CLEAR FRENCH HEMMED-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, at 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. half doz. Post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.
N.B.—These goods are unusually clear.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

LADIES.—ENGRAVINGS FREE.
The most elegant JACKETS, Fur trimmed, 15s. 6d. to 2½ gs. The most lady-like COSTUMES and SKIRTS. The newest WATERPROOF CLOAKS, 15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Engravings free.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ODDS and ENDS in BUNDLES of 50 YARDS. Winter and other useful material, 25s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 35s. 6d., and 50s each, sent for P.O.O.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MARVELS of CHEAPNESS.—GLOVES and FANCY GOODS.—Roman Scarfs, 3s. 11d.; worth 12s. 6d. Two-Button Kid Gloves, 1s. 11d. Real Shetland Shawls, 2s. 11d. each. Beautiful Chitra Silk Scarfs, embroidered ends, 5s. 11d. each; worth 10s. 6d. 100 Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, 6s. 11d.; Ivory and oxidised handl s Silk Aprons, 6s. 6d each. The Queen of Aprons, Silk or Velvet, Embroidered Gold or Silver, 8s 6d. Ladies' Sealskin Hats, 3s 11d., 4s 6d., 5s. 9d.; Gents', 6s. 11d. and 10s. 6d. Hemmed-Stitch Handkerchiefs, 1s. 11d. the whole dozen. Any sent free for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S
GRAND SHOW OF
CHRISTMAS SILKS.
FANCY SILKS, 1s. 11½d. to 4s. 6d. yard.
COLOURED SILKS, 1s. 11½d. to 4s. 6d. yard.
FANCY JAPANESE, 10½d. to 2s. 11d. yard.
PLAIN JAPANESE, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 6d. yard.
} In Superb Ball-room Colours.
CHRISTMAS SATINS,
Splendid Gas-light Colours, 2s. 6½d. yard.
CHRISTMAS SATINS,
make charming Ball-room Skirts.
CHRISTMAS SATINS,
2s. 6½d. to 10s. 6d. yard.
RICH EPINGLE SILKS,
in Evening Colours, 1s. 11½d. yard.
The approaching Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.
We hold a Large Stock of Drap Marie de Russie Silks, all prices.
Patterns post-free.—534 to 537, New Oxford street.

HENRY GLAVE'S
GRAND SHOW OF
CHRISTMAS DRESSES.
Light Textures from every European city.
Fancy Dresses for the Ball-room.
Dinner Dresses in endless variety.
Grenadines for Evening Parties.
Charming Fabrics for Christmas time.

The Roubaix Cloth, 1s. 2½d. and 1s. 4½d. a yard.	The Rouen Cloth, 1s. 4½d. a yard.
The Alexandrovna Dress, 1s. 6½d. a yard.	Navy Serges, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 11½d. a yard.
Victoria Tweeds, 60 inches wide, 3s. 11d.	Aberdeen Linseys, 8½d. to 1s. 4½d. a yard.

Fine French Merinoes, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., and 2s. 6d.
Every kind of Patterns post-free.
HENRY GLAVE,
534 to 537, New Oxford-street.

CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.
BLACK LYONS SILKS.
Unprecedented Panic in Lyons.
I have Purchased, for Cash, at the lowest prices for many years past,
60,000 (Sixty Thousand) Yards
of
Messrs. Joubert, Andras, and Co.'s
Celebrated Silks,
made from the purest Italian silk, the wear guaranteed.
Prices—Rich Gros Grains, 4s. 11d., 6s. 11d., 8s. 11d., and 10s. 11d. per yard.
Messrs. Bonnet and Co.'s Special Prices—4s. 11d. to 12s. 11d. per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS.
One of the largest purchases ever made by one buyer—viz.,
70,000 yards at .. .. 1s. 11½d per yard.
48,000 ,, Figured .. .. .. 1s. 11½d. ,,
100,000 ,, highest quality made .. 2s. 6d. ,,
There are more than 100 Colourings of each of the above prices.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

DEMI-TOILETTE.—New Arrangement of the Danish Silk-finished Tinted Alpacas, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales—Rosella, Neptune, Azof, Eau de Nil, Bleu d'Ilard, India Sky, Illusion, Gris Souris, Faded Rose, Bleu de Ciel, Mexique, Gris Lilas, Ozone, White and Black, Pink and Sky, and many of the most beautiful Tinted Colours.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

CHRISTMAS, 1873.—As the Festive Season approaches Ladies are thinking what they shall wear and what will be most suitable for the occasion, new, and pretty. The ALGERIENNE GRENADINES (the enormous sale of which already test fies to their popularity) are admirably adapted for the purpose. The rich Satin Gloss, combined with the gauzy lightness of this novelty, forms a material unrivalled for Evening Wear. Prices 12s 6d., 13s 11d., 17s 11d., and 21s the Dress of 12 yards, 24 in wide; any length cut, and patterns free.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

GRANVILLE TWILL.
A Capital New Cheap Useful Texture for Ordinary Wear, in Navy and all Fashionable Colourings. Price 9s. 11d. 10 yards, 27 in. wide; 1s. per yard.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

FRENCH MERINOS.
Always in Fashion. Forms a dress unrivalled of its kind. These Merinos possess a beautiful Cashmere finish, produced by a new patented process, which renders them superior to the ordinary makes. Finest quality manufactured, 2s. 11½d. per yard, 45 in. wide.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.
Patterns of all goods free.

SALE OF VIENNA CLOTH JACKETS.
A Thousand offered THIS DAY. They are artistically shaped, cut, and made by tailors; most of them elaborately embroidered, and trimmed with real fur, beginning at 16s. 9d. each. Also an important lot of Sealskins. Keen buyers are respectfully invited to make early selection, in order to secure the richest specimens. The sacrifice submitted to by the manufacturers in this transaction is really without precedent.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS, the richest quality, Wide Width, sacrificed at 4s. 6d. the yard.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, West minster Bridge Patterns free.

JAPANESE.—The largest and most varied Stock, chiefly the German make, excellent for wear, at prices hitherto unknown, beginning at 10d. the yard—the same has been sold at 2s. 6d.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns post-free.

BLACK and COLOURED VELVETEENS.
Widest at 2s., 2s 6d., and 3s 6d. The quality at 2s. 6d. is bright and silky. This firm (the first to place velveteens before the public) have sold many thousand dresses, and never heard a complaint. Patterns post-free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

MERINO.—After all, there is no dress which gives such entire satisfaction as FRENCH MERINO. Softest wool, very fine and wide, in brilliant colours. All at 2s. the yard. The quality has been scrupulously kept up, and can be had only at Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns post-free—HARVEY and CO. Established 50 years.

VIENNA EXHIBITION.
GASK and GASK are now OFFERING for SALE the whole of their extensive PURCHASES in the VIENNA EXHIBITION, comprising a great part of the superb SILKS, Velvets, Satins, Costumes, Dress Fabrics, Mantles, Furs, Bronzes, Gloves, &c., shown by the first manufacturers of France, Lyons Austria, Germany, Italy, India, Turkey, &c.

Rich Black Lyons Silk Velvets, 8s. 9d. per yard.	French Canelé Striped Silks, all colours, 3s. 3d. per yard.
The richest quality made, black and all colours, 15s. 9d.	Satin Striped Silks, evening colours, 3s. 6d.
Richest woven figured Velvets, for trains, &c., 21s. per yard.	Rich Gros de Londres, new colours 3s 11d.
Extra rich Chené-striped and Velvet-striped Silks and Satins, 8s. 9d.	Very rich coloured Poult de Soies, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per yard.
Superb Paris Silk and Velvet Costumes and Trains.	Very fine real Russian Sables.
Beautiful real Laces.	Elaborately-embroidered Mantles Jackets and Opera Cloaks, Sealskins.

These goods, having been manufactured for Exhibition, are of the highest character, and, having been bought 33 per cent to 50 per cent from cost prices, will be sold very cheap.
Patterns of the Silks and Dress Fabrics will be sent to the country.
Terms of Sale.—All goods marked in plain figures at the lowest price for ready money.
58 to 63, Oxford-street; and 1 to 5, Wells-street.

TURNELL AND GADSON'S BANKRUPT STOCK
NOW ON SALE BY

KNIGHT and CO., SILKMERCERS., &c.,
217, Regent-street.

KNIGHT and CO.'S
"GUINEA" QUILTED SATIN SKIRT,
Reduced to 18s. 9d.,
during the Sale only.

CHOICE NOVELTIES for the CHRISTMAS SEASON,
at HAYWARD'S, 81, Oxford-street, W.
Pearl and Ivory Fans, mounted with Lace.
Brussels Lace Fans, from 35s.
Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Brussels and Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs.
Lace Ruffles and Fichus.
Beautiful and Rare Specimens of Old Point Lace.
Velvet and Rich Fur Mantles.
Head-dresses and Caps.

BOOTH and FOX'S PATENT DOWN QUILT, DOWN SKIRTS, and VESTS.—Warmth without weight. Elegance and economy. No cold can penetrate a Down Garment. Down Quilts have the warmth of three blankets and not the weight of one, and are very durable. Ladies' Down Skirts are light, warm, graceful, durable, and render crinoline superfluous. Highest medical testimonials. The only prize medals. All genuine articles bear the names and trade mark of Booth and Fox.—Sold by Drapers and Upholsterers.—Booth and Fox, Manufacturers, 81, Hatton-garden, London; Manchester, Cork, and Glasgow.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.
Black-and-Gold Ground Silks, with floral designs .. .. } £1 19s. 6d. the Dress.
Chéné Silks, suitable for Dinner Wear .. .. } £1 15s. 6d. ,,
Coloured Gros de Suez of the best manufacture .. .. } £2 5s. 6d. ,,
Grisaille Striped Silks, especially suitable for this season .. } £1 7s. 0d. ,,
The above special lots are unusually cheap.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

KALEIDOSCOPE.
This charming Skirt is made in Black Satin, trimmed Colours, price 39s. 6d.
A large quantity always kept in stock.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.

LADIES' MADE COSTUMES.
An unusually large collection, in every description of fabric suitable to the present season, including Cheviot and Homespun Tweeds, Silk and Wool Poplins, Drap des Dames, Silk Repp, &c., the Boulogne Serge, ready for wear, 49s. 6d. each.
All the above are made and designed from the latest Paris models.
The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

FOR WINTER OR TRAVELLING DRESSES.

SILK TERRY POPLIN.
Popeline d'Hiver, Drap Vigogne, Drap d'Italie, and many other Novelties suitable for the present and approaching Season, 21s. to 4 gs. the Dress.

The "Leather" Make of Reversible

YOKOHAMA SILK, in Evening Colours.
This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours, including Ciel d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert Oxide, Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argent, Ardoise Foncé, &c., is 46 in. wide, 3½s. 6d. to 2½ gs. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.
Patterns free.

FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.

RICH JAPANESE SILKS.
In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including the new Réséda, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Cerise, Corail, &c., 29s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4½d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

TULLE, TARLATANE, MUSLIN, OR GRENADINE.

MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES.
Now ready, several hundred Robes, new Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 15s. 9d. to 20s.
The "Ada," a most charming dress, with Panier, Flounces, and any 5-trained Skirt, 1 guinea—a substantial box included.
All orders, for any number of Dresses, dispatched same day as received.
The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.
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PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED

HOME-SPUN CHEVIOT SERGES,
beautifully soft and warm, in all the New Mixtures, 25s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF

FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
in all the Colours, from 2s. 9d to 5s. 6d. per yard.
Fancy Shirting Flannels (fast colours), 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d per yd.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.—(Patterns free.)

RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS,
at Last Year's Prices.
PETER ROBINSON still continues to sell his beautiful Fur Seal Jackets, both Plain and Trimmed Beaver, without any advance upon the prices of last season. The sizes are from 22 in. to 32 in. in depth, and the prices from 9 gs. to 30 gs.

500 VIENNA WRAPS, useful as a Shawl, Travelling-Rug, or covering for Couch, 21s. each.
PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, Oxford-street.

BURGESS,
65, OXFORD-STREET.
DRESS FACTOR and IMPORTER.
Patterns free.

WINTER DRESSES
for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
in all the New Materials, from 6s. 11d.
BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street. Patterns free.

GRENADINES! GRENADINES!
The largest, choicest, and cheapest assortment in Algerian Silk Stripes, in every Colour, from 6s. 11d. the Full Dress.
BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street. Patterns free.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Extraordinary Purchase. 5000 dozen, Hand-Made, Home-Spun Yarn, Bordered and Hem Stitched, from 2s. 11d. the dozen.
GEO BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street. Patterns free.

Established in
Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS
are invited to inspect,
at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S
Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various workrooms.
Lists, with Prices,
on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO.,
Gracechurch-street
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

WINTER DRESSES, Extraordinarily Cheap.—The CO-OPERATIVE DRAPERY STORE are now SELLING OFF a STOCK consisting of All-Wool Satin Cloths, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d.; Wool Serges, 9½d. to 1s. 4½d.; French Merinoes, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 11½d.; All-Wool Diagonal Cloths, 10½d. to 1s. 2½d.; fine Scotch Linseys, 7½d. to 10½d.; best Aberdeen Wincey, 1s. 0½d. to 1s 4½d.; Trossach Cloths, 10½d.; Inverlochy Tweed, 6½d. yard; Black Velveteens, 1s. 1½d. to 2s. 11d.; rich Black Silks, 1s. 9½d. to 5s. 11d.; all quite 3d. to 8d. a yard under drapers' prices. Patterns free.—The Drapery Store, 118, 120, Edgware-road.

A BANKRUPT'S STOCK of £3796 10s., now Selling at E. L. KELSEY'S, 248, Regent-street, London, W. White Nagasaki Silk Scarfs, wide, 1s. 6d., fringed ends. Scarlet Ribbed Merino Hose, or any other colour, two pairs 2s. 11d. Real Shetland Wool Shawls, two yards square, any colour, 2s. 11d. Leather Belts with gilt, silver, or oxydized châtelaine, 2s. 11d. The Shah's Court Diamond Silk Scarfs, 1s. 4d. Japanese Lawn Handkerchiefs, 1s. 9d. half dozen. Brussels Kid Gloves, 1s. 9d. two buttons; 1s. 5d. in one button, all colours. Glacé Aprons, 1s. each. Duke of Edinburgh Scarfs, 1s. each; Stanley, Bond-street, and Kensington, 1s. 6d. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Real Sealskin Hats, 4s. 11d. Lace Falls, new shapes, 2s. 11d., post-free, stamps or P.O. Royal Navy Serge, Blue or Black, 15s. 9d. twelve yards, "wear like iron." Evening Train Costume, Stripe Silk Grenadine, 25s. Satin Quilted Skirts, 15s. 9d., all colours. Black Silk Striped Grenadines, 10s. 9d. 12 yards

G. W. JONES'S BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, and HEAD-DRESSES, all of the choicest description, at the most moderate prices. Country orders, accompanied with post-office order or town reference, promptly attended to.

G. W. JONES'S CHOICE FLOWERS and FEATHERS for Bonnets and Evening Wear, mounted in the most tasty manner. Spécialité for Bridal Wreaths, Bouquets, Veils, Favours, &c. All at the most moderate prices.

G. W. JONES'S PARIS NOVELTIES in Châtelaines, Belts, Fans, Pins, Buckles, Daggers, Tortoiseshell, Whitby and Paris Jet Jewellery, Spanish Combs, &c.
N.B.—101, Oxford-street, corner of Great Portland-street.

ÆGIDIUS, a new elastic over-shirt, which will entirely dispense with the old-fashioned coloured flannel. The Ægidius is perfectly shrinkless, and made from the finest Segovia wool, sold by the Inventors of the Eureka Shirt. Patterns of material and self-measure free by post from the Sole Makers, RICHARD FORD and CO., 41 and 44, Poultry, London, E.C.

LADIES' CORK-SOLED ELASTIC BOOTS,
for Damp Weather, 24s.
Velvet Slippers, with bows, 3s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS,
for use before and after Accouchement.
Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

CASHMERE HATS for LADIES.
Registered. "The Novelty of the Season."
JAYS'.
"Some of the black Hats, ornamented with the new drooping feathers, are eminently picturesque."—The Queen.

FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK
COSTUMES, 6½ gs. each.
BLACK SILKS.
Ladies in search of this useful material will find a choice selection at Messrs. JAY'S for £5 5s the Dress, or 7s. 6d. the yard. Costumes from the best French Models made to price and order with only the additional cost of trimmings.
"It would be impossible to give a detailed description of all the novel costumes imported by Messrs. Jay; but the black silks made with square tunics, velvet sleeveless jackets, and velvet sashes looped up with jet buckles, the delicate grey silks trimmed with crimped plaitings and silver buckles, the violet silk and velvet costumes with steel buckles, are quite masterpieces in composition."—Messrs. Jay's Autumn Fashions, from "The Queen."

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Messrs. JAY have always at command experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, who act as Travellers, so that in the event of immediate Mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be dispatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent-street.
JAYS'.

MOURNING for LADIES.
Messrs. JAY, anxious to remove an impression which they find has gained undue circulation, that none but the richest materials in Made-up Skirts, Mantles, and Millinery are sold at their establishment, deem it a duty to themselves and the public to assure all families who have not yet dealt at Jays' Mourning Warehouse that they sell an excellent Family Mourning Dress, full length, for the small sum of One Guinea and a Half. Good wearing materials are cut from the piece, and at more than an equivalent for the price which is from One Shilling per yard upwards.

Z. SIMPSON and CO., SILKMERCERS and GENERAL DRAPERS,
Wholesale, Retail, and Export,
65 and 66, Farringdon-street.
Their large and varied Stock is in every department carefully assorted, comprising the Novelties of the Season and many Special Purchases, as under mentioned, at largely reduced prices, meriting particular attention.

SILKS, SATINS, and VELVETS.—Black, Coloured, and Fancy Silks, 1s. 9½d. to 10s. 6d.; Black and Coloured Satins, 1s 11½d. to 3s. 11d.; Velvets for Mantles, 3s 11d. to 12s. 6d.; Velveteens, from 1s. 9½d. to 4s. 11d. Patterns post-free.

DRESS FABRICS in great variety, 6¾d. to 2s. 6½d. Also, a Lot of Rich Grenadines, suitable for Evening Wear, 8½d. per yard; worth 1s 9d.
Costumes complete, from 7s. 11d. to 2 gs.

REAL LACES, comprising real Black Maltese and Yak Laces in every width, prices from 3½d. per yard. Also, parcels of Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.
Z. SIMPSON and CO., 65 and 66, Farringdon-street, City (three minutes from the Farringdon-street and Ludgate-hill Stations).

BLANKETS.—Z. SIMPSON and CO. Invite the attention of Heads of Families and Public Institutions, Hotel Proprietors, and others, to their stock of these Goods. Also to their
HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT,
comprising Sheetings (linen and cotton), Longcloths, Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Linens, Glass Cloths, Towellings, &c. Charities supplied at wholesale prices.
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.—The whole of the STOCK of FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, &c., is being offered at an enormous reduction.
Stripe Repp Curtains, Crimson, Green, or Maroon, 3 yards long, 50 in. wide, ready made, at 13s. 11d pair; 3½ yards long, 15s. 11d., forwarded on receipt of post-office order.
ROBERT LAWSON and COMPANY, House Furnishers, 77, High-street, Kensington (near the Albert Hall).

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES, the "Queen's Own," with patent Ridged Eyes. 1s packets post-free of Dealers. H. Walker's Penelope Crochets, Fish Hooks, &c.
Alcester; and 47, Gresham-street, London.

LADIES' ORNAMENTAL HAIR.
UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, and 6, Belgrave Mansions, Pimlico, invite an inspection of their Ladies' Perukes and Coverings for Thin Partings, perfect copies of nature.

DUCHESSE MARIE COIFFURE.—This Head-dress can be arranged by a Lady herself, and there is no style to which it cannot be adapted. Description sent.—UNWIN and ALBERT, Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly; and 6, Belgrave Mansions, Pimlico.

COILS of LONG HAIR and SPANISH COMBS.—UNWIN and ALBERT supply the Coils, 22 in. long, for 21s.; Coubs, 5s.; Curls, 10s. 6d., on receipt of P.O. order. 24, Piccadilly; and 6, Belgrave-mansions, near Victoria Station.

TO LADIES.—WALLER'S HALF-GUINEA CORONET and GUINEA COIL. Unrivalled at the price. Made of Best-Quality Hair only.
Those ladies who save the Combings of their Hair can have them properly prepared, the roots turned, and made up by a process perfected by W. Waller, at 3s. 6d per ounce. All articles forwarded post-free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of amount in stamps. W. WALLER, Court Hair Dresser, &c., 86, Camden-road, N.W. Established 20 years.

LONG, Short, and Weak Sight treated by the scientific use of TINTED SPECTACLE LENSES, which impart an immediate sense of coolness and relief, so essential to defective vision. Persons can be suited in the country. Simple Directions free.—S. and B. SOLOMON, 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

DEAFNESS, Polypus, Defect of Sight, Fits, and all Diseases of the Head.—A certain Cure for all these distressing complaints is now made known and sent free of charge.
Address, BARON M'KINSEY, Heavitree Park, Exeter, Devonshire.

GOLD STOPPING for DECAYED TEETH.
Elegant, Durable, and Easy to Use. Guaranteed pure gold. Post-free, 18 and 30 stamps. W. and J. HIX, Dentists' Gold Manufacturers, 18, Stoke Newington-road, London.

CORNS.—Mr. SPENCER, Chiropodist, 39, New Bond-street, ATTENDS at the PATIENT'S RESIDENCE before Noon, and at Home from Twelve till Five. Fee for the painless removal of all Corns, half a sovereign.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of Gout or Rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
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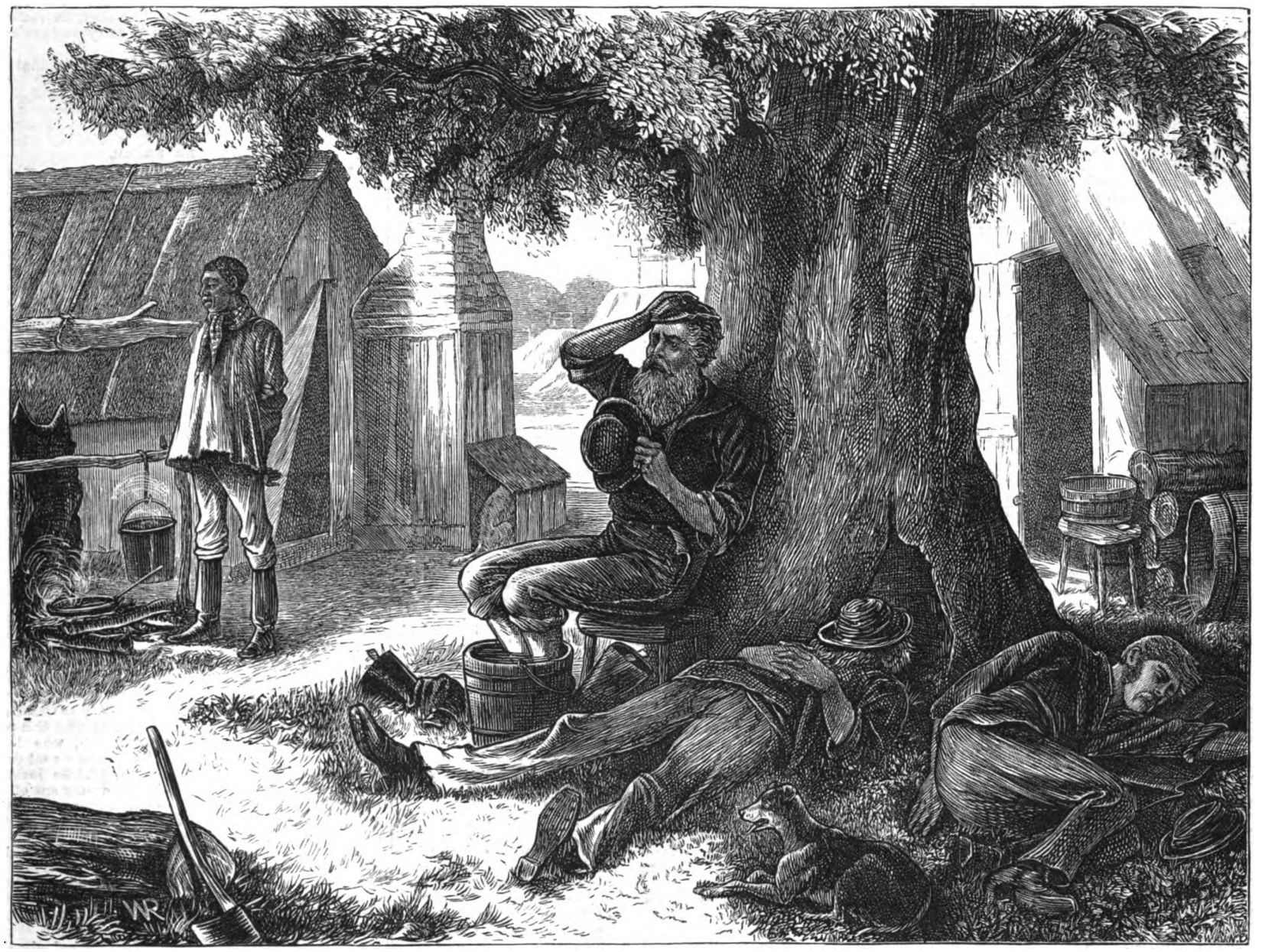
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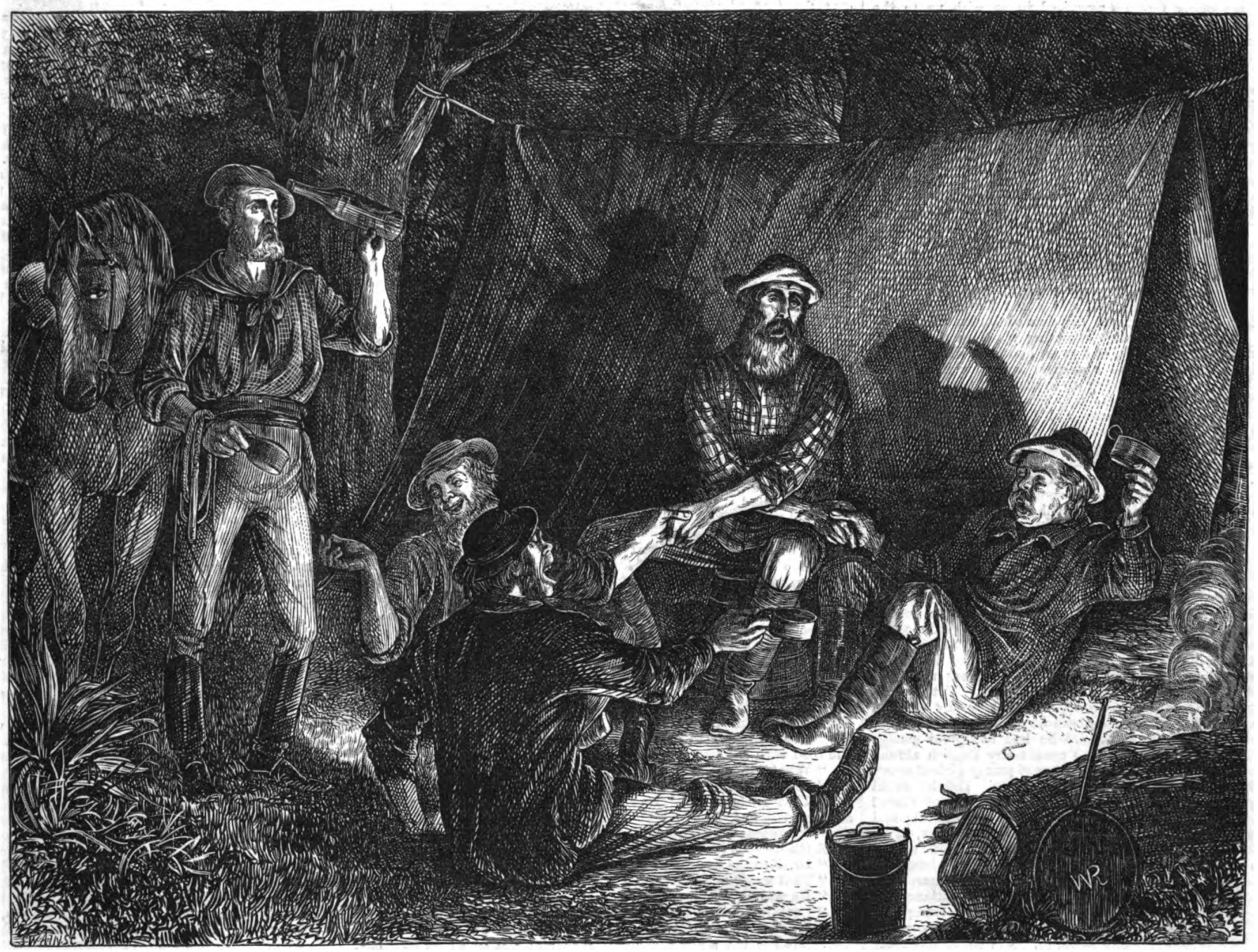
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CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-DIGGINGS—100° IN THE SHADE.



AUSTRALIAN DIGGERS KEEPING CHRISTMAS EVE—"AULD LANG SYNE."

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TITA'S WAGER.

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

AUTHOR OF "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON," "A DAUGHTER OF HETH," ETC.

CHAPTER I.

FRANZISKA.

It is a Christmas morning—cold, still, and grey, with a frail glimmer of sunshine coming through the bare trees to melt the hoar-frost on the lawn. The postman has just gone out, swinging the gate behind him. A fire burns brightly in the breakfast-room; and there is silence about the house, for the children have gone off to climb Box-hill before being marched to church.

The small and gentle lady who presides over this household walks sedately in, and lifts the solitary letter that is lying on her plate. About three seconds suffice to let her run through its contents, and then she suddenly cries,

"I knew it! I said it! I told you two months ago she was only flirting with him; and now she has rejected him. And, oh! I am so glad of it! The poor boy!"

The other person in the room, who has been meekly waiting for his breakfast for half an hour, ventures to point out that there is nothing to rejoice over in the fact of a young man having been rejected by a young woman.

"If it were final, yes! If these two young folks were not certain to go and marry somebody else, you might congratulate them both. But you know they will. The poor boy will go courting again in three months' time, and be vastly pleased with his condition."

"Oh, never, never!" she says; "he has had such a lesson. You know I warned him. I knew she was only flirting with him. Poor Charlie! Now I hope he will get on with his profession, and leave such things out of his head. And as for that creature" ——

"I will do you the justice to say," observes her husband, who is still regarding the table with a longing eye, "that you did oppose this match, because you hadn't the making of it. If you had brought these two together they would have been married ere this. Never mind; you can marry him to somebody of your own choosing, now."

"No; he must not think of marriage. He cannot think of it. It will take the poor lad a long time to get over this blow."

"He will marry within a year."

"I will bet you whatever you like that he doesn't," she says, triumphantly.

"Whatever I like! That is a big wager. If you lose, do you think you could pay? I should like, for example, to have my own way in my own house."

"If I lose you shall," says the generous creature; and the bargain is concluded.

Nothing further is said about this matter for the moment. The children return from Box-hill, and are rigged out for church. Two young people, friends of ours, and recently married, having no domestic circle of their own, and, having promised to spend the whole of Christmas Day with us, arrive. Then we set out, trying as much as possible to think that Christmas Day is different from any other day, and pleased to observe that the younger folk, at least, cherish the delusion.

But just before we reach the church, I say to the small lady who got the letter in the morning, and whom we generally call Tita,

"When do you expect to see Charlie?"

"I don't know," she answers. "After this cruel affair he won't like to go about much."

"You remember that he promised to go with us to the Black Forest?"

"Yes; and I am sure it will be a pleasant trip for him."

"Shall we go to Hüferschingen?"

"I suppose so."

"Franziska is a pretty girl."

Now, you would not think that any great mischief could be done by the mere remark that Franziska was a pretty girl. Anybody who had seen Franziska Fahler, niece of the proprietor of the "Goldenen Bock" in Hüferschingen would admit that in a moment. But this is nevertheless true, that Tita was very thoughtful during the rest of our walk to this little church; and in church, too, she was thinking so deeply that she almost forgot to look at the effect of the decorations she had nailed up the day before. Yet nothing could have offended her in the bare observation that Franziska was a pretty girl.

At dinner, in the evening, we had our two guests and a few young fellows from London who did not happen to have their families or homes there. Curiously enough, there was a vast deal of talk about travelling, and also about Baden, and more particularly about the southern districts of Baden. Tita said the Black Forest was the most charming place in the world; and as it was Christmas Day, and as we had been listening to a sermon all about charity, and kindness, and consideration for others, nobody was rude enough to contradict her. But our forbearance was put to a severe test when, after dinner, she produced a photographic album and handed it round, and challenged everybody to say whether the young lady in the corner was not absolutely lovely. Most of them said that she was certainly very nice-looking; and Tita seemed a little disappointed. I perceived that it would no longer do to say that Franziska was a pretty girl. We should henceforth have to swear by everything we held dear that she was absolutely lovely.

CHAPTER II.

ZUM GOLDENEN BOCK.

We felt some pity for the lad when we took him abroad with us; but it must be confessed that at first he was not a very desirable travelling companion. There was a gloom about him. Despite the eight months that had elapsed, he professed that his old wound was still open. Tita treated him with the kindest maternal solicitude, which was a great mistake: tonics, not sweets, are required in such cases. Yet he was very grateful; and he said, with a blush, that, in any case, he would not rail against all women because of the badness of one. Indeed, you would not have fancied he had any great grudge against womankind. There were a great many English abroad that autumn, and we met whole batches of pretty girls at every station and every table d'hôte on our route. Did he avoid them, or glare at them savagely, or say hard things of them? Oh, no!—quite the reverse. He was a little shy at first; and when he saw a party of distressed damsels in a station, with their bewildered father in vain attempting to make himself understood to a porter, he would assist them in a brief and business-like manner, as if it were a duty, lift his cap, and then march off, relieved. But by-and-by he began to make acquaintances in the hotels; and, as he was a handsome, English-looking lad, who bore a certificate of honesty in his clear grey eyes and easy gait, he was rather made much of. Nor could any fault be decently found with his appetite.

So we passed on from Königswinter to Coblentz, and from Coblentz to Heidelberg, and from Heidelberg south to Freiburg, where we bade adieu to the last of the towns and laid hold of a trap with a pair of ancient and angular horses, and plunged into the Höllenthal, the first great gorge of the Black Forest mountains. From one point to another we slowly urged our devious course, walking the most of the day indeed, and putting the trap and ourselves up for the night at some quaint roadside hostelry, where we ate of roe-deer, and drank of Affenthaler, and endeavoured to speak German with a pure Waldshut accent. And then one evening, when there was a clear green-and-gold sky overhead, and when the last rays of the sun were shining along the hills and touching the stems of the tall pines, we drove into a narrow valley and caught sight of a strange building of wood, with projecting eaves and quaint windows, that stood close by the forest.

"Here is my dear inn," cried Tita, with a great glow of delight and affection in her face. "Here is *mein gutes Thal! Ich grüss' dich ein tausend Mal!* And here is old Peter come out to see us; and there is Franziska!"

"Oh! this is Franziska, is it?" said Charlie.

Yes, this was Franziska. She was a well-built, handsome girl of nineteen or twenty, with a healthy, sun-burnt complexion, and dark hair plaited into two long tails which were taken up and twisted into a knot behind. That you could see from a distance. But on nearer approach you found that Franziska had really fine and intelligent features, and a pair of frank, clear, big brown eyes that had a very straight look about them. They were something of the eyes of a deer, indeed; wide apart, soft, and apprehensive, yet looking with a certain directness and unconsciousness that overcame her natural girlish timidity. Tita simply flew at her and kissed her heartily, and asked her twenty questions at once. Franziska answered in very fair English, a little slow and formal, but quite grammatical. Then she was introduced to Charlie, and she shook hands with him in a simple and unembarrassed way, and then she turned to one of the servants and gave some directions about the luggage. Finally, she begged Tita to go indoors and get off her travelling attire, which was done, leaving us two outside.

"She 's a very pretty girl," Charlie said, carelessly. "I suppose she 's sort of head cook and kitchen-maid here."

The impudence of these young men is something extraordinary.

"If you wish to have your head in your hands," I remarked to him, "just you repeat that remark at dinner. Why, Franziska is no end of a swell. She has two thousand pounds and the half a mill. She has a sister married to the Geheimer-Ober-Hofbaurath of Hesse-Cassel. She has visited both Paris and Munich; and she has her dresses made in Freibourg."

"But why does such an illustrious creature bury herself in this valley, and in an old inn, and go about bareheaded?"

"Because there are folks in the world without ambition, who like to live a quiet, decent, homely life. Every girl can't marry a Geheimer-Ober-Hofbaurath. Ziska, now, is much more likely to marry the young doctor here."

"Oh, indeed! and live here all her days. She couldn't do better. Happy Franziska!"

We went indoors. It was a low, large, rambling place, with one immense room all hung round with roe-deers' horns, and with one lesser room fitted up with a billiard-table. The inn lay a couple of hundred yards back from Hüferschingen, but it had been made the head-quarters of the keepers, and just outside this room were a number of pegs for them to sling their guns and bags on when they came in of an evening to have a pipe and a chopin of white wine. Ziska's uncle and aunt were both large, stout, and somnolent people, very good-natured and kind, but a trifle dull. Ziska really had the management of the place, and she was not slow to lend a hand if the servants were remiss in waiting on us. But that, it was understood, was done out of compliment to our small Queen Tita.

By-and-by we sat down to dinner, and Franziska came to see that everything was going on straight. It was a dinner "with scenery." You forgot to be particular about the soup, the venison, and the Affenthaler, when from the window at your elbow you could look across the narrow valley and behold a long stretch of the Black Forest shining in the red glow of the sunset. The lower the sun sank the more intense became the crimson light on the tall stems of the pines; and then you could see the line of shadow slowly rising up the side of the opposite hill until only the topmost trees were touched with the fire. Then these, too, lost it, and all the forest around us seemed to have a pale blue mist stealing over it as the night fell and the twilight faded out of the sky overhead. Presently the long undulations of fir would grow black, and the stars would come out, and the sound of the stream be heard distantly in the hollow; and then, as Tita knew, we should go off for a last stroll in among the soft moss and under the darkness of the pines, perhaps to startle some great capercailzie and send it flying and whirring down the glades.

When we returned from that prowl into the forest we found the inn dark. Such people as may have called in had gone home; but we suspected that Franziska had given the neighbours a hint not to overwhelm us on our first arrival. When we entered the big room Franziska came in with candles; then she brought some matches, and also put on the table an odd little pack of cards, and went out. Her uncle and aunt had, even before we went out, come and bade us good night formally and shaken hands all round. They are early folk in the Black Forest.

"Where has that girl gone now?" says Charlie. "Into that lonely billiard-room? Couldn't you ask her to come in here? Or shall we go and play billiards?"

Tita stares, and then demurely smiles; but it is with an assumed severity that she rebukes him for such a wicked proposal, and reminds him that he must start early next morning. He groans assent. Then she takes her leave.

The big young man sits silent for a moment or two, with his hands in his pockets and his legs stretched out. I begin to think I am in for it—the old story of blighted hopes, and angry denunciation, and hypocritical joy, and all the rest of it. But suddenly Charlie looks up with a business-like air, and says,

"Who is that doctor fellow you were speaking about? Shall we see him to-morrow?"

"You saw him to-night. It was he who passed us on the road with the two beagles."

"What, that little fellow with the bandy legs and the spectacles?" he cries, with a great laugh.

"That little fellow," I observe to him, "is a person of some importance, I can tell you. He"——

"I suppose his sister married a Geheimer-ober-under—what the dickens is it?" says this disrespectful young man.

"Dr. Krumm has got the Iron Cross."

"That won't make his legs any the straighter."

"He was at Weissemburg."

"I suppose he got that cast in the eye there."

"He can play the zither in a way that would astonish you. He has got a little money. Franziska and he would be able to live very comfortably together."

"Franziska and that fellow?" says Charlie; and then he rises with a sulky air, and proposes we should take our candles with us.

But he is not sulky very long; for Ziska, hearing our footsteps, comes to the passage and bids us a friendly good-night.

"Good-night, Miss Fahler!" he says, in rather a shame-faced way; "and I am so awfully sorry we have kept you up so late. We shan't do it again."

You would have thought by his manner that it was two o'clock; whereas it was only half-past eleven!

CHAPTER III.

DR. KRUMM.

There was no particular reason why Dr. Krumm should marry Franziska Fahler, except that he was the most important young man in Hüferschingen, and she was the most important young woman. People therefore thought they would make a good match; although Franziska certainly had the most to give in the way of good looks. Dr. Krumm was a short, bandy-legged, sturdy young man, with long fair hair, a tanned complexion, light blue eyes, not quite looking the same way, spectacles, and a general air of industrious common-sense about him, if one may use such a phrase. There was certainly little of the lover in his manner towards Ziska, and as little in hers towards him. They were very good friends, though, and he called her Ziska, while she gave him his nick-name of Fidelio, his real name being Fidele.

Now on this, the first morning of our stay in Hüferschingen, all the population had turned out at an early hour to see us set out for the forest; and as the Ober-Förster had gone away to visit his parents in Bavaria, Dr. Krumm was appointed to superintend the operations of the day. And when everybody was busy renewing acquaintance with us, gathering in the straying dogs, examining guns and cartridge-belts, and generally aiding in the profound commotion of our setting out, Dr. Krumm was found to be talking in a very friendly and familiar manner with our pretty Franziska. Charlie eyed them askance. He began to say disrespectful things of Krumm. He thought Krumm a plain person. And then, when the bandy-legged doctor had got all the dogs, keepers, and beaters together, we set off along the road, and presently plunged into the cool shade of the forest, where the thick moss suddenly silenced our footsteps, and where there was a moist and resinous smell in the air.

Well, the incidents of the forenoon's shooting, picturesque as they were, and full of novelty to Tita's protégé, need not be described. At the end of the fourth drive, when we had got on nearly to luncheon-time, it appeared that Charlie had killed a handsome buck, and he was so pleased with this performance that he grew friendly with Dr. Krumm, who had, indeed, given him the *haupt-stelle*. But when, as we sat down to our sausages and bread and red wine, Charlie incidentally informed our commander-in-chief that, during one of the drives, a splendid yellow fox had come out of the underwood and stood and stared at him for three or four seconds, the Doctor uttered a cry of despair,

"I should have told you that," he said in English, that was not quite so good as Ziska's, "if I had remembered, yes! The English will not shoot the foxes; but they are very bad for us, they kill the young deer, we are glad to shoot them; and Franziska she told me she wanted a yellow fox for the skin to make something."

Charlie got very red in the face. He *had* missed a chance. If he had known that Franziska wanted a yellow fox all the instinctive veneration for that animal that was in him would have gone clean out, and the fate of the animal—for Charlie was a smart shot—would have been definitely sealed.

"Are there many of them?" said he, gloomily.

"No; not many. But where there is one there are generally four or five. In the next drive we may come on them, yes! I will put you in a good place, Sir; and you must not think of letting him go away, for Franziska, who has waited two, three weeks, and not one yellow fox not anywhere, and it is for the variety of the skin in a — a —. I do not know what you call it."

"A rug, I suppose," said Charlie.

I subsequently heard that Mr. Charles went to his post with a fixed determination to shoot anything of yellow colour that came near him. His station was next to that of Dr. Krumm; but of course they were invisible to each other. The horns of the beaters sounded a warning; the gunners cocked their guns and stood on the alert; in the perfect silence each one waited for the first glimmer of a brown hide down the long green glades of young fir. Then, according to Charlie's account, by went two or three deer like lightning—all of them does. A buck came last, but swerved just as he came in sight, and backed and made straight for the line of beaters. Two more does, and then an absolute blank. One or two shots had been heard at a distance; either some of the more distant stations had been more fortunate, or one or other of the beaters had tried his luck. Suddenly there was a shot fired close to Charlie—he knew it must have been the Doctor. In about a minute afterwards he saw some pale yellow object slowly worming its way through the ferns; and here, at length, he made sure he was going to get his yellow fox. But, just as the animal came within fair distance, it turned over, made a struggle or two, and lay still. Charlie rushed along to the spot; it was, indeed, a yellow fox, shot in the head, and now as dead as a door-nail.

What was he to do? Let Dr. Krumm take home this prize to Franziska, after he had had such a chance in the forenoon? Never! Charlie fired a barrel into the air, and then calmly awaited the coming up of the beaters and the drawing together of the sportsmen.

Dr. Krumm, being at the next station, was the first to arrive. He found Charlie standing by the side of the slain fox.

"Ha!" he said, his spectacles apparently gleaming delight, "You have shotted him! You have killed him! That is very good!—that is excellent! Now, you will present the skin to Miss Franziska, if you do not wish to take it to England."

"Oh, no!" said Charlie, with a lordly indifference. "I don't care about it. Franziska may have it."

Charlie pulled me aside, and said, with a solemn wink,

"Krumm shot that fox. Mind you don't say a word. I must have the skin to present to Franziska."

I stared at him; I had never known him guilty of a dishonest action. But when you do get a decent young English fellow condescending to do anything shabby, be sure it is a girl who is the cause. I said nothing, of course; and in the evening a trap came for us, and we drove back to Hüferschingen.

Tita clapped her hands with delight; for Charlie was a favourite of hers, and now he was returning like a hero, with a sprig of fir in his cap to show that he had killed a buck.

"And here, Miss Franziska," he says, quite gaily, "here is a yellow fox for you. I was told that you wanted the skin of one."

Franziska fairly blushed for pleasure; not that the skin of a fox was very valuable to her, but that the compliment was

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so open and marked. She came forward, in German fashion, and rather shily shook hands with him, in token of her thanks.

When Tita was getting ready for dinner I told her about the yellow fox. A married man must have no secrets.

"He is not capable of such a thing," she says, with a grand air.

"But he did it," I point out. "What is more, he glories in it. What did he say when I remonstrated with him on the way home? '*Why,*' says he, '*I will put an end to Krumm! I will abolish Krumm! I will extinguish Krumm!*' Now, Madam, who is responsible for this? Who has been praising Franziska night and day as the sweetest, gentlest, cleverest girl in the world, until this young man determines to have a flirtation with her and astonish you?"

"A flirtation!" says Tita, faintly "Oh, no! Oh! I never meant that."

"Ask him just now, and he will tell you that women deserve no better. They have no hearts. They are treacherous. They have beautiful eyes, but no conscience. And so he means to take them as they are, and have his measure of amusement."

"Oh! I am sure he never said anything so abominably wicked," cries Tita, laying down the rose that Franziska had given her for her hair. "I know he could not say such things. But if he is so wicked—if he has said them—it is not too late to interfere. *I* will see about it."

She drew herself up as if Jupiter had suddenly armed her with his thunderbolts. If Charlie had seen her at this moment he would have quailed. He might, by chance, have told the truth, and confessed that all the wicked things he had been saying about women's affection were only a sort of rhetoric; and that he had no sort of intention to flirt with poor Franziska, nor yet to extinguish and annihilate Dr. Krumm.

The heartbroken boy was in very good spirits at dinner. He was inclined to wink. Tita, on the contrary, maintained an impressive dignity of demeanour; and when Franziska's name happened to be mentioned she spoke of the young girl as her very particular friend, as though she would dare Charlie to attempt a flirtation with one who held that honour. But the young man was either blind or reckless, or acting a part for mere mischief. He pointed the finger of scorn at Dr. Krumm. He asked Tita if he should bring her a yellow fox next day. He declared he wished he could spend the remainder of his days in a Black Forest inn, with a napkin over his arm, serving chopins. He said he would brave the wrath of the Fürst by shooting a capercailzie on the very first opportunity, to bring the shining feathers home to Franziska.

When Tita and I went up stairs at night the small and gentle creature was grievously perplexed.

"I cannot make it out," she said. "He is quite changed. What is the matter with him?"

"You behold, Madam, in that young man the moral effects of vulpicide. A demon has entered into him. You remember, in 'Der Freischütz,' how"——

"Did you say vulpicide?" she asks, with a sweet smile. "I understood that Charlie's crime was that he did *not* kill the fox."

I allow her the momentary triumph. Who would grudge to a woman a little verbal victory of that sort? And, indeed, Tita's satisfaction did not last long. Her perplexity became visible on her face once more.

"We are to be here three weeks," she said, almost to herself, "and he talks of flirting with poor Franziska. Oh! I never meant that."

"But what did you mean?" I ask, with some innocent wonder.

Tita hangs down her head, and there is an end to that conversation; but one of us, at least, has some recollection of a Christmas wager.

CHAPTER IV.

CONFESSIO AMANTIS.

Charlie was not in such good spirits next morning. He was standing outside the inn in the sweet, resinous-scented air, watching Franziska coming and going, with her bright face touched by the early sunlight, and her frank and honest eyes lit up by a kindly look when she passed us. His conscience began to smite him for claiming that fox.

We spent the day in fishing a stream some few miles distant from Hüferschingen; and Franziska accompanied us. What need to tell of our success with the trout and the grayling, or of the beautiful weather, or of the attentive and humble manner in which the unfortunate youth addressed Franziska from time to time?

In the evening we drove back to Hüferschingen. It was a still, beautiful evening, with the silence of the twilight falling over the lonely valleys, and the miles upon miles of darkening pines. Charlie has not much of a voice, but he made an effort to sing with Tita,

> The winds whistle cold and the stars glimmer red,
> The sheep are in fold and the cattle in shed;

and the fine old glee sounded fairly well as we drove through the gathering gloom of the forest. But Tita sang, in her low sweet, fashion, that Swedish bridal song, that begins,

> O welcome her so fair, with bright and flowing hair,
> May Fate through life befriend her—love and smiles attend her;

and though she sang quietly, just as if she were singing to herself, we all listened with a great attention, and with great gratitude, too. When we got to Hüferschingen, the stars were out over the dark stretches of the forest, and the windows of the quaint old inn were burning brightly.

"And have you enjoyed the amusement of the day?" says Miss Fahler, rather shily, to a certain young man who is emptying his creel of fish. He drops the basket to turn round, and look at her face, and say earnestly,

"I have never spent so delightful a day. But it wasn't the fishing." Things were becoming serious.

And next morning Charlie got hold of Tita, and said to her, in rather a shamefaced way,

"What am I to do about that fox? It was only a joke, you know; but if Miss Fahler gets to hear of it, she 'll think it was rather shabby."

It was always Miss Fahler now; a couple of days before, it was Franziska.

"For my part," says Tita, "I can't understand why you did it. What honour is there in shooting a fox?"

"But I wanted to give the skin to her."

It was "her" by this time.

"Well, I think the best thing you can do is to go and tell her all about it; and also to go and apologise to Dr. Krumm."

Charlie started.

"I will go and tell her, certainly; but as for apologising to Krumm, that is absurd!"

"As you please," says Tita.

By-and-by Franziska—or, rather, Miss Fahler—came out of the small garden and round by the front of the house.

"Oh! Miss Fahler," says Charlie, suddenly, and with that she stops, and blushes slightly. "I 've got something to say to you. I am going to make a confession. Don't be frightened; it 's only about a fox. The fox that was brought home the day before yesterday, Dr. Krumm shot that."

"Indeed," says Franziska, quite innocently, "I thought you shot it."

"Well, I let them imagine so. It was only a joke."

"But it is of no matter; there are many yellow foxes. Dr. Krumm can shoot them at another time. He is always here. Perhaps you will shoot one before you go."

With that Franziska passed into the house, carrying her fruit with her. Charlie was left to revolve her words in his mind. Dr. Krumm could shoot foxes when he chose; he was always here. He, Charlie, on the contrary, had to go in little more than a fortnight. There was no Franziska in England—no pleasant driving through great pine woods in the gathering twilight—no shooting of yellow foxes, to be brought home in triumph and presented to a beautiful and grateful young woman. Charlie walked along the white road, and overtook Tita, who had just sat down on a little camp-stool, and got out the materials for taking a water-colour sketch of the Hüferschingen valley. He sat down at her feet, on the warm grass.

"I suppose I shan't interrupt your painting by talking to you?" he says.

"Oh! dear, no," is the reply; and then he begins, in a somewhat hesitating way, to ask indirect questions, and drop hints, and fish for answers, just as if this small creature, who was busy with her sepias and olive-greens, did not see through all this transparent cunning. At last she said to him, frankly,

"You want me to tell you whether Franziska would make a good wife for you. She would make a good wife for any man. But then you seem to think that I should intermeddle, and negotiate, and become a go-between. How can I do that? My husband is always accusing me of trying to make up matches; and you know that isn't true."

"I know it isn't true," says the hypocrite. "But you might only this once. I believe all you say about this girl—I can see it for myself; and when shall I ever have such a chance again?"

"But, dear me!" says Tita, putting down the white pallet for a moment, "how can I believe you are in earnest? You have only known her three days."

"And that is quite enough," says Charlie, boldly, "to let you find out all you want to know about a girl, if she is of the right sort. If she isn't, you won't find out in three years. Now, look at Franziska. Look at the fine, intelligent face and the honest eyes; you can have no doubt about her; and then I have all the guarantee of your long acquaintance with her."

"Oh," says Tita, "that is all very well. Franziska is an excellent girl, as I have told you often—frank, kind, well-educated, and unselfish. But you cannot have fallen in love with her in three days?——

"Why not?" says this blunt-spoken young man.

"Because it is ridiculous. If I meddle in the affair I should probably find you had given up the fancy in other three days; or, if you did marry her and took her to England, you would get to hate me because I alone should know that you had married the niece of an innkeeper."

"Well, I like that!" says he, with a flush in his face. "Do you think I should care two straws whether my friends knew I had married the niece of an innkeeper? I should show them Franziska. Wouldn't that be enough? An innkeeper's niece! I wish the world had more of 'em, if they 're like Franziska."

"And besides," says Tita, "have you any notion as to how Franziska herself would probably take this mad proposal?"

"No," says the young man, humbly. "I wanted you to try and find out what she thought about me; and if, in time, something were said about this proposal, you might put in a word or two, you know, just to—to give her an idea, you know, that you don't think it quite so mad, don't you know?"

"Give me your hand, Charlie," says Tita, with a sudden burst of kindness. "I 'll do what I can for you; for I know she 's a good girl, and she will make a good wife to the man who marries her."

You will observe that this promise was given by a lady who never, in any circumstances whatsoever, seeks to make up matches, who never speculates on possible combinations when she invites young people to her house in Surrey, and who is profoundly indignant, indeed, when such a charge is preferred against her. Had she not, on that former Christmas morning, repudiated with scorn the suggestion that Charlie might marry before another year had passed? Had she not, in her wild confidence, staked on a wager that assumption of authority in her household and out of it without which life would be a burden to her? Yet no sooner was the name of Franziska mentioned—and no sooner had she been reminded that Charlie was going with us to Hüferschingen—than the nimble little brain set to work. Oftentimes it has occurred to one dispassionate spectator of her ways that this same Tita resembled the small object which, thrown into a dish of some liquid chemical substance, suddenly produces a mass of crystals. The constituents of those beautiful combinations, you see, were there; but they wanted some little shock to hasten on the slow process of crystallisation. Now, in our social circle we have continually observed groups of young people floating about in an amorphous and chaotic fashion—good for nothing but dawdling through dances, and flirting and carelessly separating again; but if you dropped Tita among them, then you would see how rapidly this jelly-fish sort of existence was abolished—how the groups got broken up—and how the sharp, business-like relations of marriage were precipitated and made permanent. But would she own to it? Never! She once went and married her dearest friend to a Prussian officer; and now she declares he was a selfish fellow to carry off the girl in that way, and rates him soundly because he won't bring her to stay with us more than three months out of the twelve. There are some of us get quite enough of this Prussian occupation of our territory.

"Well," says Tita to this long English lad, who is lying sprawling on the grass, "I can safely tell you this, that Franziska likes you very well."

He suddenly jumps up and there is a great blush on his face.

"Has she said so?" he asks, eagerly.

"Oh, yes! in a way. She thinks you are good-natured. She likes the English, generally. She asked me if that ring you wear was an engaged ring."

These disconnected sentences were dropped with a tantalising slowness into Charlie's eager ears.

"I must go and tell her directly that it is not," said he; and he might probably have gone off at once had not Tita restrained him.

"You must be a great deal more cautious than that, if you wish to carry off Franziska some day or other. If you were to ask her to marry you now, she would flatly refuse you, and very properly; for how could the girl believe you were in earnest? But if you like, Charlie, I will say something to her that will give her a hint; and if she cares for you at all before you go away, she won't forget you. I wish I was as sure of you as I am of her."

"Oh! I can answer for myself," says the young man.

Tita was very happy and pleased all that day. There was an air of mystery and importance about her. I knew what it meant. I had seen it before. Alas! poor Charlie.

CHAPTER V.

"GAB MIR EIN' RING DABEI."

Under the friendly instructions of Dr. Krumm, whom he no longer regarded as a possible rival, Charlie became a mighty hunter; and you may be sure that when he returned of an evening, with sprigs of fir in his cap for the bucks he had slain, Franziska was not the last to come forward, and shake hands with him, and congratulate him, as is the custom in these primitive parts. And then she was quite made one of the family when we sat down to dinner in the long, low-roofed room; and nearly every evening, indeed, Tita would have her to dine with us and play cards with us. You may suppose, if these two young folk had any regard for each other, those evenings in the inn must have been a pleasant time for them. There never were two partners at whist who were so courteous to each other, so charitable to each other's blunders. Indeed, neither would ever admit that the other blundered. Charlie used to make some frightful mistakes occasionally that would have driven any other player mad; but you should have seen the manner in which Franziska would explain that he had no alternative but to take her king with his ace; that he could not know this, and was right in chancing that. We played threepenny points, and Charlie paid for himself and his partner, in spite of her entreaties. Two of us found the game of whist a profitable thing.

One day a registered letter came for Charlie. He seized it, carried it to a window, and then called Tita to him. Why need he have made any secret about it? It was nothing but a ring—a plain hoop with a row of rubies.

"Do you think she would take this thing?" he said, in a low voice.

"How can I tell?"

The young man blushed and stammered, and said,

"I don't want you to ask her to take the ring, but to get to know whether she would accept any present from me. And I would ask her myself, plainly; only you have been frightening me so much about being in a hurry. And what am I to do? Three days hence we start."

Tita looks down with a quiet smile, and says, rather timidly,

"I think, if I were you, I would speak to her myself—but very gently."

We were going off that morning to a little lake some dozen miles off, to try for a jack or two. Franziska was coming with us. She was, indeed, already outside, superintending the placing in the trap of our rods and bags. When Charlie went out she said that everything was ready; and presently our peasant-driver cracked his whip, and away we went.

Charlie was a little grave, and could only reply to Tita's fun with an effort. Franziska was mostly anxious about the fishing, and hoped that we might not go so far to find nothing.

We found few fish, anyhow. The water was as still as glass and as clear; the pike that would have taken our spinning bits of metal must have been very dull-eyed pike indeed. Tita sat at the bow of the long punt reading, while our boatman steadily and slowly plied his single oar. Franziska was for a time eagerly engaged in watching the progress of our fishing, until even she got tired of the excitement of rolling in an immense length of cord only to find that our spinning-bait had hooked a bit of floating wood or weed. At length Charlie proposed that he should go ashore and look out for a picturesque site for our picnic, and he hinted that perhaps Miss Franziska might also like a short walk, to relieve the monotony of this sailing. Miss Franziska said she would be very pleased to do that. We ran them in among the rushes, and put them ashore, and then once more started on our laborious career.

Tita laid down her book. She was a little anxious. Sometimes you could see Charlie and Franziska on the path by the side of the lake, at other times the thick trees by the water's side hid them.

The solitary oar dipped in the water; the boat glided along the shores. Tita took up her book again. The space of time that passed may be inferred from the fact that, merely as an incident to it, we managed to catch a chub of four pounds. When the excitement over this event had passed, Tita said,

"We must go back to them. What do they mean by not coming on and telling us? It is most silly of them."

We went back by the same side of the lake, and we found both Franziska and her companion seated on the bank at the precise spot where we had left them. They said it was the best place for the picnic. They asked for the hamper in a business-like way. They pretended they had searched the shores of the lake for miles.

And while Tita and Franziska are unpacking the things, and laying the white cloth smoothly on the grass, and putting out the bottles for Charlie to cool in the lake, I observe that the younger of the two ladies rather endeavours to keep her left hand out of sight. It is a paltry piece of deception. Are we moles, and blinder than moles, that we should continually be made the dupes of these women? I say to her,

"Franziska, what is the matter with your left hand?"

"Leave Franziska's left hand alone," says Tita, severely.

"My dear," I reply, humbly, "I am afraid Franziska has hurt her left hand."

At this moment Charlie, having stuck the bottles among the reeds, comes back, and, hearing our talk, he says, in a loud and audacious way,

"Oh! do you mean the ring? It is a pretty little thing I had about me, and Franziska has been good enough to accept it. You can show it to them, Franziska."

Of course he had it about him. Young men always do carry a stock of ruby rings with them when they go fishing, to put in the noses of the fish. I have observed it frequently.

Franziska looks timidly at Tita, and then she raises her hand, that trembles a little. (*See Illustration.*) She is about to take the ring off, to show it to us, when Charlie interposes,

"You needn't take it off, Franziska."

And with that, somehow, the girl slips away from among us; and Tita is with her, and we don't get a glimpse of either of them until the solitude resounds with our cries for luncheon.

Charlie returned to London, and to Surrey, with us, in very good spirits. He used to come down very often to see us; and one evening, at dinner, he disclosed the fact that he was going over to the Black Forest in the following week, although the November nights were chill just then.

"And how long do you remain?"

"A month," he says.

"Madam," I say to the small lady at the other end of the table, "a month from now will bring us to the Fourth of December. You have lost the bet you made last Christmas morning; when will it please you to resign your authority?"

"Oh, bother the bet!" says this unscrupulous person.

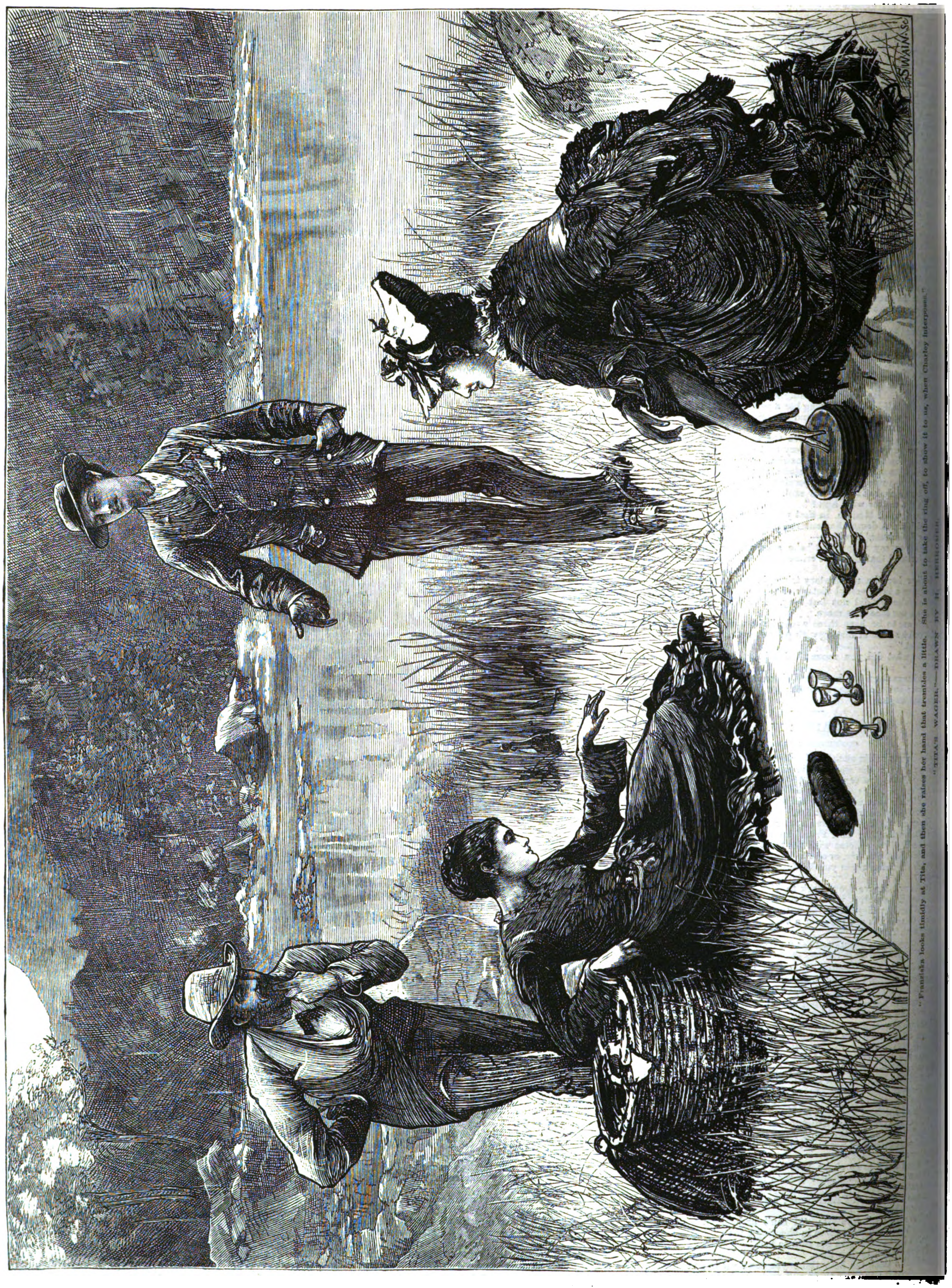
"But what do you mean?" says Charlie.

"I suppose you intend to bring Franziska over with you at the end of this month's holiday?" I venture to ask.

"Oh, no!" he says; "we don't get married till the Spring."

You should have heard the burst of low, delightful laughter with which our Tita welcomed this announcement. She had won her bet.

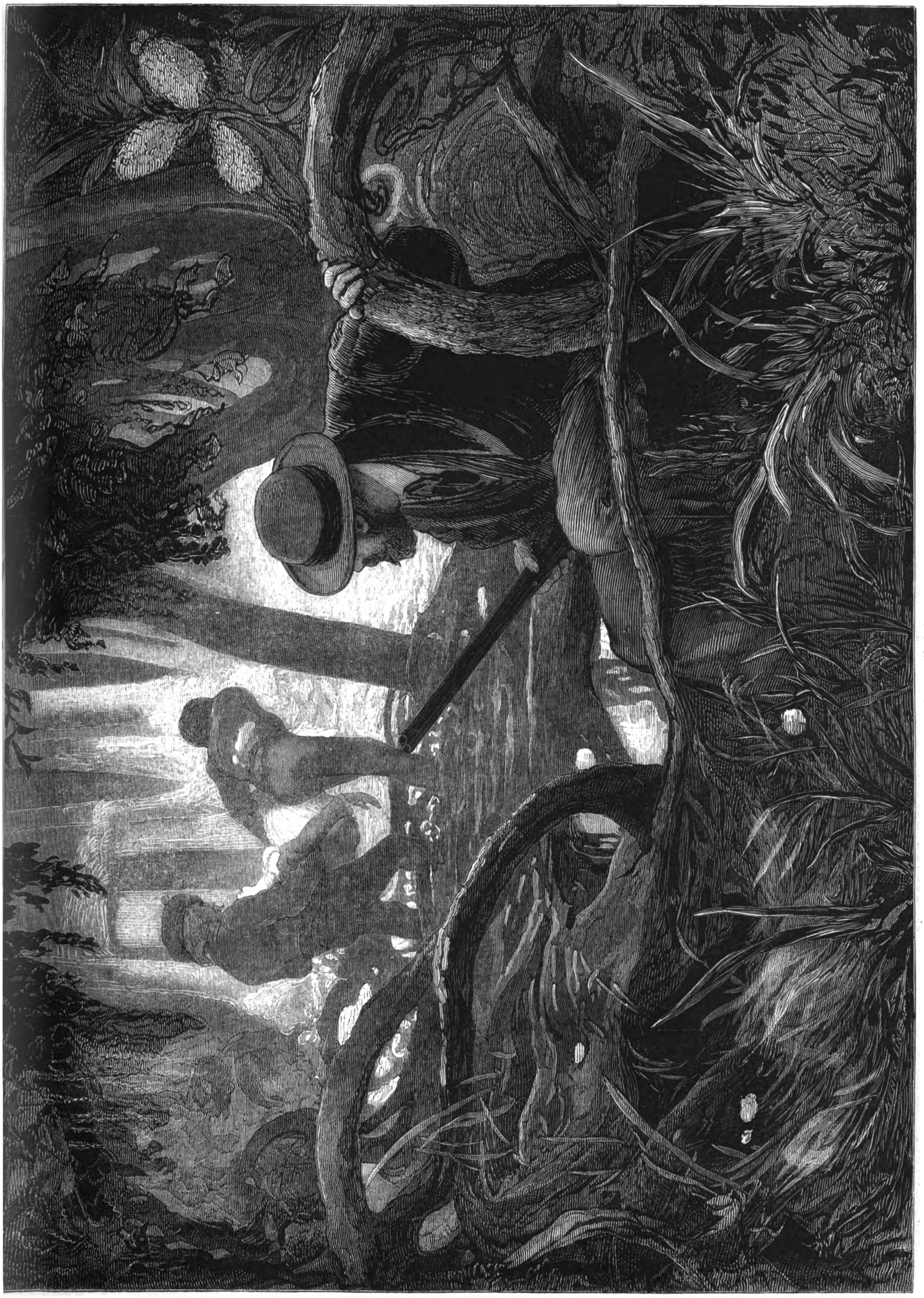
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"Franziska looks timidly at Tita, and then she raises her hand that trembles a little. She is about to take the ring off, to show it to us, when Charley interposes."

"TITA'S WAGER."—DRAWN BY H. STEPHANOFF.

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"And where the white rays slanted down, I saw two dark forms. Clambering over the tangle of roots, they bore a burden between them."

"AMONG THE MANGROVES."—DRAWN BY V. W. BROMLEY.

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AMONG THE MANGROVES.

BY CAPTAIN MAYNE REID,

AUTHOR OF "THE DEATH SHOT," ETC.

"I live on the south side of the island—beyond Batabano. *Mia casa a disposicion de V.*"

Thus spoke to me a fellow-passenger on the Royal mail-steamer "Osprey," as we ran into the harbour of Havana.

He who had thus generously placed his house at my disposal was a native of the "ever-faithful island." But one who looked with no favouring eye on its fidelity being continued. On the contrary, he had a leaning towards "Cuba Libre."

"Mia casa a disposicion de V."

The phrase, often a mere formulary, meaning nothing, I knew. But from Don Mariano Agüera, as I also knew, an invitation extended in sincerity and meant for acceptance.

Pressing it, he continued, "If you're fond of field sports I fancy I can treat you to some that may be new."

This said to a man in a shooting-coat with six pockets appertaining!

"Beyond that," pursued the Cuban, "and showing you some of our scenery, I can offer but little in the way of entertainment. I am a bachelor, living in a lonely 'bohio,' with a sister who keeps house for me—an untutored Creole girl, whose manners won't much remind you of the fashionable ladies of London and Paris. But I can answer for her having a warm heart, and making welcome the friend of her brother. Now, caballero! Say you will come."

The field sports had already inclined me to acceptance. At mention of the "untutored Creole girl" my mind was made up.

"*Con mucho gusto*" was the answer I gave Don Mariano.

"My sister," he said, in continuance, "is at present with our aunt, who lives a little way outside the city. After landing we shall run out there, pick her up, then on to Batabano."

The formidable *duana* done with, and our impedimenta placed in charge of a commisario, to be forwarded to the railway station, we leaped into a *volante*, and between its two huge wheels were soon jolting through the suburbs of Havana.

In less than half an hour we came in sight of a handsome country house, with flowered parterres in front, and a grand portaled entrance. A young lady was standing on the stoup, as if on the look out for some one expected. Then, as the carriage turned in, she ran towards it with arms outstretched, these soon after folding around my friend's neck, while his cheek was saluted with a shower of kisses that would have given pleasure to Sardanapalus.

I felt I was in the presence of my Fate. For my heart said, this is she, the ideal for whom I have been seeking, the woman whose wishes must rule mine, for happiness or misery, for good or for evil. Before me stood what seemed a very Venus; not like her of Cyprus, posed upon the shell, with tresses of that hue which the auricomous dye of modern days can so easily counterfeit; but Cytherea, as she should be in a southern clime, with the complexion becoming it—skin with a tinge of golden brown, cheeks carmine red, teeth like strings of pearls fished up out of her native seas, and hair ——

Idle to attempt depicting the charms of Engracia Agüera.

* * * * *

We spent the remainder of the day, with the night following, under the roof of the *tia*; a hospitable old lady of the brocaded type, who carried a bunch of keys *à la châtelaine*.

Next morning we were driven to the railway terminus at Havana; and there booking for Batabano, were soon gliding along the *camino de hierro* amidst scenes which made it worth while keeping the curtains drawn aside.

In a native of the north a railway running through tropical scenery gives rise to thoughts savouring of the grotesque. Steam, the symbol of modern civilisation, appears altogether out of place among palm-trees. And, as its smoke curls up through their feathery fronds, one cannot help an idea of something like desecration. The iron horse gallops on through thick primeval forest, the steam from its nostrils ascending among the branches of magnificent fig-trees, cedrelas, and caobas. At times the carriage is obscured, as if the train were passing through a tunnel. Looking out you behold huge trunks, each with its array of parasitical plants roped together like the rigging of a ship. Many are splendid orchids, with flowers fully expanded; often hanging so close to the carriage windows that you may hook them with the handle of your umbrella, or, stretching forth your arm, gather nosegays that in Covent-garden would command a fabulous price.

* * * * *

Batabano was at length reached—the terminus station.

We made short stay in the town. Don Mariano had taken the precaution to send on instructions the day before; hence a vehicle for our baggage, with saddle-horses, awaiting us.

Mounting, we rode away, and were once more amid the wildest wood scenery—a virgin forest, scarce defiled by the stroke of the woodman's axe—the path we were pursuing arcaded over with palms whose smooth trunks looked like the supporting columns of some grand temple, their curved leaves forming the concavity of its dome, fancifully frescoed.

At intervals the forest flashed open, and we caught glimpses of the sea, and its shore—bits of beach, with sand that looked like silver filings mixed with the dust of gold, strewn with shells showing all the incandescence of the opal. There were corals, red like Engracia's lips; bivalves of pearly hue, blanched to the whiteness of her teeth. Then the path would plunge suddenly into shadow, dark as her hair, with fire-flies—great *cocuyos*—flitting about, to symbolise the glances of her eyes.

At length a house came in sight—the dwelling-place of Don Mariano. Not a humble hut—a *bohio*, as he had modestly characterised it—but a mansion of imposing appearance, with grand gate entrance and avenue leading up, the latter bordered by double rows of the *palma real*.

I saw that it was a coffee plantation of the first class, with hundreds of slaves at work in the fields.

* * * * *

Six days spent as in Paradise. Shooting excursions through the tropical forest, and along the shell-strewn shores of the beautiful Carribean. These, varied by rides around the *cafetal*, accompanied by its owner, eloquent on the qualities of his crop. More pleasantly varied by strolls afoot with a fair companion—his sister—under the shade of orange-trees and corozo palms. There listening to the cooing of doves, the song of the Cuban nightingale, and the cries of the red cardinal; to something still sweeter—the voice of Engracia Agüera.

Never so sweet as on that sixth day, and when we two were straying through a copse of *caimitos*. I was now in love with her to the deepest depths of my soul—a passion that, unreciprocated, would consume me. And I intended to declare it, in the face of all apprehension for the issue. Soon I must return to Havana. Was I to go back happy, or bearing a broken heart? I must know.

The hour seemed propitious; and just then there chanced a circumstance that looked like the foreshadowing of a happy fate. From our path sprang two *palomitas*, the beautiful little Cuban doves—very mannikins among the *Columbidæ*. They flew only a short distance; then settled down on a branch, where they sat side by side, close together, cooing and kissing. They did not seem at all scared at our intrusion, nor attempt to flit further away; but continued their caresses till we came up, almost near enough to touch them. They appeared to know that we, too, were wooing.

We stopped, and stood gazing at the pretty love birds, types of the fondest, purest affection.

"You see those doves, Señorita?" I asked. "Have you any thought concerning them?"

"Have you?"

"Yes. I should like to be one of them."

"What a singular fancy—to wish yourself a *palomita!*"

"Only on condition of somebody being another."

"Who?"

"The Doña Engracia Agüera."

Not receiving response from her whose cheek flushed red, I continued, in resolute interrogative. It was not the time to talk in enigmas.

"*Engracia, tu me quieres?*

"*Yo te quiero,*" came the answer, equally without reserve.

Then were our hands joined; the flushed cheek fell over on my breast, permitting me to press lips sweeter than the honey of Hybla!

* * * * *

The seventh day of my sojourn at the *cafetal* was to be the last; business I had too long neglected necessitating my return to Havana. On that day I would have preferred leaving field sports alone; but my host tempted me with an offer to go flamingo-shooting.

We were about setting forth, when a man rode up to the house; and, drawing Don Mariano aside, engaged him in conversation. Though in a low tone, it was of an earnest nature, as I could tell by their excited looks and gestures; and, their dialogue ended, the horseman went away as he had come. Then Don Mariano, rejoining me, said,

"Señor; I am very sorry I shall not be able to go with you. A summons, unexpected, calls me elsewhere; but do not let it interfere with your day's sport. Gaspardo will guide you to the shooting-ground of the flamingoes; and you can slaughter them to your heart's content without any help from me. I shall be back in good time to join you at the dinner-table. So now *Adios! Hasta la tarde.*"

Saying this, he sprang to his saddle, and rode hastily off.

The change of programme, with my host's abrupt departure, did not seem to me at all extraordinary. I could even conjecture its cause. It was not the first time I had seen strangers at the house, coming and going hurriedly. What should it be but "Cuba Libre"?

Therefore of his seemingly eccentric behaviour I thought no more that morning than any other. Only as he went away something whispered me that there was danger drawing nigh, an electricity in the moral atmosphere of the "ever faithful island" that would soon burst over it in a terrible storm; its lightning to be the flames of burning houses, its thunder the roaring of cannon, and its rain red blood.

Seized by an uncomfortable feeling I could not account for, I had lost all ardour for sport, and hesitated about proceeding upon it. To stay at home promised pastime more attractive.

Then it occurred to me that Don Mariano might think strange of my remaining at the house in his absence; more especially after having seen me on horseback ready to start out. He was not yet aware of the tender relations established between his sister and myself.

The sentiment of delicacy decided me; and, giving heel to my horse, I set forward, Gaspardo guiding me.

An original was this Gaspardo, worthy a word of description. No common slave, but the "cazador" of the plantation, having in his veins at least three distinct strains of blood—European, Ethiopian, and Indian—with a dash of the devil to give spice to the compound. For all, a good fellow at bottom, fearing God after a fashion, but without the slightest fear of man. Of his courage and prowess I had proofs.

On the way we caught sight of a horseman riding in the same direction as ourselves. We did not overtake him. Before we could come up, he sheered off into a side path, and was almost instantly out of sight.

A singular personage, judging from the slight glance I got of him; stylishly dressed in an embroidered jacket of velveteen, and trousers of the same, slashed along the seams, with a scarf of scarlet crape wound around the waist, its ends hanging down over his hips. Beside them a sword, its scabbard tip clinking against spurs that sparkled upon his heels. On his back a short gun, carried *à la bandoulière*, and in one hand a guitar.

All this I saw at a glance; the same taking in his features, as, turning out of the road, he looked back. They were not such as to give a good impression of him, but the contrary.

"Who is he, Gaspardo?"

"Only a goajiro."

"A *goajiro!* What is that?"

"A fellow who drinks all day and dances all night; yet don't own anything but the clothes on his back, and the animal between his legs; often not so much, if everybody had their due. Sometimes both horse and saddle are stolen; which is likely enough with him who has just slipped out of sight. I'd lay a wager Rafael Carrasco never came by that *andante* in an honest way."

"Rafael Carrasco, you call him?"

"Si, Señor; and a bigger rascal isn't to be met with around Batabano. *Don* Rafael, he styles himself, with the conceit of Don the Devil. He used to come swaggering about our place, till master forbade him."

"Why did he forbid him?"

"Caballero; if you promise not to betray confidence"——

"I promise it. You may speak without fear."

"Well, then, it was because Carrasco had the impudence—only think of it!—to make pretension to the Señorita."

"Indeed!" I was deeply interested now.

"In what way?" I asked. "Tell me the particulars."

"Well, Señor; once at a *fiesta* we had, he was called upon for a song. I will say that, scoundrel though he be, he can sing well, and plays the guitar to perfection. Most goajiros can do that; and make their own songs, too, if they don't the tunes. So, what does my gentleman sing but some verses he composed himself, or said he had, in praise of the Señorita, describing her charms, as people said, too freely; then winding up with words to say how much he admired her. It was all up with him after that. Don Mariano was very angry about it; and told him never to come near the house again."

"Was the Señorita herself angry?"

With an effort to conceal my emotion, I awaited the answer.

"Ah, caballero! That I can't tell. Women are such queer creatures. There are not many of them who don't like being praised, especially in poetry. Be sure the best of them can stomach a good deal of that. There was the Doña Eusebia Gomez, the daughter of one of our grandees, who went away with a goajiro, and actually got married to him. All because he sang *canciones*, praising her beauty and bright eyes, and that sort of thing. Oh, yes; in their vanity the *muchachas* are much the same—whether they be poor girls or rich ladies."

I confess Gaspardo's ungallant sentiments caused me pain, suggesting thoughts I ought not to have entertained. Something more than mere curiosity piqued me to question him further.

"I presume Master Carrasco has by this time relinquished his aspirations?"

"*Quien sabe, Senor?* For that matter, he might as well. Such as he to think of matching with a grand lady like the Doña Engracia Agüera! It would be as modest in me aspiring to be the alcalde-mayor of Batabano. For all that, one can tell what Rafael Carrasco may be up to. He's got brass enough for anything, and, besides, the deceit of Satan himself. I don't believe there's a greater *picaro* along all this coast; and, if report speaks true, he's in secret league with contrabandista, slave-dealers, and all such sorts. Only last week one of the people saw him in the company of El Cocodrilo."

"El Cocodrilo! Who may he be?"

"What! You don't know El Cocodrilo?"

"Indeed, I don't."

"Well, I'll tell you. He's a runaway slave—a black man, who once belonged to my master. As he was a bad sort, Don Mariano sold him to another planter—a neighbour—from whom he soon after absconded. That was several years ago; and ever since he has been a *cimmaron*—not one of them able to catch him. Yet he gives them every chance, as you might think. There isn't a week passes without his being heard of on some of the plantations, making love to the negro wenches, and robbing their masters right and left. Several times they've got up hunting parties, and set the hounds upon his trail—their best bloodhounds. Still, he continues to baffle them all."

"He must be a clever scamp. But why is he called El Cocodrilo?"

"Ah! that's partly on account of his being pockpitted, which, as you see, makes his skin a little like that of the cayman and crocodiles; besides, he's a big, ungainly fellow, as they are. But I think he's got the name more from his hiding in the *cienega*, where these animals have their haunts. By-the-way, Señor, this is the very swamp where they say he secretes himself. It is called La Zapata, and extends ever so far along the shore. I'd just like to set eyes upon his ugly image. I have myself some scores to settle with the *cimmaron*."

* * * * *

We reached the roosting-place of the flamingoes, and, half apprehended, found no birds. Their season of breeding was past, and they were absent, no doubt, on some other part of the shore, where shell-fish and the small fry on which they feed were more plentiful. I saw scores of their curious nests, truncated cones, on which they sit, or rather stand with their long legs straddled, during the period of incubation. They were empty now, but around lay the shells of their hatched eggs, and feathers cast at moultings. I observed much less that should have interested me, had I been in the humour for ornithological inquiry. But I was not. The fear felt in the morning was still upon me—a shadow over my spirits I could not shake off.

While returning along the swamp edge the caza parted company with me. He begged permission, on the plea of paying a visit to some one who had his dwelling near. As I now knew the way, there was no longer need for his guide me. So we parted with a mutual "*Hasta, luego!*" as I rode on Gaspardo calling after me, "*Va con Dios!*"

I had barely lost sight of him, his voice yet ringing in my ear when another sound saluted them. At first I fancied it the sough of the sea. But the noise heard was softer, and more smoothly resonant. Besides, it came from above.

Turning my eyes upward, I saw what was causing it. The blue sky was enamelled with scarlet spots—great birds with their wings extended in flight—the flamingoes.

They were right overhead, and at least one hundred yards vertically distant. But my breech-loader was charged with swan-shot; and, suddenly checking my horse, I raised the gun to my shoulder, and let bang both barrels into the thick of the flock. A shrill scream was the response, continued as the flamingoes flew onward, faster than before. But I observed that one had separated from the rest, and was gradually going down. With my experience as a sportaman, I knew that some of the No. 1 shot must have penetrated the body of the bird, wounding it in a vital part.

The place from which I had fired was a strip of open ground on one side a forest of wild mangoes, on the other the mangrove swamp. Two very different kinds of trees, especially detested by the Cuban planter, when he thinks of his absconded slave. For in the fruit of the former the runaway finds sustenance, while the latter gives him a refuge beyond danger of pursuit.

A singular forest form these trees, of the genus *rhizophora*, in their growth bearing some resemblance to the banyan; except that you see no large trunks—only stems of several inches thickness, not springing direct from the ground, but supported on a tangled trestle of roots, gnarled and jointed like the legs of rustic chairs, or the limbs of gigantic spiders. These penetrating the mud leave open spaces between its surface and the overshadowing leaves — a labyrinth of aisles and crevices through which crawl countless crabs, with creatures of hideous saurian shape; among others the cayman and crocodile—both species of these gigantic reptiles being indigenous to the island of Cuba.

The flamingo fell among the mangroves; and, having carefully marked it down, I slipped out of the saddle, tied my horse to a tree, and started to retrieve it.

Entering among the trees, I commenced climbing over their aerial roots.

Clutching the stems, and springing from root to root, I kept on in hopes of soon clutching my prize. In this I was disappointed; though it was quite an accident my again getting sight of it. For soon after entering the thicket I lost the bearings of the place where I had seen it settle down. Screams, which I presumed to proceed from its throat, guided me to the spot. Instead, they proved to be the cries of the *caracara* eagle; two of which were in the act of quarrelling over a quarry they had not killed. The flamingo was quite dead, lying with its wings extended, like a scarlet shawl spread over the branches, its long neck, weighted with the huge curving mandibles, dangling down beneath the body.

Carefully packing it for transport, I commenced returning on my tracks.

Tracks! There were none.

In less than five minutes after bagging the bird I was wandering amid a maze, as hopeless of finding my way as the royal lover to reach Fair Rosamond without the silken clue.

I did not at first fully realise the seriousness of the situation. But doing so, I came to a pause, with that dead heaviness at the heart one feels on becoming sensible that he has strayed and got lost—not on a common highway, or among fields of corn, but in the shadow of a trackless forest, or the open expanse of a pathless prairie.

As the fell fear crept over me, I called out loud enough to frighten the *caracaras*. I got no response, save their screams; that, resounding through the swamp, resembled the laughter of maniacs. They seemed mocking me!

Despair now possessed me. I had made every effort to reach terra-firma—first tacking one way, then another, as appearances promised better—like a sloth, swinging myself from branch to branch and root to root. At length I came upon a place where the

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bark showed abrasions. These, on scrutiny, proved to have been made by my shooting-boots. I had returned on my own tracks!

For several hours I kept clambering about; till the increasing gloom under the leafy canopy warned me that night was nigh.

Just then a dark object attracted my attention, and I started towards it. Drawing nearer, I saw what looked like a hay-stack set upon piles. I discovered it to be a shed; evidently no freak of vegetable nature, but the work of human hands. Nearer still, beheld a platform of bamboos, warped and twined among the tree-roots; above, a thatch of leaves, the broad blades of the wild banana. Three sides were inclosed with a wattle of *sipos;* the fourth open, giving admission to the interior.

Springing up to the wicker stage, I found myself amid objects that told of human occupation, though the occupant was not at home. There was a hammock swung between two stems, and a bamboo bedstead. From the roof hung strings of chili peppers, onions, and clusters of ripe plantains; while in one corner stood a basket of sweet potatoes, and a second containing oranges, mangoes, cherimoyas, alligator pears, and a variety of other fruit—a cornucopeia of tropical products.

Suspended from a limb outside was a huge *guana* lizard, skinned, disembowelled, ready for the spit. That it could be broiled there was evident, from the embers of a fire that smouldered on a mud hearth in the centre of the staging.

I had no need to conjecture what all this meant. Soon as seeing the hut so strangely situated, I could tell it to be the refuge of some runaway slave—the home of a hunted *maroon.*

And who other could its owner be than the dreaded Cocodrilo? I was as sure of this as if I had met the pock-marked man by his own hearth, and been invited to partake of his hospitality.

Vividly recalling his character, as Gaspardo had given it, I had no desire to make his acquaintance. Under the circumstances, an interview with him might not end amicably.

With my eyes on the saurian suspended outside—its form fearfully suggestive of a human being hanged and flayed—I remained not an instant longer under the roof of the runaway.

I had now better hopes of being able to regain the shore. For, although the daylight was nearly gone, still, in the dim twilight I could distinguish something like a path along the tangle of roots. Whitish blotches showed where their bark had been trodden off by the hard, horny soles of a negro's feet.

Along this I started, continuing on for several hundred yards. Then the night came down dark as a pot of pitch, and I could no more make out the marks. To proceed farther would only be to get strayed again—perhaps with less chance of ultimate escape. Fearing this, I desisted from further attempts, and resolved to stay among the mangroves till morning.

To make myself comfortable, as circumstances would permit, I selected a spot where the roots were thickly matted; and there laid myself along like a steak upon a gridiron. But, before courting sleep, I took the precaution to buckle my pouch-belt around a branch, at the same time attaching it to my body. Otherwise I might roll over into the mud, and furnish the caymans with a midnight meal.

The position was irksome enough—to say nothing of being stung by the mosquitoes that swarmed in myriads around me. A mangrove swamp is the place to find these noxious insects in their most venomous vigour.

But the fatigue consequent on over two hours of constant tree-climbing, along with a strain of mental anxiety throughout all the day, at length overcame me; and I yielded to inevitable slumber.

How long I was unconscious I could not tell till afterwards. Then, on taking stock of time, I knew it must have been about an hour. During it I was the prey to horrid dreams, and had fearful visions presented to my slumbering senses. In these figured my host, Don Mariano Agüera, and his fair sister, now almost my fiancée; she like an angel, with a luminous aureole over her brow, but beneath a countenance seeming distressed and sad. Beside her were two devils; one splendidly apparelled, with the look of Lucifer; the other bigger and blacker, a sort of Vulcan, with skin charred and spotted as by sparks from his Tartarean forge. Of course my fancy of the first must have come from what I had seen of the goajiro; the second suggested by Gaspardo's description of "El Cocodrilo." Beside these two demons-in-chief were lesser ones, their satellites. The young girl appeared to be threatened and in peril. I could hear her crying out; by name calling me to come to her rescue!

And I felt that I could not. I was fast bound, unable to stir hand or foot. Still, I struggled; and this, with her continuing cries, awoke me.

Certainly I was bound, as I knew on awaking—buckled to the branch of a tree. In that there was no imagination, nor in the cries neither; only that these came not from Engracia Aguera, but from the *qua-bird*—a species of bittern, which frequents the *cienegas* of Cuba.

Released from the spell of my dream, but not recovered from its unpleasantness, I lay listening. For the scream of the night bird had something in it different from its ordinary call.

Soon it gave note again—clearly a signal of alarm!

But now I no longer listened to it. Other sounds, of greater significance, engrossed my attention—beyond doubt, human voices! There was also a scratching among the trees, with the swish of bent branches in rebound.

"El Cocodrilo returning to his lair, accompanied by a confederate!" This was my supposition.

The moon had meanwhile arisen, lighting up open spaces among the mangroves. One of these was close to where I sat; for I had now unbuckled the belt, and raised myself to a sitting posture. And where the white rays slanted down, I saw two dark forms. Human shapes both, however devilish their doings. For it was evident they were at something "uncanny."

Clambering over the tangle of roots, they bore a burden between them. It was a thing of oblong shape, that might be a coffin or a corpse—looking more like the latter. (*See Illustration.*)

"Some piece of plunder which the Crocodile is dragging to his lair, so heavy as to need help—some delicate article, easily damaged or broken?"

While thus conjecturing, they advanced within less than ten paces of where I sat. Then I saw their forms more distinctly, while for a moment the moonlight, shining through a break in the foliage, fell upon their faces. Of these I caught only a glimpse; but enough almost to make me imagine I was still asleep and dreaming! For the faces were exactly those that had figured in the phantasmagoria just disturbed—the two chief demons!

Engrossed in the endeavour to identify them, I took no note of anything else, till they were nearly out of sight. Then, glancing between, I saw what startled me, causing my heart to beat double quick, while the blood ran cold in my veins. Something whitish, draped down below. It looked like a light-coloured shawl, or the skirt of a woman's dress.

Was it a woman they were carrying? And, if so, was she living? Or a corpse, and the white drapery its shroud—its winding-sheet?

I had an impulse to stalk after them, and see. It was more than mere curiosity. Indeed, a very different sentiment, as I recalled the scenes that had afflicted me in my dream. Could it be possible that any of the other personages who had appeared—that she—Engracia Agüera——

No—no! The supposition was absurd—too improbable. But for the excited state I was in, I should not have entertained it for an instant.

And scarce did I; returning to my former belief, that the runaway and his confederate were engaged in the ultimate act of a burglary—about to secrete the stolen goods. Or it might be a bit of contraband. By Gaspardo's account of the goajiro, the latter seemed the more probable.

On reflection, I concluded to leave the smugglers to themselves—at least for that night. Chance had conducted me to their hiding-place. If house property had been abstracted, I should know where it was stored, and could take steps for recovering it.

With the moon now shining clear, I fancied I might find my way out of the mangrove swamp. All the easier, from having noted the direction by which the two men had approached me, coming from the land side.

I was about setting forth to find their track, when something of a different sort promised to give me guidance.

Chancing to look upwards, I beheld an illuminated spot in the sky. It was not the moon, nor any of her satellite stars. But a light of reddish yellow hue—easily distinguishable as the glare of a conflagration!

Not likely that this would be in the midst of the mangroves; and less on the sea outside them. The fire, whatever it was, must be inland.

Taking its gleam for my guiding star, I started off afresh. Soon, reaching the edge of the mangrove thicket, I sprang from the network of roots, and once more stood on solid earth.

Scanning around, I saw I had come out on known ground—the very spot where I had fired at the flamingo. Near by was the tree to which I had tied my horse; and, entering under its shadow, I found the animal still there, as I had left him; only, like myself, terribly tormented by the mosquitoes.

A soft whimper expressed his delight at my reappearance.

Snatching the bridle from the branch, then flinging the reins over his neck, I vaulted into the saddle. Knowing the way well, in the clear moonlight I could not again get strayed.

In less than twenty minutes after, I rode through the gate of the *cafetal,* and was heading up to the house.

No, not to the house. There was none there now; only the walls of one, with its roof ablaze, flames spurting out, and sparks ascending to the sky!

Looking along the avenue between the rows of royal palms, I saw the space at the further end lit up as in daylight—only with the red light of a roaring conflagration.

I did not need telling that the torch of the incendiary had been at work. Instinctively I knew it, with a boding of misfortune far worse than fire. My own heart felt aflame, as I struck my heels against my horse's flanks, and galloped on.

As I drew near, I could see people flitting about; men and women, their dark forms outlined, *en silhouette,* against the blazing background. I could hear their shouts and ejaculations—all in tones of terror or distress.

In a moment more I was in their midst, scrutinising their faces in search of two that were white—the master of the burning mansion, and its mistress.

No white faces there; only black, brown, and yellow—the slaves and retainers of the plantation.

A man rushing up halted by my horse's head. In the fire glare I recognised Gaspardo. Without waiting to hear what he had to say, I inquired,

"Where are they—Don Mariano—Doña Engracia?

"Gone; both gone! Oh, Señor! isn't it sad?"

"Gone! Whither? The fire! What does it all mean? Tell me. Quick—quick!"

"Por Dios, caballero! I cannot. I do not know myself. I got home but half an hour ago. Then I found things as you see; only that the fire wasn't so great. We tried to stop it, but couldn't; the old house will have to go."

"Who has done it?" I mechanically asked. Something whispered me that I knew the man.

"Well; the people say that soldiers came here from Batabano—to arrest the master, because of his being one of the *patriotas.* By good luck he's got away, and they had to go back without him. Then later, after it was night, some others came that weren't soldiers at all, but men in masks. It was they who've carried off the Señorita and set fire to the casa grande. It's been burning ever since; and she—*pobrecita!* Nobody knows where they've taken, or what's being done to her."

I knew the first; of the last ignorant, though tortured with a terrible apprehension. I had no doubt that the thing carried between the two robbers was Engracia Agüera.

Was she still living? Or had they killed her, and was what I had seen but her corpse?

"O God! O God!" I groaned in agony, as the fell fear swept through my soul.

"Gaspardo! you are brave; you would risk your life to save that of the *niña*—would you not?"

"Ten times over; only tell me how. Try me, Señor; you shall see."

"Get your gun and horse."

"They are there."

He pointed to the horse, that stood tied to a rail.

"Mount, then, and follow me! Lose not a moment!"

The cazador sprang to his saddle. I had not forsaken mine; and we rode off, leaving the red flames behind us.

We went straight for the swamp La Zapata.

In less than twenty minutes after, we were upon its edge.

Dismounting, we made our horses secure, tying them to the same tree under which mine had passed the afternoon and evening. We muffled them, to prevent their neighing. The work we had before us called for caution, silence, the stealthy tread of tigers.

On the way I had told Gaspardo what had happened to me, and communicated my plan of action; which he approved.

We were going to engage in a conflict with two men strong as ourselves; to recover a captive they were not likely to relinquish without a struggle. On both sides it would be for life, hand to hand, and necessarily desperate. My companion knew this, but quailed not. He was game to the backbone, almost as eager as I to enter upon action.

I had therefore no uneasiness about his flinching, or failing me.

My only fear was not being able to get face to face with the enemy. Would it be possible to retrace my steps to the hiding-place of the maroon? This was the question that gave me most concern; less now that the cazador was by my side. After I had told him all he made light of the difficulty, and seemed sure of finding the way. He spoke as if acquainted with it. In my zigzag wanderings through the tangle I had observed a tree taller than those around it—not a mangrove, though growing among them. It was close to the shieling of the runaway. I had made special note of this, with some vague anticipation it might afterwards stand me in stead, if I should need it for a landmark. The need had come sooner than expected. It was now.

"I know that tree well," said the hunter. "It's a *mahagua,* that's grown from a seed some bird has dropped among the mangroves. I remember having shot a bird upon it—a big harpy eagle, that perched on its branches. If that's the place I can go straight to it, though it's many years since I shot the harpy. Not much matter about the tree, either, if you can only put me on the path you speak of. Where a man has scrambled over these roots trust me for finding his tracks, even if it's only moonlight. Have no fear, caballero! Proceed, and show me the place where you came out of the swamp."

Soon as I had set him on the track, he took the lead, leaving me to follow.

We went well for some three hundred yards, when, in spite of the cazador's wonderful skill, we were compelled to pause. The moon had suddenly dipped under a cloud, hiding blotches on the bark. It was maddening to be thus baffled. Every moment was fraught with fearful consequences. My fancy pictured Engracia, as she had appeared in my dream, struggling to escape from the embrace of the fiendish brutes! Oh! that she could have called out; for now I might have heard, and her cries guided me to the spot where she had been carried.

We listened, but could hear no sound of human voice—only the noises of the night, such as meet the ear in the midst of a mangrove-swamp. Horrid sounds: the groan of the great Southern owl, the wailing cries of the qua-bird, the "gluck-gluck" of the gigantic bull-frog, and the bellowing of alligators. All sounds consonant with our situation—seeming to mock me in my misery. For I was now wretched—despairing—in the belief that, after all, we should be beaten, and have to go back, leaving the captive unrescued. And the thought of such captivity! It was too fearful to bear reflection.

I turned to my companion, in the hope of hearing some word to cheer me. But, no! He only whispered,

"There's no help for it, caballero. We must wait till that cloud drives past. If we attempt to go on without——Ha! what's that—yonder? A light? Carramba! I hope it isn't the *Farrol de Diablo!*"

I looked in the direction pointed out. Sure enough there was a light gleaming through the trees. But, as I could tell by the red glare, it came from a real fire, and not an *ignus fatuus,* as Gaspardo meant, calling it the "Devil's Lamp."

Gazing at the gleam, we became satisfied as to its true character; and, soon as resolved, stole on towards it.

Gliding silently, we got within less than twelve paces of the spot; there stopping to reconnoitre—rather to take breath for the final spring, now near. For by this we understood all, and knew to a certainty what was before us.

It was the shed of the fugitive slave.

We had approached it by its open side, and could see everything within.

A fire freshly kindled was burning on the hearth; beside which crouched El Cocodrilo himself. He had the iguana in his grasp, and was about impaling it on the spit. Evidently the reptile was to be the *pièce de résistance* of their supper.

On the bamboo bedstead were two forms, seated side by side—one erect, the other drooping. The upright figure was that of the goajiro; the bent one, Engracia Agüera. I could see that her hair hung dishevelled, and that her dress was torn to shreds. Also, that her countenance was sad—the cheeks wan, the lips pallid, the eyes streaming tears!

I was with difficulty I restrained myself from springing forward, and at once effecting her rescue.

Prudence kept me back—an intuitive perception that her peril was for the time past, but might return by my acting inconsiderately.

We were still some distance from the stage, where the last scene of the drama would need to be enacted—beyond the bounds of a single spring. We must get nearer before attempting to enter upon the denoûment.

While stealing closer, striding from root to root, Gaspardo by my side, both silent as ocelots approaching their prey, I heard the speech,

"So, fair lady! What think you of things now? Aha! Doña Engracia Agüera! I have you in my power, and mean to keep you so—as the cayman keeps the prey he has clutched. To-night you and I shall repose on the same couch!"

"No!" I cried, bounding upon the platform, unable any longer to hold back.

Then, grasping the throat of the ruffian, Gaspardo simultaneously tackling the runaway, I continued,

"Surrender, Rafael Carrasco! If you resist, this night—this moment—that couch will be your bed of death!"

Never in all my life was I more surprised at the effect of a speech. It was less tragic than ludicrous—like a farce following a fiery melodrame. Anticipating a desperate fight with the ferocious maroon and the gay goajiro, it almost made me laugh as the latter dropped down upon his knees, and piteously appealed to me for mercy; while the former was praying in the same strain to Gaspardo!

I left both to the tender mercies of the cazador, who proceeded to bind them hand and foot—neither offering the slightest resistance.

Myself turning, I took the rescued captive in my arms.

As she lay upon my breast, her heart beating time to mine, I knew she was safe; pure as when, the day before, our lips meeting, she received her first love kiss.

* * * * *

We left the two criminals in the shed, securely tied, to be sent back for, and brought to justice.

Then, returning over the trestle of roots—Engracia more tenderly conducted than when she went the opposite way—we regained the shore, and remounted our horses—she sharing my saddle.

We rode quickly back to the cafetal; but not there to stay. The *casa grande* was still ablaze. The roof was just falling in, the calcined timbers crashing down one after the other. To remain much longer would be but to behold a smoking, smouldering ruin.

We stayed only to take a last look at the scene of desolation. Then, turning our horses' heads, continued on to Batabano.

Next morning the first train of the *camino de hierro* carried us across the island to Havana; and before the hour of breakfast my *noria* was safely lodged in the house of her aunt—I, too, partaking its hospitality.

* * * * *

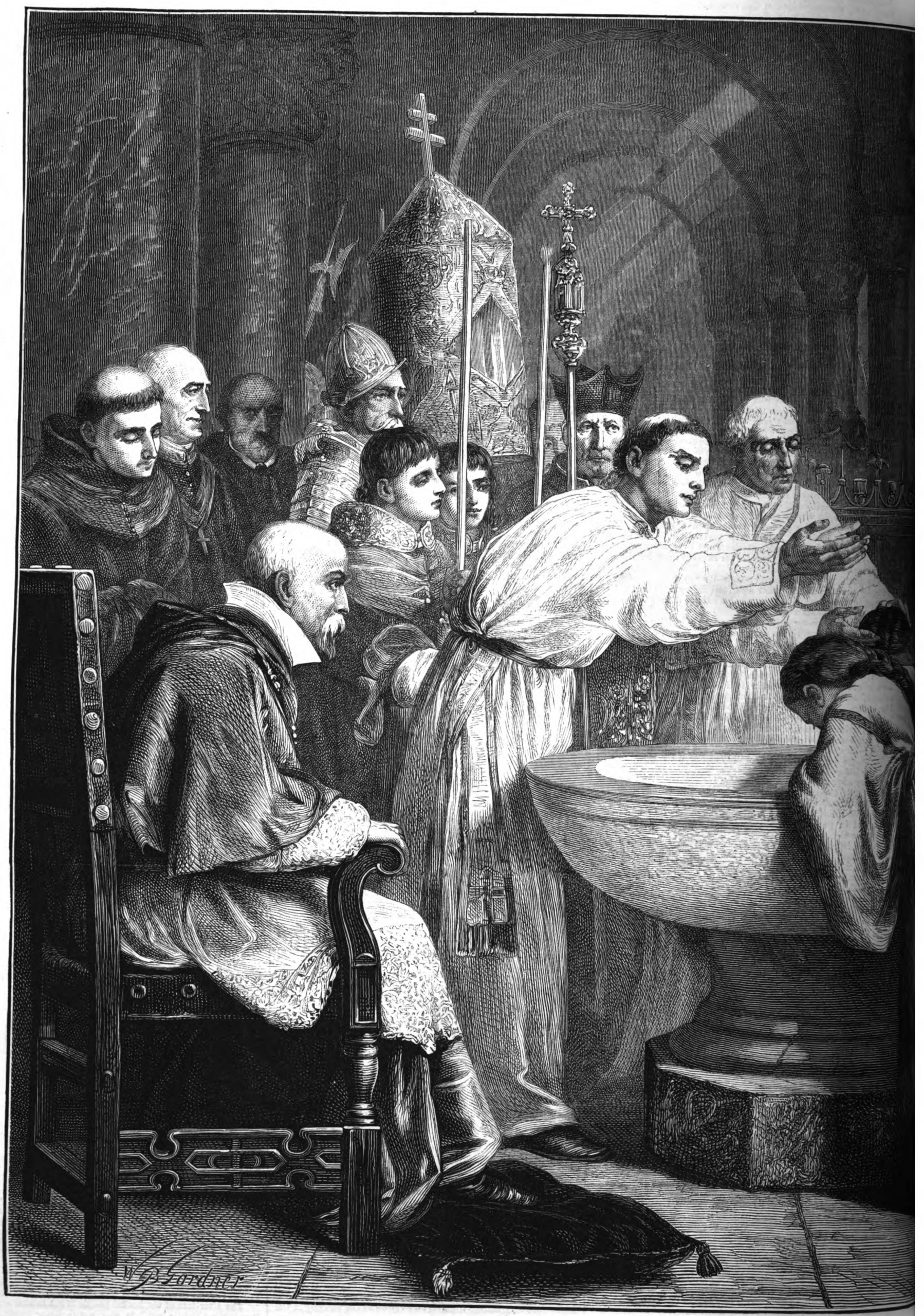
Before letting fall the curtain on this little drama of Cuban life, it must needs be told what afterwards came of the *dramatis personæ* who have appeared in it.

Taking the thieves first, left tied, as told, they were sent for as promised, and found as we had left them. Transferred from the frail palm-thatched shed to a strong walled prison—the *calabozo* of Batabano—they were taken out of this, tried, and condemned to death. Then returned to the gaol, and again brought forth, the second and last time, for execution by *garota.*

The after-fate of the honest people is yet in abeyance. The "untutored Creole girl" is still a girl, living under the protection of her *tia,* in that suburban villa outside the city of Havana. And her brother is a General in the army of Cespedes; the brave Gaspardo by his side; both fighting for Freedom and "Cuba Libre."

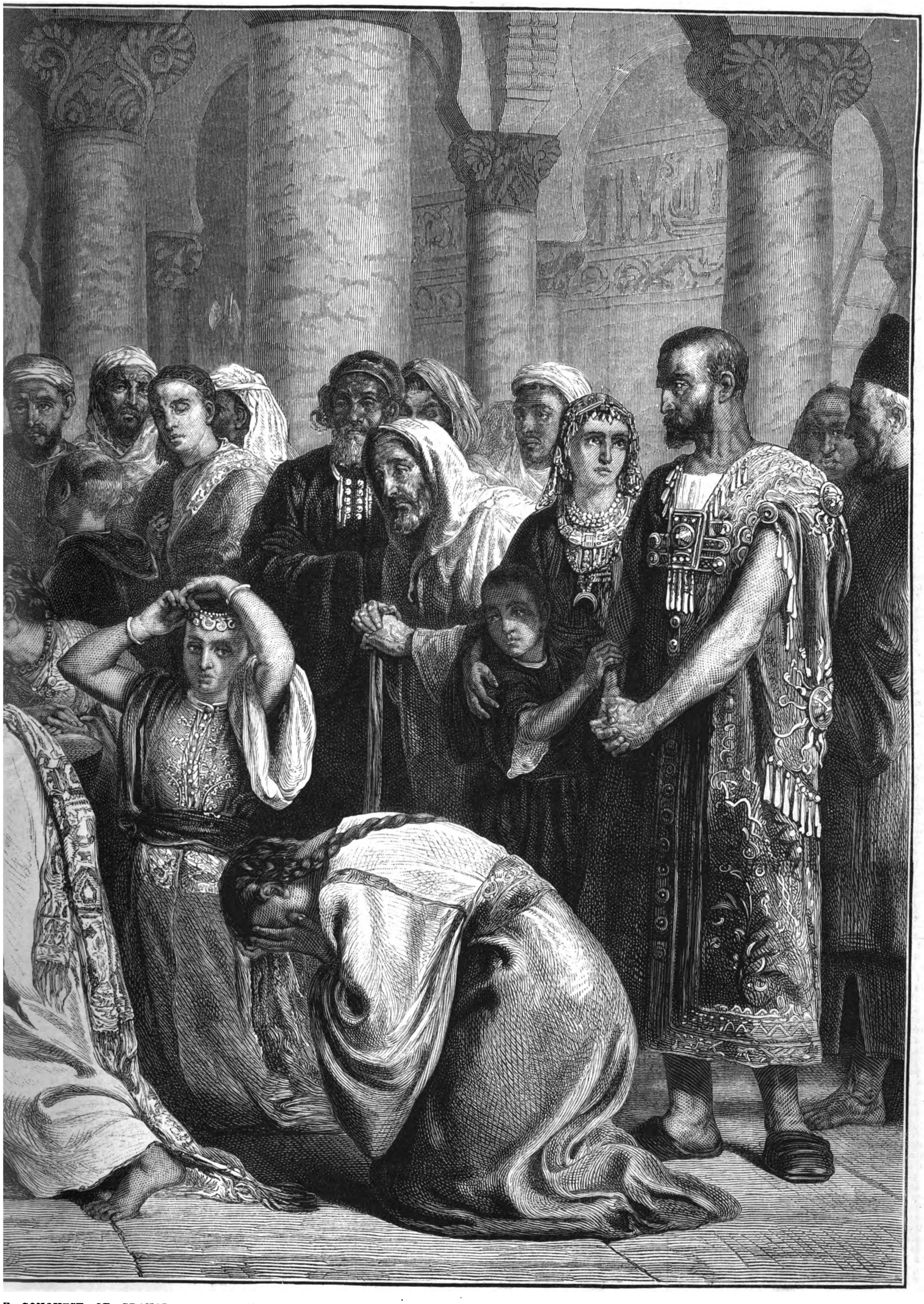
God grant them victory!

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"THE COMPULSORY BAPTISM OF THE MOORS
FROM THE PICTU

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E CONQUEST OF GRANADA, A.D. 1500."
LONG.

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THE MOORISH PROSELYTES OF GRANADA.

The Moorish Kingdom of Granada was conquered in 1492 by the forces of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, reigning over the two united Kingdoms of Arragon and Castille; and this was the making of Spain as a powerful and splendid monarchy. During the first eight years after the conquest, Granada being placed under the wise and just rule of the Captain-General, Mendoza, Count of Tendilla, and of the Archbishop, Fray Fernando de Talavera, who were averse to religious persecution, the subjugated Moslems were left to enjoy their own faith in peace. The good Archbishop Talavera was, indeed, very desirous to make them Christians, but he sought to do this by teaching and evangelical persuasion. Though an elderly man, he learnt the Arabic language on purpose, and soon printed an Arabic version of the Church liturgy and selections from the New Testament. His apostolic spirit was shared by many of his clergy, and not a few converts were fairly won from amidst the subject Mohammedan nation, conciliated by a mild and impartial civil government.

Unhappily, it came to pass, after the exaltation of an austere bigot, Cardinal Ximenes, Archbishop of Toledo, to the highest degree of Royal favour and delegated power, that the judicious policy which had already borne such good fruits was suddenly changed. Ximenes came to Granada with the Court in November, 1499, immediately forced his co-operation on the ecclesiastical head of that diocese, and stayed there when Ferdinand and Isabella removed to Seville. He summoned the leading Alfaquis, or Mussulman doctors, to a theological conference, in which he denounced the errors and defects of their creed. Inviting them to profess Christianity, he is reported to have offered not only the promise of spiritual and eternal blessings, but the worldly bribe of many rich gifts, especially of costly robes and other articles of dress. The vulgar part of the Moorish people often yielded to this temptation. It is said that not fewer than 4000 persons crowded one day to receive baptism, which Ximenes, as he could not separately administer the rite to each individual, performed by twirling a mop formed of hyssop over the heads of the multitude, to sprinkle each of them with a few consecrated drops.

These particulars are quoted by Mr. Prescott from the "Life of Ximenes," by Eugenio de Robles, who adds that the zealous prelate got the name of Alfaqui Campanero among the Moors, from his setting bells to ring in the towers of the mosques, when fitted up as Christian churches. It would have been all very well had he stopped at this point, but he presently began to violate the provisions of the treaty of peace and submission by which the Moors were secured against being made converts, except of their own free will. His first violent measure was to arrest and imprison a noble Moor, named Zegri, well skilled in Mussulman learning, whom Ximenes had in vain attempted to convince by argument. A few days of solitary confinement, bound in fetters, in a dark dungeon, with tolerable fasting, sufficed to make Zegri accept the baptismal rite; and this successful proceeding was repeated in other instances. The next order Ximenes gave was to collect all the Arabic books and manuscripts in Granada, not only copies of the Koran, or comments upon it, but treatises of science, histories, romances and poems, to make a grand bonfire in one of the great squares of the city. The number of volumes destroyed is variously stated, but a hundred thousand might be near the truth; only three hundred books, treating of medicine, were saved for the University library of Alcala. This act of folly may be set against the conflagration of the Greek library at Alexandria by the Caliph Omar eight centuries before.

Things went on from bad to worse at Granada, till a riot broke out in the quarter of the Albaycin, where two servants of Ximenes were slain by the Moors, and the palace occupied by the Archbishop of Toledo was besieged by a raging populace who threatened his life. Ximenes was rescued by the Count de Tendilla with a guard of soldiers, and the good Archbishop Talavera, like a true servant of Christ, went, almost unattended, or with only his chaplain and a monk bearing the crucifix, into the midst of the angry Moors, to whom he preached the message of divine and human charity with such tender force of feeling speech that their wrath was presently appeased. The excellent civil and military commandant, Tendilla, was not slow to follow this example of courageous gentleness. Leaving his armed guard when he came in sight of the Moorish mob, he threw his cap towards them as a token of his pacific intentions, and addressed them with an earnest remonstrance upon the folly of provoking a conflict which must bring severe punishment on their city and nation. They listened to his appeal, and presently went home in peace, while the Count de Tendilla left his wife and two children at lodgings in the Moorish quarter, to serve as hostages in pledge of his sincerity, with assurances that the revolt should be forgiven.

A few days after this tumult the King and Queen in their Court at Seville were engaged in an inquiry into the circumstances, and Ferdinand was at first disposed to blame Ximenes, who was the Queen's favourite Archbishop, for the acts of rashness and harshness which had so nearly caused a political disaster. But Ximenes arrived in time to plead his justification, which he rested upon grounds not merely of religious duty, but of statesmanship and the interests of the Spanish Crown. He affirmed that the Moors, while they remained infidels, could never be loyal subjects to a Christian Prince and Princess; but that the effect of the late revolt at Granada would be very advantageous, since they were now all involved in the guilt of treason, and liable to the infliction of its penalties. It would therefore be an act of clemency to offer them pardon, with the alternative of conversion or exile!

This edifying conclusion was approved by Queen Isabella, though not perhaps altogether by her more cautious husband. They sent a judicial commission to Granada, to examine into the causes of the late disturbance, and to condemn its guilty authors. "In the course of the investigation," says Prescott, "many of the principal citizens were imprisoned on suspicion. The greater part made their peace by embracing Christianity. Many others sold their estates and emigrated to Barbary; and the remainder of the population, whether from fear of punishment or the contagion of example, abjured their ancient superstition and consented to receive baptism. The whole number of converts was estimated at about 50,000, whose future relapses promised an almost inexhaustible supply for the fiery labours of the Inquisition. The circumstances under which this important revolution in religion was effected in the entire population of a great city will only excite feelings of disgust at the present day."

It need scarcely be said, in addition to this narrative, that Ximenes put a stop to Talavera's scheme of translating the Bible for the Moors to read. "It would be throwing pearls before swine," he remarked, "to open the Scriptures to persons in their low state of ignorance, who could not fail to wrest them to their own destruction." Such were the maxims and practices of a Romish prelate in Spain a few years before the Protestant Reformation in Germany and England. The picture by Mr. E. Long, which was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, forms the subject of our two-page Engraving.

ILLUSTRATED NEW BOOKS.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

All Londoners, and therefore all Englishmen, as everyone is more or less a Londoner in this country, must thank Mr. William Longman for his *History of the Three Cathedrals Dedicated to St. Paul in London* (Longmans, Green, and Co.). The author is known to be a sound English historian, as well as a liberal and judicious publisher of good books and a public-spirited citizen of London. His seat of business is so near St. Paul's Cathedral, and that noble English church building is so closely associated with his favourite literary pursuits, that no fitter man could have been chosen to lead the metropolitan and national subscription for completing its accessory adornments, and he acts, we hope with success, as chairman of the finance committee for that purpose. But this volume has no official character, though it should be carefully studied by all who are disposed to take an interest in the projected decorative finishing or the architectural merits and precedents of the grand City temple. None of our countrymen or country women ought to be ignorant of the history either of St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey; and we are indebted to the two accomplished clergymen, Dean Milman and Dean Stanley, who have, while presiding over their respective chapters, produced excellent books of antiquarian description of these mighty churches and their cherished monuments. Mr. Longman's aim is more especially, as we have remarked, to present an exact view of the architectural character of St. Paul's, with a practical intention to forward and direct the laudable work recently undertaken; and this task he has performed in a very efficient manner, with the assistance of Mr. Edmund Ferrey, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Cockerell, and other professional friends. In explanation of the title, it should be observed that, before the present majestic and elegant structure was raised, upon the ruins of the Great Fire of 1666, by Sir Christopher Wren, two preceding churches of St. Paul had occupied the site, which was once held by a Roman temple of Diana. The first Christian edifice, built in the seventh century of Christendom, was one attached to a monastery, founded by Ethelbert, King of Kent, when Melitus, the comrade of our missionary St. Augustine, was Bishop of London. This church lasted four or five centuries, till it was destroyed by fire in the reign of William the Conqueror, after which the vast and noble pile of "Old St. Paul's" was erected, but by gradual additions, not being completed until the middle of the thirteenth century. It is to be feared that many young people of this degenerate age know only so much about it as they may have learned from a romance by Mr. Harrison Ainsworth; but those of grave and serious mind are referred to Mr. Longman's careful description, and to the valuable illustrations supplied by Mr. E. Ferrey, for as much precise information as can be obtained. Yet it seems rather strange that of such a famous and popular building, which is so frequently mentioned by our old authors to the time of Charles II., and which is a conspicuous feature in so many old views of London, some questions of importance still remain undetermined; for instance, that of the existence of the two western towers. The central tower and spire, rising to a height 50 ft. above that of Salisbury Cathedral, must have formed a characteristic ornament of old London, like the dome uplifting its graceful bulk over the present city. Its effect was the better for just proportion to the great length, nearly 600 ft., of the building from which it ascended, and which had a breadth and height of nearly 100 ft. The style of architecture, ranging from Early Norman to Early English Gothic and Decorated, was not such as Sir Christopher Wren could appreciate, but we have learned again to enjoy its beauty and true significance. What he has bestowed upon us, agreeably to the taste of his age, which was still under the influence of the French and Italian Renaissance, is extremely different, but truly beautiful and sublime in its way—a building in the style of Rome, which we venture to think more perfect than even St. Peter's, because it has more unity of design, being the work of a single mind and hand. Mr. Longman's account of the arrangement for repairing or rebuilding the dilapidated cathedral, and then for the demolition of its old remains, the reception of Wren's different plans and designs, and the progress of the construction from 1674 to 1710, is a narrative of much interest. With reference to the design approved by the King in November, 1673, a model of which is preserved at the South Kensington Museum, that of a building in the form of a Greek cross and in the Corinthian style of architecture, it was rejected by the clergy as not sufficiently ecclesiastical. The choir was to be circular, and there were to be no aisles or nave. The dome would have been far less grand than that of the present cathedral, and, instead of the stately pair of campaniles at the west end, there would have been a small dome behind the portico, with no very imposing effect. It is fortunate that this design was superseded by Wren's later modifications, adopted upon his own independent authority, of another design, which was approved by the King in May, 1675, but which is condemned by Mr. Longman, and by most persons of ordinary good taste, as "poor and tawdry." King Charles, whose indolence had probably become tired of this affair, gave Wren permission to vary this design, of which he so boldly availed himself as to build something entirely different. In his old age, about five years before his death, the great architect was set aside by King George I.; but only some details of sculpture and decoration then remained to be done. In all matters of this kind Wren was continually thwarted by the narrow-minded obstinacy of official persons; but such is the fate of genius. The cost of the actual building is computed by Sir Henry Ellis at £736,752; but, including the cost of clearances and other preparations and embellishments to 1723, it may be set down at £747,661. The total amount received for this work, including £288,951 money borrowed, was not less than £1,167,474. It is known that Sir Christopher wished to line the dome with mosaic and to place a splendid baldacchino in the choir, but there is no positive evidence of his views respecting any further decorations. Sir James Thornhill's paintings in the cupola are well known. No other step was taken in this direction for half a century after Wren's death. It was in 1773 that Sir Joshua Reynolds, at the Royal Academy, made a suggestion of some more pictures; this was gladly welcomed by the Dean and Chapter, but was refused by the Archbishop and Bishop as savouring of Popish superstition. Thornhill's pictures were restored by Mr. Parris in 1853. In 1858, when Bishop Tait proposed to Dean Milman the popular evening services under the dome, an opportunity was found by the Dean for appealing to public liberality in this cause. He submitted to general consideration "that, instead of the cold, dull, unedifying, unseemly appearance of the interior, the Cathedral within should be made worthy of its exterior grandeur and beauty. I should wish," he continued, "to see such decorations introduced into St. Paul's as may give some splendour, while they would not disturb the solemnity, or the exquisitely harmonious simplicity, of the edifice; some colour to enliven and gladden the eye, from foreign or native marbles, the most permanent and safe mode of embellishing a building exposed to the atmosphere of London. I would see the dome, instead of brooding like a dead weight over the area below, expanding and elevating the soul towards heaven I would see the sullen white of the roof, the arches, the cornices, the capitals, and the walls, broken and relieved by gilding, as we find it by experience the most lasting, as well as the most appropriate, decoration. I would see the adornment carried out in a rich and harmonious, and as far as possible from a gaudy, style in unison with our simpler form of worship. After the experiments which have lately been made, to marbles and gilding mosaics would probably be added." In pursuance of this letter from Dean Milman, a sum of £24,000 was raised, part of which was spent in providing for the accommodation of the evening services, and part for the decorations of the building; but Mr. Longman disapproves of what has been done in the introduction of heavily coloured painted windows. Soon after Dean Milman's death a renewed effort was made to raise subscriptions, which by the end of July, 1871, amounted to nearly £40,000. The Queen's thanksgiving service, in February, 1872, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his illness, was made the starting-point of a fresh attempt to complete this national work; and Mr. William Burges has been appointed the architect for its execution when the funds shall be sufficient. In conclusion, after describing the cathedral as it stands, in which he follows Mr. Gwilt, Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Fergusson, and Mr. George Wightwick, noticing also the criticisms which have been made of its architecture, Mr. Longman offers a very few suggestions for "the future of St. Paul's." He recommends that the interior of the dome, and cupolas of the side aisles, should be treated in mosaic, and that colour should also be obtained by the surface use of marbles laid upon the stone. Gilding in certain parts is indispensable; but painting, except as a mere coloured wash in required positions, must be rejected as unsuitable to our climate. Figures will therefore only be introduced in the mosaics of the dome, the cupolas, and the spandrils. The treatment of colour in the pavement is also a matter of great importance. We trust that the architect, the committee, and the cathedral authorities will attend to these modest hints from Mr. Longman; and we hope that his book will have the good effect of encouraging public liberality to supply the wherewithal.

The middle-aged reader of light periodicals will perhaps remember that his boyhood, in the reign of William IV., was amused with many a clever thing in *Fraser's Magazine*, which in those days followed the Edinburgh *Blackwood* in the path of humorous satirical personalities at the expense of literary or political bigwigs. The late Daniel Maclise, R.A., was the artist who sketched and grouped their portraits, while Dr. Maginn, the witty Irish scholar, who fenced with such rollicking fury for the Tory party, used to write the brief critical and biographical notices. This set of contemporary notables was not unlike the present series in *Vanity Fair*, or that in *Once a Week*; but the tone of Maginn's contributions was often too bitter, with a licence of detraction and obloquy which would not now be allowed. Those harsh strictures are corrected by Mr. W. Bates, a Professor of Classics in Queen's College, Birmingham, with notes and comments written in a milder spirit of maturer judgment, and with more attention to correctness of detail. The whole collection, entitled *A Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters*, forms a handsome and entertaining volume, published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, successors to Mr. John Camden Hotten, of Piccadilly. Among the persons who figure in this book, to the number of eighty-three, are some who are praised or even flattered, as well as many ridiculed or defamed, by the reckless partisan scribe who accompanied the artist in his work of portraiture. We find here Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lamb, Campbell, Moore, Rogers, Washington Irving, Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, Bulwer, Leigh Hunt, Theodore Hook, Sydney Smith, O'Connell, Carlyle, Thackeray, Buckstone, Cruikshank, and others of greater or less note, a few of them still living at this day. The portraits as engraved are of unequal merit, but most of them were thought good likenesses of the men as they appeared forty years ago; and they are full of characteristic expression.

One of the most desirable gift-books of the season is a volume containing sixteen fine examples of *Our British Portrait Painters*, with descriptive and historical notices written by Mr. Edmund Ollier, and recommended by his usual fine discernment and good taste. This volume is published by Messrs. Virtue, Spalding, and Daldy. The subjects which it presents are the portraits of La Belle Hamilton, by Sir Peter Lely; Garrick and his wife, by Hogarth; the Duchess of Devonshire and Sir Abraham Hume, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, with one of Sir Joshua himself by his own hand; Lady Hamilton, by Romney; the Royal Princesses, by Copley; also Princess Amelia, Princess Charlotte, the Countess of Darnley, Lady Dover, and Sir Walter Scott, by Sir T. Lawrence; Morton, the dramatist, by Sir Martin Archer Shee; Sir David Wilkie, by Phillips; the Royal Sisters, Princess Louise and Princess Helena, by Sant; and the portrait of J. W. M. Turner, by that artist himself. We regret to miss Gainsborough from the series; but those here given are eminently good, and they are fairly represented by the engravings as now reproduced.

Another book of this class, which will be very acceptable, is the *Beauties of English Landscape, Drawn by Birket Foster* (G. Routledge and Sons.) The engravings, by Messrs. Dalziel, Cooper, Evans, and Harral, are accompanied by extracts from some of the best English poetry, selected with judgment and suitable to the character and occasion of the view depicted by the artist, whose pencil has done so much to interpret the rural scenery of his native land.

An attractive volume published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall is that on the *Manners, Customs, and Dress of the Middle Ages and during the Renaissance Period*, by M. Paul Lacroix, whose nom-de-plume is familiar to readers of contemporary French literature as "Le Bibliophile Jacob." This book, which now appears in an English translation, is adorned and illustrated by fifteen chromolithographs and more than 400 wood engravings, which give a more distinct idea of figures and fashions than could be given by any mere verbal description. The extensive and various range of subjects treated by the author in above five hundred entertaining pages comprises all those curious details of social and domestic life which are desirable to make us feel at home with the people of former generations. He begins with an account of the legal condition of persons and lands from the fall of the Roman Empire to the decay of the feudal system in the nations of Western Europe; and with an examination of the established rights and privileges, whether feudal or municipal, that tempered the reign of rude violence during this period of a thousand years. But his third chapter enters the more agreeable domain of private life in the castles, the towns, and the dwellings of rustic peasantry. The houses, the clothes, the food and cookery, the games and pastimes, especially hunting and hawking or other fowling, the trade, money, and taxes, the commercial and manufacturing guilds, the courts of law and the secret tribunals of social vengeance or mutual protection, the fantastic and horrible punishments, and the pompous ceremonials of the olden time, are vividly described. A predominance is naturally given to that which belongs to the several provinces now united to form the modern state of France, including Normandy,

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Provence, Burgundy, and Lorraine, also to Flanders and the western and southern parts of Germany, with some Italian communities with which France had much to do. There is comparatively little here displayed of the manners and customs of our English ancestors, but this information is amply supplied by Mr. Thomas Wright and other learned antiquaries, who have a pleasant way of communicating their knowledge. The work of M. Paul Lacroix has the same literary and historical character.

The admirers of Ossian's poems, with whom we desire to have no controversy, should thank Signor Paolo Priolo for a series of vigorous and effective designs representing the chief incidents of the Gaelic narrative romance. His subjects are found in the stories of Comala, of Carthon and Croma, of the wars of Caros and Inisthona, of Fingal and Swaran, of Moirni, Gaul, and Evirallin, of Fingal's dog Bran, the meeting of Basmina with Fearg-Thonn, and the loves of Conlath and Cuthona. The artist has certainly produced a set of drawings which have in themselves a high degree of merit, and which are suitable to their purpose as *Illustrations of Ossian's Poems*. Each of the engravings, twelve in number, is explained by a short note setting forth the "argument" of the passage referred to in Ossian. These notes are supplied by Mr. John Murdoch, of Inverness, editor of the *Highlander;* and the publication is dedicated to the Duke of Richmond, as President of the Highland Society of London.

The late Mr. Keble's devotional poetry for the Sundays and Church holidays of the ecclesiastical calendar, entitled *The Christian Year*, has gained a place which it will long keep in the affections of a large class of serious readers. An illustrated edition of this very popular work is now published by Messrs. Routledge and Sons. The designs, of which there are sixty-two, engraved by Mr. Cooper, are contributed by Sir John Gilbert, Messrs. W. B. Scott, R. Barnes, H. C. Selous, and other competent artists; but a few are copied from Raphael's cartoons or some pictures by the old masters.

The familiar charm of natural truth and unaffected simplicity in the writing of our old friend Thomas Miller is always pleasing. We like no book of all the heap on our table better than his *Common Wayside Flowers* (Routledge), with its twenty-four beautiful drawings by Birket Foster, very nicely and carefully printed in colours by Edmund Evans. This is a more satisfactory gift than some volumes of twice or thrice its cost, and of great apparent splendour.

To the lover of the country—that is, of our own country—with its national and local history, there can be no more agreeable topics of description than he will find ably treated in *The Stately Homes of England* (Virtue and Co.). The authors, Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt and Mr. S. C. Hall, prepared these memoirs for the pages of the *Art-Journal*, in which they have mostly been published, but they are now enlarged and rendered more complete. The noble mansions and demesnes here visited are Alton Towers, in Staffordshire, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland; Haddon Hall, Chatsworth, and Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire; Arundel Castle, Sussex; Penshurst and Cobham Hall, Kent; Cassiobury, Herts; Mount Edgecumbe, Devon; and Cothele, Cornwall. These are illustrated by not less than 210 engravings. Several pleasant excursions may be enjoyed in imagination over the volume before us.

Mr. W. Ralston, an artist and story-teller possessing no slight degree of power in the humorous delineation of rustic life and native manners, comes before the public with *Sketches of Highland Character* (Edmonston and Douglas). His report of the talk of a company of drovers over their cups, on board the steam-boat going round the Mull of Cantyre, and his pictures of different figures and groups at the most animated periods of their conversation, are exceedingly droll, and full of genuine comedy. We feel almost sorry to arrive at Oban, and to part with such amusing fellows as Glenbogary and Scoodarach, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Dobbs, though some of them have been quarrelsome. The six illustrations are cleverly and truthfully drawn, and are very effectively produced in the engravings by Mr. Ballingall.

Visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park may have admired the collection of beautiful coloured drawings in a room of the building opposite the kangaroo-yards, and close to the serpent-house. They represent many wild beasts and birds in the habits of their natural condition, amidst the scenery of forest, mountain, or river where these animals are commonly found, and often show them engaged in feeding, fighting, or pairing, with striking truth of gesture. The artist, Mr. Joseph Wolf, though we are not aware that he has ever travelled much in remote lands under a tropical clime, shows a wonderful knowledge of all these subjects, and a faculty in some degree like Sir Edwin Landseer's, of realising by force of sympathetic imagination the passions of the animals he has studied, and of rendering their characteristic expression in his pictures. He has contributed many drawings on wood or stone to books of travel or natural history or romantic fiction; but, intending henceforth to withdraw from that branch of employment, he lately placed in the hands of Messrs. J. W. Whymper and Ed. Whymper, for engraving, a series of twenty designs, which are accompanied with an interesting commentary by Mr. Daniel G. Elliott, the American traveller and naturalist. *The Life and Habits of Wild Animals*, published by Alexander Macmillan and Co., is an attractive table-book to beguile the dull hour of enforced social idleness in a drawing-room where the company have little to say to each other. They will find relief in a look at these stirring figures of the strong, the agile, the fierce and beautiful creatures, free to exert their utmost energies and to live after their nature in the wilderness that owns no human lord.

The accomplished art-critic and amateur artist, Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamilton, is a lover of our dumb companions—our dogs and cats, our horses, asses, oxen, goats, pigs, and poultry; and, dwelling as he now does in rural France, he has a familiar acquaintance with wild boars and wolves. His new book, *Chapters on Animals*, is ornamented with twenty etchings by Messrs. J. Veyrassat and Karl Bodmer, which add their charm of graphic truth to that of his pleasing style and spirit as a writer upon many agreeable subjects. The publishers are Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

We are pleased again to meet that indefatigable author of so many books on the structure and habits of animals, but more particularly of birds and insects, the Rev. J. G. Wood. His compendious work *The Illustrated Natural History*, which was published in three volumes, is now compressed into one (Routledge and Sons). Some additions have been made, and some corrections to keep up with the present state of zoological science. The engravings, from designs by Wolf, Zwecker, Harrison Weir, Coleman, Harvey, and others, are very numerous; and the general merits of the book, as a popular treatise, will continue to be its recommendation.

Nothing ought to be said in dispraise of *A Book of Fair Women* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), and it is therefore not remarked by way of an objection that the idea of such a collection of soft-sounding verses, and fancy pictures of heroines more or less worthy to stir the twittering chords of a young man's heart, is a notion which may be regarded as commonplace. The editor, Mr. G. Manville Fenn, has been assisted by a number of poetical contributors to find something gentle and graceful to say upon each pictured subject. The "fair women" are forty in number, but not one of them will ever own to being forty in the years of her age.

The amateurs of pottery, and porcelain, and china ware, if they wish to be learned in those matters, are invited to peruse *The History of the Ceramic Art*, by M. Albert Jacquemart, which Mrs. Bury Palliser has translated (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). It is a volume of more than six hundred closely-printed pages, illustrated with two hundred woodcuts, twelve etchings on steel, and a thousand small representations of marks and monograms. The subject is treated by M. Jacquemart with extreme minuteness and on a very comprehensive plan, ranging from the manufactures of China and Japan, of ancient Assyria, India, Persia, and Egypt, and of classic Greece and Rome, to those of the Middle Ages and the Rénaissance period in Italy and France, and those of Germany established in the eighteenth century. Mr. Chaffers, Miss Meteyard, and other writers have described the rise and progress of the art in England, and the great advance in it obtained by the genius of Wedgwood. This book, which carries the subject further back, will interest some of their readers.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

In accordance with the serious aspect of the season, first in importance—not in that respect only, but also as a product of the highest order of musical thought—must be placed the new edition, just published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio." Although this work is nearly as well known in Germany as the same composer's St. Matthew "Passion Music," the reverse is the case in this country. The latter was revived at one of the oratorio concerts (at Exeter Hall) in 1870, and has been several times repeated, the last occasion having been at the third concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on the 13th ult., as noticed at the time. To the general English public the "Christmas Oratorio" is unknown, no London performance of it having yet been given. The knowledge of it, however, can scarcely fail to be soon largely extended by its production at the fourth concert of the society just referred to (on Dec. 15), and its preceding publication, as noticed above. Whether it can ever take equal rank with "The Messiah" in English estimation may, perhaps, be doubtful—this being so strongly identified with national as well as religious sympathies; but that the work of Bach is analogous in sublimity and genius to that of Handel has long been known to cultivated students, and may now be made more widely evident by the handsome and timely volume which Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have placed within general reach by the smallness of the price required for its purchase. It is brought out in that convenient form (large octavo) which is now so frequently adopted, the print and paper are alike good, and the music is given with an English translation carefully adapted by the Rev. J. Troutbeck, who had previously exercised the same office in the edition of Bach's St. John "Passion Music," issued by the same publishers.

Another volume appropriate to the season (likewise from the firm of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) is a collection of "Carols, Old and New," the words of which are edited by the Rev. H. R. Bramley, and the music by Dr. Stainer. The design is to provide "a single source from which all who are so disposed may draw songs suitable in sentiment and style for the sacred and joyous season of our Lord's nativity." The book contains forty-two pieces, many of the melodies being ancient and traditional, others having been specially contributed by well-known composers of the day. In addition to the musical and antiquarian interest of the volume, it has a value as a handsome table-book, if only on account of the many beautiful engravings which it contains, executed by the Brothers Dalziel, from drawings by themselves and other eminent artists. A more acceptable gift-book can scarcely be found.

For younger recipients a handsome present is provided—also by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.—in a work entitled "Sacred Songs for Little Singers." The words have been supplied by Frances Ridley Havergal, and the music is composed and arranged by Mr. Randegger. The twelve pieces here comprised are calculated, both poetically and musically, to interest young children, and to cultivate religious sentiment and a feeling for melody.

Robert Schumann's "Hymn for Advent"—a setting of the "Advent-lied" of F. Rückert, for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra—has just been published by the newly-established house of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., of New Bond-street. These publishers have already distinguished themselves by some publications of special interest, particularly by an edition of Brahms's "Deutsches Requiem," other large and important works being announced by them. That by Schumann, now referred to, is classed as op. 71, and it belongs, perhaps, to his best period. Messrs. Lucas and Weber's edition is very neatly printed, in large octavo form, with a capital pianoforte arrangement of the orchestral score, and a carefully translated English text (by Madame Macfarren), in addition to the original German. As with other vocal works of Schumann, the music of the "Advent-lied" is so full of beauty that public performance must before long make it more generally known—a result that will be largely promoted by the opportunity now afforded of possessing it for the sum of two shillings.

Having noticed those productions which appeal to the religious sentiments of the period, we may turn to others of a lighter class, anticipatory of the social gatherings and festivities which succeed to the sacred observances of the season. Dance music, songs, and ballads of course here claim pre-eminence. To begin with the former.

Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s "Musical Magazine" has now reached its 105th number, the current issue being appropriated, according to annual custom, entirely to dance music for Christmas use. For one shilling we have here a collection of eleven pieces—waltzes, galops, quadrilles, by Strauss, D'Albert, and D. Godfrey, the latter of whom has contributed a new waltz. All the music here collected is well suited for its joyous purpose, and the number will doubtless find a large sale.

Messrs. Metzler's monthly serial, "The Popular Musical Library," also includes the issue of a special Christmas Number. Here, likewise, for a shilling, is a collection of dance pieces of various kinds, comprising the forms of the quadrille, the waltz, the galop, and the polka—nine numbers making up a good return for the small investment required. Among other names in the list of composers are those of Strauss, Offenbach, and Godfrey.

Another seasonable publication is "Cramer's New Dance Album" for 1874, the early issue of which will render it available for those social gatherings which prevail at the close of the old year as much as at the opening of the new one. The neat volume now alluded to contains a set of quadrilles, a waltz, a galop, and a polka by C. H. R. Marriott; and another set of quadrilles, by F. Godfrey, entitled "Merrie Old Times," and founded on old English melodies. In the galop Mr. Marriott has included a vocal intermezzo. All these pieces are spirited, and suited to the purposes of the various dances signified by their titles.

A further addition to the dance music of the season (from the house of Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.) is "The Naiads," by Hubert Herkomer, a set of five waltz movements, with introduction and coda. The quiet tone of the preliminary movement, "moderato," is well contrasted with the vivacity of those which follow, and the whole is wound up with a spirited finale. Messrs. Cocks have also issued a set of quadrilles, by W. Smallwood, entitled, "The Garden Party," and written for two performers on the pianoforte. The five movements comprised herein are appropriated to the well-known orthodox figures of the dance, the rhythms of which are well maintained in music that has much spirit, and can be rendered by four moderately skilled hands. A second set of pieces of a similar class, by the same hand (from the same publishers), is the "Moselle Quadrilles." These are written for a single performer, and will also be found well adapted for their intended purpose.

Among the musical publications suitable for Christmas gifts may be mentioned the first year's volumes, just completed, of the "Musical Monthly," a magazine of new copyright music, which has now reached its twelfth issue, in its two divisions of vocal and instrumental pieces. The work is published by Messrs. Enoch and Son, of Berners-street, and is edited by Sir Julius Benedict, who has contributed to each of the two volumes; among other well-known names associated with his being those of Franz Abt, Frederic Clay, M. Delaborde, M. Gounod, J. L. Hatton, Chevalier de Kontski, F. Kücken, G. A. Macfarren, Mendelssohn (in a posthumous song), C. Pinsuti, A. Randegger, C. Salaman, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Henry Smart, E. Silas, Berthold Tours, W. Taubert, Wollenhaupt, and others. The work is beautifully engraved and printed, and the cost price is but a few shillings for the whole year's issue.

Of songs and ballads there is a plentiful supply, in the sentimental and other styles. To notice individually the multitude of new productions of these kinds would be impossible. All we can do at present is briefly to draw attention to some of the most prominent.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have issued some pleasing vocal music, which will be welcome in drawing-room circles. In the ballad style, "One Happy Year Ago," by A. S. Gatty, is expressive; while "Letty's Dower," by Henriette, is of a somewhat arch character. Two songs—"Bride Bells," by J. L. Roeckel, and "Only a Violet," by F. H. Cowen—are good specimens of the sentimental style. All these songs lie within a very moderate compass, and are suited for a voice of any calibre.

Among other active contributors to the stock of drawing-room vocal music are Messrs. Duff and Stewart. Their recent issues comprise several pieces that are well suited to the prevailing taste. Franz Abt's song, "Absence and Return," is pleasing in its melody, that and the accompaniment being devoid of difficulty. Mr. Hatton's "Song of the Sea-Breeze" has a robust vigour of style well suited to the nautical character of the subject. Mr. Lindsay Sloper's song, "Tit for Tat," has much piquancy, and will contrast well with pieces of a more sentimental kind. Mr. Levey's setting of "On a day, alack the day!" needs no recommendation, having found due praise in its performance by Miss Banks in the Drury Lane representation of "Antony and Cleopatra." Mr. Duggan's ballad, "Can'st thou forget the past?" has an agreeable flowing melody, and may be made much of by a singer possessed of feeling. "Choose your partners"—words and music by R. Reece—is a song in waltz time, the characteristics of which dance-form are well preserved throughout. Lady Baker's song, to words by Gerald Massey, "This world is full of beauty," is simple and unpretending in style.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. still maintain their publishing activity, proofs of which are before us in several new pieces. "Happy Voices," song, and "The Love Token," duet, are both by Odoardi Barri. The first may be made effective by a contralto or mezzo soprano, and the second by a voice of the same class in association with one of a somewhat higher range. "Clear the Way," by Miss Virginia Gabriel, was composed for Signor Federici, and is therefore intended for a baritone voice, but it is equally suitable for a contralto. There is much marked character in the melody, and the accompaniment is well in keeping, altogether forming a good specimen of Miss Gabriel's style.

From Messrs. Mills and Sons we have two new vocal pieces by Miss Elizabeth Philp. One of these is a song, "The Birds are singing for you and me;" the other being an Italian romanza, "La Pazza." The words of the former (by "M. H.") contain a nice vein of sentiment neatly expressed, and the melody and its accompaniment are extremely pleasing and appropriate. In the romanza Miss Philp has been equally successful. In each case the prevailing melody is interspersed with some recitative passages, with good effect of contrast. Both pieces lie within the most ordinary compass of voice.

THE CHRISTMAS WATCH.

There are different ways of keeping the vigil of Christmas Eve. Some would rather pass these hours of significant waiting with the congregation met for prayer and praise in a church or other place of Christian worship; but there are many who choose to be sitting in a circle of festive merry-makers round a blazing log-fire, with nuts on the hob, punch in the bowl, a cheerful smile on every face, and kind good humour in every heart of the assembled friends. Few persons, having their own free choice, would like on this night of the year to be in the place of Mr. Petherick's Highland sentinel, pacing the lofty ramparts of a fortress in the north country, with the flakes of snow whirling dizzily before his eyes, and with cold blasts of wind now and then cutting his flesh beneath the kilt, as he turns the corner to a more exposed side of the building. It is quite certain that Donald, or Colin, or whatever be his name, does not care a bodle for such nocturnal loneliness or the inclemencies of wintry weather; he is content to be on guard and on duty; the sharp wind and thick-falling snow are his old playfellows, from the earliest years of a hardy boyhood in the moorland cottage where he was born and reared. The even pace of his silent steps on the soft white surface which he treads is favourable to a prolonged meditation; and this may either lead his mind to dwell among those whom he loves, in the home that he left when called to serve his country as a soldier, or it may lend wings to aspiration for a higher flight, as the true Scotchman has a good deal of soul in his stalwart body, and seldom utterly loses the last trace of a sound religious education he has most likely received in his youth. Men of this race and character, in several well-known regiments of the British Army, have given proofs of their valour and fidelity wherever the flag has been carried. If it were not for them, who knows but that some foreign enemy might come to spoil our peaceful Christmas in London, and make it like that Paris Christmas three years ago?

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THE CHRISTMAS WATCH.—DRAWN BY H. PETHERICK.

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THE FIRST QUADRILLE.—DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.



THE LAST GALOP.—DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

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Archæology of the Month.

In Bishopsgate-street Without remains to this day part of the mansion of Sir Paul Pindar, the wealthy merchant, contemporary with Sir Thomas Gresham. Sir Paul's house is of sixteenth-century date, and, though it has long been occupied as an ale-house, for some twenty years past a benevolent society has existed there for the relief of the poor, by gifts of bread and coals at the most inclement season; and a few days ago the society celebrated their anniversary by a dinner at the London Tavern, at which one hundred gentlemen were present, and subscribed £500—a much larger sum than hitherto collected on such an occasion, and entitled to special notice, even at this season of good cheer; all which, as Pepys would have said, "it is pleasant to see."

It is curious to observe how antiquities crop up after long intervals. A few days ago was described by a contemporary a house in Old Fish-street, with a grotto under it, beneath an old house in Knightrider-street, an illustrated account of which old place appeared in our Journal some twenty years ago.

A fresh entry with regard to the poet Chaucer has been found in the Record Office by Mr. Furnivall. In a schedule of the members of the Royal household—from the King to the stable-grooms—who were to have a gift of clothes at Christmas, in the fortieth year of Edward III.'s reign, A.D. 1366, the name "Geffrey Chaucer" occurs among thirty-seven "Esquiers" of the King.

Mr. J. R. Mortimer has examined three tumuli in the "Garton Stack," near Driffield, in which tumuli were twelve interments by inhumation and four by cremation. The relics accompanying consist of a jet button, bone pins, flint axes, knives, &c.; a fine earthenware food-vessel, and four elegantly-formed drinking-cups, one uninjured.

Sir James Thornhill, the Dorset worthy and father-in-law of Hogarth, it will be remembered, built an obelisk to the memory of George II. and Queen Caroline. Some years ago nearly the whole of the memorial was blown down, it is stated, during a storm. Mr. Boucher, of Thornhill House, has recently rebuilt the obelisk of Box stone, the whole solid throughout.

"The Peter's Pence Fund" is flourishing. According to the returns, they have amounted to 71,000,000f. during the last eight years. Late returns are stated up to the present to reach 400,000,000f., so that there is no apprehension as to the safety of the temporal possessions of his Holiness.

The Messrs. de Rothschild have presented to the Paris Administration of Fine Arts several columns, statues, and bas-reliefs from the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo-Didymus, discovered in the neighbourhood of Mileto, Anatolia, in the excavations made at the cost of these gentlemen. These relics are to be placed in the Musée des Antiques at the Louvre.

Mr. S. H. Beckles writes touching the "South Wealden exploration" that in the boring now in progress the Kimmeridge clay would be the first sub-Wealden strata encountered, and so it has proved.

Outside the south-western walls of York, opposite the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, clearance is making for a new station of the North-Eastern Railway upon the site used as a Roman cemetery for a great length of time. Here are found thick strata of Roman bricks, mortar, and pottery, mingled with fragments of wall-plaster, on which coloured patterns are still distinct; as well as a cemetery coffin, imperfect when it was bought—1600 years ago.

At the late meeting of the Archæological Institute the chairman—Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.—touched upon Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, the pith of which has been almost destroyed by the removal of "the compensation clause," at the instance of the Government. Two occasions have presented themselves for the exercise of the power of this bill—the destruction of ancient stone monuments in the West of England, and a proposal to alter Bamburgh Castle, in Northumberland, into a convalescent home, in pursuance of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, which scheme, it is hoped, will not be carried out.

The union of City benefices progresses well. It is now proposed to unite St. Benet's, Paul's-wharf, with St. Peter's, Paul's-wharf; and St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St. Anne's, Blackfriars. St. Benet's was rebuilt in 1683, by Wren; it is of red brick, and has a domed tower. It contains a monument of Brooke, the Somerset Herald; and Inigo Jones was buried here: the first church was built more than 600 years ago. St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe was restored by Wren, in 1692, at a cost of £7060 odd.

Mr. T. J. Hutchinson has read to the Anthropological Institute a paper "On Explorations amongst Ancient Burial Grounds, chiefly on the Seacoast Valleys of Peru." The result of the author's examinations of the celebrated Pacha-Camac inclined him to the belief that there were no evidences of either a Temple of the Sun or a House of the Virgins there, as no proof exists that the Incas ever occupied those valleys after they are reported to have conquered them. The strange peculiarity in these pre-historic earth-mounds arises from the fact of their terraces all approximating to multiples of twelve. Dr. Sims also exhibited to the above society a flattened skull, found in Mameluke Island, Columbia River, and described the practice of flattening the head in infancy among the native Americans.

In Chelsea old church Sir Thomas More built a chapel, which does not belong to the church, but has for many years been possessed by private persons, who have made a gain of it by letting the seats. There is now an opportunity of buying the chapel for a moderate sum, but greater than the Incumbent can expect to raise unless assisted by his congregation; and, as he will make the chapel a part of the church, we wish him success in his good work.

Two of the stone cairns discovered on the banks of the river Eye, near Ayton, have been opened. They were found to contain human skeletons. The remains, which are said to be those of ancient Britons, are about 2000 years old.

A paper was recently read, before the Cambridge Philosophical Society, by Mr. Sedley Taylor, late Fellow of Trinity College, on "A Suspected Forgery in the Vatican Manuscript of the Trial of Galileo before the Inquisition." The object of the paper was to show, in accordance with the views of recent German and Italian authorities, that the sentence pronounced against Galileo, in 1633, was based on a spurious document fabricated for the express purpose of securing his condemnation. The evidence adduced to support this conclusion was taken partly from the works and letters of Galileo and partly from the contemporary records of the trial preserved in the archives of the Inquisition, portions of which have been lately published for the first time. The result of the paper was to exonerate Galileo completely from the charge of contumacy which all his biographers have hitherto either advanced or tacitly admitted.

Lovers of ancient art will rejoice, says the *Globe*, at a discovery just made in Cyprus. Held in succession by the Egyptian, the Persian, the Greek, and the Roman, it is not wonderful that traces of their occupation should occasionally occur in the island. And Cyprus has furnished the archæologist with a goodly stock of materials. The latest addition promises to be of exceptional interest. At Palæa Lemessos, the accepted site of the ancient Amathus, on the southern coast, and six miles distant from Limasol, men have for some time past been engaged in digging stones for Port Said, on the opposite coast of the Mediterranean. They unearthed a colossal statue, in calcareous stone, of Hercules holding a lion before him by the hind paw. The statue is perfect down to the knees, but the legs are wanting. It measures in its present shape nine feet in length. The limbs are thick set and heavy, and the whole is said to be of very archaic workmanship. This is the only information we have for an opinion on the age and origin of the same. Amathus was one of the oldest towns in Cyprus, and was colonised at an early period by the Phœnicians, who first introduced the worship of Hercules under the name of "Melkart" or "Malika." The work is, however, probably early Greek. Whether we shall have the means of judging for ourselves is doubtful. The discovery was made in a plot of private land belonging to the British Vice-Consul at Limasol, near Pietro Loïso. That functionary was quickly on the spot, settled about the price with the labourers, and thus became sole proprietor of the treasure, with a view of sending it to the British Museum. Then his difficulties began. The Governor of Cyprus interfered, claiming the huge relic of antiquity for the Imperial Museum of Constantinople. The dispute has not yet terminated, and will in all likelihood be shifted to Stamboul for settlement. Meanwhile, the statue, guarded by "zaptiehs," remains on the spot where it was found.

THE FIRST QUADRILLE
AND
THE LAST GALOP.

Precise and prim, demurely rigid,
With formal bows and curtsies frigid,
The first quadrille is gone through dumbly,
Each partner setting, turning glumly,
As though, in his and her despite,
Performing some funereal rite,
With solemn air, lugubrious grace,
All gladness banished from the face,
As quite unfitted for the season,
And to Decorum's self high treason.
Neglected wall-flowers all the while
Sit coldly mute, without a smile,
In freezing stateliness, until
The very air is icy chill.
The funny person's funniest joke
Seems in its utterance to choke;
Fast-sticking, frost-bound, in his throat,
As in Munchausen's horn each note
Froze as it formed, till genial weather
Set free the locked-up tunes together.

But soon the spirit of the hour
Exerts o'er all its magic power.
In virtue of Dame Nature's law,
Together youth and beauty draw—
As mothers run to infants' cry,
As hungry feed when food is nigh,
As to the magnet steel will hold,
As misers cling unto their gold;
And iciest natures thaw at last,
Like icebergs when the winter's past.
First that impetuous madcap Bella
Is bitten by the tarantella;
And straight the whole come following after,
With quips and cranks and ringing laughter.
St. Vitus has them in his grip,
And makes them, willy-nilly, skip.
Now all are frantically setting,
Chassez-ing, turning, pirouetting;
Advancing now, and now retreating;
Their steps such merry music beating,
That scarce the twanging violin
Is heard amid the boisterous din.

And when the last—the very last—
Mad galop comes they trip it fast,
To quickening tune increase their pace,
For Finis stares them in the face.
So round and round, and to and fro,
Like dancing dervishes they go;
And chased and chasing ever flee
In giddy maze of ecstasy.
Yet damsels in their swiftest flight
Can shoot their Parthian arrows bright—
Keen arrows, tipped with pleasing pain—
Into the breast of passing swain;
So frankly gay and debonair,
They have for each a smile to spare;
And with their partners hold a chat
Quite airily on this and that.
Sometimes, with deeper feelings stirred,
Their whispered talk is scarcely heard;
Soft question meets with low reply,
That bears the semblance of a sigh,
But 'tis forsworn by kindling glance
And greater fervour in the dance;
Entranced, around their partners twirling,
Meanwhile in larger orbit whirling;
As our fair moon doth circling run
Her twofold course round earth and sun;
Or as twin stars, bound with one tether,
Revolve perpetually together.
The final moment comes at last—
On wings of joy the hours fly fast!
E'en when the dance is at its best,
And not the stoutest thinks of rest;
While Mister Broad, with ponderous grace,
Though scant of breath, still keeps the pace,
Lured by that winsome darling Janet
To make himself a frisky planet,
Teetotum huge, or humming-top,
That once set spinning who can stop?
When yet with undiminished zeal,
Pursuing and pursued they wheel,
The dance is brought to sudden stand,
As nerveless drops the fiddler's hand.

Then come the cloaking, wrapping, shawling;
And fathers for their daughters calling,
The while some ardent lovers pray
For just a moment's sweet delay?
Only one word? some little token?
O joy! the magic word is spoken,
And lives all grimly dark before
With Love's warm hues are rainbowed o'er.

JOHN LATEY.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Professor Fleming Jenken, in the inaugural address which he lately delivered to the engineering class in Edinburgh University, has drawn public attention to the great loss from friction which occurs in working cotton-mills, amounting to at least five sixths of the whole power generated by the engine. In overcoming the friction of the engine itself, and of the heavy gearing in connection with it, he reckons that one third of the power is wasted; and the residue of the loss has to be divided between the friction of the shafting and of the different machines. The consequence of this loss is that it takes nearly as much power to drive a cotton-mill when run without doing any work as when every machine is duly performing its proper task; and it becomes a problem of importance to construct the machinery of cotton-mills in such a way as to make the waste from friction a minimum. We long ago called attention to the circumstance that, in the case of rolling-mills for iron of the old Welsh construction, nearly as much power was consumed when the mill was not rolling iron as when it was; and we deduced from this circumstance the conclusion that the complex gearing and the long trains of shafting which were the usual concomitants of such mills, should be discarded, and that a compound engine of the marine type should be coupled direct to each mill, which would thus be driven without intervening gearing. Professor Fleming Jenken shows that an analogous necessity exists in the case of cotton-mills; and in place of the old slow-moving engines, which involve the necessity of much intermediate gearing to bring up the speed, the proper course certainly is to employ compounds with the cranks at right angles, and with the reciprocating parts balanced on Mr. Bourne's plan, so as to reconcile high speed with steady working.

Various methods of purifying iron from sulphur and phosphorus have lately been propounded. By the Bessemer process of forcing a current of air through the molten pig iron only the carbon is burnt out. The sulphur and phosphorus remain in the metal, and it is an object of importance to be able to expel those contaminating ingredients. Tessie du Motay uses an aero-dynamic purifier, whereby certain chemical substances are passed through the molten pig to purify it. A flux is used containing lime, fluor-spar, oxide of iron, and manganese, and the iron is washed by this mixture while in a molten state, and the impurities are thus removed. Bodmer patents the method of injecting metals, carbon, and other substances into the molten mass; and Warner proposes to inject hydrochloric acid, chlorine, and other purifying agents. The use of electricity in the manufacture of iron has been often proposed, and occasionally tried with only very moderate success. But Forquignon again proposes to procure wrought iron or steel from pig iron by electrolising the molten metal. Levallois proposes to manufacture non-oxidizable steel by melting together soft iron 93 parts, tungsten 6·5 parts, and nickel 0·5 part.

The Rev. J. Crawford has communicated to the *Ayr Observer* the results of some experiments made by him with creosote as an agent for preventing the potato disease, and, on the whole, the application has been very successful. With a small camel-hair brush every eye of the seed-potato was lightly touched with the creosote, and in the produce of the potatoes so treated no disease was found. Potatoes which had only some of the eyes touched yielded a partially diseased produce, and those of which none of the eyes were touched gave a produce much more diseased, while in the case of some which had been painted with the creosote too much the germinating power was destroyed. The germination of potatoes in winter may be prevented by exposing them to the vapour of sulphurous acid.

A correspondent of the *Garden* explains the true origin of the dahlia, first mentioned by Hernandez in his "History of Mexico," in 1651. But the first scientific description of the plant was given by the Abbé Cavanilles, from a specimen which flowered in Madrid, in 1790; and the Abbé named the plant after his friend Andrew Dahl, the Swedish botanist. The dahlia was sent to the Royal Gardens in Madrid, from the Royal Gardens in Mexico. It first flowered in Madrid in 1789, and was introduced by the Marchioness of Bute into England in the same year. But that plant soon perished, and the dahlia did not reappear until 1803, when the old single variety, coccinea, was flowered by Frazer, at Chelsea. Meanwhile, Cavanilles had sent the three varieties known in Madrid to Paris, in 1802, and between that time and 1814 many varieties were raised. Humboldt sent home seed from Mexico in 1804, and from this source the numerous varieties since obtained have been principally derived.

The *Athenæum* states that it had been thought probable that the periodical comet, which was observed in April and May last, and which was discovered at its previous appearance by Tempel, at Marseilles, in 1867, was identical with a cometary object seen at Paris by M. Goldschmidt, on May 16, 1855, when searching for the lost comet of De Vico. This hypothesis, however, has been disproved by Dr. van Asten, of the Pulkowa observatory, who has also shown that this comet is not the same as Comet II., discovered also by Tempel in July last.

A paper by Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, "On the Koetong Tin-field, situated about fifty miles up the Murray river, in Australia, has recently been printed. The great scarcity of tin renders any exposition of new sources of supply a matter of special interest.

To prevent drain-pipes from being choked by the roots of plants, Mr. Mechi recommends that they should be well coated with coal-tar. The roots, he says, turn away from the tar, evidently sensible of their danger. Without this precaution, he adds, no drain is safe near trees, fences, or even strong-rooted weeds.

Keegan's process for the preparation of wood-pulp for paper-makers is described in *Dingler's Polytechnic Journal*. The wood is cut into pieces ½ in. thick and 6 in. to 12 in. long. These are heated in an iron digester with caustic soda, the pressure reaching to 50 lb. per square inch. After half an hour the temperature of the steam is raised to 300 deg. Fahrenheit, by which the resinous matter of the wood is made soluble, when it is washed out. The soda solution can be used over and over again, as it takes up little resin.

To print aniline colours on cotton, 50 grammes of gelatine are dissolved in a litre of water. Potassium bichromate is then added till the colour becomes a pale yellow. The aniline colour is then added and thickened with dextrine or gum. The pieces, after having been printed, are exposed for some hours to light, which makes the gelatine insoluble and it fixes the colour.

Efforts have been made in Dublin to work the public clocks by electricity supplied from a central source. An apparatus termed the chronopher has long been in operation in Telegraph-street, London, which receives time signals from Greenwich and telegraphs them to the chief towns in the kingdom; and the Astronomer Royal lately put this apparatus to a severe test by connecting it by a return wire with Greenwich, placing a galvanometer showing the return current in juxtaposition with a galvanometer indicating the direct current. The indications of the two galvanometers were separated by an almost inappreciable interval of time—certainly under one tenth of a second.

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Elements of Physics.—Prof. Pointi-t, p. 694	1856
Becquerel on Electricity, its application in medical treatment, p. 26	1857
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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE OPINIONS OF MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES.

The Original of the following TESTIMONIAL in support of PULVERMACHER'S APPLIANCES, signed collectively by the élite of the Medical Profession in the metropolis—such as Sir C. Locock, M.D., Bart.; Sir J. R. Martin, Bart., C.B., F.R.C.S., F.S.A., and F.R.S., &c.—may be inspected at PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, London, W.

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that J. L. Pulvermacher's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress."

DR. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P. and F.R.S.,

Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, under date March 10, 1866, in a Testimonial, states:—

"I am satisfied that he is an honest, earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think that he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and from scientific men."

ACADEMIE DE MEDECINE, PARIS.

Extract of an official Report at a meeting, April 1, 1851:—

"The Voltaic Chains of Mr. Pulvermacher are really a most wonderful apparatus. They are more portable and cheaper—two indispensable conditions in an apparatus of this description, in order to make the application of electricity more general, and to a certain degree popular, which is certainly very desirable in the interest of patients, as well as that of the profession. The Committee beg to propose to the Academy to address their thanks to Mr. Pulvermacher for his most interesting communication. Adopted."—Bulletin de l'Academie, t. xvi. No. 13.

"THE LANCET" (No. 1, Vol. II., 1856):—

"This ingenious apparatus of Mr. Pulvermacher has now stood the test for some years. . . . It may be used by the medical attendant, or by the patient himself . . . and the operator can now diffuse the galvanic influence over an extensive surface or concentrate it on a single point. In these days of medico-galvanic quackery it is a relief to observe the very plain and straightforward manner in which Mr. Pulvermacher's apparatus is recommended to the profession."

GALVANISM v. GENERAL DEBILITY.

4, Sand-hill, Newcastle, Sept 12, 1872.

Sir,—I write to let you know that that I have received great benefit from your Bands.—Yours truly,

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq." J. SUTHERLAND.

GALVANISM v. LOCAL DEBILITY.

3, Royal Canal-terrace, Dublin, July 11, 1873

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that I have derived much benefit from your Medico-Galvanic appliances.—I am, yours gratefully, T. ROBERTS.

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. LUMBAGO.

William-street, Greenock, May 29, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Band, for which I am obliged. It has already eased the pain in my back.—Yours very truly, T. B.

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq.

GALVANISM v. GENERAL DEBILITY.

Kelvindale, by Glasgow, May 15, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I received a complete set of Chain Bands and Belt for the restoration of an enfeebled system, and, thank God, they have done me a vastamount of good.

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher. W. CLARK.

GALVANISM v. NERVOUSNESS.

Maldon, Essex, May 29, 1873,

Dear Sir,—The Bands and Battery I purchased of you some time since have removed the symptoms, and altogether I am greatly improved.—Yours truly, T. S.

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATISM.

Pontypridd, May 26, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to state that I have found benefit from the Galvanic Belt I purchased of you for a pain in my shoulder. Am now quite free from it.—Yours obediently,

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq. J. RAYSON.

GALVANISM v. NEURALGIA.

276, Fulham-road, Brompton, July 23, 1873.

Sir,—I purchased a Band of you about three months since for neuralgia. It has done me a great deal of good.—Respectfully yours, J. FISH.

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. DEBILITY.

Lambden, Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Oct. 4, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to inform you that the Galvanic Appliances I had from you in March last have acted so beneficially that I may say I am now quite well.—Yours truly, J. N.

Mr. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. PARALYSIS.

Great Staughton, Oct. 4, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I am thankful to be able to inform you that Mrs. Russell's health is still improving. She can walk about the room by herself, and is gaining strength also.—Yours truly, S. RUSSELL.

Mr. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. DEBILITY.

Warristow Currie, near Edinburgh, October, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I write to say that I have been using your Appliances for over two months, and have found great relief. The pains I used to feel about my stomach have nearly or all left me.—Yours truly, ADAM HYMER.

Mr. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM V. RHEUMATISM.

Low Walker-on-Tyne, April 6, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I have received the two Chain-Bands, and I am glad I have got them. They have done me a great amount of good; I must say they have done me more good than all the medicines I have taken.—I remain, yours truly,

Mr. Pulvermacher. WM. SMITH.

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATISM.

Little Gaddesden, Great Berkhampstead, August, 1873.

Sir,—I have used one of your Bands for rheumatic knees the last three months, and have derived benefit decidedly. I remain, yours faithfully, M. E. N.

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq.

GALVANISM v. LUMBAGO, &c.

(Extract.)

Reading, April 2, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I am progressing favourably. The pain in the loins is entirely gone away. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. KENDALL.

Mr. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. CONSTIPATION, &c.

(Extract.)

14, Blackheath terrace, S.E., Jan. 27, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I think you will be glad to hear that since the patient has had the Belt his bedsores have entirely healed, and all need of aperient medicine has been avoided.—Yours faithfully, FRANCIS FOX,

J. Pulvermacher, Esq.

GALVANISM v. DEBILITY.

Stoke Lacy Mills, near Bromyard, Oct. 1, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I have derived great benefit from your Bands, and shall feel it my duty to give any information respecting my case at any time, for the benefit of the suffering, and regret your Galvanic Bands are not more widely known.—Yours faithfully, E. BROWNE.

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. GENERAL DEBILITY.

(Extract.)

1, Mason's-row, Greenhithe, Kent, May, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have received great benefit from the appliances I had of you some time ago for general debility.—Believe me to be, dear Sir, yours obediently, H. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. NEURALGIA.

Elsham-road, Kensington, April, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have experienced wonderful relief from nervous headaches and neuralgia from a Band. The one I used was a narrow one, medium power. I have the greatest confidence in the wonderful qualities of your Band in-improving circulation.—I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

Messrs. Pulvermacher and Co. E. T.

GALVANISM v. CONSTIPATION and INACTIVE LIVER.

23, Garibaldi-street, Grimsby, July 11, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I received the Band you sent me on the 4th inst., quite safe. I applied it immediately. It relieved my back and side of pain the first night; my bowels are very different since I applied the Band.—Yours respectfully,

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq. A. K. GOODACRE.

GALVANISM v. WEAKNESS in FOOT.

Westgate-street, Gloucester, May, 1873.

Sir,—I found great benefit from one of your Bands, having been suffering from a weakness in my foot. I put it on, and the strength was restored in a few hours. I lent it in a case of facsache, and it gave relief in about half an hour.—Yours truly, S. T.

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq.

GALVANISM v. SCIATICA and INDIGESTION.

Hill View, Queenstown, County Cork, March 8, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to be able to say that your Chain-Band has done me much good in keeping off sciatica, which has troubled me for a long time. My digestion has also much benefited by wearing the Band occasionally with poles over the stomach.—Yours truly, T. LETT.

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq.

GALVANISM v. GENERAL DEBILITY.

Richmond-terrace, Durham-street, Hull, May, 1873.

Sir,—My husband has worn the Combined Chain-Bands for about six weeks, night and day, and I am thankful to say he has found benefit from them. I had the tic in my head and face, and I had the Bands on for a few hours, and have had no return of it. We have recommended them to several friends.—Yours very respectfully,

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq. M. E. ALEXANDER.

GALVANISM v. EXTREME DEBILITY.

Neithercott, Banbury, Aug. 4, 1873.

Dear Sir,—My wife found great benefit in one week, and continues to mend, and can work, walk, and sleep better (since wearing your Chain-Bands) than she has done for years past. We sincerely thank you for your aid, and can with confidence recommend your appliances to all sufferers.—Yours respectfully, GEORGE MOLD.

Mr. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. CRAMPS.

Houldsworth-street, Glasgow, May 15, 1873.

Dear Sir,—The Galvanic Belt has been worn regularly and with good results; the principal benefit being complete freedom from cramps, to which I was subject during the winter and spring months. Many thanks for the good you have been the means of doing me.—I remain, yours respectfully, R. McJ.

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq.

GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Ogbourne, Nov. 3, 1873.

Dear Sir,—It is now two months since I commenced using your Appliances. I am thankful to say that I have derived benefit from them. I can sleep and work better, and feel stronger. Walking does not fatigue me as it used. My digestion is improved, and bowels almost regular.—Yours respectfully, W. H. PROOME.

Mr. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. SPINAL WEAKNESS.

East Grinstead, June 10, 1873.

Sir,—Having derived great benefit from the use of the Galvanic Belt you sent me for weakness of the spine, I shall take every opportunity of recommending it to my fellow-sufferers, and should feel obliged by your sending me a pamphlet or two to lend to persons who may wish for any information concerning your valuable invention.—I remain, Sir, faithfully yours, M. R.

Mr. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Salford Barracks, Manchester, May 21, 1873.

Sir,—I feel it my duty to send you these few lines, to thank you kindly for the great relief I have received in using one of your Galvanic Chain-Bands. I formerly suffered for upwards of five years with rheumatic pains from head to foot previous to using your valuable remedy. I can justly say at last that I have received much benefit, although I tried in poor hopes for the first fortnight.—Yours respectfully, WILLIAM ROBERTS.

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq.

GALVANISM v. DELIRIUM TREMENS.

3, Sydenham Villas, 8, ring-bank, Hull.

Dear Sir,—An acquaintance of mine had frequently delirium tremens. During one attack he got me to apply my bands. Finding that they were doing good, we purchased here three bands combined, and three quarters of an hour after being applied he slept, and when he awoke (seven hours after) was completely cured. He joined some Temperance society shortly after, and now since (four months) he has been a total abstainer.—Yours obediently,

Mr. Pulvermacher. J. M.

GALVANISM v. SPINAL AFFECTION.

Wilson-street, Liverpool, May 17, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your communication. The combined Bands which I obtained for my wife early in January last have effected a remarkable improvement. The symptoms were those of disease of the heart, nervous weakness, and spinal affection, the latter causing frequent and severe pains in the back. These have been greatly alleviated; in fact, her health is better than it has been for several years.—Yours truly, D. T. L.

J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq.

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATISM.

1, Gravel-walk, Grey Tower, Rochester, Aug. 27, 1873.

Sir,—In May last I purchased an Electric Belt for rheumatism, and I am extremely thankful to say that it cured me. I had it very bad for four months last winter, and since I applied the Belt according to directions have never had it return. Hoping many sufferers may receive the same aid from so valuable an invention, I remain, dear Sir, yours truly." BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. FUNCTIONAL DISORDER.

Withdeane, near Brighton, Jan. 9, 1873.

Miss J. M., aged 62, suffered for twelve years from obstinate constipation, and was continually obliged to take very powerful medicines. She wore one of your Galvanic Chain-Bands for three weeks, and found immediate and lasting relief. She left the Band off for five months and then wore it again for two days, and is now free from all uneasiness, and medicines rendered unnecessary. References permitted to Lady Ogle, Brighton.

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM V. RHEUMATIC GOUT.

8, Brook Cottages, Ulverston. Nov. 19, 1872.

Sir,—In gratitude I now write to inform you how your Voltaic Electric Band, which I procured from you less than a month ago, has benefited me. It was for Rheumatic Gout. I was advised to apply to you, which I did, describing how I was afflicted. You advised one of your Voltaic Electric Bands. I procured on from you, which, I am thankful to say, in three days took it completely away. Sir, I think them a most wonderful remedy. My general health, I am thankful to say, is so much better. I have not felt so well for years as I do now.—I am, yours gratefully,

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher. W. F. BAYNES.

GALVANISM v. DEBILITY.

Dunbar, N.B., Sept. 3, 1873.

Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I am able to write and give the following account of the successful manner your Galvanic Chains have acted upon me. I purchased a Belt, also combined Bands, in the beginning of July last. I have worn them faithfully (according to your directions) ever since, and received great benefit from them. I consider they are doing their work admirably. I consider my case to be one of a very stubborn nature, as in this short time they have made a wonderful change in me. I am quite willing that it should be made public, with the exception of my name.—I shall ever remain your well-wisher, J. J. R.

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. EPILEPSY.

Langford, near Bristol, July 2, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I beg now to state the good effect the Chain had on a young woman for whom I procured them. She put them on at once, and never felt the least symptoms of a fit till a month after; then she expected she would feel a little of it, and she did for about three minutes, and then it passed away. She went on another month, and never felt the least of the fits. She is as well as ever she was in her life, with nerves wonderfully strengthened and health restored. We think it, Sir, a wonderful cure, after having had the fits four years, sometimes twice a week. Her name was Harriet Collins. Now it is Mrs Smith. I am also pleased to tell you that my neighbour, Mrs. Pimley, has never felt the neuralgia since wearing your Bands.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully, D. L.

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. SPINAL IRRITATION

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 1, 1873.

Dear Sir,—Twelve months ago I got from you a Combined Chain-Band for my wife, who had been suffering for ten years from irritation of the spine, the symptoms being aching pain in the back, constant pain in the chest, and lassitude. She had then been under medical treatment for about six months, and had received some small benefit, but her progress was hardly discernible. Directly after she began to wear the Band she felt better, and in two months the symptoms were seldom present and her strength greatly increased. During the last nine months she has suffered the pains in her chest and back a very few times, and then when she had got a very severe cold. She is quite well and hearty, and we attribute this speedy recovery to the Band, at the same time advising everybody to get a Band before their disease gets so far gone, as it would then save pain, suffering, and expense.—I am, yours truly,

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATISM and LIVER COMPLAINT.

Wellsmere, Kew, near Melbourne. Sept. 6, 1873.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to congratulate you on the great success which your admirable invention the "Electric Chain" has accomplished in the world. May you long live to enjoy the reward which your energy and perseverance so justly merit! In 1865 I was suffering from rheumatism and fever and the adhesion of my liver to my right side. My painful complaint was pronounced incurable by two of the best physicians and surgeons in Sydney. After suffering nine months I accidentally read a notice of the wonderful cures you had effected. I immediately wrote to my brother in England to purchase for me one of your strongest chains; he accordingly did so, and sent it to me. I applied the chain to my right side, and the result was a perfect cure. The fever had brought me down from 12 stone to 6½ stone, but the chain soon re-established my health. Yours, very truly, W. C.

Mr. J. Pulvermacher.

GALVANISM v. NERVOUS DEBILITY and WEAKNESS.

21, Norfolk-street, Glossop, Nov. 8, 1872.

Sir,—Two years ago I bought one of your Belts. Combined Bands for a friend who had been ill for eighteen months of low fever and general debility. She had been all the time under medical treatment, but received no benefit. She gradually sank month after month, until the case was regarded as almost hopeless. It was then that I purchased the Combined Bands. One of the three proved sufficiently strong for her case, and she wore it constantly. In about a month she was much better. Before long she was able to take her share of domestic duties, and in six months her health was well established. She has since enjoyed a good state of health. Six weeks ago I lent a Belt to a young person who had been for a long time suffering from weakness and general debility—wearing away, as her neighbours called it. The effect of the Belt was marvellous. In a fortnight she was much better; in a month she was able to resume her usual work. We have for the last two years used your Belts as our family medicine. In any case of indisposition, from whatever cause it may arise, become a always had to the "Belts," and seldom, indeed, without complete success. As a restorer and preserver of health your Belts are invaluable.—Yours respectfully,

Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher. JOHN SEARLE.

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, &c.

40, Minna-street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., July 8, 1873.

Dear Sir,—Some six or seven years ago I wrote to you from Dublin, Ireland, where I was then staying, for a set of your Galvanic Chain-Bands, which I duly received. I can now safely say that were it not for these Bands I should have been long since numbered with the past, or, perhaps worse, an inmate of some lunatic asylum. I put the Bands specially for a nervous attack from which I was then suffering, and for which I consulted the most eminent medical men both in England and Ireland, without experiencing any relief. I had not tried your Bands more than half a dozen times before I at once experienced a change for the better. I steadily continued their use, and after each application found myself getting better, and I have since used them for rheumatism with a wonderful effect, indeed, I have been at times so bad with that disease that I could not lift my arm to save my life until I had applied one of your Bands. I have several times lent my Bands to parties here suffering from rheumatism and paralysis, and this is the greatest country in the world, I believe, for both these diseases; and, from the relief experienced by parties here whom I have lent the Bands to, it would be at least a charity for you to human nature to send us some of your Bands here. I would also wish to add that I believe your Bands capable of eradicating the effects of mercury from the system, as one party who had the Bands told me that he suffered for years from rheumatism, and the only relief he ever experienced was from your Bands, and which ultimately cured him.—Yours respectfully,

Mr. Pulvermacher. M. A. O'BRIEN.

N.B. Mr. PULVERMACHER will be happy, in all cases where at the foot of the testimonial only initials and partial addresses appear, in accordance with the wish of patients, to furnish such information as will establish the genuineness of these testimonials in contradistinction to the fictitious ones so largely circulated by advertising adventurers.

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PULVERMACHER'S PAMPHLET of Medical and Scientific Extracts, and a selection of private testimonials, together with price-list, as embodied in pamphlet, "GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," sent post-free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee,

MR. J. L. PULVERMACHER, GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

PAMPHLET,] [POST-FREE.

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"THE LOVER'S LEAP."—DRAWN BY MARCUS STONE

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FRIDA; OR, THE LOVER'S LEAP.

(*Continued from page 559.*)

"Perhaps you will find," he said at last, with grief as well as courtesy, "many who speak one language striving to silence one another."

"He fights best who fights the longest. You will come with us, my Lord?"

"Not a foot, not half an inch," the Baron answered, sturdily. "I've a-laboured hard to zee my best, and 'a can't zee head nor tail to it."

Thus he spoke in imitation of what his leading tenant said, smiling brightly at himself, but sadly at his subject.

"Even so!" the young man answered; "I will forth and pay my duty. The rusty weathercock, my Lord, is often too late for the oiling."

With this conceit he left De Wichehalse, and, while his grooms were making ready, sauntered down the zig-zag path, which, through rocks and stubbard oaks, made toward the rugged headland known, far up and down the Channel, by the name of "Duty Point." Near the end of this walk there lurked a soft and silent bower, made by Nature, and with all of Nature's art secluded. The ledge that wound along the rock-front widened, and the rock fell back and left a little cove, retiring into moss and ferny shade. Here the maid was well accustomed every day to sit and think, gazing down at the calm, grey sea, and filled with rich content and deep capacity of dreaming.

Here she was, at the present moment, resting in her pure love-dream, believing all the world as good, and true, and kind as her own young self. Round her all was calm and lovely; and the soft brown hand of autumn, with the sun's approval, tempered every mellow mood of leaves.

Aubyn Auberley was not of a sentimental cast of mind. He liked the poets of the day, whenever he deigned to read them; nor was he at all above accepting the dedication of a book. But it was not the fashion now—as had been in the noble time of Watson, Raleigh, and Shakspeare—for men to look around and love the greater things they grow among.

Frida was surprised to see her dainty lord so early. She came here in the morning always, when it did not rain too hard, to let her mind have pasture on the landscape of sweet memory. And even sweeter hope was always fluttering in the distance, on the sea, or clouds, or flitting vapour of the morning. Even so she now was looking at the mounting glory of the sun above the sea-clouds, the sun that lay along the land, and made the distance roll away.

"Hard and bitter is my task," the gallant Lord began with her, "to say farewell to all I love. But so it ever must be."

Frida looked at his riding-dress, and cold fear seized her suddenly, and then warm hope that he might only be riding after the bustards.

"My Lord," she said, "will you never grant me that one little prayer of mine—to spare poor birds, and make those cruel gaze-hounds run down one another?"

"I shall never see the gaze-hounds more," he answered, petulantly; "my time for sport is over. I must set forth for the war to-day."

"To-day!" she cried; and then tried to say a little more for pride's sake; "to go to the war to-day, my Lord!"

"Alas! it is too true. Either I must go, or be a traitor and a dastard."

Her soft blue eyes lay full on his, and tears that had not time to flow began to spread a hazy veil between her and the one she loved.

He saw it, and he saw the rise and sinking of her wounded heart, and how the words she tried to utter fell away and died within her for the want of courage; and, light, and hard, and mainly selfish as his nature was, the strength, and depth, and truth of love came nigh to scare him for the moment even of his vanities.

"Frida!" he said, with her hand in his, and bending one knee on the moss; "only tell me that I must stay; then stay I will; the rest of the world may scorn if you approve me."

This, of course, sounded very well and pleased her, as it was meant to do; still, it did not satisfy her—so exacting are young maidens, and so keen is the ear of love.

"Aubyn, you are good and true. How very good and true you are! But even by your dear voice now I know what you are thinking."

Lord Auberley by this time was as well within himself again, as he generally found himself; so that he began to balance chances very knowingly. If the King should win the warfare and be paramount again, this bright star of the Court must rise to something infinitely higher than a Devonshire squire's child. A fine young widow of a Duke, of the Royal blood of France itself, was not far from being quite determined to accept him, if she only could be certain how these things would end themselves. Many other ladies were determined quite as bravely to wait the course of events, and let him have them, if convenient. On the other hand, if the kingdom should succeed in keeping the King in order—which was the utmost then intended—Aubyn Auberley might be only too glad to fall back upon Frida.

Thinking it wiser, upon the whole, to make sure of this little lamb, with nobler game in prospect, Lord Auberley heaved as deep a sigh as the size of his chest could compass. After which he spoke as follows, in a most delicious tone,

"Sweetest, and my only hope, the one star of my wanderings; although you send me forth to battle, where my arm is needed, give me one dear pledge that ever you will live and die my own."

This was just what Frida wanted, having trust (as our free-traders, by vast amplitude of vision, have in reciprocity) that it a man gets the best of a woman he is sure to give it back. Therefore these two sealed and delivered certain treaties (all unwritten, but for ever engraven upon the best and tenderest feelings of the lofty human nature) that nothing less than death, or even greater, should divide them.

Is there one, among the many who survive such process, unable to imagine or remember how they parted? The fierce and even desperate anguish, nursed and made the most of; the pride and self-control that keep such things for comfort afterwards; the failing of the heart that feels itself the true thing after all. Let it be so, since it must be; and no sympathy can heal it, since in every case it never, never, was so bad before.

CHAPTER V.

Lovers come, and lovers go; ecstasies of joy and anguish have their proper intervals; and good young folk, who know no better, revel in high misery. But the sun ascends the heavens at the same hour of the day, by himself dictated; and if we see him not, it is our earth that spreads the curtain. Nevertheless, these lovers, being out of rule with everything, heap their own faults on his head, and want him to be setting always, that they may behold the moon.

Therefore it was useless for the wisest man in the north of Devon, or even the wisest woman, to reason with young Frida now, or even to let her have the reason upon her side, and be sure of it. She, for her part, was astray from all the bounds of reason, soaring on the wings of faith, and hope, and high delusion. Though the winter-time was coming, and the wind was damp and raw, and the beauty of the valleys lay down to recover itself; yet with her the spring was breaking, and the world was lifting with the glory underneath it. Because it had been firmly pledged—and who could ever doubt it?—that the best and noblest lover in this world of noble love would come and grandly claim and win his bride on her next birthday.

At Christmas she had further pledge of her noble lover's constancy. In spite of difficulties, dangers, and the pressing need of men, he contrived to send her by some very valiant messengers (none of whom would ride alone) a beautiful portrait of himself, set round with sparkling diamonds; also a necklace of large pearls, as white and pure as the neck whose grace was to enhance their beauty.

Hereupon such pride and pleasure mounted into her cheeks and eyes, and flushed her with young gaiety, that all who loved her, being grafted with good superstition, nearly spoiled their Christmas-time by serious sagacity. She, however, in the wealth of all she had to think of, heeded none who trod the line of prudence and cold certainty.

"It is more than I can tell," she used to say, most prettily, to anybody who made bold to ask her about anything; "all things go so in and out that I am sure of nothing else except that I am happy."

The Baron now began to take a narrow, perhaps a natural, view of all the things around him. In all the world there was for him no sign or semblance of any being whose desires or strictest rights could be thought of more than once when set against his daughter's. This, of course, was very bad for Frida's own improvement. It could not make her selfish yet, but it really made her wayward. The very best girls ever seen are sure to have their failings; and Frida, though one of the very best, was not above all nature. People made too much of this, when she could no more defend herself.

Whoever may have been to blame, one thing at least is certain—the father, though he could not follow all his child's precipitance, yet was well contented now to stoop his grey head to bright lips, and do his best towards believing some of their soft eloquence. The child, on the other hand, was full of pride, and rose on tip-toe, lest anybody might suppose her still too young for anything. Thus between them they looked forward to a pleasant time to come, hoping for the best, and judging everyone with charity.

The thing that vexed them most (for always there must, of course, be something) was the behaviour of Albert, nephew to the Baron, and most loving cousin to Frida. Nothing they could do might bring him to spend his Christmas with them; and this would be the first time ever since his long-clothed babyhood that he had failed to be amongst them, and to lead or follow, just as might be required of him. Such a guest has no small value in a lonely neighbourhood, and years of usage mar the circle of the year without him.

Christmas passed, and New-Year's Day, and so did many other days. The Baron saw to his proper work, and took his turn of hunting, and entertained his neighbours, and pleased almost everybody. Much against his will, he had consented to the marriage of his daughter with Lord Auberley—to make the best of a bad job, as he told Sir Maunder Meddleby. Still, this kind and crafty father had his own ideas; for the moment he was swimming with the tide to please his daughter, even as for her dear sake he was ready to sink beneath it. Yet, these fathers have a right to form their own opinions; and for the most part they believe that they have more experience. Frida laughed at this, of course, and her father was glad to see her laugh. Nevertheless, he could not escape some respect for his own opinion, having so rarely found it wrong; and his own opinion was that something was very likely to happen.

In this he proved to be quite right. For many things began to happen, some on the right and some on the left hand of the Baron's auguries. All of them, however, might be reconciled exactly with the very thing he had predicted. He noticed this, and it pleased him well, and inspired him so that he started anew for even truer prophecies. And everybody round the place was born so to respect him, that if he missed the mark a little they could hit it for him.

Things stood thus at the old Ley Manor—and folk were content to have them so, for fear of getting worse, perhaps—towards the end of January, A.D. 1643. De Wichehalse had vowed that his only child—although so clever for her age, and prompt of mind and body—should not enter into marriage until she was in her eighteenth year. Otherwise, it would, no doubt, have all been settled long ago; for Aubyn Auberley sometimes had been in the greatest hurry. However, hither he must come now, as everybody argued, even though the fate of England hung on his stirrup-leather. Because he had even sent again, with his very best intentions, fashionable things for Frida, and the hottest messages; so that, if they did not mean him to be quite beside himself, everything must be smoking for his wedding at the Candlemas.

But when everything, and even everybody also—save Albert and the Baron, and a few other obstinate people—was and were quite ready and rejoicing for a grand affair, to be celebrated with well-springs of wine and delightfully cordial Watersmeet, rocks of beef hewn into valleys, and conglomerate cliffs of pudding; when ruddy dame and rosy damsel were absorbed in "what to wear," and even steady farmers were in "practice for the back step;" in a word, when all the country was gone wild about Frida's wedding—one night there happened to come a man.

This man tied his horse to a gate and sneaked into the back yard, and listened in a quiet corner, knowing, as he did, the ins and outs and ways of the kitchen. Because he was that very same man who understood the women so, and made himself at home by long experience in new places. It had befallen this man, as it always befell any man of perception, to be smitten with the kindly loveliness of Frida. Therefore, now, although he was as hungry as ever he had been, his heart was such that he heard the sound of dishes, yet drew no nearer. Experience of human nature does not always spoil it.

CHAPTER VI.

When the Baron at last received the letter which this rider had been so abashed to deliver, slow but lasting wrath began to gather in his grey-lashed eyes. It was the inborn anger of an honest man at villainy, mixed with lofty scorn and traversed by a dear anxiety. Withal he found himself so helpless that he scarce knew what to do. He had been to Frida both a father and a mother, as she often used to tell him when she wanted something; but now he felt that no man could administer the velvet touches of the female sympathy.

Moreover, although he was so kind, and had tried to think what his daughter thought, he found himself in a most ungenial mood for sweet condolement. Any but the best of fathers would have been delighted with the proof of all his prophecies and the riddance of a rogue. So that even he, though dwelling in his child's heart as his own, read this letter (when the first emotions had exploded) with a real hope that things, in the long run, would come round again.

"To my most esteemed and honoured friend the Lord de Wichehalse, these from his most observant and most grateful Aubyn Auberley,—Under command of his Majesty our most Royal Lord and King, I have this day been joined in bands of holy marriage with her Highness the Duchess of B——, in France. At one time I had hope of favour with your good Lordship's daughter, neither could I have desired more complete promotion. But the service of the kingdom and the doubt of my own desert have forced me, in these troublous times, to forego mine own ambition. Our lord the King enjoins you with his Royal commendation to bring your forces towards Bristowe by the day of St. Valentine. There shall I be in hope to meet your Lordship, and again find pleasure in such goodly company. Until then I am your Lordship's poor and humble servant, AUBYN AUBERLEY."

Lord de Wichehalse made his mind up not to let his daughter know until the following morning what a heavy blow had fallen on her faith and fealty. But, as evil chance would have it, damsels of the house—and most of all the genteel cook-maid—could not but observe the rider's state of mind towards them. He managed to eat his supper in a dark state of parenthesis; but after that they plied him with some medicinal mixtures, and, being only a man at best, although a very trusty one, he could not help the rise of manly wrath at every tumbler. So, in spite of dry experience and careful discretion, at last he let the women know the whole of what himself knew. Nine good females crowded round him, and of course, in their kind bosoms every word of all his story germinated ninety-fold.

Hence it came to pass that, after floods of tears in coarse and stronger language than had right to come from under aprons, Frida's nurse (the old herb-woman, now called "Mother Eyebright") was appointed to let her know every night the whole of it. Because my Lord might go mooning for a month about it, betwixt his love of his daughter and his quiet way of taking things; and all that while the dresses might be cut, and trimmed, and fitted to a size, and fashion all gone by before there came a wedding.

Mother Eyebright so was called both from the brightness of her eyes and her faith in that little simple flower the Euphrasy. Though her own love-tide was over, and the romance of life had long relapsed into the old allegiance to the hour of dinner, yet her heart was not grown tough to the troubles of the young ones; therefore all that she could do was done, but it was little.

Frida, being almost tired with the blissful cares of dress, happened to go up that evening earlier than her wont to bed. She sat by herself in the firelight, with many gorgeous things around her—wedding presents from great people, and (what touched her more) the humble offerings of her cottage friends. As she looked on these and thought of all the goodwill now expressed, and how a little kindness gathers such a harvest of gratitude, glad tears shone in her bright eyes, and she only wished that all the world could be as blessed as she was.

To her entered Mother Eyebright, now unworthy of her name; and sobbing, writhing, crushing anguish is a thing which even Frida, simple and open-hearted one, would rather hear of her own poor self.

CHAPTER VII.

Upon the following day she was not half so wretched or lamentable as was expected of her. She even showed a cool and pleasant air to the chief sempstress, and bade her have some pretty things for the time of her own wedding. Even her father she behaved as if there had been nothing more than happens every day. The worthy Baron went to fold her in his arms, and let her cry there; but she only gave him a kiss, and asked the maid for some salt butter. Lord de Wichehalse, being disappointed of his outlet, thought (as all his life he had been forced to think continually) that any sort of woman, whether young or old, is wonderful. And so she carried on, and no one well could understand her.

She, however, in her own heart, knew the ups and downs of it. She alone could feel the want of any faith remaining, the ache of ever stretching forth and laying hold of nothing. Her mind had never been encouraged—as with maidens nowadays—to magnify itself, and soar, and scorn the heart that victuals it. All the deeper was her trouble, being less to be explained.

For a day or two the story is that she contrived to keep her distance, and her own opinion of what had been done to her. Child and almost baby as her father had considered her, even he was awed from asking what she meant to do about it. Something seemed to keep her back from speaking of her trouble, or bearing to have it spoken of. Only to her faithful hound, with whom she now began again to wander in the oak-wood, to him alone had she the comfort of declaring anything. This was a dog of fine old English breed and high connections, his great-grandmother having owned a kennel at Whitehall itself—a very large and well-conducted dog, and now an old one, going down into his grave without a stain upon him. Only he had shown such foul contempt of Aubyn Auberley, proceeding to extremes of ill-behaviour towards his raiment, that for months young Frida had been forced to keep him chained, and take her favourite walks without him.

"Ah! Lear," now she cried, with sense of long injustice towards him; "you were right, and I was wrong; at least—at least it seems so."

"Lear," so called whether by some man who had heard of Shakspeare, or (as seems more likely) from his peculiar way of contemplating the world at his own angle, shook his ears when thus addressed, and looked too wise for any dog to even start his wisdom.

Frida now allowed this dog to lead the way, and she would follow, careless of whatever mischief might be in the road for them. So he led her, without care, or even thought, on her part, to a hut upon the beach of Woody Bay; where Albert had set up his staff, to think of her, and watch her. This, her cousin and true lover, had been grieving for her sorrow to the utmost power of a man who wanted her himself. It may have been beyond his power to help saying to himself sometimes, "How this serves her right, for making such a laughing-stock of me!" Nevertheless, he did his utmost to be truly sorrowful.

And now, as he came forth to meet her, in his fishing-dress and boots (as different a figure as could be from Aubyn Auberley), memories of childish troubles and of strong protection thrilled her with a helpless hope of something to be done for her. So she looked at him, and let him see the state her eyes were in with constant crying, when there was not anyone to notice it. Also, she allowed him to be certain what her hands were like, and to be surprised how much she had fallen away in her figure. Neither was she quite as proud as might have been expected, to keep her voice from trembling or her plundered heart from sobbing. Only, let not anybody say a word to comfort her. Anything but that she now could bear, as she bore everything. It was, of course, the proper thing for everyone to scorn her. That, of course, she had fully earned, and met it, therefore, with disdain. Only, she could almost hate anybody who tried to comfort her.

Albert de Wichehalse, with a sudden start of intuition, saw what her father had been unable to descry or even dream. The worthy baron's time of life for fervid thoughts was over; for him despairing love was but a poet's fiction, or a joke against a pale young lady. But Albert felt, from his own case, from burning

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jealousy suppressed, and cold neglect put up with, and all the other many-pointed aches of vain devotion, how sad must be the state of things when plighted faith was shattered also, and great ridicule left behind, with only a young girl to face it, motherless, and having none to stroke dishevelled hair, and coax the troubles by the firelight. However, this good fellow did the utmost he could do for her. Love and pity led him into dainty loving-kindness; and when he could not find his way to say the right thing, he did better—he left her to say it. And so well did he move her courage, in his old protective way, without a word that could offend her or depreciate her love, that she for the moment, like a woman, wondered at her own despair. Also, like a woman, glancing into this and that, instead of any steadfast gazing, she had wholesome change of view, winning sudden insight into Albert's thoughts concerning her. Of course, she made up her mind at once, although her heart was aching so for want of any tenant, in a moment to extinguish any such presumption. Still, she would have liked to have it made a little clearer, if it were for nothing else than to be sure of something.

Albert saw her safely climb the steep and shaly walk that led, among retentive oak-trees, or around the naked gully, all the way from his lonely cottage to the light, and warmth, and comfort of the peopled Manor House. And within himself he thought, the more from contrast of his own cold comfort and untended state—

"Ah! she will forget it soon; she is so young. She will soon get over that gay frippard's fickleness. To-morrow I will start upon my little errand cheerfully. After that she will come round; they cannot feel as we do."

Full of these fond hopes, he started on the following morning with set purpose to compel the man whom he had once disliked, and now despised unspeakably, to render some account of despite done to such a family. For, after all, the dainty Viscount was the grandson of a goldsmith who by brokerage for the Crown had earned the balls of his coronet. In quest of this gay fellow went the stern and solid Albert, leaving not a word about his purpose there behind him, but allowing everybody to believe what all found out. All found out, as he expected, that he was gone to sell his hay, perhaps as far as Taunton; and all the parish, looking forward to great rise of forage, felt indignant that he had not doubled his price, and let them think.

Alack-a-day and all the year round! that men perceive not how the women differ from them in the very source of thought. Albert never dreamed that his cousin, after doing so long without him, had now relapsed quite suddenly into her childish dependence upon him. And when she heard, on the following day, that he was gone for the lofty purpose of selling his seven ricks of hay, she said not a word, but only felt her cold heart so much colder.

CHAPTER VIII.

She had nothing now to do, and nobody to speak to; though her father did his utmost, in his kind and clumsy way, to draw his darling close to him. But she knew that all along he had disliked her idol, and she fancied, now and then, that this dislike had something perhaps to do with what had befallen her. This, of course, was wrong on her part. But when youth and faith are wronged the hurt is very apt to fly to all the tender places. Even the weather also seemed to have taken a turn against her. No wholesome frost set in to brace the slackened joints and make her walk until she began to tingle; neither was there any snow, to spread a new cast on the rocks, and gift the trees with airiness; nor even what mild winters, for the most part, bring in counterpoise—soft obedient skies, and trembling pleasure of the air and earth. But—as over her own love—over all the country hung just enough of mist and chill to shut out cheerful prospect, and not enough to shut folk in to the hearth of their own comfort.

In her dull, forlorn condition, Frida still, through force of habit or the love of solitude, made her daily round of wood and rock, sea-shore and moorland. Things seemed to come across her now, instead of her going to them; and her spirit failed at every rise of the hilly road against her. In that dreary way she lingered, hoping nothing, fearing nothing, showing neither sigh nor tear, only seeking to go somewhere and be lost from self and sorrow in the cloudy and dark day.

Often thus the soft low moaning of the sea encompassed her, where she stood, in forgotten beauty, careless of the wind and wave. The short, uneasy heave of waters in among the kelpy rocks, flowing from no swell or furrow on the misty glass of sea, but like a pulse of discontent, and longing to go further; after the turn, the little rattle of invaded pebbles, the lithe relapse and soft shampooing lambency of oar-weed, then the lavered boulders pouring gritty runnels back again, and every basined outlet wavering towards another inlet;—these, and every phase of each innumerable to-and-fro, made or met their impress in her fluctuating misery.

"It is the only rest," she said; "the only chance of being quiet, after all that I have done, and all that people say of me."

None had been dastard enough to say a syllable against her; neither had she, in the warmest faith of love, forgotten truth; but her own dejection drove her, not to revile the world (as sour natures do consistently), but to shrink from sight, and fancy that the world was reviling her.

While she fluttered thus and hovered over the cold verge of death, with her sore distempered spirit scarcely sure of anything, tidings came of another trouble, and turned the scale against her. Albert de Wichehalse, her trusty cousin and true lover, had fallen in a duel with that recreant and miscreant Lord Auberley. The strictest orders were given that this should be kept for the present from Frida's ears; but what is the use of the strictest orders when a widowed mother raves? Albert's mother vowed that "the shameless jilt" should hear it out, and slipped her guards and waylaid Frida on the morn of Candlemas, and overbore her with such words as may be well imagined.

"Auntie," said the poor thing at last, shaking her beautiful curls, and laying one little hand to her empty heart; "don't be cross with me to-day. I am going home to be married, Auntie. It is the day my Aubyn always fixed, and he never fails me."

"Little fool!" her aunt exclaimed, as Frida kissed her hand and curtsied, and ran round the corner; "one comfort is to know that she is as mad as a mole, at any rate."

CHAPTER IX.

Frida, knowing—perhaps, more deeply than that violent woman thought—the mischief thus put into her, stole back to her bed-room, and, without a word to any one, tired her hair in the Grecian snood, which her lover used to admire so, and arrayed her soft and delicate form in all the bridal finery Perhaps, that day, no bride in England—certainly none of her youth and beauty—treated her favourite looking-glass with such contempt and ingratitude. She did not care to examine herself, through some reluctant sense of havoc, and a bitter fear that some one might be disappointed in her. Then at the last, when all was ready, she snatched up her lover's portrait (which for days had been cast aside and cold), and, laying it on her bosom, took a snatch of a glance at her lovely self.

After some wonder she fetched a deep sigh—not from clearly thinking anything, but as an act of nature—and said, "Good-bye!" for ever, with a little smile of irony, to her looking-glass, and all the many pretty things that knew her.

It was her bad luck, as some people thought thereafter—or her good luck, as herself beheld it—to get down the stairs and out of the house without anyone being the wiser. For the Widow de Wichehalse, Albert's mother, had not been content with sealing the doom of this poor maiden, but in that highly-excited state, which was to be expected, hurried into the house, to beard the worthy Baron in his den. There she found him; and, although he said and did all sympathy, the strain of parental feelings could not yield without "hysterics."

All the servants, and especially Mother Eyebright (whose chief duty now was to watch Frida), were called by the terrified Baron, and with one unanimous rush replied; so that the daughter of the house left it without notice, and before any glances was out of sight, in the rough ground where the deer were feeding, and the umber oak-leaves hung.

It was the dainty time when first the year begins to have a little hope of meaning kindly—when in the quiet places often, free from any haste of wind, or hinderances of pattering thaw, small and unimportant flowers have a little knack of dreaming that the world expects them. Therefore neither do they wait for leaves to introduce them, nor much weather to encourage, but in shelfy corners come, in a day, or in a night—no man knows quite which it is; and there they are, as if by magic, asking, "Am I welcome?" And if anybody sees them, he is sure to answer "Yes."

Frida, in the sheltered corners and the sunny nooks of rock, saw a few of these little things delicately trespassing upon the petulance of spring. Also, though her troubles wrapped her with an icy mantle, softer breath of Nature came, and sighed for her to listen to it, and to make the best of all that is not past the sighing. More than once she stopped to listen, in the hush of the timid south wind creeping through the dishevelled wood; and once, but only once, she was glad, to see her first primrose and last, and stooped to pluck, but, on second thoughts, left it to outblossom her.

So, past many a briered rock, and dingle buff with littered fern, green holly copse where lurked the woodcock, and arcades of zigzag oak, Frida kept her bridal robe from spot, or rent, or blemish. Passing all these little pleadings of the life she had always loved, at last she turned the craggy corner into the ledge of the windy cliff.

Now below her there was nothing but repose from shallow thought; rest from all the little troubles she had made so much of; deep eternal satisfaction in the arms of something vast. But all the same, she did not feel quite ready for the great jump yet.

The tide was in, and she must wait at least until it began to turn, otherwise her white satin velvet would have all its pile set wrong, if ever anybody found her. There could be no worse luck than that for any bride on her wedding-day; therefore up the rock-walk Frida kept very close to the landward side.

All this way she thought of pretty little things said to her in the early days of love. Many things that made her smile because they had gone so otherwise, and one or two that would have fetched her tears, if she had any. Filled with vain remembrance thus, and counting up the many presents sent to her for this occasion, but remaining safe at home, Frida came to the little coving bower just inside the Point, where she could go no further. Here she had received the pledges, and the plight, and honour; and here her light head led her on to look for something faithful.

"When the tide turns I shall know it. If he does not come by that time, there will be no more to do. It will be too late for weddings, for the tide turns at twelve o'clock. How calm and peaceful is the sea! How happy are the sea-gulls, and how true to one another!"

She stood where, if she had cared for life, it would have been certain death to stand, so giddy was the height, and the rock beneath her feet so slippery. The craggy headland, "Duty Point," well known to every navigator of that rock-bound coast, commands the channel for many a league, facing eastward the Castle Rock and Countisbury Foreland, and westward Highveer Point, across the secluded cove of Leymouth. With one sheer fall of a hundred fathoms the stern cliff meets the baffled sea—or met it then, but now the level of the tide is lowering. Air and sea were still and quiet; the murmur of the multitudinous wavelets could not climb the cliff; but loops and curves of snowy braiding on the dark grey water showed the set of tide and shift of current in and out the buried rocks.

Standing in the void of fear, and gazing into the deep of death, Frida loved the pair of sea-gulls hovering half-way between her and the soft grey sea. These good birds had found a place well suited for their nesting, and sweetly screamed to one another that it was a contract. Frida watched how proud they were, and how they kept their strong wings sailing and their grey backs flat and quivering, while with buoyant bosom each made circles round the other.

As she watched, she saw the turning of the tide below them. The streaky bends of curdled water, lately true as fairy-rings, stopped and wavered, and drew inward on their flowing curves, and outward on the side towards the ebb. Then the south wind brought the distant toll of her father's turret-clock, striking noon with slow deliberation and dead certainty.

Frida made one little turn towards her bower behind the cliff, where the many sweet words spoken drew her to this last of hope. All was silent. There was no one. Now was the time to go home at last.

Suddenly she felt a heavy drag upon her velvet skirt. Ancient Lear had escaped from all the chain she had put on him, and, more trusty than mankind, was come to keep his faith with her.

"You fine old dog, it is too late! The clock has struck. The tide has turned. There is no one left to care for me; and I have ruined everyone. Good-bye, you only true one!"

Submissive as he always was, the ancient dog lay down when touched, and drew his grizzled eyelids meekly over his dim and sunken eyes. Before he lifted them again Frida was below the sea-gulls, and beneath the waves they fished.

Lear, with a puzzled sniff, arose and shook his head, and peered, with his old eyes full of wistful wonder, down the fearful precipice. Seeing something, he made his mind up, gave one long re-echoed howl, then tossed his mane, like a tawny wave, and followed down the death-leap.

Neither body was ever found; and the whole of this might not have been known so clearly as it is known, unless it had happened that Mother Eyebright, growing uneasy, came round the corner just in time to be too late. She, like a sensible woman, never dreamed of jumping after them, but ran home so fast that she could not walk to church for three months afterwards; and when her breath came back was enabled to tell tenfold of all she had seen.

* * * *

One of the strangest things in life is the way in which we mortals take the great and fatal blows of life.

For instance, the Baron was suddenly told, while waiting for Frida to sit beside him, at his one o'clock dinner,

"Plaize, my Lard, your Lardship's darter hath a been and jumped off Duty Point."

"What an undutiful thing to do!" was the first thing Lord de Wichehalse said; and those who knew no better thought that this was how he took it.

Aubyn Auberley, however, found a different measure of a broken-hearted father's strength. For the Baron buckled on the armour of a century ago, which had served his grandsire through hard blows in foreign battles, and, with a few of his trusty servants, rode to join the Parliament. It happened so that he could not make redress of his ruined life until the middle of the summer. Then, at last, his chance came to him, and he did not waste it. Viscount Auberley, who had so often slipped away and laughed at him, was brought to bay beneath a tree in the famous fight of Lansdowne.

The young man offered to hold parley, but the old man had no words. His snowy hair and rugged forehead, hard-set mouth and lifted arm, were enough to show his meaning. The gallant, being so skilled of fence, thought to play with this old man as he had played with his daughter; but the Gueldres axe cleft his curly head, and spilt what little brain it takes to fool a trusting child.

So, in early life, deceiver and deceived were quit of harm; and may ere now have both found out whether it is wiser to inflict or suffer injury.

"THE TIRED ATTENDANT."

This picture, by Mr. F. Huard, carries us back to the romantic days of the fifteenth century. The scene is the dining-hall of some old baronial castle. There has been feast and revelry in the hall—feast and revelry which began probably at noon, the old dinner hour—and has been continued till night, perhaps far on into night, for we know not how long that "tired attendant" has been napping. By the inquiring look of the faithful, sagacious hound, and by the few faint embers on the hearth, which, in their expiring flicker, make the old hall frown so desolately, and the fire-dogs' grin doubly grotesque, we should say that the poor page has been long sleeping the sleep of exhaustion. During all those hours he has been dancing attendance on his mistress; during all those hours he has been singing, to enliven the carousing company, ditties of love and war and wine, and twanging accompaniments thereto; we see his lute and illuminated music-books lying by his side. It was not an altogether pleasant time—those old "romantic days"—for any attendant; the suit and service would not have suited our modern helps, only they would not have dared to give notice. The poor page, though of gentle degree, probably fared little better than the low-born menial or varlet, whatever poets may say to the contrary; and even the sons and daughters of Baron bold and "proude ladye" were submitted to indignities which, in these degenerate days, no pater or mater familias would dream of or dare to inflict.

"GREYFRIARS BOBBY."

The inhabitants of Edinburgh are well acquainted with the story of this faithful dog, which attended its master's funeral, and continued four years afterwards to be a constant mourner at his grave in Greyfriars churchyard. Lady Burdett-Coutts, the benevolent patroness of the Society for the Protection of Animals, has erected a monumental fountain in memory of "Greyfriars Bobby," at the corner of George IV. Bridge and Candlemaker-row. The structure is 7 ft. in height; its material is a beautiful red granite from Westmorland. The base consists of an octagonal basin 3 ft. in diameter, which, being raised only a few inches above the ground, affords a drinking-place for dogs. From its centre rises a cylindrical column of polished granite, 2 ft. high and 20 in. in diameter, terminating in a moulding on which rests the principal basin of the fountain. This is circular, modelled after a classic vase, its diameter is between 3 ft. and 4 ft. A second column, 18 in. high and 12 in. in diameter, rises out of the upper basin, and supports a bronze sitting figure of Bobby, the faithful dog. On the lower column is a bronze plate recording the facts of the dog's history. The upper column displays, also in bronze, the arms of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and those of the city of Edinburgh, with suitable inscriptions. Mr. Brodie is the sculptor of this work. Our Illustration is from a photograph by Mr. P. Lothian, of George-street, Edinburgh.

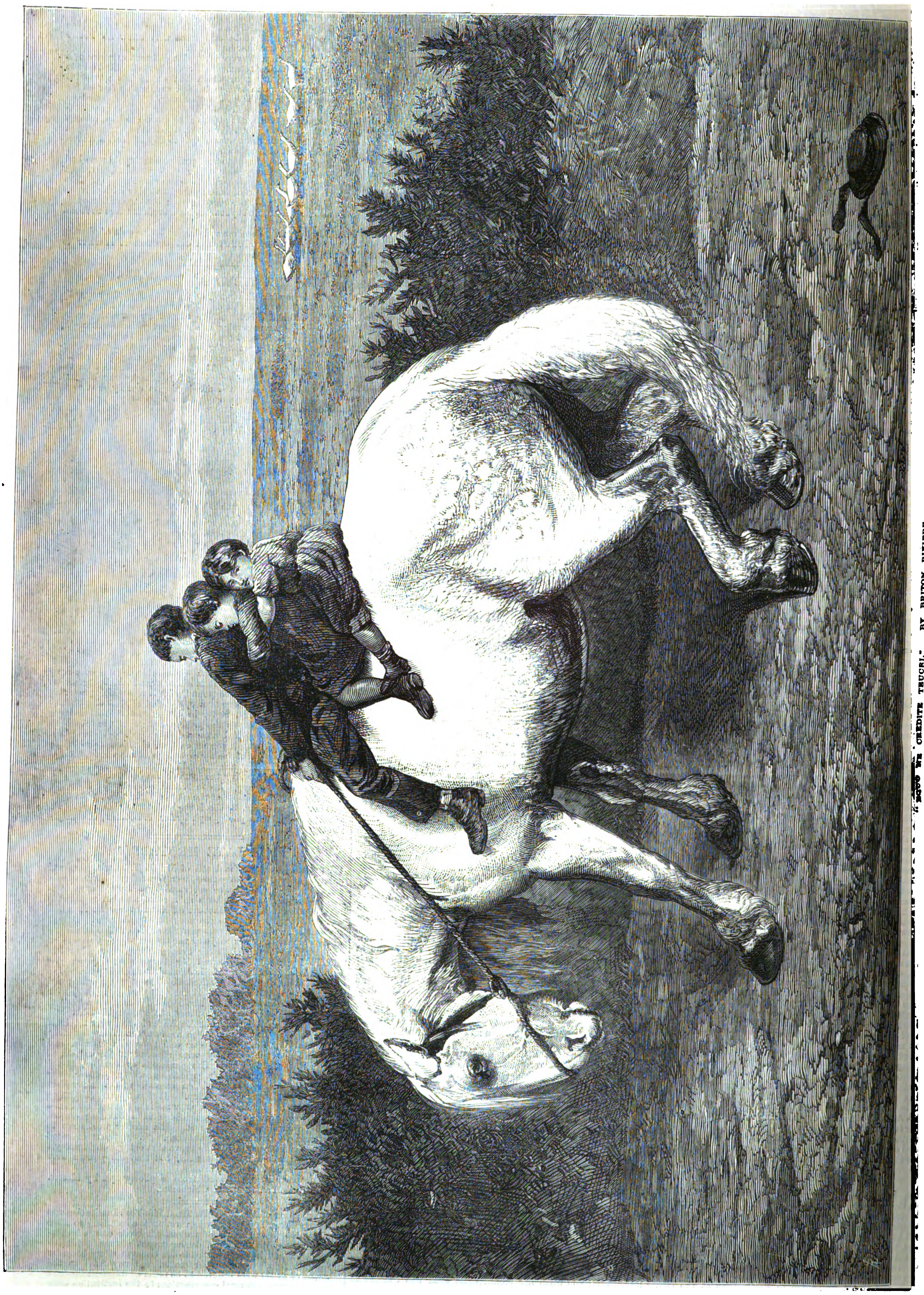
THE LATE MR PARRIS.

We noticed last week the death of Mr. E. T. Parris, historical painter to her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, at the advanced age of eighty-two. He was esteemed by contemporary artists and by his private friends both as a most amiable man and a highly-gifted artist. His labours extended over more than half a century, and were of an extremely varied character. Among his best known works may be mentioned his celebrated picture of the coronation of her Majesty the Queen, which was painted and engraved for the late Sir Francis Moon, Bart. For this picture her Majesty favoured Mr Parris with sittings. He also re-painted and restored Sir James Thornhill's paintings in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The flying scaffold and other mechanical arrangements for this dangerous work were designed and constructed by Mr. Parris himself. An Illustration showing Mr. Parris on the scaffold engaged in his work appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of December 24, 1853. There were three platforms, one above another, supported by horizontal poles resting at one end upon the cornice, and suspended at the other by wire ropes from the cupola, at the height of 160 feet. His panorama of London, at the Colosseum, Regent's Park, which was, we believe, the largest picture ever painted on canvas, was a marvellous work for effect and accuracy. It has given delight to thousands in London; but it was lately purchased and taken to New York for exhibition in a building erected there on purpose to receive it. His smaller works are to be found in numberless collections. Even those executed within the last year of his life prove that old age could not yet rob the artist's hand of its skill, but that his powers were rather matured than impaired.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. James Russell and Sons, of Chichester.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday week, when rewards amounting to £218 were voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for services rendered during recent storms. Various rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments to the amount of £1300 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Several contributions to the institution were announced, including £700 from a lady to defray the cost of a life-boat station.

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"CRÉDITE TEUCRI." BY BRITON RIVIERE.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

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THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.

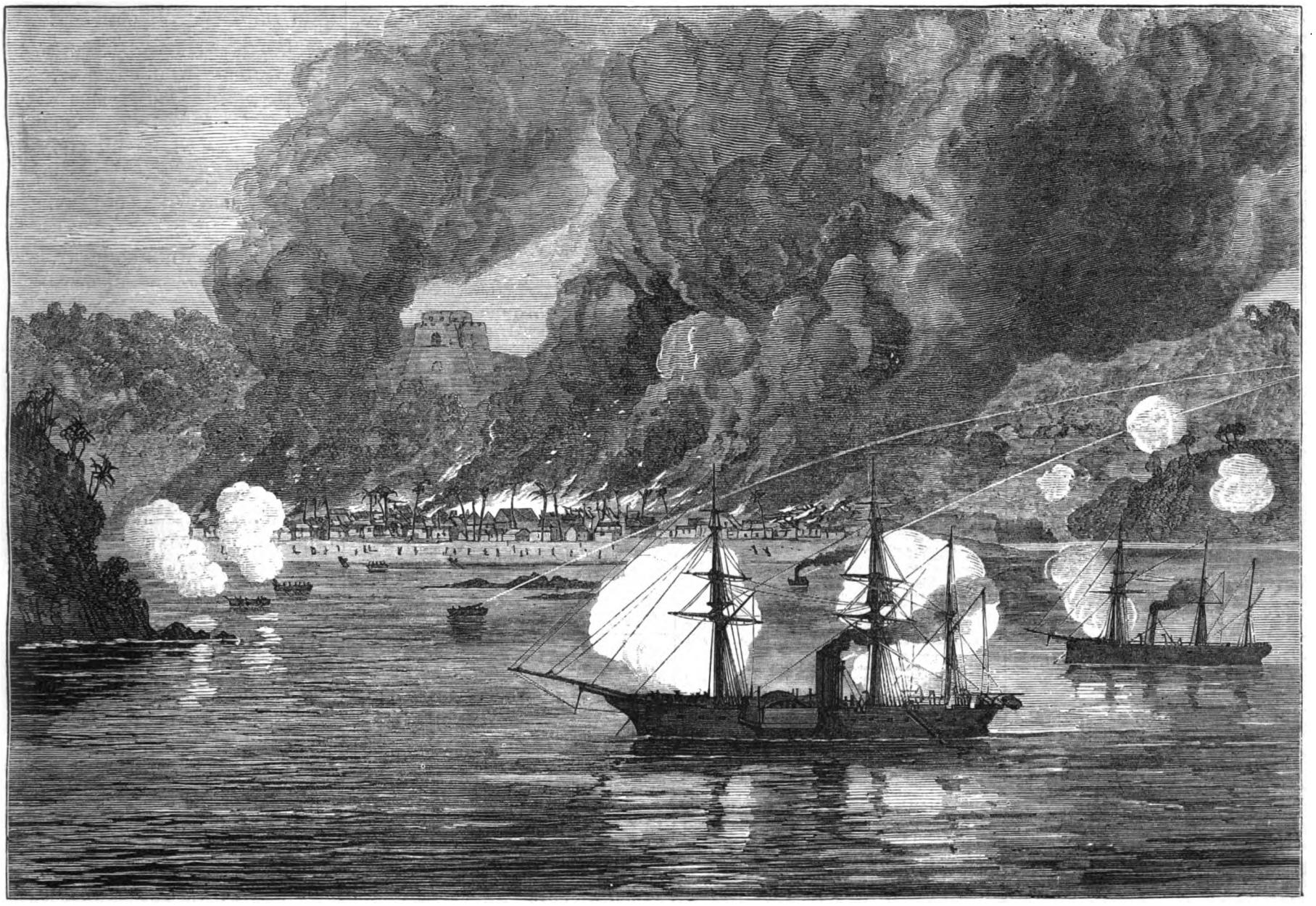


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WOMEN OF ANNAMABOE COOKING.

Our Extra Supplements for the last two weeks have been filled with a descriptive and historical account of Ashantee and the British settlements in West Africa, and of the transactions which led to the present war. Views of Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, Accra, and other places on the coast, with illustrations of native character, dress, and manners, have been furnished by many of our correspondents who had resided or travelled in that country. We have also been greatly obliged since the first outbreak of hostilities at Midsummer, by the useful voluntary contributions, from naval and military officers there, of sketches representing the actions which have taken place under their personal observation Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who left this country by the African mail steam-ship Volta, from Liverpool, on the 6th ult., has before this time landed on the Gold Coast, and we expect shortly to receive from him a constant supply of sketches, expressly designed for this Journal, which will form a complete series of Illustrations. In the mean time we are indebted again to a distinguished officer of her Majesty's naval service for the Illustration now engraved of the bombardment and burning of Bootry, on Oct. 28. Bootry, three miles east of Dix Cove, was chastised by Commander Percy Luxmoore, aided by Lieutenants John Hext and Young, with the boats of H.M.S. Argus, sloop, and H.M.S. Decoy, gun-boat, and with a force of small-arm men and marines, a shore rocket party, a few negro soldiers of the 2nd West India Regiment, under Lieutenant Wilkins, and some negro police-men, under Captain Thompson. Bootry was the chief village of a district under the influence of the Ashantees, and had given much annoyance to the loyal people of Dix Cove. Beginning at six in the morning, with a heavy fire of shell from the ships at 800 yards' distance, Commander Luxmoore took in his boats to shore, where a party, under Lieutenants Hext and Young, landed and set fire to the "town," covered by Captain Thompson with the police and marines. A continual fire was meanwhile kept up from the rocket-boats and guns, to prevent the enemy gathering in the bush, the Decoy at the same time firing up the river, where most of them had gone. None of our side were even wounded. In the sketch here engraved we see the burning "town" or village; the old abandoned British fort appears in the centre. On the left are the paddle-box boats of the Argus firing into the dense bush; and to the right the ships and rocket-boats are firing up the river and into the bush. The entrance to the river is over the right-hand rocket-boat. The men on the beach are the covering party of small-arm men. It had been arranged with the loyal native chief or "king" of Dix Cove that he would march on Bootry by land, but when the ships moved off he was attacked by overwhelming numbers, and had to retreat to Dix Cove.



BOMBARDMENT OF BOOTRY BY H.M.S. ARGUS AND DECOY.

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THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER for Renewing the Hair.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER Causes Luxuriant Growth.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by most Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers in Great Britain.

THE words THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER is a Trade Mark; and the public will please see the words are on the Wrapper surrounding the Bottle, and the name H. C. GALLUP is blown in the bottle.

The Mexican Hair Renewer. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish. Prepared by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair-dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed; for if the glands are decayed and gone no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonial from Dr. Versmann, Ph.D.:—

"Mr. Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London.

"Dear Sir,—I have made a thorough chemical analysis of your preparation called 'The Mexican Hair Renewer,' and think it far superior to any hair preparation I have ever known. It is an ingenious compound, as harmless as it is beneficial.

(Signed) "FRED. VERSMANN."

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER may be procured of any first-class Perfumer, Chemist, or Dealer in Toilet Articles throughout the kingdom, at 3s 6d. per Bottle.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER. Ask your Chemist for it.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are prepared from a highly-esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stages. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a most valuable article when coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, hoarseness, and sore throat are prevalent. The Troches give relief and almost immediate relief.

A Branch House is opened in London for the sale of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which have been so long justly celebrated throughout the United States and British Provinces. Their value has been proved by an experience of many years, and they are highly recommended and prescribed by medical men and others of eminence. Price 1s. 1½d. per box.

JOHN I. BROWN and SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Sold by most Chemists and Medicine-Dealers in the United States, British Provinces, and Great Britain.

LONDON DEPOT, 493, OXFORD-STREET.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES CURE COUGHS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES CURE COLDS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES CURE HOARSENESS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR CONSUMPTION.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES PRICE ONLY 1s. 1½d. PER BOX.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES RELIEVE ASTHMA.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES ARE HEALING TO THE LUNGS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR CATARRH.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR SORE THROAT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT.

A chronic inflammation of the small mucous glands connected with the membranes which line the throat and windpipe, the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract attention, an increase of mucus, and a sense of weariness and loss of power in the throat after public speaking or singing. It may be cold or any unusual exertion of the voice. These insidious symptoms are allayed by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which, if neglected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced. From many the following testimonial from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:—

"Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1872.

"MESSRS. JOHN I. BROWN AND SONS.—GENTLEMEN,—It was five years ago that I accidentally entered your store and bought some sort of preparation for hoarseness. The 'Troches' then gave me entirely answered the purpose which I had in the 'Troches,' in all my lecturing tours, I put a handful of Troches in my carpet-bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen, and never changed my mind respecting them from the first, and yet better of that which I began thinking well of. I have recommended them to friends who were public speakers, and in instances they have proved extremely serviceable. I do not hesitate to say that, in so far as I have had an opportunity of experiment, your 'Troches' are pre-eminently the best, and the first of the lozenge school.

"I am, very truly yours,

"H. W. BEECHER."

The genuine have the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" and Government stamp around each box. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

LONDON DEPOT, 493, OXFORD-STREET.

WHY DO OUR TEETH DECAY? Where is the traveller who has ever travelled among the Indians of North America that has not been struck with the superior whiteness and soundness of the Indian's teeth? Many have wondered how these dark savages could preserve such a full row of ivories, even to the greatest age, while premature decay of the teeth was the rule among the whites. What once was a mystery is no longer so. The extracts from plants which the Indians have for ages chewed have been concentrated into a liquid called FRAGRANT FLORILINE; a few drops of which on a wet tooth-brush carries a sort of balm to the mouth, which penetrates every crevice, and cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, and prevents tartar. "Fragrant Floriline" should be used in all cases of bad breath, particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline contains properties. "At the same time it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.
It arrests the decay of the teeth.
It acts as a detergent after smoking.
It renders the gums hard and healthy.
It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth.
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.

Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in neat toilet cases complete at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE.—For the TEETH and BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare
Sweet as violets at the morn,
Which the emerald nooks adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth,
From the richly laden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE"

The teeth it makes a pearly white
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetness from each spray
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE"

Sure some fairy with its hand
Cast around its mystic wand,
And produced from fairy's bower
Scented perfumes from each flower.
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE"

FLORILINE.—For the TEETH and BREATH.—It may or may not be generally known that by microscopical examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual can easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered which perfectly to free the teeth and gums from those parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet toothbrush produce a delightful foam, which cleanses the teeth from all animalcula or impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from bad teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. For Children and Adults whose teeth show marks of decay, its advantages cannot be too much; the Floriline should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear of using it too often or too much at one time. Some of the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one which is perfectly delicious to the taste, and as harmless as cherry-juice. Its taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit using the Floriline regularly each day, if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too early; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth.

If water be added to the Floriline, or it exposed in a very warm place, the honey causes it sometimes to turn thick and candy, but it never loses its cleansing powers.

Prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE.—For the TEETH and BREATH.

FLORILINE.—May be had of most respectable dealers in all parts of the world.—W. Swan, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingston, Malta; Ridgate and Co., Calcutta; R. G. Lennon, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope; Rowe and Co., Kingstown, Jamaica; T. Pillmner, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; Rowe and Co., Rangoon.

LONDON: Printed and Published, at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1791.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



COLLISION BETWEEN THE VILLE DU HAVRE AND THE LOCHEARN.

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BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Holly House, Weybridge, the wife of Charles Dixon Brown, of a son.

On the 1st ult., at Paraiba, Brazils, the wife of Robert James Shalders, Esq., British Vice-Consul, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Collet Hall, Ware, the wife of Brackenbury C. Berkeley, Esq., of a son.

On Oct. 31, at Valparaiso, the wife of John Edward Naylor, junior, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Bryanston-square, Lady Rose Weighall, of a son.

On the 10th inst., the Countess of Munster, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at St. Matthias's Church, Hastings, Barbadoes, by the Rev. C. Field, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Arrindell, of St. Ann's Church, William Phillips Clarke, Esq., to Constance Ione, eldest daughter of D. C. Da Costa, Esq., of Dalkeith, St. Michael, Barbadoes.

On the 11th inst., at the parish church of St. Peter Port, by the Rev. R. J. Ozanne, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. J. Ontes, M.A., Principal of Elizabeth College, Robert Thomas Powlett Cuthbert, Major H.M.'s 15th (York East Riding) Regiment, son of the late Colonel Cuthbert, formerly of the same regiment, to Genevieve Anson, youngest daughter of M. A. Bazille Corbin, Esq., Guernsey.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at her residence, 95, Earl's-court-road, Kensington, Lucy, the relict of the late James Berriman Tippetts, Esq., in the 76th year of her age.

On the 8th inst., at 4, Victoria-street, Westminster, Major General Albert George Austen, retired full pay Royal Horse Artillery, sixth son of the late Sir Henry Edmond Austen, of Shalford House, Surrey, in his 83rd year.

On the 9th inst., at Grafton House, Worcester Park, Surrey, Philip Herwood, youngest son of Henry Bruton Deare, Esq., aged 7 years.

On Oct. 1, at Puerto Limos, Costa Rica, C.A., James John Plumridge, Esq., formerly Lieutenant 9th Foot and Captain 3rd W.I. Regiment, late Inspector of the Frontier Police of British Honduras, aged 35.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 27.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21.
Fourth Sunday in Advent.
St. Thomas the Apostle. Shortest day.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of London's ordination, the Rev. J. Moorhouse; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. L. G. Mylne.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Conway; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Dr. Walbaum.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Chaplain to the Speaker.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22.
Royal Academy of Music, examinations, 10 a.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, meeting to elect an Academician.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m., annual meeting.
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24.
George I. King of Greece, born, 1845.
Royal Albert Hall, Choral Society, 8 p.m. ("The Messiah").
Manchester first Christmas Show of Cattle, &c.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25.
Christmas Day.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church, 3.15 p.m. (no sermon).
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Dr. Walbaum.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26.
St. Stephen, Deacon and Martyr.
Bank holiday.
Moon's first quarter, 4.5 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Manchester Christmas Show.
Royal Albert Hall, Grand National Concerts, 2.30 and 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27.
St. John the Evangelist.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
Manchester Christmas Show.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud	THERMOM. Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
December 3	30·582	47·4	42·6	·85	10	47·2	49·3	WSW. W.	138	·000
4	30·581	41·5	38·3	·90	10	41·0	43·6	WSW. SW.	163	·000
5	30·398	43·5	40·5	·90	10	40·9	46·2	WSW. W.	197	·000
6	30·466	42·7	35·7	·78	10	42·2	44·9	W. NE.	71	·000
7	30·442	44·0	39·8	·86	10	37·7	46·5	NE. SSW.	118	·000
8	30·580	42·2	35·9	·80	4	42·0	48·0	SSW. SW.	55	·000
9	30·553	20·3	28·0	·95	1	23·4	37·9	SW.	24	·000
10	30·556	24·0	24·0	1·00	..	20·4	28·3	SW.	19	·000
11	30·607	27·2	27·0	·99	..	20·7	31·9	SW.	30	·000
12	30·616	31·7	31·7	1·00	..	24·0	34·1	SW.	37	·000
13	30·509	34·6	32·2	·92	10	31·0	37·5	SW. WNW.	81	·000
14	30·411	34·1	32·7	·95	10	33·2	35·8	WNW.	113	·020
15	30·134	41·4	39·9	·97	10	33·0	48·8	SSW. SW.	440	·016
16	29·912	50·8	46·4	·86	7	38·7	56·6	WSW. W.	295	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

DEC. 3 TO DEC. 9.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·592	30·626	30·450	30·416	30·548	30·599	30·596
Temperature of Air	48·5°	41·7°	42·6°	44·5°	43·2°	44·3°	25·4°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	47·4°	40·2°	41·2°	41·2°	41·8°	41·3°	25·1°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	W.	E.	SE.	SSW.	CALM.

DEC. 10 TO DEC. 16.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·565	30·636	30·636	30·639	30·480	30·221	29·930
Temperature of Air	21·9°	25·6°	32·9°	35·4°	34·2°	38·7°	55·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	21·8°	25·3°	32·5°	34·9°	33·7°	37·5°	52·7
Direction of Wind	CALM.	SW.	CALM.	SW.	WSW.	SSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 50	3 10	3 32	3 55	4 17	4 38	5 2	5 27	5 50	6 15	6 42	7 10	7 38	8 10

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyab, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	Whittle.	Jan. 1.
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Jan. 20.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	Feb. 20.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	——	March 20.
Duke of Lancaster	3015	——	——

Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 50 gs. and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1 East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

CALCUTTA DIRECT, via SUEZ CANAL.—The magnificent, full-powered Steam-ship DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE will receive Goods to be SHIPPED up to the Evening of JAN. 1, and will leave the Dock positively on JAN. 3, 1874.—McDIARMID GREENSHIELDS, and CO.

HAPPY-THOUGHT READINGS.—Mr. F. C. BURNAND will commence a SERIES OF READINGS from his Papers in "Punch," at the GALLERY, Argyll-street, Regent-street (next door to Hengler's), on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. and 1s. Tickets to be had at all the principal Libraries and at the Hall.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—Alpine, Eastern, Norwegian, &c. OPEN until Dec. 25, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Eighth WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Gas on dark days. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W.—Professor TYNDALL'S CHRISTMAS COURSE of Six Lectures ON THE MOTION AND SENSATION OF SOUND will begin on SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 27, at Three o'Clock. Subscription for this Course, One Guinea; Children under Sixteen, Half a Guinea; for all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets issued daily between Ten and Four.

SIX LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, Adapted to a Juvenile Audience, with a view to facilitate the Study of Geology, will be given by J. TENNANT, F.G.S., Professor of Geological Mineralogy at King's College, at his RESIDENCE, 149, Strand, London, W.C. On DEC. 29, 31, 1873, and JAN. 2, 5, 7, 9, 1874, at 2 p.m. Terms: Half a Guinea for the Course; Five Shillings for Children of Fellows of the following Societies:—Geological, Zoological, Chemical, Microscopical, Geographical, Horticultural, Geologists' Association, and Society of Arts.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. BARNBY.—Handel's MESSIAH, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, at Eight o'Clock. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Edna Hall, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Giulio Perkins (his first appearance in London). Organist, Dr. Stainer. Solo Trumpet, Mr T. Harper. Boxes, £3 3s., £2 10s., and £1 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; 7000 Admissions at 1s. 6d. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street and 35, Poultry (where also may be had small scores, paper covers, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; cloth, 2s. 6d. and 4s.); the usual Agents, and at the Royal Albert Hall.

AGRICULTURAL HALL MONSTRE CHRISTMAS FAIR.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Will Open for the Season on BOXING DAY with a MONSTER CHRISTMAS FAIR, including a huge COLLECTION of WILD BEASTS; Richardson's Show, Dogs and Monkeys' Circus, Wizards' Entertainments, Performing Birds, Temples of Mystery, Performing Elephants, Mechanical Exhibitions, Gingerbread Stalls, Royal Marionettes, Steam Circusses, Performing Fish, Giants and Dwarfs, Performing Fleas, German Bazaars, Ghost Shows, Living Curiosities; Archery, Swings, Aunt Sallys, Galvanic Batteries, Nuts, Bon-Bons, and hundreds of other Amusements; Gigantic Christmas Tree, loaded with Prizes; the whole representing the World's Fair. Admission Sixpence. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
ARRANGEMENTS OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
Performances will be given in the following order:—
MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Three;
MONDAY NIGHT, at Eight.
AN EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will be given on
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 23 at Three. | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at Three.
TUESDAY NIGHT, " at Eight. | WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at Eight.
ON FRIDAY (BOXING DAY)
the Holiday Performances will commence, in the ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, upon a scale of magnificence never before attempted here.
Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.
REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY,
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAYS, 1873-4.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will commence their
NINTH ANNUAL SERIES
of Performances specially prepared for the Festive Period, on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 26,
continuing them throughout the Holidays,
EVERY DAY AT THREE, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PROSCENIUM
will be erected expressly for these performances, the mechanical department by Mr. J. Matthews; the proscenium and scenery painted by that eminent artist, Mr. Richard Douglas. The hall will present a dazzling coup-d'œil of beauty never before witnessed here. The Holiday Entertainment will present all those bright and salient features for which the entertainments of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels have so many years past been distinguished, maintaining its proud pre-eminence as the most charming and attractive performance to be found amid the entire round of metropolitan amusements. The aspect of the Great St. James's Hall during the series of holiday performances is invariably one of the most extraordinary sights in London, the vast area of this magnificent hall being densely crowded in every available space from floor to roof, notwithstanding the fact of there being ample accommodation for nearly four thousand persons.
The Day Performances are precisely the same in every detail as those given at night, but terminating in time to admit of visitors whose time is limited dining comfortably, and afterwards going to any of the theatres at night.
Doors open daily at Two and Seven, except on Boxing Day, when the doors will open for the day performance at 1.30, the performance commencing at 2.30. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s., Area and Upper Gallery, 1s. Children under twelve half price to Balcony and Stalls only.
Places may be secured at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Hays', Royal Exchange; Keith, Prowse, Cornhill; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges whatsoever.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, will be produced on BOXING NIGHT, DEC. 26, supported by Mesdames Kate Vaughan, S. Vaughan, V. Cameron, Amelia, Sylvia Hodson, A. Murray, D'Arcy, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jecks, C. Saunders, S. Harvey, Amy Fosselin, and Harriet Coveney; Messrs. B. Wright, Callen, W. Simpson, Willie Harvey, Paul Herring, J. Morris, W. H. Harvey, and Fred Evans; Levantine, the American Wonder; Brothers Ethair, Acrobats; Sisters Neviers, Siberian Skaters; Piero, the One-Legged Dancer. Preceded by the Farce of HIDE AND SEEK. Doors open at Half-past 6½; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d to £5 5s. MORNING PERFORMANCE every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, commencing SATURDAY NEXT, DEC 27. Doors Open at Half-past One, Commence at Two. Children and Schools at Reduced Prices to First Circle, Dress Circle, and Stalls. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY and TUESDAY, THE OVERLAND ROUTE and RAISING THE WIND. On Wednesday no performance. On FRIDAY, Boxing Night, last night but seven of THE OVERLAND ROUTE, with, not acted since 1811, the Melodrama of RAYMOND AND AGNES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 22 and 23, commence at 7, SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter; Miss Parnefort, &c. At Eight, RICHELIEU—Mr. Henry Irving and Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forrester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. Conclude with SIX MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton. No performance on Christmas Eve. BOXING NIGHT, Friday, Dec. 26, and every evening during the Holidays, the Play of "Richelieu" will be followed by a new Comedietta, entitled A HUSBAND IN CLOVER—Mr. John Clayton and Miss Virginia Francis (her first appearance this season). Preceded, at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr H. L. Bateman. Morning Performance of "Richelieu" This Day (Saturday), Dec. 20, at Two o'Clock.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances, Boxing Day, Dec. 26, Saturday, Dec. 27, Monday, Dec. 29, and every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12.30, to which Children under Ten years of age half price. The Paynes from Covent Garden in the Pantomime.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Christmas falling this year on Thursday, and the following day being a Bank Holiday, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the week ending Dec. 27 will be published on the previous Wednesday. All Advertisements for next week's Number will therefore be required by Noon on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873.

Another warning has been given to the present Government of France and to the Parliamentary majority by which it is upheld. On Sunday last four vacancies in the National Assembly, kept open to the utmost limit assigned by law, were filled up by the election of the respective constituencies, and in each case the Republican candidates were returned by large majorities. The contested departments were the Aude (for which two candidates were returned), Finisterre, and the Seine-et-Oise. The first-named constituency was thought to be the stronghold of the Imperialists; the second, of the Monarchists; but all three were carried by a majority so large as to put it beyond all doubt that Republicanism, in its more Conservative form, has become the settled choice of the French people. A comparison of the votes tendered at the polling-booths in these departments proves that since the last election public opinion in favour of the existing form of government has spread throughout society with unexpected rapidity and marvellous uniformity. Not the great towns alone, but the rural districts—not only the constituent bodies swayed by the influence of predominant Republican names, but those also heretofore closely identified with Legitimist and Clerical sentiments, now press to the poll to record their votes for the maintenance of the institutions of France under the existing democratic form of government. It may happen that universal suffrage misrepresents the intelligent and deliberate conviction of the French people in regard to this supremely important matter. But the probabilities of the case seem to be that the elections which have recently taken place indicate a real and extensive change of national opinion.

Assuming that the elections of Sunday last, following in the wake of many preceding ones, correctly demonstrate the will of the French people, one would suppose that the men who hold in their hands the reins of administration would feel no little anxiety to put upon it a right interpretation. What is it that the people desire? they might reasonably ask themselves. What is the main current of conviction and inclination which thus sweeps them towards one definite conclusion? What is the motive power which impels such vast numbers, and which even reverses the political direction in which a majority of them have been wont to act? Does it originate in the past, or is it more closely connected with the future? Does it represent strength of popular opinion, or care for popular interests? The statesmen who are at the head of public affairs, and who may be said rather to have placed themselves there than to have been set apart for their responsible position by the public voice—at least if they are animated by a supreme desire for the good of their country—are bound to ascertain, by such methods of inquiry as may be open to them, what it is that the present generation of Frenchmen are aiming to establish, because, in the long run, it is quite certain that the judgment and will of the nation will submerge the judgment and will of any dominant clique, be its present superiority of position what it may. For a few days or months, as the case may be, the nominal rulers of a country may override by their policy the faith and determination of the great body of the people. But no authority which has not its basis in the general assent of those over whom it is exercised can maintain itself for any lengthened period; and the history of France since 1789 has given to the world repeated proofs to this effect.

Peradventure disinterested spectators of the progress of events in France during the present year are better qualified to discern the inner spirit and tendency of the nation indicated by that progress, than even the most sagacious of those who have been mixed up with it. What a pity it is that over-wise or over-ambitious men are so afraid of leaving a people to the guidance of its own political instincts! France has become careless of Constitutional forms of government. She knows that her well-being rests pretty much in her own character and conduct. She desires political rest. She has ceased to identify her interests with Imperialism, or Monarchy, or Republicanism. She would aim to pursue her course under either of them, would either of them but cease to meddle with affairs they are not competent to control. Just now, moreover, France has but lately risen from the dust. She has still upon her shoulders an almost overwhelming burden of taxation. She is patient, industrious, frugal. She would like to resume her proper place in the comity of European States. She must have peace and internal tranquillity in order to the fair development of her rich material resources. She wishes to be allowed to mind her own business. Her merchants, her manufacturers, her artisans, her peasants are fully aware that they can take care of themselves if only they are left to do so by those in authority over them. And this is the substance of the message which has been uniformly sent of late by the constituencies to the National Assembly. Put into a phrase or two, the elections mean, "No more revolutions; no further political changes of a startling character. Let us be as we are, at any rate until a necessity for altering our position is clearly made out."

The Duc de Broglie and those with whom he is associated in the Government of Marshal MacMahon either do not comprehend, or will not respond to, this voice of the people. The more frequently its utterance is repeated, the more resolved he is to frustrate its purport. The party at whose head he has been placed has been thrown quite into a panic by the outcome of last Sunday's elections. And yet, in kind, though not quite in degree, it is just what might have been expected. The more stubborn the resistance of the Right to the will of the French people, the more certain it becomes that such resistance will prove of no ultimate avail. The talk now is of a new electoral law, by which universal suffrage is to be so manipulated as to cut off not less than four millions of voters. Of what use is it thus to "play at ducks and drakes" with what, for many years past, has been regarded as established

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national right? It is not by running counter to popular opinion and sentiment—more especially when they have passed into the form of popular determination—that statesmen of second-rate or third-rate abilities can keep within their hands the power to control the nation. When it comes to a contest between a small minority and an immense majority, no schemes by which the former would withhold from the latter what they reasonably demand can be successful. The Duc de Broglie has persuaded the National Assembly to appoint a President for seven years; he has, to a large extent, weeded from Republicanism the Prefectures of all the departments; he has interfered with the free action of municipalities and with the free expression of opinion by the public press; but he has gained nothing, not a single step in advance, by his overbearing domination. Neither is it likely that he will do so by any practicable change in the law of elections. The constituencies have already got beyond that stage of plasticity which can be turned to account at will by any statesman. If the French people will but continue to eschew all illegal weapons, and will persist in using those only which the Constitution puts within their reach, they will assuredly, and at no very distant period, frustrate all the intrigues of designing politicians and will lay for themselves a broad and enduring foundation of liberty and order.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, drove to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, on Wednesday week, and visited Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Prince Louis of Hesse returned to Windsor Castle from visiting Prince Leopold at Oxford. Mr. Theodore Martin arrived at the castle. His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Olga Münster, and the Lord Chamberlain and Viscountess Sydney dined with her Majesty. On the following day Mr. Theodore Martin dined with the Queen. Yesterday (Friday) week her Majesty held a Council, at which were present Lord Aberdare, the Right Hon. R. Lowe, and Viscount Sydney. Sir John Coleridge and Dr. Lyon Playfair were sworn in members of the Privy Council. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. The Queen conferred the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. Henry James, Mr. William Vernon Harcourt, Vice-Chancellor Charles Hall, Mr. Archibald Paull Burt (Chief Justice of Western Australia), and Mr. Henry Doyle (Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands). Her Majesty, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Beatrice were present at the christening, by the Dean of Windsor, of the infant daughter of Mr. Archibald Brown, one of the personal attendants on the Prince Consort. The ceremony took place at the residence of the parents, Windsor. The child was named Victoria. Prince Louis of Hesse went to Aldershott Camp on a visit to Prince Arthur. The Hon. Mary Lascelles and Mr. Theodore Martin left the castle. Prince and Princess Christian, the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, and the Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair dined with her Majesty. The Hon. Flora Macdonald left the castle. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, drove to New Lodge and visited M. and Madame van de Weyer. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince Louis of Hesse arrived at the castle. Lady Augusta Stanley dined with her Majesty. Sunday was the twelfth anniversary of the death of the lamented Prince Consort. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold went to the mausoleum at eleven o'clock, when a special service was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. Sir George Elvey, Mus. D., and a portion of the choir of St. George's Chapel performed the musical portion of the ceremony. By her Majesty's command the mausoleum was kept open for three hours after the service for the members of the Royal household, including the servants resident within the castle and their families, and most of the Royal tradesmen in the town, to visit it. Divine service was performed in the private chapel of the castle, at twelve o'clock, by the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur left the castle. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, Lady Emma Osborne, and Sir Howard Elphinstone dined with the Queen. On Tuesday Prince Lepold came to London, returning to the castle in the evening. Lady Emma Osborne and Sir Howard Elphinstone left the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, the Marchioness of Ely, and the Earl of Breadalbane. On Wednesday the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, and the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, left the castle. Princess Mary of Baden (Duchess Dowager of Hamilton) and the Princess of Monaco visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. The Empress Eugénie paid her Majesty a visit on Thursday afternoon. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has driven out daily. The Court has arrived at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, to pass the Christmas. Lady Waterpark has succeeded Viscountess Clifden as Lady in Waiting; and the Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse have given M. Koberwein sittings for their portraits. The Queen presented an Indian shawl to Miss Loftus, upon her marriage with the Hon. Captain Wellesley.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Blenheim Palace on Saturday last. During their Royal Highnesses' stay with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough the Princess visited the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Liddell at The Deanery, Christ Church, Oxford, where Prince Leopold met her Royal Highness and afterwards drove her to his residence, Wykeham House. The bells of the cathedral were rung. The Princess afterwards returned to Blenheim. The Prince had excellent sport shooting, and a small dance was given by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough in honour of their Royal guests. The Prince and Princess joined the Royal family circle at Windsor Castle upon the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, and returned on Monday to Marlborough House. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses left town on a visit to Lord Rendlesham at Rendlesham Hall. The Prince and Princess travelled by the Great Eastern Railway to Ipswich, where they were met by Lord Rendlesham. The Mayor and Corporation of the town were in attendance, and an address was presented; Miss Chevallier, daughter of the Mayor, also presented a bouquet to the Princess. At the conclusion of their Royal Highnesess' visit they will proceed to Sandringham, where they will pass Christmas. The Prince has sent presents of game to the Westminster, St. George's, and other hospitals.

The Duke of Edinburgh went to the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening. His Royal Highness, on Thursday, laid the first stone of the National Training-School for Music, on the west side of the Royal Albert Hall.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, on Saturday last, distributed the prizes given by the Art and Science Department of the Committee of Council on Education. The ceremony took place at the Townhall, Windsor. Prince and Princess Christian left Cumberland Lodge, on Monday, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at Witley Court.

The Empress Eugénie visited the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton and the Princess of Monaco at Holland House, Kensington, on Tuesday. The Duchess of Hamilton and the Princess of Monaco paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial, last Saturday, at Camden House, Chiselhurst.

Prince and Princess Louis Murat have arrived at Brown's Hotel.

His Excellency Mirza Malcom Khan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Shah of Persia, has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel.

The marriage of Captain Manningham Buller and Lady Anne Coke, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, will take place at Holkham, Norfolk, early in January.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Constance Moreton, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Ducie, and Mr. George Shaw Lefevre, M.P. for Reading.

The marriage of Miss Grace Osborne, second daughter of Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P. for Waterford, with the Duke of St. Albans, will take place in the first week in January, at her father's residence in Ireland.

The marriage of Mr. Bellingham and Lady Constance Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, is fixed to take place at Exton House, on Jan. 13.

THE LATE COLLISION AT SEA.

The terrible disaster of the loss of the French Atlantic steamship Ville du Havre, with more than 220 lives, by a collision with the sailing-ship Lochearn, of Glasgow, was described and commented upon in this Journal a fortnight ago. Our Artist sent to Cardiff to meet the survivors when they landed was able to get from one of them, André Ernault, who is the only survivor of the watch on duty at the time of the collision, materials for the Illustration engraved on our front page. It will be remembered how this deplorable accident took place, off the Azores, a little before two o'clock in the morning, on the night before Saturday, the 22nd ult. The Ville du Havre had left New York seven days before, on her voyage to the port of Havre-de-Grâce, with 141 passengers and a cargo of wheat, cotton, grease, and skins; her officers and crew were 172 in number, making 313 persons on board. She was under the command of Captain Marius Surmonte. There had been a heavy fog during two or three days before the collision, but on the night when it happened the weather was very clear and fine. Most of the eighty-nine first-class passengers were American ladies and gentlemen, with their children, going to Paris for a pleasure trip. The captain had retired to his berth, leaving the ship in charge of the second officer. The Lochearn, which was commanded by Captain Robertson, had also been left in charge of her second officer, Mr. Boldchild. The most intelligible account of the collision is given by Alcide Lalanze, who was one of the French stewards on board the ill-fated ship. He says, "The night was clear and starlight, but there was no moon shining. We had our head-sails and topsails set, and were going before the wind at about twelve knots an hour. I went to bed at about half-past nine, and was awoke by the collision. I immediately rushed on deck, saw the Lochearn astern of us and heard some one call out that we were sinking. I went back to my bunk, for the purpose of putting on a pair of pants, and found it already up to my knees in water. On returning to the deck I went to help get one of the long boats over the side. The passengers were all rushing backward and forward, some crying, 'Save me! save me!' while others fell down and prayed. They were all so excited that we could do scarcely anything. I tried to help some of the sailors to get a boat off, but the passengers were all jumping into it and frustrating our efforts. As soon as our ship began to fill she commenced to lean over on the port side. This, I think, accounts for the snapping of the mainmast, which brought down the mizenmast with it. The captain just happened to come out of his room before the collision took place, and as soon as he opened his door he saw the Lochearn's jibboom over the bulwarks. After going on the bridge he made every endeavour to keep the people quiet and to get the boats over, but the passengers all seemed so terror-stricken that we could do nothing scarcely. It was fearful to see the women and children running about the deck crying and entreating us to save them. We did all we could for them, but the time was so short that that all was very little. As soon as I saw her going below water I jumped off the rail astern and swam towards the Lochearn. The cries of the struggling people behind me I never, never can forget, and I seem to hear them now ringing wildly in my ears. After being in the water a few minutes I got hold of a buoy, which enabled me to keep afloat for nearly an hour, when I was picked up by one of the Lochearn's boats. From what I have heard I should think the Lochearn was seen five or six minutes before she struck us." The Ville du Havre sank in about fifteen minutes, but two of her boats, with the boats of the Lochearn, saved eighty-seven of the persons on board her. They were transferred, at noon of the next day, to the American ship Trimountain, Captain Urquhart, which brought them safely to Cardiff. The Lochearn, on her part, was so much damaged by the collision that it is a wonder how she kept afloat; her bowsprit was knocked quite out of the keel, and the entire bow of the vessel was shattered, being crushed flat, so that she would have filled and gone down but for a bulkhead 25 ft. aft of the stem. In this condition she was unable to sail a mile, but drifted 210 miles, until the 28th, when she was met by another ship, the British Queen, Captain Marsters, bound from Philadelphia to Antwerp. This was in mid-ocean, 1300 miles from land. The crew and officers, with two passengers, thirty-three in all, were then glad to quit the Lochearn and seek refuge on board the British Queen, which brought them to Plymouth on Saturday, the 6th inst. The Lochearn was left to founder at sea. Both the French Government and the Board of Trade in Great Britain have instituted official inquiries, to find out who was in fault, and what was the cause of this lamentable affair, which has occasioned much distress at New York among the families of the passengers drowned.

THE CHURCH.

Dr. Harold Browne, the new Bishop of Winchester, was, last week, enthroned in the cathedral of his diocese, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and laity.

Under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., the fine old chancel of Owston church, near Doncaster, has been thoroughly restored at the expense of P. B. Davies-Cooke, Esq., the patron and lay rector, and of Mrs. Davies-Cooke.

Dr. Tristram gave judgment, on Monday, in the famous baldacchino case, against the Vicar and churchwardens of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, refusing their application and condemning them in costs.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on Wednesday morning, consecrated the enlarged and restored Church of Holy Trinity, Sittingbourne, Kent, where manufactories and brickfields have brought a large population. His Grace preached the sermon.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* reports the restoration of Pulham St. Mary's Church, through the exertion of the Rector, the Rev. Spencer Fellows, who has raised £1600 amongst his friends and parishioners—£800 more being required to complete the work.

The Bishop of Hereford laid the foundation-stone of a new church, on Thursday week, in the parish of St. Giles, Cambridge. The ceremony was succeeded by a dinner in the hall of Magdalen College, presided over by the master, the Hon. and Rev. L. Neville.

Dr. Woodford's consecration as Bishop of Ely was performed in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, the Primate and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, and Ripon officiating. The sermon was preached by the Archdeacon of Berkshire. The new Bishop performed his first official act in his diocese on Tuesday, when he consecrated the church in the newly-formed parish of St. Mary, at March, in the Isle of Ely.

A good work has recently been carried out at Loxton parish church, near Weston-super-Mare. The interior of the church used to be unsightly and uncomfortable, being fitted with high, old-fashioned, straight-backed pews, and the passages being of common paving, not very dry. All this has happily been changed by the exertions and at the sole expense of Mr. Henry F. Tiarks, the patron of the living.

On the 12th inst. the chancel of St. Luke's parish church, Leek, was reopened by the Bishop of the diocese. The church, which is in the Decorated style, was built about thirty years ago, and, but for a short and poorly-fitted chancel, was above the average of buildings of that period. The chancel has now been extended ten feet eastward, repaved, and furnished with a reredos, stalls, and sedilia, from the designs of Mr. Sedding.

The formal celebration of the completion of the rebuilding of the parish church and tower of St. Marychurch, Torquay, took place recently, and was duly observed by special services at the church and a public dinner at the Assembly-rooms afterwards, at which the Vicar, the Rev. D. Fearon, presided. The foundation of the restored church was laid in August twenty-one years ago, and from that time to last year the work of renewal has been going on, until it is now pronounced complete.

The Bishop of Chester consecrated a church, to be known as St. Margaret's, Anfield, on Nov. 25. The building, which equals the finest churches in the neighbourhood, is erected by a private gentleman. Well known in Liverpool circles, Alderman Preston, the founder, will henceforth be known to the Church at large. It was not God's will that he should be spared to see his noble work completed; but, under the personal superintendence of his son, the father's wishes have been carried out. The church is situated at the junction of West Derby-road and Belmont-road, near a large population.

The parish church of St. Andrew Backwell, which contains many interesting features, including a tower, which is notable even among the many noble towers of Somersetshire, was in a very dilapidated state, when, two years ago, the restoration was begun under the direction of Mr. Street, R.A. The ancient oak screens inclosing the chancel and chapels have been very carefully repaired; carved oak stalls have been provided for the choir; and a beautiful reredos by Earp, representing the crucifixion, fills the space above the altar. The pulpit is of richly carved oak, upon a stone base. A new font fills up the space eastward of the lower arch, which is of lofty proportions. The reopening of the church took place on the 25th ult.

The ancient parish church of Seale, Surrey, upon which, within the last thirteen years, more than £2000 has been laid out, in addition to the building of a parsonage house, and also a new church, schools, and parsonage in the hamlet of Tongham, has, during the past few months, received further improvements. The central tower has been raised ten feet for the construction of a ringers' chamber, and crowned with a new roof; the bells have been increased in number from three to six; and a south transept built to receive the organ. The last-named addition is the gift of a parishioner, the cost of the other works being defrayed by general contributions. The outlay on the entire new works is about £800. All has been completed without the suspension of Divine service on a single occasion.

A window of stained glass, by Messrs. O'Connor and Taylor, has been put up in the church at Saxmundham, as a memorial of her two sons, by Mrs. Long, of Hurts Hall. The design, which is of a highly studied character, is by the Marchioness of Waterford, the subject being the "Ascension of our Lord," and the tracery, which is of the Perpendicular style of architecture, being filled in with angels.——A stained-glass window has been recently placed in the Church of St. Andrew, Netherton, bearing the following inscription:—"This window is erected by the parishioners and other friends to the glory of God and to the memory of Blanche Skidmore, of Nethertonhill House, in grateful acknowledgment of her munificent gifts to the church and her numberless acts of kindness and charity to the poor."

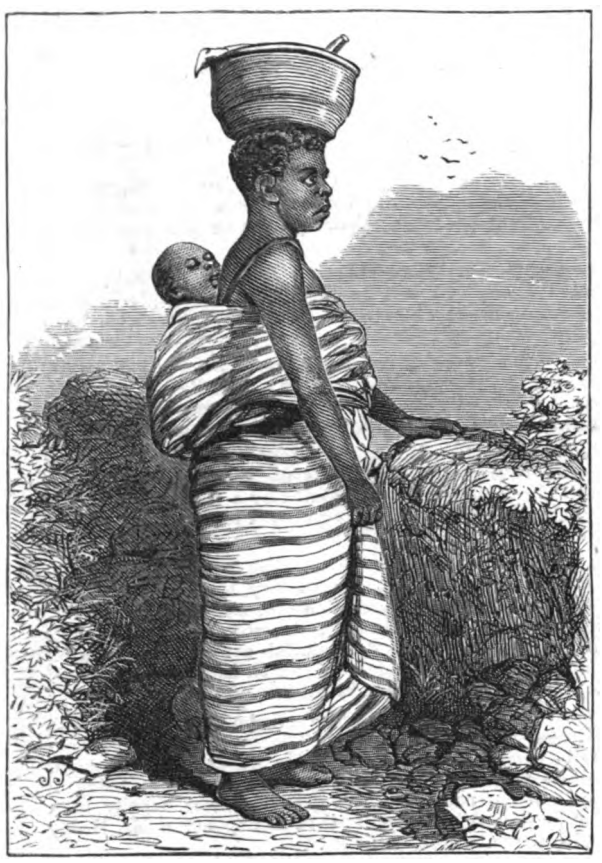
The Church of St. Mary, Ewshott, in the district of Church Crookham, Hants, was consecrated, on the 1st inst., by the Bishop of Winchester. A site having been given by Mr. T. L. Johnston, the Vicar of Crookham (the Rev. G. Powell) employed Mr. J. O. Scott to erect a church, with sittings for 130 people, at a cost of about £2000. The requisite sum has been raised, within about £150, by subscriptions from all classes; the principal contributors, besides the Vicar, being the Rev. G. E. D. de Vitré, Mr. C. Lefroy, Mr. E. M. Parker, and Miss Bourne. The reredos, a beautifully-executed work in marble and alabaster (by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley), is a gift from Captain Lowndes in memory of his wife, a daughter of Mrs. G. A. Crawley, who has herself provided the communion plate. The Bishop was celebrant and preacher.

At a public meeting held yesterday week, at Bristol, it was agreed to support at least three scholarships for the blind of Bristol at the Normal College for the Blind, Norwood.

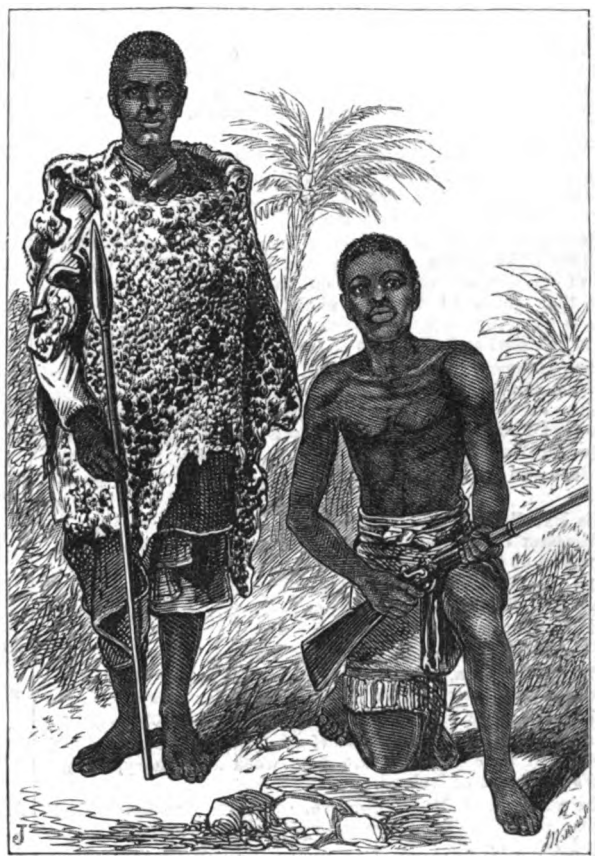
Craven Lodge, the residence of Mr. J. Coupland, master of the Quorn foxhounds, has been sold by private treaty to Mr. Younger, the brewer, of Edinburgh, for £14,000.

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THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.



A BUSH WOMAN.



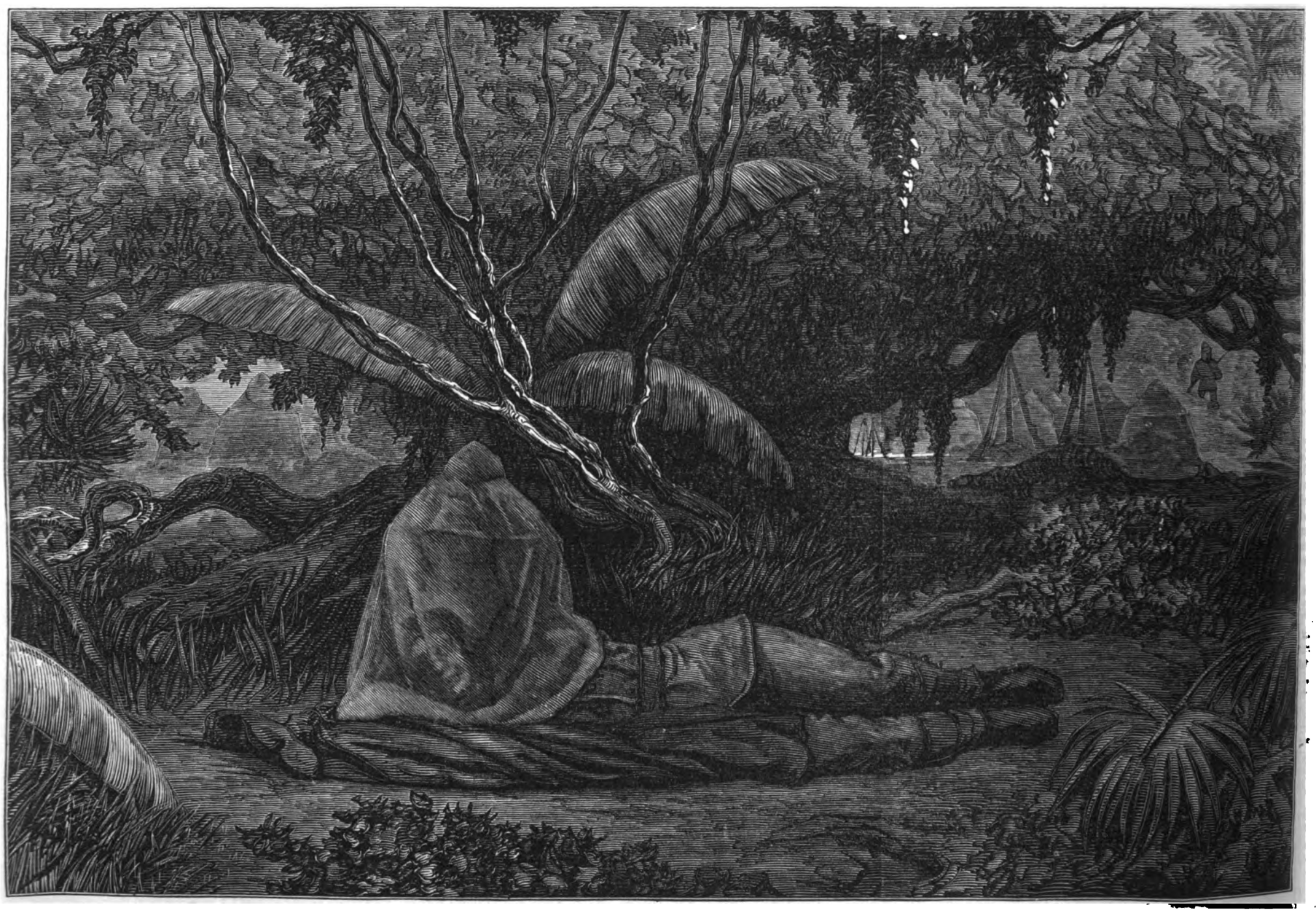
A-HANTEES



A BELLE OF CAPE COAST CASTLE.

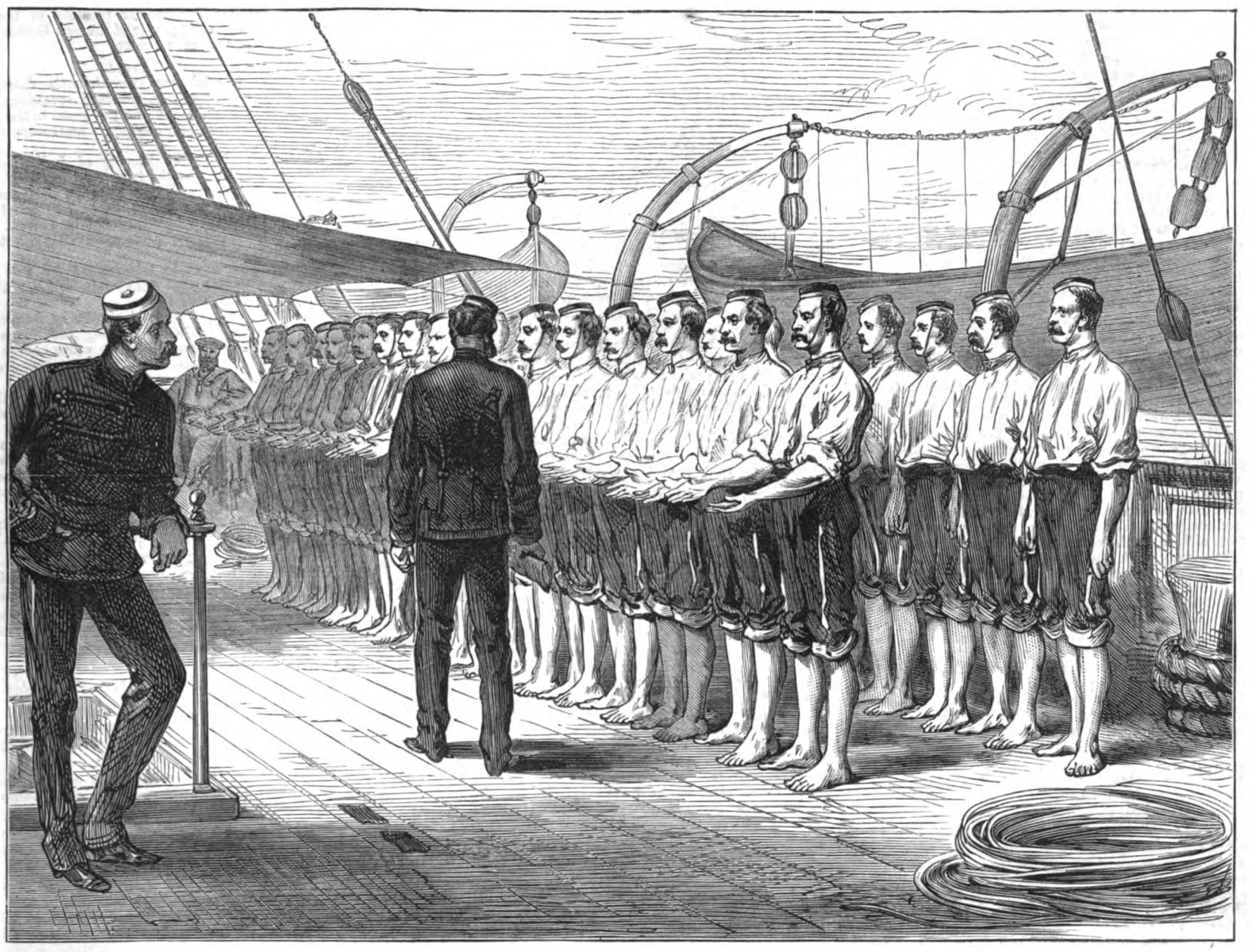
The news from Cape Coast Castle to Nov. 17, which reached us on Monday, was such as to show, yet more forcibly than before, the imminent need of reinforcements of European troops for Sir Garnet Wolseley's operations against the Ashantees. The General, who had been laid up a few days on board H.M.S. Simoom with the ordinary fever of the West African coast, was still unable to push his advantage gained over the enemy till he should have received the additional forces then on their way from England. There was, indeed, a rumour, not yet verified, that an army of 25,000 Ashantees had been outflanked and surrounded in the vicinity of the Prah. The Ashantees were said to be hemmed in by a semicircular cordon of native troops, consisting of the 2nd West India Regiment, a body of Houssas, and a large force of Koossoos, our new allies from Sierra Leone, the remainder of the encircling army being composed of Fantees. The problem, therefore, seemed to be whether the Ashantees would cut their way through the opposing forces back towards Coomassie, or whether they could be held in their position until the arrival of the British troops, or driven still further towards the coast. Meanwhile, reports had come in to Cape Coast Castle by native messengers to the effect that King Koffi Calcalli, having heard of the position of his army, had left Ashantee for the Prah at the head of 60,000 men, and was determined to liberate the 25,000 warriors who were shut out from Coomassie. At Cape Coast Castle a very high opinion is said to be entertained of the fighting powers of the Ashantees, and the arrival of reinforcements of British troops was anxiously looked for. The Fantees of Cape Coast Castle have proved themselves arrant cowards; they are to be disarmed and employed as labourers. It is satisfactory now to hear that the troop-ships Himalaya and Tamar, with the 23rd (Royal Welsh) Fusiliers, the Rifle Brigade, and detachments of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, have arrived at Cape Coast Castle.

We present a few more Illustrations of the figures and costumes of the native people, whose condition was fully described in our preceding articles upon this subject. These Engravings of a bush woman, a town woman of Cape Coast Castle, and a couple of fighting men, are copied from photographs lent us by Mr. James Irvine, F.R.G.S., of Birkenhead. He got them in 1869, at Cape Coast Castle, from the photographer there, who is a native of Sierre Leone. Mr. Irvine lately gave an in-

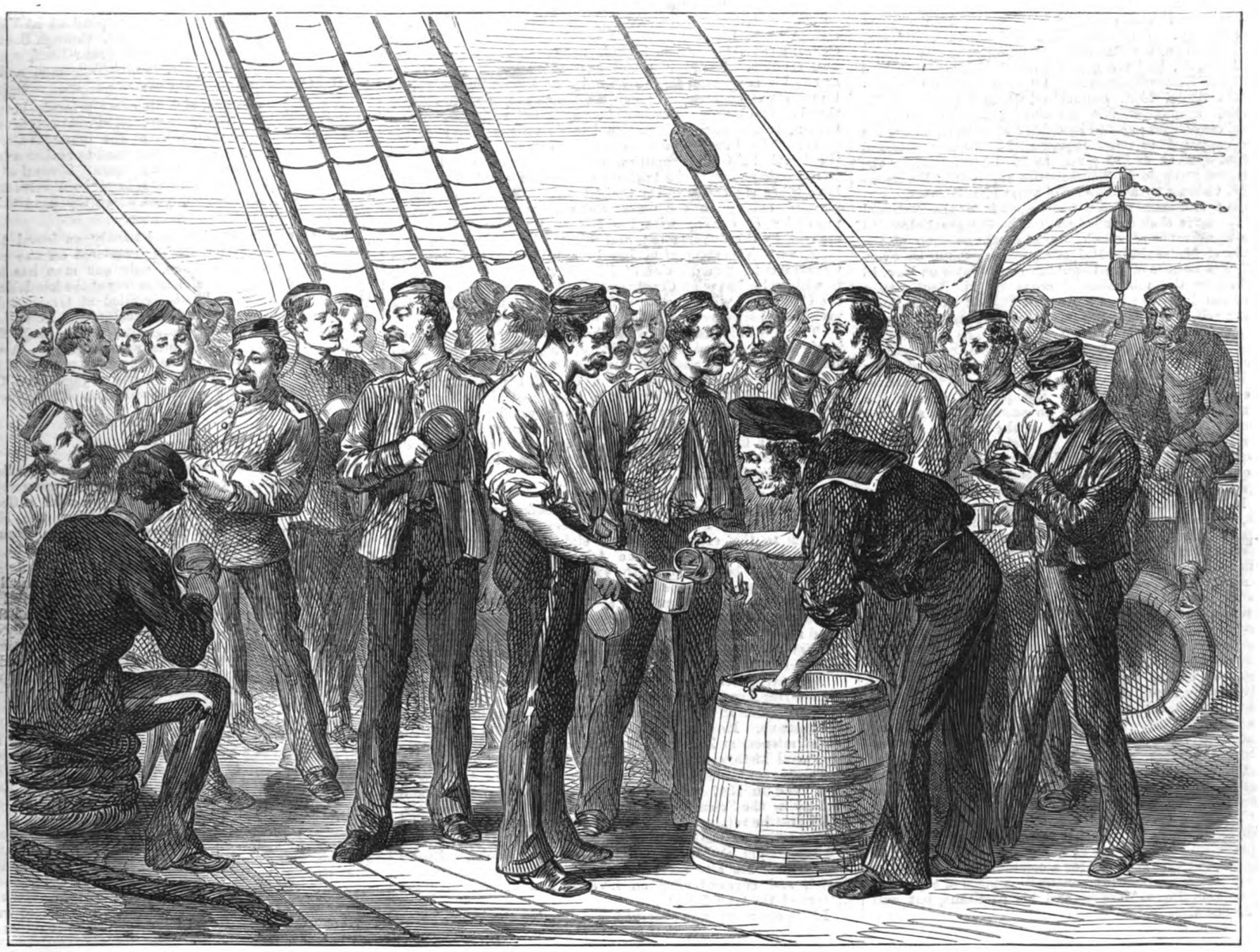


A MOSQUITO CURTAIN FOR THE SOLDIER'S REST.

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LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP: INSPECTION OF HANDS AND FEET.



LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP: SERVING OUT GROG.

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teresting lecture upon the Ashantee war to the Birkenhead Literary and Scientific Society.

A description of the dress provided by our Government for the British soldiers employed on the Gold Coast, and to be worn instead of their regimental uniform, appeared in our paper three weeks ago. It included the head-curtain or veil attached to the Indian helmet of pith and canvas, to be used occasionally for protection against the mosquitoes, sand-flies, and other noxious insects of that country. This curtain, invented by Major Sydney Millett, of the 23rd (Royal Welsh) Fusiliers, consists of a gauze bag mounted on two light hoops of elastic steel, which may be either drawn up and rolled around the top of the helmet, like an Indian "puggaree," or may have its lower hoop let down, so as to cover the face and neck. It will be found a great comfort in sleeping at night, as shown in the Illustration.

Major W. O. Carlile's sketches of life on board a troop-ship, though not actually taken, upon this occasion, from the transports now engaged in carrying our soldiers to West Africa, have yet a special interest at the present time. The regulations and habits of daily experience in such voyages were detailed in our former notices. For the prevention of irregularities and excess in drink, and for the preservation of health, the men are subjected to very stringent rules; and it is the duty of their officers to see these rules enforced. A gill of rum, mixed with two gills of water, is given to each man after dinner. He must either drink it at once, or leave it, when it is thrown overboard. The men have to show their bare hands and feet to the medical officer daily, to see that there is no skin disease or scurvy.

The steam-ship Thames, which is the thirteenth hired transport sent to the Gold Coast for this war, not reckoning the troop-ships Himalaya and Tamar, or the Dromedary, which belongs to Government, left England at the end of last week. She carries large quantities of ammunition, provisions, and clothing, with a hundred men of the Royal Marines and about twenty officers. The troop-deck and the cabins are comfortably fitted up and well ventilated. The dietary scale for the troops is exhibited between decks. It provides that each man shall be allowed daily 12 oz. of salt pork, salt beef, or preserved meat; 6 oz. of flour or its equivalent in peas, 12 oz. of biscuit on four days every week and 1 lb. of fresh bread on the other three days, 2 oz. of preserved potatoes, a pint of porter or half a gill of spirits, 2 oz. of sugar, and ½ oz. of tea. Once a week there is an extra ration of 4 oz. of rice, and twice a week raisins and extra sugar for a pudding. Each man is also allowed per week 2 oz. of salt, 6 oz. of pickles, and a quantity of vinegar, mustard, and pepper. Temperance men may have an additional allowance of tea and sugar in lieu of beer or spirits, or they may have credit for a penny per day if they prefer it. Cases of preserved sausages, similar to those on which the German army mainly subsisted during the late campaign, are sent for the use of the troops engaged in the expedition.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Dec. 18.

The excitement relating to the Bazaine *procès* is gradually passing away. The commutation of the sentence of death and military degradation before the ranks to twenty years' detention in a fortress and dismissal from the army has been quietly accepted by all parties save the Bonapartist, which maintains it to be an aggravation of the original judgment. The Ministry are still busy devising how best to stifle the Republican sentiment of the country, and the deliberations of the Commission of Thirty charged with mutilating the existing Constitution pursue their wearisome course. In the meanwhile France has once more affirmed her aversion to her present rulers, and—for the third time since the Parliamentary revolution of May 24, which placed Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie at the head of affairs—the provincial elections have resulted in a great Republican victory. On Sunday last MM. Bonnel, Marcou, Swiney, and Calmon, the Republican candidates in the departments of the Aude, Finisterre, and Seine-et-Oise, were elected members of the National Assembly by overwhelming majorities. In the Aude, MM. Bonnel and Marcou polled nearly 70,000 votes, against 45,000 distributed among the four Monarchical candidates; and in benighted Finisterre, where the clergy are supposed to reign supreme, M. Swiney obtained 61,376 votes, against 42,592 given to M. Leguen; while the hotly-contested struggle in Seine-et-Oise resulted in the nomination of M. Calmon by a majority of some 17,000 votes.

The recent successes of the Government in the National Assembly are more than counterbalanced by this great electoral defeat, the significance of which, almost on the morrow of the prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers, cannot be over-estimated. The success of the Republican candidates on Nov. 16 was ascribed to the miserable blunders of M. Beulé, then Minister of the Interior; but to-day the Duc de Broglie holds that post himself, and is not more fortunate than his predecessor. The strong and durable government which France was asserted to be so much in need of meets everywhere with the opposition of public opinion; and in order to assure the triumph of their cause the Royalist journals are compelled to demand the restriction of every liberty, while the Bonapartists counsel the nomination of the préfets who were so successful in securing the election of the official candidates of the Empire. As for the Legitimists, their champion, M. de Belcastel, calls for the abolition of universal suffrage and the grant of double, treble, and even quadruple votes to certain Conservative electors.

About a mile from the coast of Provence, in front of the Point de la Croisette, which separates the Gulfs of Napoule and Jouan, in the vicinity of Cannes, rise the islands of Ste. Marguerite and St. Honorat, to the first of which, rendered for ever celebrated by the sojourn of the Man with the Iron Mask, Marshal Bazaine is shortly to be removed. Immediately after pronouncing their terrible sentence, the Duc d'Aumale and his colleagues addressed a petition to the Minister of War begging him to intercede with the President of the Republic on behalf of the ex-commander of the Army of the Rhine. Marshal MacMahon, whom this step placed in an embarrassing position, at once conferred with his Ministers, and not merely commuted the sentence of death, but decided upon sparing Marshal Bazaine the deeply humiliating ceremony invariably attending military degradation, although in principle that part of the sentence is to have effect. Upon the President's decision being communicated to the prisoner (who had previously written to his counsel, Maître Lachaud, thanking him for the manner in which he had conducted his defence and expressing the conviction that his conduct would be justified in after times) he wrote to Marshal MacMahon in the following terms:—"You have remembered the time when we served our country side by side; but I fear that the kind feeling of your heart has prevailed over reasons of State. I should have died without regret; for the petition for a commutation addressed to you by my judges avenges my honour"—a piece of sophistry which may console the ex-Marshal and his partisans, but will impose on no one else.

One of the most curious circumstances in connection with the Trianon *cause célèbre* is the interest which M. Thiers appears to have taken in the prisoner, whose conduct he has always steadily defended. The newspapers published a letter from M. Lachaud to the ex-President thanking him for the sympathy and advice with which he had supported and encouraged him during the trial, and concluding with the following words:—"Sad experience has already taught France the depth of your insight and the wisdom of your counsels. The future will show that in the present instance your judgment was not at fault." The prisoner, who, on receiving the news of his sentence, merely expressing surprise at the fact that he had been unanimously condemned, is to be allowed to have his wife and family with him at the Ile Ste. Marguerite. The costs of the trial, which he will have to defray, amount to over £20,000; and it is rumoured that when these are paid he will have very little money left, having dissipated almost the whole of the enormous fortune he acquired in Mexico previous to the war of 1870.

The National Assembly has been occupied throughout the week in discussing next year's Budget, having engaged in only one debate of any interest. The recent commutation of Marshal Bazaine's sentence has led the Republican party to call the attention of the Chamber to the condition of the Communists transported to New Caledonia, scores of whom, it is said, are dying every month, and to advocate an amnesty for all offences committed in connection with the recent Parisian insurrection. MM. Peron and Brisson succeeded, last Monday, in persuading the Assembly to take some steps with regard to the various propositions of this nature brought forward by different Republican deputies previous to the autumnal recess, and the question will in all probability soon receive a solution.

The Constitutional Committee, after appointing a sub-committee of nine to examine the question of the organisation and attributes of the executive powers, has commenced discussing the reform of the electoral law, the members of the Right vigorously attacking the principle of universal suffrage, as being dangerous to the safety of all Governments, and urging that greater influence should be given to the wealth and intelligence of the country. The committee charged with examining the new municipal law has decided upon according to the Government the right of choosing all mayors and adjoints among persons not belonging to the municipal councils, in spite of the energetic protestations of the Republican minority.

HOLLAND.

In Thursday's sitting of the Second Chamber the Minister of the Colonies stated that he had received a telegram from Lieutenant-General van Swieten, dated Penang, Dec. 17, 6.45 p.m., announcing that the fortress of Cottaperak, in the Lower Moesapi district, had been captured by the Dutch troops, with a loss of six killed and thirty-eight wounded. The enemy left eighty-five dead on the field. General van Swieten's telegram added that he was advancing up the Acheen river. A previous telegram had announced the capture of Moesapi fortress.

In consequence of the recent vote of the Second Chamber rejecting the Navy Estimates, the Minister of Marine has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the King. The Colonial Minister has been intrusted *ad interim* with the direction of the vacant Ministry.

GERMANY.

The Queen Dowager of Prussia, widow of the late King Frederick William IV., died at midnight on Sunday last, in her seventy-third year.

Herr Lasker's motion for extending the legislative jurisdiction of the Empire to all matters of civil law, thereby superseding the civil jurisdiction of the separate States, has been adopted by the Federal Council of Germany.

In the Prussian Diet, on Wednesday, Dr. Falk introduced the Civil Marriage Bill. He vindicated the compulsory principle in it as being necessary to place the relations of Church and State on a proper footing. He spoke of the investiture of clergymen with civil offices as a practical matter to which the Government attached the highest value. The bill passed the first reading. Prince Bismarck excited a burst of enthusiasm among his supporters in the Diet by declaring, in answer to taunts about his change of opinion respecting civil marriage, that he is no longer a member of a party, but a Minister of the Crown, subordinating his personal views to the policy of the State. The Lower House has passed a resolution excluding the North Schleswig deputies, Herren Ahlmann and Kryger, from participating in the business of the House until they shall have taken the oaths to the Constitution. A motion brought forward calling on the Government to return to its former principles of dealing with the Roman Catholic Church was opposed by the Government, and rejected by 288 votes to 95.

A very important step has been taken by the Bavarian Government. The decision of King Maximilian II., according to which the Bavarian Constitution had always to give way to the Concordat with the Papal See whenever their respective provisions happened to clash, has been abrogated.

The Old Catholic Bishop Reinkens, so severely condemned in the last encyclical letter of Pope Pius IX., has replied to his Holiness in a pastoral condemnatory of the encyclical letter. The Bishop of Paderborn, one of the most resolute opponents of Prince Bismarck's ecclesiastical policy, has received notice of the stoppage of his salary. The Tribunal of Breslau has condemned Dr. Förster, Prince Bishop of that diocese, to a fine of 11,600 thalers, or two years' imprisonment, *in contumaciam*, for appointing clergymen in violation of the new ecclesiastical laws.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives at Washington has decided, before acceding to a demand of the Treasury for an increase in taxation to the extent of about eight millions sterling, to require a statement from the Administration as to what economies can be effected in the expenditure. The House has passed a bill repealing the bankrupt law.

The *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia reports that Pennsylvania has voted in favour of the adoption of the proposed new Constitution by over 150,000 majority. The Constitution was framed to deprive of power a ring of politicians controlling the State.

A Reuter's telegram from New York announces the death of Professor Agassiz. He was born in 1807, and received his early education at the Gymnasium of Bienne and the Academy of Lausanne. He afterwards studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich. His works on natural history and his "Studies of Glaciers" gave him a European reputation. M. Agassiz left Europe for America in 1846, and in 1847 was appointed Professor of Zoology and Geology in the Scientific School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, which post he retained till his death. Subsequently he explored every portion of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the valley of the Mississippi, and the great plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains. He also accompanied an exploring expedition to Brazil, and superintended an investigation of the deep-sea bottom of the Gulf Stream.

Little ceremony was observed in delivering the Virginius to the United States at Bahia-Honda. She was surrendered by the Spanish sloop Favorita. The surviving prisoners from the Virginius were delivered up at Santiago.

CANADA.

The election of a member of the House of Commons for the western division of Toronto has resulted in the return, by a large majority, of a supporter of the new Government, in place of a partisan of the late Cabinet.

INDIA.

According to a telegram from Calcutta, dated Sunday, the results of the harvest are, generally speaking, slightly better than was anticipated; but the pro pects in the distressed districts are still exceedingly gloomy. The Government it steadily storing grain.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Calcutta, Dec. 15, announces that the future prospects of the crops will greatly depend on the Christmas rains. Measures have been taken to store grain in selected places. No relief works are yet considered necessary; but they can be started whenever required. Large supplies of grain are available in the north-west and the Punjaub.

The welcome news is telegraphed by the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta that heavy rain fell for three hours in Bengal on the 11th inst.

The same correspondent telegraphs as follows on Wednesday:—"The Viceroy, after visiting the Soane Works, has addressed to Sir G. Campbell a very warm eulogy for the excellence of his relief arrangements and appointment of officers. In Behar and Rajshaye prospects are unchanged since Sir G. Campbell's excellent circular of Nov. 17, except that more land is under spring crops and the sowings are satisfactory. The present condition of the country is the same as in December, 1865. For the future we must await the Christmas rain. The Shahabad zemindars are asking for advances. The planters are rendering great assistance. The Viceroy has under consideration a law providing that landlords should stand security for the repayment of State advances to cultivators. Private trade from the west is active. All officers are convinced that the Government orders and precautions are adequate."

Mr. Marcus Hayman, passenger by the African, recently arrived, brings the largest diamond found in South Africa.

A cotton-ship from New Orleans took fire while unloading at Havre, and a portion of her cargo was destroyed.

Poncho Aquilero is said to have been elected President by the Cuban insurgents.

The ex-Grand Vizier of Persia has been appointed by the Shah Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A concession for the construction and working of a tramway between the Ural and Samara has been granted by the Russian Government, but without guarantee.

The *Gazette* contains an order in council, embracing new rules and regulations for the government of Consular Courts in Turkey and Egypt.

Natal is threatened with a Kaffir war, arising out of the refusal of a chief to register his arms. A party of carabineers sent out to compel him fell into an ambuscade, and three of them were killed. The chief, Langalibalele, escaped.

At a sitting of the International Tonnage Commission, held at Constantinople, last Saturday, the scale of tolls to be paid by ships passing through the Suez Canal was agreed to by all the members, including the French delegates.

The Swiss Federal Assembly has elected Dr. Schenck, of Berne, President of the Confederation for 1874; and M. Welti, of Zurzach, Vice-President.——At Berne the recent encyclical has met with a sharp response, the Federal Council having decided to hand the Papal Nuncio his passports.

Mr. Henry Vizetelly, our correspondent at Vienna during the recent Exhibition, has received, through Baron Schwarz-Senborne, the cross of the Order of Franz-Josef, conferred upon him by the Emperor. Mr. Daniel Tallerman and Mr. James Green have also received the cross.

A stately residence, rich in every princely luxury, as well as in architectural beauty, constructed in the style of Versailles, is shortly to rise on the banks of the romantic Chien Lake, in Bavaria. King Lewis has determined to realise what has been a secret wish of his for many years. Several of the leading German masters of architecture have been intrusted with the preparation of the designs, from which the King will select the most pleasing.

Out of a crew of three-and-twenty on board the steamer Becklow, of Newcastle, which foundered off the small island of Oliveira, near Port Lago, only one man has been saved. Before the vessel left the Thames five of the hands deserted, and their places had to be hurriedly filled at Gravesend.——From Adelaide we have news of the wreck of the Iron King, a vessel which left London, with emigrants, on the Aug. 25 for South Australia. All the emigrants were saved.——A vessel from Jamaica has arrived at Gravesend with a portion of the crew of the Arabia, which foundered on the voyage from Calcutta to Boston. It reports a considerable loss of life, including the captain of the Arabia.

VIOLENT GALE.

A terrific gale passed over the northern part of this island on Tuesday morning, with great damage to property and deplorable loss of life. Sheffield was the chief sufferer, but at Barnsley, Darlington, Dewsbury, Halifax, the Hartlepools, Leeds, Shields, Whitby, Berwick, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Kirkcaldy, Perth, and down to the north midland counties, the gale was destructive.

At Sheffield it is reported that there is hardly a street which is not strewn with rubbish; and it is believed that there have been at least eight or ten fatal accidents, and the number of persons who have been hurt is proportionately large. In Trippet-lane an engine-chimney, 120 ft. high, fell across eight cutlers' workshops, owned by Messrs. Reynolds and Son, contractors, and buried the occupants in the rooms, which had been sublet to working cutlers, and which contained thirty persons at the time of the accident. Of these six were killed and fourteen injured. At the Norfolk Works, belonging to Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons, a chimney, 120 ft. in height, was blown across a hammer-shop and other buildings, reducing portions of them to mere heaps of rubbish. There were between thirty and forty men in the works, but, fortunately, most of them saw the chimney rocking and rushed out before it fell. Three men were injured, one of them, it is feared, fatally. A large foundry, which has only recently been erected, at Attercliffe suffered very severely. The roof of an immense shop was carried almost bodily away, and immediately afterwards the side walls fell in. All the workmen contrived to make their escape with the exception of two—Mark Rolley, a fettler, and John Bradbury, a blacksmith. These were buried beneath the ruins. As soon as their bodies could be recovered

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tl ey were taken to the infirmary, where it was found that Lolley was dead. Bradbury's injuries are most serious, and it is expected they will terminate fatally. At half-past nine, at Messrs. W. Guest and Son's button manufactory, Neptune Works, Watery-lane, the engine-chimney fell, cutting the factory (a three-story building) in two parts, but the inmates escaped injury. These are only specimens of a vast number of similar catastrophes.

From a number of reports from other northern towns we find that at Barnsley some of the ornamental stonework of St. George's Church was blown away, and the chimneys of a large house opposite were knocked down. At the recently-erected Methodist new chapel a handsome stained window was destroyed. Two churches at Batley were injured, and a lady died from fright. At Leeds the belfry of St. Joseph's Church went through the roof and damaged the organ. The Church Institute was also greatly damaged.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank of England directors, on Thursday week, reduced the rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

The *Builder* states that Messrs. Bull and Son will begin the erection of the New Law Courts in January next.

It is announced by the International Exhibition Commissioners that over a hundred stoves have been sent in to compete for the Society of Arts prizes.

Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips was elected president of the Society of Hebrew Literature, at a general meeting of its members held on Tuesday night.

The great rhinoceros, which had been for twenty-four years a conspicuous object in the elephant-house at the Zoological Gardens, is dead. The skeleton and skin are to be preserved.

The Society of Engineers held their annual dinner at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday, when there was a large muster of members. Mr. Jabez Church, the president, in proposing the toast of the evening, alluded to the Channel tunnel as the latest exploit contemplated by engineering science.

A conference of chairmen and vice-chairmen of boards of guardians was opened, on Tuesday, at the rooms of the Social Science Association, in the Adelphi, for the discussion of subjects connected with the administration of poor-law relief. Mr. S. S. Dickinson, M.P., presided.

A testimonial, consisting of a silver coffee-pot and 100 gs., was presented, on Wednesday night, in the Inner Temple Hall, on behalf of members and tenants of the inn, to Mr. William Hurlstone, late rollkeeper and collector, and for sixty years an employé of that society. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine presided.

Whilst the Countess of Donoughmore was attending, at St. George's Church, last week, the marriage of Mr. M. White Ridley, and during the dinner hour of the servants, the town residence of the family, in South Audley-street, was entered, and jewellery to the value of £3000 was stolen.

A sample of South American meat, preserved under a new process at Buenos Ayres, was shown, on Monday, by Messrs. Culverwell and Co., of St. Mary-axe. It was in a raw state, and, except in having a higher colour, did not differ in appearance from ordinary fresh meat.

A conference was held, yesterday week, in the hall of the Society of Arts, on the threatened famine in Bengal—Lord Napier and Ettrick presiding. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Sir Bartle Frere, Admiral Ommanney, Mr. W. S. Fitzwilliam, and Sir Charles Trevelyan.

Presiding at the second anniversary of the London Morayshire Club, Viscount Macduff incidentally congratulated his friends on the high position which Scotland maintains in educational matters; and said that many a Scottish lad of very lowly origin had been enabled to win his way by the instruction he had received in his parish school.

The construction of the Southall, Ealing, and Shepherd's Bush Tramways Company's line from Shepherd's Bush to Southall was begun on Monday at the former place, whence it will be carried on to the latter, where it will join the line of the London and Counties Tramways Company, which terminates in the town of Uxbridge.

The London School Board met on Wednesday—Mr. C. Reed, M.P., in the chair. A discussion arose respecting the constitution of the statistical committee, many speakers urging that there was a preponderance of former members upon it. Ultimately, however, the list as originally proposed was agreed to. The board stands adjourned to Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The committee of the London Association for Providing Dinners for the Aged, Sick, and Destitute Poor of London, in their third annual report, state that the increased support which the association received last year enabled them to extend their aid to thirteen parishes. In the three years, 1210, 1600, and 2760 persons have received a good substantial meal, about 450 of the last-mentioned cases being those of sick persons.

The *Jewish Chronicle* reports that a numerously-attended meeting of the committee for promoting a memorial scholarship to the lamented Numa Hartog has been held at Sir B. S. Phillips's residence, in Portman-square. It was agreed that the endowment (for which about £415 had been collected) should be handed to the London School Board, subject to conditions which would effectually ensure the scholarship being open to boys of all creeds.

It appears from the weekly return of metropolitan pauperism that the total number of paupers last week was 104,340, of whom 36,234 were in workhouses and 68,106 received outdoor relief. These figures show a decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1872 and 1871 of 4569 and 18,751 respectively, but compared with 1870 there is a decrease of no less than 38,537. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 634, of whom 472 were men, 133 women, and 29 children under sixteen.

The council of the Society of Arts has given notice of its intention to provide a short course of lectures suitable for a juvenile auditory during the Christmas holidays. For this purpose arrangements have been made with Mr. Frank Buckland, M.A., her Majesty's Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, to deliver two lectures "On the Structure and Habits of Beasts, Birds, and Fishes, as showing Beauty and Design," on Friday, Jan. 2, and Friday, Jan. 9, at eight p.m. The lectures will be illustrated by specimens.

A general meeting of members of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held on Monday. The proceedings opened with the formal presentation of a bust of the late Sir Charles Barry, R.A., executed in marble by J. H. Foley, R.A., and the gift of Mr. J. L. Wolfe, an old and intimate friend of Sir Charles. A paper was then read by Mr. R. Phené Spiers, "On the Château of Pierrefonds," and its restoration by M. Viollet-le-Duc, the well-known French architect and antiquary. The paper was followed by a brisk discussion.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students at the examinations of the Society of Arts, the Science and Art Department, and the City of London College, took place, last week, in the large theatre of the Polytechnic—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding.

Her Majesty has sent to the Guildhall Library a copy of the book describing the national monument erected to the memory of the Prince Consort, and has accompanied the gift with a letter expressing her grateful remembrance of the action taken by the City with regard to this tribute of the English people.

The recent encyclical letter of the Pope "upon the present persecution of the Catholic Church" was, on Sunday, read, either partly or in extenso, at high mass in all the Roman Catholic churches in London, by the order of Archbishop Manning. By desire of the Archbishop the "faithful" were at the same time formally warned, in their several congregations, that those who dispute or deny the definition of the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff or impugn the decrees and dogmatical constitutions of the late Vatican Council, incur the penalties attaching to the sin of heresy, and are in danger of being excommunicated from the unity of the Church and from the fold of Christ.

Mr. J. A. Smith, manager of the London and County Bank, Newington-butts, acknowledges a contribution of £1000 to the Orphans' Home, West-square. He desires, through the *Times*, to ask the anonymous donor to inform him whether he or she wishes any of the amount to be used towards the erection of the permanent home, for which a sum of £5000 is needed.——Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. have received £1000 for the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, Hibernia-chambers, from "H. D. Y."——The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster have subscribed 100 gs. in aid of the establishment of the National Training School for Cookery.——Lord Overstone has sent £100 to the council of the Charity Organisation Society.

A deputation from the Birmingham Licensed Victuallers' League and the London Protection Society had an interview with Mr. Lowe last Saturday, in which they asked that the hours of closing public-houses might be taken out of the hands of the magistrates and fixed by Parliament, and that uniform hours should be decided on for the whole country, suggesting from 5 a.m. till 12 p.m. on week days, and from 12 a.m. till 1.30 p.m., and from 6 p.m. until 11 p.m. on Sundays, should be the periods during which public-houses may be legitimately opened. Mr. Lowe, in reply, said that he did not think the question could be taken up next Session, and that his views were not in accordance with those of the deputation; while, at the same time, he expressed a decided opinion that people could not be made sober by Act of Parliament.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society recently held—Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair—a paper, entitled "Mineralogical Notices," by Professor Story-Maskelyne and Dr. W. Flight, was read by the former, treating of the composition of caledonite and lanarkite. Mr. John Williams then exhibited some fine specimens of crystallised prosphorous acid and metallic phosphites, and gave a short account of their reactions. After which Professor Church made a communication to the society on the composition of the mineral autunite. Professor Lawrence Smith, of the United States, while describing a modification of the Bunsen gas-burner employed by him for heating the crucible in determinations of the alkalis in silicious minerals, gave a short sketch of the process he had devised for that purpose. In the course of the evening a gas-burner by Mr. Fletcher, of Warrington, was exhibited.

A paper by Sir Rowland Hill on the high price of coal was read at a meeting of the Statistical Society. To check the great waste in consumption of coal the imposition of a tax was recommended. A tax of 1s. per ton would produce six millions sterling—a sum more than sufficient for the total abolition of the income tax; and by increasing the impost a sum could be obtained large enough to justify the remission of all taxes, save those on tobacco, spirits, wine, and malt liquor. In the discussion which followed Mr. Dudley Baxter said that on an article of such prime necessity as coal the imposition of a duty would not fail to produce great discontent. A general rise in prices of almost every manufactured article would be the immediate result, and a great diminution of trade would follow. Sir James Anderson, Professor Leone Levi, and other speakers expressed similar views, and the proposition did not meet with the approval of the meeting generally.

A discovery in natural science was made known at the Royal Society on Thursday week. The chief paper was by Mr. Wm. Crookes, F.R.S. He suspended an exceedingly light lever arm of glass, about 1½ inch long, to the end of a fibre of spun glass about 8 in. long, inside a glass tube. To each end of the lever arm a disc of pith, rather smaller than a threepenny piece, was fixed. As soon as the tube was full of air, the warmth of a finger outside the tube almost instantly repelled the lever arm. When there was a vacuum of thirty millimètres, which is easily produced by a common air-pump, external heat would not move the arm. On the very perfect vacuum produced by a Sprengel pump being tried, the lever arm was repelled by the warmth from the finger. Light also attracts or deflects the lever arm under like conditions. From the days of Sir Isaac Newton it has been believed that light could not produce the mechanical motion of a lever arm in a vacuum; and this idea, based upon imperfect experiments, has been largely used by philosophers as an argument against the emission theory of light, supported by Newton. It is not really, however, the fact that the new experiments overthrow the wave theory of light, on which all the calculations as to the approach and recession of the fixed stars in relation to the solar system are based; the opposition is only apparent.

The Registrar-General's return shows that the deaths in London last week were 1759, which was 60 above the average number. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 25 and 23 per 1000, rose last week to 27. The deaths of persons under twenty years of age were fewer than in the previous week; whereas the increase in the deaths of persons aged between twenty and sixty years was equal to 45 per cent, and at sixty years and upwards to 38 per cent. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the five preceding weeks had steadily declined from 761 to 520, rose again last week, under the influence of the low temperature and fog, to 764, exceeding the average number by 158. The 764 last week included 364 from bronchitis, 201 from phthisis, 102 from pneumonia, 40 from asthma, and 57 from other diseases of the lungs. Compared with the numbers returned in the previous week, the largest proportional increase was shown in the fatal cases of asthma and congestion of the lungs. The deaths of a wood-engraver, aged eighty-nine years, in Islington, and of two twin infants, aged six weeks, in Whitechapel, were certified to be directly due to the fog. There were 4 deaths from smallpox, 133 from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 9 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 248 deaths referred, against 232 and 237 in the two preceding weeks. Of the 30 deaths referred to fever, 3 were certified as typhus, 25 as enteric or typhoid, and two as simple continued fever. The 133 fatal cases of measles exceeded the number returned in any week since the commencement of the present epidemic, and were 91 above the average. Ten deaths from drowning were registered, but only 2 from accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature was 33·6, or 7·5 below the average.

SCENE AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

In that most useful institution, the Sailors' Home, Wells-street, near the London Docks, which was established so long ago as 1830, 11,000 men belonging to the merchant-vessels that visit this port were last year provided with comfortable lodging and wholesome food. They pay for their board at a moderate but sufficient price, to the amount of nearly £10,000 a year collectively, leaving about £1000 to be provided by subscribers for the charges of this benevolent establishment. The model has been imitated, if not improved, by similar institutions in most of our great seaport towns. The seamen discharged from a vessel on her arrival in port have the opportunity here of passing, without too much waste of their hard-earned wages, the time which may intervene before they are taken on board another ship for a different voyage. Amusements of a healthy kind, and suitable arrangements for studying useful knowledge, are placed within the reach of those who choose to profit by them. Some will play at a harmless game, while others read the newspaper, the Bible, or some entertaining book; others, again, will write long letters to their friends; some will talk endless yarns of their adventures in distant parts of the world. Now and then, as we see in the Illustration, an expert dancer is invited to please his comrades by the exhibition of a "sailor's hornpipe." They smoke at their ease, admiring his nimble performance, which goes on to a merry tune from the harp-strings of the attendant minstrel; or, if the minstrel be a fiddler, he will do just as well.

The election for Huntingdon took place on Wednesday, when Sir John Karslake polled 499 votes, against 341 given for Mr. Arthur Arnold, thus showing a majority of 158 for the Conservative candidate.

Lady M'Clure, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir R. M'Clure, discoverer of the North-West Passage, has, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, received from her Majesty the grant of a pension of £100 per annum from the Civil List.

The ladies' council of the Yorkshire Board of Education called a public meeting at Leeds, yesterday week, with the purpose of considering the desirability of founding a school of cookery. The Mayor presided; and, after resolutions in favour of the scheme had been passed, a committee was appointed.

Five persons have suffered injury through the incautious investigation by a shop porter, at Plymouth, into an escape of gas. He lighted a match close to the leak, when an explosion took place, knocking out the front of the room and burning all the goods in the place.

In replying to a deputation from the Legal Education Association, the Lord Chancellor announced that he was about to prepare a draught bill, in which he would not confine himself to carrying out the special objects of the association, but would also incorporate such changes in the constitution of the Inns of Court as had been recommended by the Royal Commission. The draught when prepared will be submitted to the Inns of Court and the various legal societies in the metropolis.

The colonelcy of the 55th Regiment is vacant by the death of General Sir Patrick Edmonstone Craigie, K.C.B., aged eighty. The deceased General entered the Army in 1813, was appointed Colonel of the 31st Foot in 1859, and transferred to the 55th Foot in June, 1862.——The colonelcy of the 107th Regiment has become vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General William James D'Urban, which took place at Newport House, near Exeter, on the 5th inst., at the age of seventy years. The deceased officer was the son of the late Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., a distinguished Peninsula veteran. He had held the colonelcy of the 107th since August, 1863.

The *Nonconformist* publishes some statistics as to religious accommodation in the towns of England and Wales. It appears from them that in 125 cities and boroughs, with an aggregate population of a little over 6,500,000, the accommodation supplied by the principal religious bodies is as follows:—Church of England, 1,204,877 sittings; Wesleyans, 376,738; Congregationalists, 349,459; Baptists, 251,691; Primitive Methodists, 150,015; Roman Catholics, 147,145; United Methodists, 122,444; Presbyterians, 82,641; New Connexion Methodists, 77,558; Unitarians, 42,549; Society of Friends, 32,401; Calvinistic Methodists, 30,810; Plymouth Brethren, 22,460; Bible Christians, 10,183.

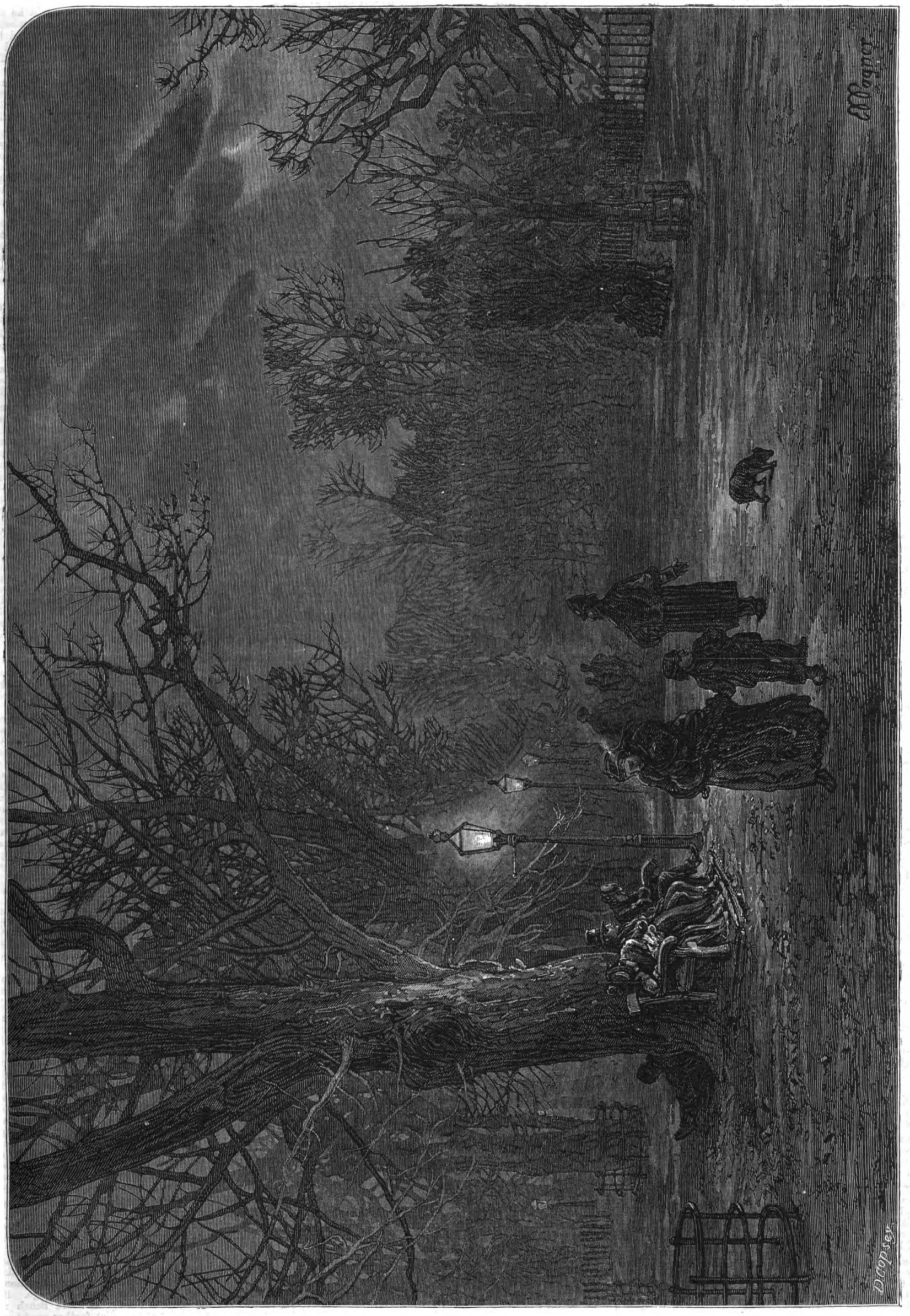
At the last meeting of the Philological Society a paper on Etruscan numerals was read by the Rev. Isaac Taylor. He stated that the long-sought key to the Etruscan language had been discovered. Two dice had been found in a tomb, having their six faces marked with words, instead of by pips. Mr. Taylor examined these six words in detail, and showed that they were identical with the first six digits belonging to the Altaic branch of the Turanian family of speech. Guided by this clue, it was easy to show that the grammar and vocabulary of the 3000 Etruscan inscriptions were also Altaic. The words denoting kindred, the pronouns, the participles, and the declensions corresponded closely with those of the Tatar tribes of Siberia. The Etruscan mythology proved to be essentially the same as that of the Kalevala, the great Finnic epic.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Blackwood, in the parish of Bedwelty, near Cardiff; Darlington, St. James's; and Martin in the parish of Timberland, near Sleaford; rebuilding the church at Colaton Raleigh, near Ottery St. Mary's; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Affpuddle, near Dorchester; Budbrooke, near Warwick; Caversfield, near Bicester; Hibaldstow, near Brigg; Llanfairisgaer, near Carnarvon; and Llanllugan, near Shrewsbury. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards reseating and restoring the churches at Llandyssul, Cardigan; Mothvey, near Llandovery; and Sandwich, St. Mary's, were each increased. Grants were also made from the School Church and Mission House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Camberwell; St. Luke's, Surrey; Girlington, St. Philip's, in the parish of Bradford; Llandaff-yard and Bermondsey, St. Saviour's, Surrey. In the multitude of other claims it is a matter of regret that the Incorporated Church Building Society should be overlooked and it is earnestly hoped that attention may be directed, and that successfully, to the numerous appeals soon likely to be made to the committee for aid and the recent very marked scarcity of donations to its funds.

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AFTER DINNER AT THE PALAIS ROYAL, EAST END.



"MOVING ON:" A SKETCH IN ST. JAMES'S PARK DRAWN BY L. WAGNER.

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The Extra Supplement.

"THE LOST TRACK."

In this picture, which was painted by Mr. Heywood Hardy for Messrs. T. Agnew and Sons, the eminent fine-arts publishers of Manchester, the romantic novelist might find suggested for good material of the story-telling trade a situation not devoid of interest. Here is a lady, young and beautiful—at least, young and pretty—travelling alone in a well-appointed carriage, with her trunks duly packed on the roof, and probably seeking to arrive by the appointed hour at the door of a country house, where she is to be welcomed by a family party of her affectionate friends. It is a lonely and rather dreary region at this winter season, with its leafless willows on the banks of the deep and torpid stream, the dusky mass of woodland beyond the marsh on its farther side, and not a house to be seen for miles. The road should lie across this cheerless plain, but it is marked by no sheltering and guiding double line of hedgerows; and the ground is covered six inches deep with snow, in which the feet of the tired pair of horses sink up to their fetlocks. The coachman is a stranger to this part of the country, and he now confesses that he has lost his way, as the lady puts out her charming little head from the side window, to ask if he is quite sure of the road. Now if you or we, gallant young gentleman reader, happened to be riding by, mounted on our noble steed, at this very interesting moment, you or we being an eligible hero, from twenty-one to thirty years of age, the heir to a baronetcy and £10,000 a year, with a grand ancestral mansion in the neighbourhood, and a mother, sister, aunt, or other proper female housekeeper there—what a chance there would be for you or for us! "How unfortunate! but yet how fortunate that I meet you! Indeed, you cannot hope to reach Appleton Hall to-night; it is seven miles distant, and your horses are quite used up. I beg you will come to our place, just half a mile beyond that copse. My aunt, Lady Barton, will be delighted to make you comfortable for the night. I will send one of our people at once to tell Sir George Appleton that you are with us, and you can be there as early as you please to-morrow morning. No, really I cannot excuse you from coming; it will be the greatest pleasure we ever had in our dull old place. We shall find out, presently, that we know all each other's friends in town, and that we ought to have met before." Such might be the tone of our brisk address to the perplexed young lady of this picture, and who knows what might be the end of the story?

ST. JAMES'S PARK AT NIGHT.

As we sit by the warm fireside or at the plentiful table, in the evening of one of these days about Christmas-time, we do not much like to think of anybody wanting to stay all night upon a damp bench under the dripping boughs of the trees, now bared of their foliage, in St. James's Park. Yet there are such desolate and destitute persons loitering there, within a bowshot of the Queen's palace, and it is the duty of a policeman to bid them "move on;" for serious dangers to the peace and safety of her Majesty's liege subjects might be feared if people of every vagrant class were allowed to lurk in any numbers among the Westminster groves, and to remain long after dark. Such accommodation would be most convenient for the amiable pursuits of the garotter, the burglar, and the treacherous companions, male or female, who might beset the homeward path of a careless reveller to decoy and rob, perhaps even to kill, the unwary prey they would accost with civil or seducing talk. In the good old days of the last century these practices were frequent in such places of Old London, and we have known them sometimes to be reported in the morning newspapers of our own generation. To prevent the manifold risks of evil, therefore, from the nocturnal congregation of vicious and criminal loungers in the parks, it is needful that all should be turned out and that the gates should be closed at nightfall. Some of these reluctant exiles from the inclosed public garden, which is certainly not a Garden of Eden on a foggy evening in December, might no doubt appeal to compassion by pleading that, if the world is all before them, they know not where to choose their place of rest. The casual wards of the several workhouses, indeed, are open for them till a certain hour; and the lock-up cells of the police stations, when one has qualified oneself for admission there by committing a slight offence, will be available at any time of the night. But the regular British vagrant would rather lie on the grass, soaked by the rain, than submit to the strict order of workhouse or prison.

The Liberals of Exeter have decided to present Sir Edward Watkin with a testimonial, in appreciation of the spirited manner in which he fought their battle at the late election.

The number of emigrants who left Ireland during the quarter ending Sept. 13 last was 19,432, being 2963 more than the number for the corresponding period of last year.

The managers of the Edinburgh Infirmary, on Monday, resolved, by a majority of eight to six, to refuse admittance to lady medical students at the same time as male students to the operating-theatre in the infirmary.

The officers of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry last week gave a ball at the Shirehall, which was attended by about 400 guests, including many of the nobility and the élite of the county. The Earl of Warwick is colonel of the regiment.

The Marquis of Westminster addressed a meeting, on Tuesday, in aid of the Liverpool scholars at the Normal College for the Blind—the Mayor of Liverpool presiding. Four hundred pounds were subscribed at the close of the meeting.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, on Tuesday, a report was submitted from the Lord Provost's committee recommending the magistrates to confer the freedom of the city on Lady Burdett-Coutts. The recommendation was unanimously agreed to.

Two workmen were killed by the fall, on Wednesday, of a railway bridge in course of construction over a canal, near Bath. A third man, who was on the bridge at the time, and found it crumbling beneath his feet, leaped into the canal, and so saved his life.

Professor Owen has discovered in the London clay at Sheppey a new fossil bird with teeth somewhat resembling those in the Australian hooded lizard. He concludes it to have been web-footed and a fish-eater. No evidence of true teeth had previously been known in any bird.

An occurrence of a gratifying character took place on Monday, at Plymouth, when the medal of the Royal Humane Society was presented by the Bishop of Exeter, on behalf of the association, to Miss Reynolds, a young lady who, in August last, saved a young woman from drowning, by swimming out to her assistance. The presentation was made at a public meeting convened by the Mayor, Mr. Alfred Rooker.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Luie's identification was completed, on Thursday week, by the medical evidence of Dr. Burns, of the Chatham Convict Prison. The stiffness in the little finger, the moles on the back, and the hernia all corresponded with the prison record. Dr. Kenealy declined to support him further, and he was again committed to prison, and the Solicitor to the Treasury bound over to prosecute him for perjury. Counsel for the defence then continued his speech, dealing chiefly with the relations between Lady Tichborne and the defendant and her family.

Dr. Kenealy's running criticism, yesterday week, on the evidence for the prosecution bore hard on Senor Barra for what he had said to Castro about the defendant. It discovered many grounds of probability for Roger Tichborne having visited Melapilla—his writing home that he was studying Spanish, the way he had talked about his magnificent estates, and so forth. The doctor objected, parenthetically, to the Australian and other maps put in by the prosecution, that they had not been proved. Mr. Justice Lush asked if he meant to convey an imputation against the Queen's geographer, Mr. Wyld. Oh! no; but he thought that a more accurate map was to be preferred to a less accurate one. It was shown, *per contra*, that the prosecution had been very severe on his client's lapses of memory. Mr. Hawkins had laughed at his calling his mother "Mama" and writing "Bart." after his signature; but these peculiarities demonstrated his superiority to coaching. Even the contradictions in his client's own statements strengthened this conclusion in Dr. Kenealy's mind. He could not explain how the defendant had sworn that the Santiago likeness was taken at Southampton; but an impostor, he argued, could not afford to risk committing such an inaccuracy. His knowing the incident of the mule falling over a precipice was strongly inconsistent with imposition. The Lord Chief Justice offered to tell Dr. Kenealy how he meant to instruct the jury on that point—it had been got from Moore. After some discussion about Moore not having been called, Dr. Kenealy pronounced the Lord Chief Justice's theory "a wild speculation." From this there was a digression to the sealed packet, regarding which Dr. Kenealy accused himself of an omission for which he would never be able to forgive himself "as long as he walked this mortal earth." Mr. Hawkins had told the jury that the date of the packet was not in Roger Tichborne's handwriting. On examination his Lordship and the jury both agreed that it was. Dr. Kenealy proceeded to insinuate that Mr. Hawkins had a grave design in casting suspicion on the writing. The Lord Chief Justice observed that Mr. Hawkins had yet to be known either as a rogue or a fool, and if in this case he had been rogue enough to try to mislead the jury he would not have been fool enough to put in the document. A juror suggested another explanation—that Dr. Kenealy might assume they came from Earlswood. The doctor, however, took a sudden flight to Rio, and there drew a Bacchanalian portrait of Roger drunk at two o'clock in the morning, and getting pigeoned out of his money. He complained that the voice of the community was stifled, but he foresaw a time of retribution when these points would be agitated by many active and energetic minds. The Court objected to forestalling such great minds, as it wasted time; and Dr. Kenealy, being entreated to come to the main points himself, showed the importance of establishing that there was an Osprey in Hobson's Bay in 1854, by which Roger Tichborne might have been picked up. The Lord Chief Justice granted that if he proved this he cut away the ground from one of the strong arguments of the prosecution.

On Monday Dr. Kenealy spoke at some length upon what he termed "the Luie episode." He declared that the legal advisers of the defendant never had the slightest suspicion that the man's evidence was untrustworthy, and that his conduct subsequently to the time when he gave his evidence justified them in placing faith in him. The learned counsel explained his own share in the matter, and assured the jury that the extraordinary art, skill, and daring of the man had "deceived him, as it had deceived others." He then addressed himself to the question of the defendant's responsibility, and, while presuming that the production of Luie had undoubtedly done great and vital injury to his cause, pointed out to the jury the reasons for the defendant's belief that the story told by Luie was a genuine one. In the end, Dr. Kenealy assured the jury that if he could for a moment believe that his client had palmed off this witness upon him, knowing his antecedents, he would throw up his brief with scorn, as he had done with the Fenian, Captain Burke, on discovering that he was implicated in the Clerkenwell outrage. A question rose next about Captain Brown's alleged recognition of Luie, which the Lord Chief Justice wondered at, as the Osprey had never been at Rio in 1854. He invited information also on Luie's statement that he was led to believe that the pilot and part of the crew of the Osprey were then in London. Dr. Kenealy promised to look into this point, and concluded for the day with a protest that, if the captain of the Osprey had neglected to report his ship at Melbourne, the defendant ought not to be responsible for it.

Dr. Kenealy was engaged, on Tuesday, in pointing out the omissions of the prosecution, and showing what he thinks to be the absurd consequences of the Orton theory. There was never a case heard of, he said, where the impostor had known so little of his model, or had so little means of acquiring information. There had never, from the time of Perkin Warbeck, been an imposture so long-lived. All the eccentricities of his client became, in Dr. Kenealy's hands, proofs of his bonâ fides. Towards the close of the sitting the learned counsel digressed into his favourite field of biographical analogy. Lord Carew, Lord Peterborough, Richard Savage, Dean Swift, and other celebrated eccentrics, were portrayed in support of the doctor's argument that ordinary rules were not always to be applied to human nature.

In the course of Wednesday the learned counsel spoke of the amount of gold which he alleged was ready in this case when witnesses were wanting—a remark which elicited a rebuke from the Judges, Mr. Justice Lush observing that, after the experience of the last ten days, he listened with astonishment to these imputations. Dr. Kenealy, during his address, explained why he had not called Orton's sisters in support of his case, and reviewed at considerable length the conduct of the defendant in going to Wapping on the night of his arrival in England, in December, 1866. After luncheon Dr. Kenealy provoked another altercation with the Bench by speaking of the independence of the Bar as being imperilled.

The visit of the defendant to Wapping on Christmas Eve, 1866, formed the staple of Dr. Kenealy's address on Thursday. He said the only true way of looking at it was as the act of a brain which was not right—of a person hardly responsible for what he did. Assuming the defendant was Arthur Orton, it was conduct perfectly inconsistent with that of a cool, calculating villain like a man of that description, who had fabricated an ingenious and wicked fraud; but, on the other hand, assuming he was Roger Tichborne, a wild, headstrong, and foolish man, such conduct, being irrational, was consistent enough. Dr. Kenealy proceeded to argue that the evidence of the Wapping witnesses who had deposed that the Claimant and Arthur Orton were the same person was highly improbable, if not incredible, and occupied most of the day with disparaging comments on the Wapping witnesses called by the Crown. Dr. Kenealy pointed to the fact that most of the witnesses for the Crown could not say whether the ears of Arthur Orton were pierced or not, and the Lord Chief Justice having expressed a doubt whether a casual observer would notice it, the learned counsel said he could distinctly see the ears of the jurymen so as to say whether they were pierced or not. Whereupon he was asked by a juryman, "Are the foreman's ears pierced?" and replied "No." Much laughter was caused by the foreman saying, "You are wrong."

Sir R. Phillimore, sitting in Chambers in the Court of Admiralty, has ordered the sum of £7050, which had been realised from the sale of the Murillo, to be paid over to the owners of the Northfleet, thus terminating the litigation.

The case of "Rose v. Denton," which occupied the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer and a special jury for six days, was brought to a close yesterday week. The plaintiff was Mr. Philip Rose, late a member of the firm of Baxter, Rose, and Norton, and the defendant was Mr. Bailey Denton, the well-known engineer. The jury having consulted a short time, the foreman said:—"We find, my Lord, a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £50; but it must not be supposed that we consider the sum as the measure of the compensation that ought to be awarded to Mr. Rose. We limit the damages to that small sum—to use the language of the Attorney-General—out of pity for an unreasonable man, who imagines that he has been injured, and because we know that Mr. Rose is so wealthy that he is not desirous of obtaining exemplary damages."

Miss Vaile, an actress, brought an action in the Exchequer Court, on Tuesday, against Mr. Herbert Merriman for breach of promise of marriage, and obtained £100 damages.

Damages to the amount of £420 have been recovered, in an action in the Queen's Bench, by Miss Hodson, lessee of the Royalty Theatre, against Mr. Tremaine, an East India merchant, for breach of agreement, he having withdrawn from his undertaking to rent the theatre for twelve weeks at £35 a week.

Three actions to recover compensation for personal injuries were brought against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at the Liverpool Assizes on Saturday. A verdict for the plaintiff was given in each case, the compensation allowed being respectively £50, £220, and £2000. The latter sum was awarded to Mr. W. H. Goodair, cotton spinner and manufacturer, of Preston and Manchester, who was injured in a collision which occurred at German's Bridge, near Preston, on April 17 last. Francis Carr, a Liverpool customs boatman, recovered £600 from a shipowner upon whose vessel he had received serious injuries to his head through the negligence of the defendant's servants. Mr. C. C. Ward, who had been engaged in assisting his father in teaching, obtained a verdict for £750 against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, on Tuesday, as compensation for serious injuries sustained by him in the collision that occurred at German's Bridge, Preston. Mrs. Phillips, a widow lady, got a verdict against the same company for £1600, for injuries received in a collision that took place near Pendleton in December, 1872. £1500 damages is the latest award given against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company this Assizes. Mr. James Deas, an auctioneer, of Manchester, had been badly injured in a collision at Pendleton last December.

The December Sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Monday, with forty-two prisoners for trial. In a case in which a boy pleaded guilty to having feloniously set fire to a stack of hay, the Recorder took occasion to condemn the practice of giving a gratuity to the person who brought to the brigade the first information of a fire. The trial of William Parker for the murder of his two children at Wapping was postponed to the January Sessions. John Chas. Asselin, a clerk, who had been committed on a charge of forgery upon Messrs. Robarts and Lubbock, was acquitted, no evidence having been offered against him.——On Tuesday Benoni Leblanc pleaded guilty to having forged the brand and trade-mark of Messrs. Moet and Chandon, the well-known champagne manufacturers, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Mr. John Hampden, whose wager with Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace respecting the rotundity of the earth will be well remembered, was brought up for not having fulfilled the pledge which he had given—that of keeping the peace towards that gentleman. He was therefore sentenced to two months' imprisonment. —— At Wednesday's sitting William Grenett Davis, twenty-three, late an articled clerk to a firm of City solicitors, pleaded guilty to having embezzled about £2500, and was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. He had stolen and squandered this sum in a single year.——Two labourers named Mason and Lahore were convicted of manslaughter, and each of them was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.——Joseph Minto, described as a merchant, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawfully obtaining goods within four months of his bankruptcy, was ordered to be imprisoned for nine months, without hard labour.

Jean Luie, alias Lundgren, who gave evidence of an extraordinary character in the Tichborne case, was charged at Bow-street, on Saturday, with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury, and also with having neglected—he being a convict at large on license—to report himself as required by the law. The prisoner was remanded. On Tuesday Jean Luie was again brought up at Bow-street. The revocation of his ticket of leave was read over, and he was committed to the convict prison at Pentonville to undergo the remainder of his term of penal servitude. Instructions would in the mean time, it was said, be laid before counsel respecting the charge of perjury against the prisoner in connection with the Tichborne case. When asked by Sir Thomas Henry if he had any statement to make, Luie replied that he was sorry for what had happened. It would not have happened if he had not been encouraged and made up to do what he had done.

At the Middlesex Sessions George Lacey has been sentenced to eight months' hard labour for a cruel fraud. Having been recently in prison, he found that a man named Ford was undergoing a longer sentence, and, on being discharged, he went to this man's wife and induced her to believe that by sending 10s. through him to the Governor she could obtain her husband's release. A romantic story was told at this sessions of a prisoner who had leaped from a train in rapid motion and escaped from the custody of a policeman two years ago. Both men had displayed considerable daring, and the Bench rewarded the officer and decided not to inflict further punishment upon the prisoner.

Mr. Samuel Bennett, of New-cross, was fined forty shillings, at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, for travelling on the South-Eastern Railway in a superior carriage to that for which he had paid the fare.

A salesman lately in the employment of the fruit merchants, Messrs. Draper and Son, Covent-garden, was on

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Wednesday committed, at Bow-street, on a charge of fraud. A dealer, named Isaacs, had induced him to falsify entries of sales made to Isaacs, who subsequently allowed him about a fifth share of the plunder. The chief accomplice has absconded.

At Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, a man was convicted of having attempted to obtain a situation as footman by means of a false character, and was fined £20, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A grocer was on Tuesday fined twenty shillings and costs, at Clerkenwell, for selling coffee mixed with chicory.

Eleven persons were summoned at Southwark, on Tuesday, by the London School Board, for neglecting and refusing to send their children to schools provided for them in the district, and fined in small sums.

Constable Kinsey has effected a clever capture of burglars at a warehouse in Noble-street. He found three men at the door of the warehouse, and seized one; shortly afterwards a second was captured in a public-house. When the premises were examined, thirty-two rolls of silk, value £1600, were discovered packed up for removal. The owner had been previously robbed to the extent of £1000.

At Guildhall, on Tuesday, a licensed victualler of Cambridge was convicted of having sent six quarters of unwholesome mutton to the London market for sale as human food. He was fined £20 and three guineas costs. At the same court a costermonger named Oliff was fined 20s. and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment, for exposing for sale 400 putrid cocoanuts.

Milk-sellers are being diligently looked after in Marylebone, and one of them, who had skimmed his milk besides watering it, had to pay a special penalty of £5, with £2 9s. costs. The Clerkenwell authorities have begun prosecuting, and the first offenders summoned were fined 20s. each.——A large number of "milk" dealers were fined at one of the Dublin police courts, last Saturday, for their efforts to promote water-drinking. There were cases in which the adulteration was stated at 50, 66, 80, and 90 per cent; but one dealer, Anne Wilson, of 91, Lower Mecklenburgh-street, carried off the palm, the adulteration in her case being 100 per cent.

John Edward Foley, with the alias of John Edwards, was convicted at Marylebone, on Monday, on two several charges of neglecting to pay cabmen their fares, and was ordered by Mr. D'Eyncourt to pay 31s. 8d., the amount of the first claim, or, in default, to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for one month, and on the second charge to pay £2 9s. 6d., or suffer, in default, five weeks' imprisonment. An incident of the case was the mistaken arrest of a gentleman named Herring, who generously said that, finding the cabman who had given him in custody bore an excellent character, he should waive his action for false imprisonment.

Property worth between £200 and £300 having been taken from the house of Mr. Arthur Thomson, of Notting-hill, by his cook, Eliza Clayton, and pledged with Mr. Smith, a pawnbroker, of Devonshire-terrace, the woman was brought before Mr. Ingham, at Hammersmith Police Court. In committing her for trial the magistrate observed that the Judge would decide what should be done with the pawnbroker.

For running down a volunteer corps, by furiously driving, James Darch, a carman, was, on Monday, committed for trial from Worship-street. Damage to the property of the corps will be the subject of a civil action.

James Sinclair, second mate of the steam-ship Osborne, which ran down a fishing-boat off Great Yarmouth in October last, was tried at Edinburgh, on Monday, on a charge of the culpable homicide of ten persons. He was acquitted by a unanimous verdict.

At Winchester Assizes, yesterday week, the grand jury ignored the bill against Captain Fox, of the 100th Regiment, and six men, who were committed by the Portsmouth coroner and magistrates, on the charge of manslaughter, they having assisted at a boxing-match in which a man named James Lynch received injuries from which he died.

The punishment of the lash was inflicted, yesterday week, on a couple of ruffians in Newgate, for robbery and violence. Both men assumed a defiant hardihood, and took their punishment without uttering a single cry or groan.

Under an impression that he had been wronged, a carpenter, named James Redgrave Harris, shot at and injured Mr. William Walter, a solicitor, of Newgate-street. The offender has been committed for trial.——At Liverpool, on Tuesday, Thomas Corrigan was found guilty of the murder of his mother at Liverpool on Nov. 1, under very atrocious circumstances. He was sentenced to death.——Two men were convicted of robbery by garotting at Liverpool, on Tuesday, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and twenty lashes each.——At the close of the inquiry into the Rhyl murder Margaret Thomas was committed for trial as principal and Ann Yates as accessory. Evan Parry was discharged.—— Edward Gough, miner, was sentenced to death at Durham, on Saturday, for the murder of James Partington by stabbing. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy.——William Thompson, a miner, was, on Monday, found guilty at Durham of the wilful murder of his wife, and was sentenced to death.——A sailor who made a ferocious attack on one of the warders in Lewes Gaol, on Tuesday, attempted his own life on Wednesday by hanging himself in his cell. He was cut down while yet living, but just on the point of suffocation.——On Monday afternoon a farm labourer named Vincent, living in the parish of Cotton, went to the house of Mr. Murton, a farmer in the same parish, where his daughter, aged twenty, was employed as a domestic servant, and asked that she should be allowed a few days' holiday at Christmas. Her master refused to allow the girl to be away at night, and shortly afterwards the father returned, went into the back kitchen, cut his daughter's throat, and went away. On Tuesday morning his body was found with a deep gash in the throat in a pond about two hundred yards from Mr. Murton's house. The girl is expected to recover.

Lord Truro presided, yesterday week, at the annual distribution of prizes to the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers in Westminster Hall. Previous to the ceremony his Lordship addressed the members of the corps. Next day Lady Cranstoun distributed the prizes to the 40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers at Gray's-Inn Hall. In the evening the Lord Mayor distributed prizes to the Southwark Volunteers (7th Surrey) at the Cannon-street Hotel. The annual distribution of prizes to the Lambeth Volunteers (19th Surrey) was held at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington, on the same evening, Colonel Lane Fox, commanding the 48th Dépôt Brigade, presiding. The members of the London Scottish corps have resolved to establish a school of arms, in which fencing, the broadsword, the bayonet exercise, and military extension motions will be taught.——On Wednesday the Earl of Derby, who is honorary Colonel of the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, delivered the prizes to the regiment at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in the presence of a crowded audience.

ILLUSTRATED NEW BOOKS.

The most important original work of art-illustration published this season is *The Gospel According to St. John*, with Bida's masterly etchings, which are designed with a high degree of imaginative power and representative truth. They consist, with the frontispiece, which shows the Evangelist writing, of twenty-six scenes in the life and ministry of our Saviour, conceived in a spirit of reverent sincerity, and devotion to the main purport of the sacred history, which has a very impressive effect. The style is more like that of Dutch or Flemish art than Italian, but with a noble grace in the principal figures, and a breadth in the landscapes, which suit the moral dignity of this exalted theme. Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle are the publishers of the four volumes which will comprise this and the three other Gospel narratives.

The pencil of Mr. Elijah Walton has on former occasions been employed with eminent success in depicting the grandest scenery of Alpine Switzerland and Piedmont, the coast of Norway, and the hallowed or classic sites of Greece, Syria, and Egypt, as well as the flowers of the high mountain region. These water-colour drawings have been reproduced by chromo-lithography, and published by Mr. W. M. Thompson, of Cockspur-street and the Burlington Gallery. A new volume is now issued, *The Bernese Oberland: Twelve Scenes Among its Peaks and Lakes*. The chromolithographs of this series are rather larger than those of "The Coast of Norway," and nearly twice the size of "Vignettes, Alpine and Eastern." Their subjects are, the Gletscherhorn, from above Interlachen; the town and castle of Thun; the Viescherhorn and the Unter-Grindelwald Glacier; the Jungfrau, from near Interlachen; a sunrise on the Lake of Lucerne; the Schreckhorn, from near Grindelwald; the Staubbach, from Lanterbrunnen; the Mönch, from above the Lake of Thun; the Lake of Lucerne, with Mont Pilatus by moonlight; the Dolderhorn, from near the Lake of Thun; the Wetterhorn, at evening; and the Eiger, from the north-east. The views were taken by Mr. Walton in 1872. Descriptive notices of these glorious places are furnished by the Rev. T. G. Bonney, of St. John's College, Cambridge. The lover of Nature's beauties and sublimities will enjoy this feast of the admiring eye and mind brought home to us from the Alps of Berne.

We find great interest in the series of twenty *Etchings on the Mosel*, by Mr. Ernest George, the architect (Murray, publisher). They are works of genuine taste and high artistic merit, such as appear fully to justify the opinion of Mr. Ruskin, who advised Mr. George to practise this department of art. He had, on a former occasion, produced some pen-and-ink sketches of German towns, repeated by the anastatic process, but he was not quite satisfied with the result. Under the practical instruction of Mr. Oldham Barlow, he therefore applied himself to etching, and with a result which is really deserving of praise. The subjects are taken from Metz, Thionville, Treves, Berncastel, and several other places on the Moselle, ending with the ruins of the Elector's Palace at Coblenz. These scenes are among the most picturesque to be found in that part of Europe.

A series of ideal figures of the chief female characters in the Bible narratives, entitled *Woman in Sacred History*, forms one of the Christmas books newly published (by Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). It contains fifteen representations, which are chromolithographs, drawn by Jehenne, and printed at Paris, of pictures mostly by modern French artists, Horace Vernet, Landelle, Vernet-Lecomte, Merle, and Boulanger, along with two or three by Koehler of Germany, Portaels of Belgium, and the Italian Batoni, as well as Raphael's Sistine Madonna. Side by side with the last-named personification, which is treated as mythical, the editor has placed one of "Mary, the Mother of Jesus," with a commentary in the tone more congenial to Protestant than to Roman Catholic minds. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is the writer of these biographical scripture notices, which are thoughtful, carefully studied, and generally expressive of a right feeling. The subjects of the pictures are Sarah, Hagar, Rebekah, Leah, and Rachel, belonging to the Patriarchal Age; Miriam, Deborah, Delilah, Jephthah's daughter, Hannah, Ruth, the Witch of Endor, Esther, and Judith, of the Jewish National History; and of the Christian History, Mary the Virgin Mother, under two forms or imagined aspects; the Daughter of Herodias, the Woman of Samaria, Mary Magdalene, and the sisters Martha and Mary. They are of unequal merit, but some are very good, and are well reproduced in this volume.

From the renowned artistic workshop of that eminent colour-printer and illuminator, Marcus Ward, of Chandos-street and Belfast, proceed several new publications which deserve our praise. We should first commend his *Practical Treatise on the Art of Illuminating*, a brief account of its processes, rules, and materials, with many beautiful examples, some in chromolithography, which are facsimiles of the ancient originals, and some drawings in outline. They show the styles of illuminating manuscripts, and latterly printed books, at different periods from the sixth century to the present time. The educated eye, with or without any intention of learning to practise this exquisite art, may derive a great deal of refined pleasure from Mr. Ward's book upon the subject. In the other publications bearing his name on their titlepage provision is made for the gratification of young readers. He has for this purpose secured the literary co-operation of a clever lady, Mrs. George Cupples. Her *Katty Lester, a Book for Girls*, is a pleasant and sensible story of life in an English rural home, surrounded by the familiar objects of the country, sheep and cattle, horses and dogs, birds and bees and butterflies, trees, grass, corn, and wild flowers, not to speak of the red deer of Exmoor. The chromolithographs and other pictures are designed by Mr. Harrison Weir. In *The Children's Voyage; or, a Trip with the Water Fairy*, Mrs. Cupples has not, as one might fancy from the title, carried her little friends away into the realms of the supernatural, but has taken them for a safe and pleasant voyage in their papa's sailing-yacht from the Thames to the port of Edinburgh. The artist who has in this instance made drawings for the chromolithographer is Mr. Edward Duncan, an esteemed member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Another nice juvenile gift-book is *The Little Flower-Seekers*, by Rosa Mulholland, with a dozen coloured pictures of flowers. There may, perhaps, be some difference of opinion concerning *Picture Stories from the Japanese*. The drawings, in the Far Eastern style, and, we are told, "by native talent," are extremely grotesque. The colouring is brilliant as the eye can endure. But it is worth while to consider what may be the unsuspected influence, upon a child's æsthetic sensibility, of dwelling on these splendid monstrosities. If the child is hereafter to obtain a true and refined perception of beauty, and especially of harmony, its education ought not to be commenced with such pictures as we find here. Yet they are clever and very laughable. They are scenes of the old Arabian tales—of Aladdin, Abon Hassan, Ali Baba, and Sindbad, each of which is related in sprightly verse, but rather too lengthy for children. Mr. Marcus Ward is also the publisher of *The Garland of the Year*—a very elegant little volume, containing twelve chromolithographs of flowers, one for each month, upon a ground of gold, with a verse of suitable poetry, inscribed in illuminated text, on the same ground. The designs are by Mr. F. Edward Hulme. With each month's floral emblem the editor has connected a brief notice of the month's natural and social history, and a few passages selected from the best English poets. This will do for a gift to a grown-up young lady; but among the best of Mr. Ward's publications for children we are especially pleased with *Tom, the Story of a Very Little Boy*. Its author, Mr. H. Rutherford Russell, has entered with the insight of true sympathy into the mind of a child, and has produced a lively image of its condition. This little book is almost as good, in its way, as Mr. Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," though it has less of humorous fancy. Parents and lovers of childhood will like it as much as the childish reader is sure to do.

French child-stories, as on some former occasions, have now again been adapted to the demands of English nursery literature, and gracefully illustrated by the designs of Mr. Lorenz Frölich. They are, in this instance, those of a brother and sister, who appear here under the names of *Davie and Dot*; and a series of moral examples, or anecdotes, entitled *Good Little Children*, from the French of P. J. Stahl. The publishers are Messrs. Seeley and Co., who have also produced *The Life of a Bear*, a very amusing narrative, with an abundance of clever woodcuts.

MAKING THE CHRISTMAS PLUM-PUDDING IN CHINA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The spirit of the present age takes a large number of our young men to India, China, Australia, the backwoods of America, and various other places all over the earth, where they will find that most of their requirements will be of little or no use to them. While the standard of literary education is being raised, the knowledge of common things should not be forgotten. The old story of the philosopher and the ferryman teaches a good lesson on this head. A philosopher, crossing the river, was talking with the ferryman, and he chanced to ask if he had ever studied philosophy, and the ferryman answered, "No." "Ah," said the philosopher, "then one half of your life has been lost to you." He then asked the ferryman if he had ever studied logic; and the reply was again "No." "Then the other half of your life has been a blank." He was about to make another inquiry, when he was interrupted by the ferryman asking if he could swim; and on the philosopher saying "No," he was told that he would lose his whole life at once, for the boat was sinking, and nothing could save him.

To tie a knot on a rope, so that it will hold; to be able to sew on a button; to dress a wound properly; to make a good basin of gruel for one who is ill; or to be able to do a little cooking, are all accomplishments of the highest value, almost anywhere, but still more so when fate sends one to distant lands. There are numberless little acquirements, that might be easily learned, and by means of which one would become useful, not only to himself, but to others, and this is one of the duties inculcated by all teaching. "I Follow Fame" was the motto which the young knight had put on his shield, when Merlin, taking the brush, blotted it out and inscribed "Rather Use than Fame." Tennyson indicates his own ideas of the teaching of these words, by saying—

> You should have seen him blush; but afterwards
> He made a Stalwart Knight.

This we should take as implying that one may be useful, and earn fame into the bargain.

It was my fate to spend Christmas last year in China, and the house I chanced to be living in contained a number of young gentlemen belonging to one of the large mercantile firms. In their arrangements for the Christmas dinner, it was found that none of the Chinese servants knew how to make a plum-pudding. Here was a difficulty. What useless fellows we all found ourselves, when the question went round if anyone could make a plum-pudding! The fancy accomplishments which each was known to possess became the subject of contemptous and sarcastic sneers. Any man who would undertake to make a plum-pudding had an opening before him of becoming a hero. Whoever could achieve this triumph would be the man whose education was up to the "spirit of the times." According to Mr. Carlyle's view of destiny, the opportunity and the hero come together. The next evening some friends came in, and the probable famine in the matter of plum-pudding became naturally a subject of conversation, when one of the gentlemen present offered his services. Had a superior being from a brighter sphere come down to assist us, the joy could not have been greater. His coat was pulled off, and there was a rush to the kitchen, where, the materials being all ready, the process was gone through, with an earnest and inquiring crowd of pig-tails around the table. The Chinese "boys" knew of the difficulty, and, from the way they watched the whole proceeding, I have no doubt that, with the Chinaman's powers of imitation, a perfect facsimile, even to the exact number of plums, will be produced by them on Christmas Day this year. If they do so it will be a good one; for the pudding we got was no makeshift; it was as good an article of the kind as ever appeared on the table. The behaviour of our useful hero was in keeping with Tennyson's description. He was a stalwart knight in more senses than one. His big beard made a fine contrast to the hairless chins of the Turanian spectators who watched his every movement. And he also illustrates the principle that these useful accomplishments do not interfere with higher walks of study, for our friend is the principal scene-painter of the amateur corps of the place, and is a very clever artist.

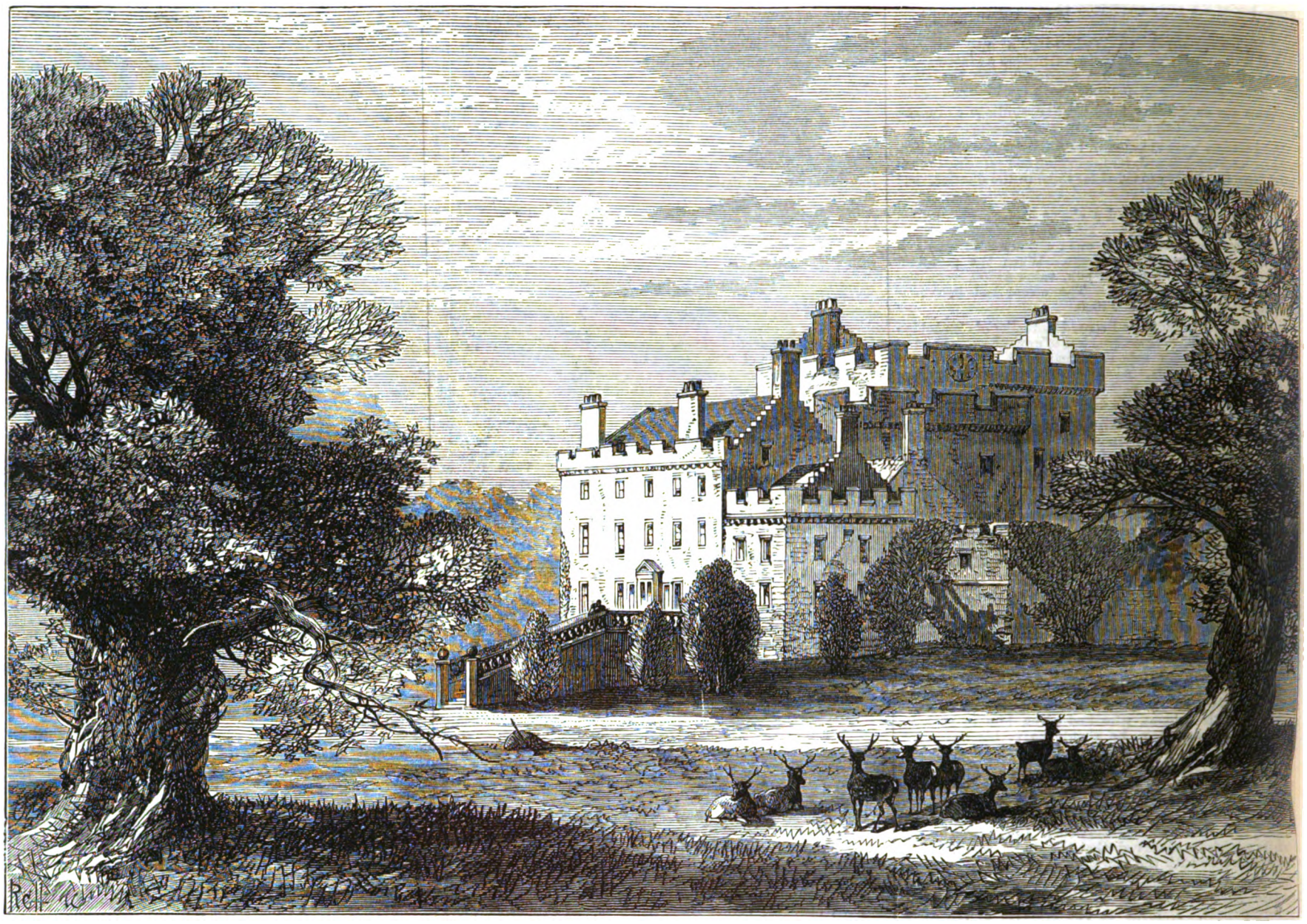
Mr. Howard Staunton has, "on account of his pre-eminent services as an editor of Shakspeare's works," been elected an honorary member of the German Shakspeare Society, a very distinguished body of scholars.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances of the burning and subsequent sinking of the Nagpore in Kingstown harbour on Nov. 9 has ended, the Court exonerating the master from all blame.

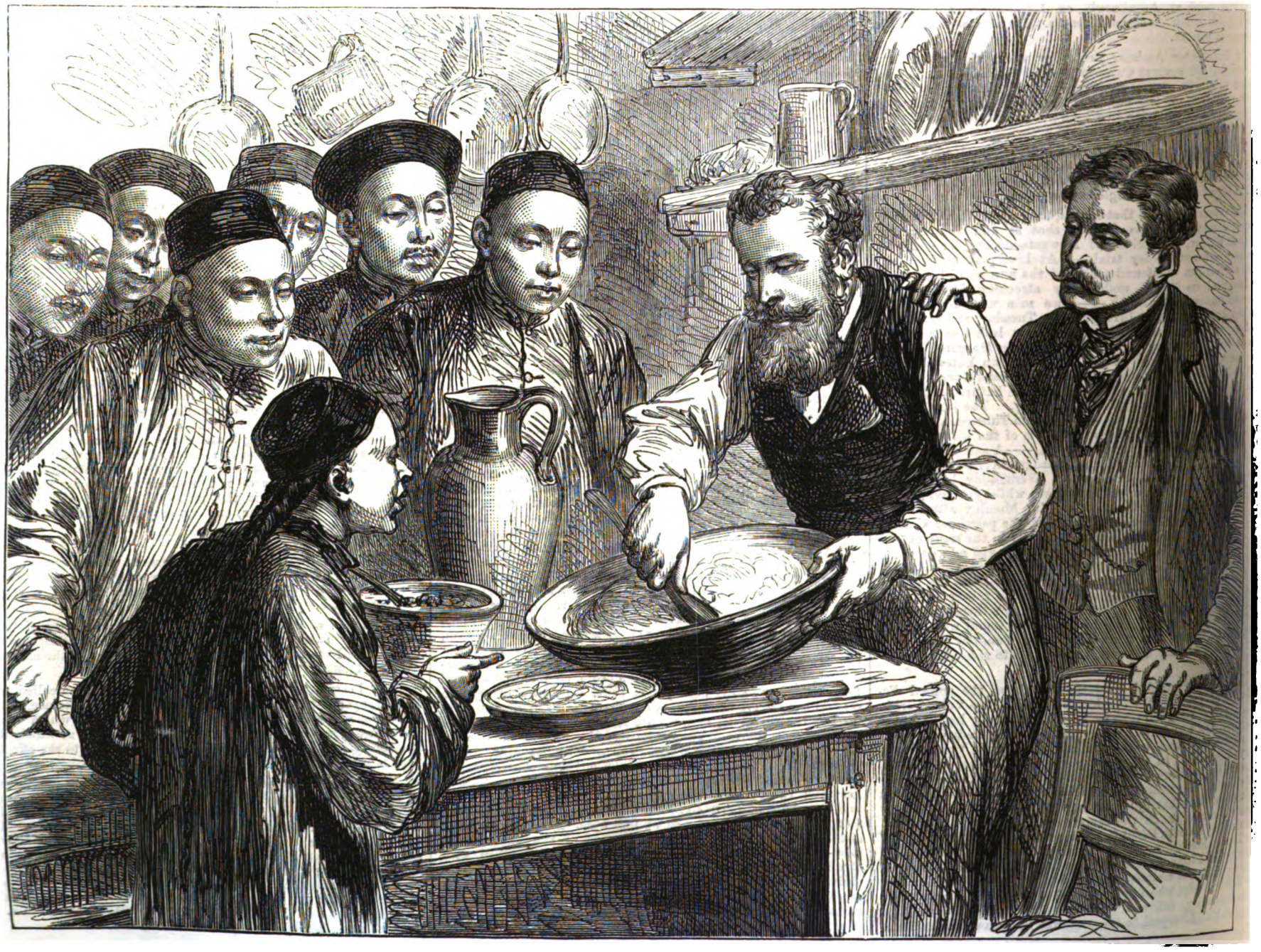
The Postmaster-General lately had his attention called to the arrangements regulating the inland book-post service, and a request was made that the standard of 18 inches, which was fixed two years ago, might be increased to 2 feet, at which it previously stood. The reply of the Post Office is to the effect that it is not expedient to make any alteration.

Mr. Henry Thompson, of Mincing-lane, and other members of his family, have undertaken to bear the cost of the erection of one of the houses of the eighth block of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, situated at Ventnor, at a cost of about £1700. The committee only await the receipt of funds for the adjoining house to complete the entire design of the hospital, which will provide accommodation for over one hundred patients. The chapel for the use of the patients was opened by the Bishop of Winchester on Saturday last. It has been raised by special contributions, Mrs. F. Hamilton being the chief contributor.

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ANCRUM HOUSE, NEAR JEDBURGH, LATELY DESTROYED BY FIRE.



MAKING A CHRISTMAS PUDDING IN CHINA.

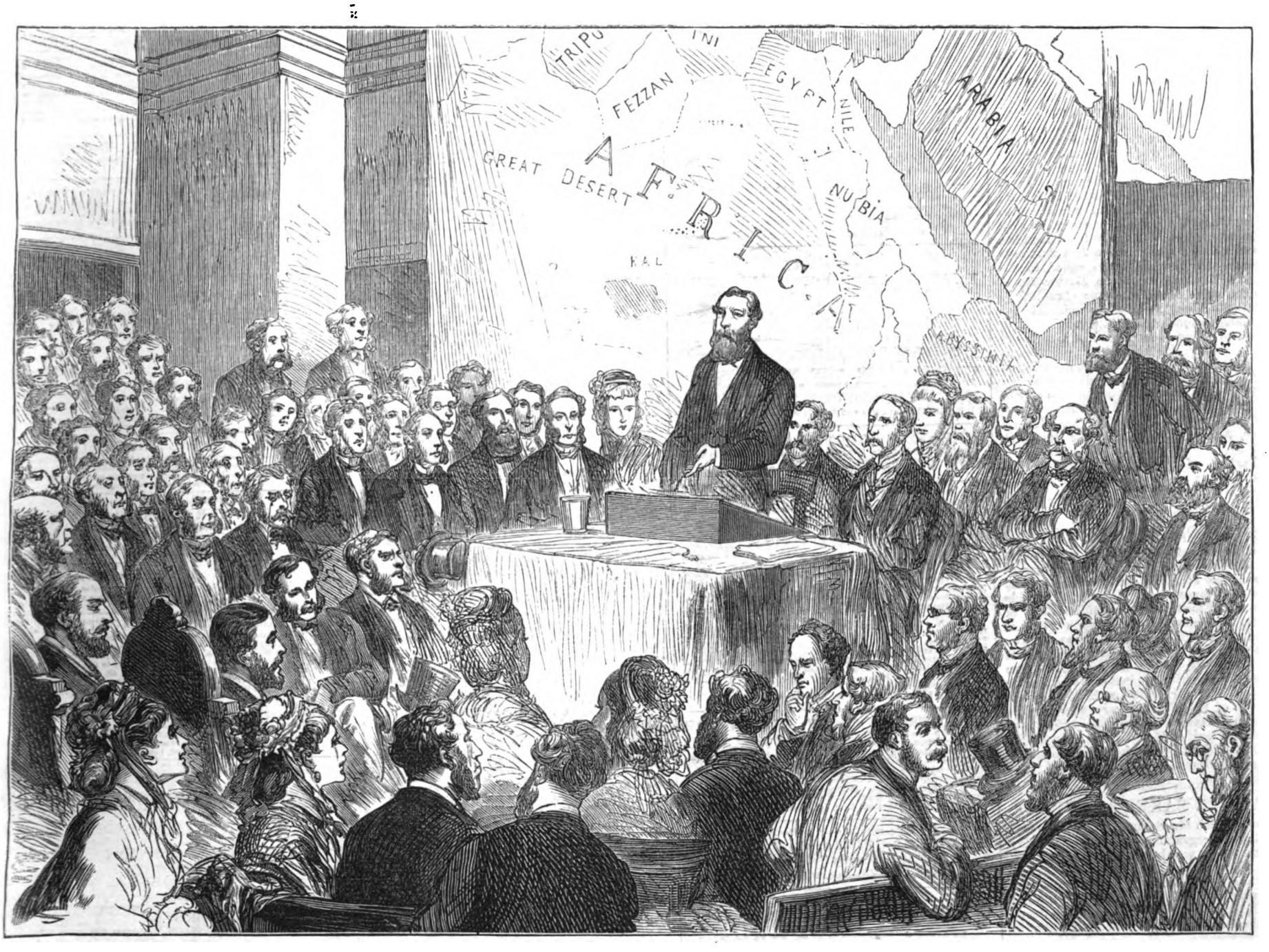
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SIR W. V. HARCOURT, M.P., THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.



MR. A. B. WALKER, MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.



SIR SAMUEL BAKER AT THE MEETING OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

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ANCRUM HOUSE, JEDBURGH.

It has been related how this mansion, the old ancestral residence of Sir William Scott, Bart., was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday, the 2nd inst. The fire seems to have originated in a dressing-room on the fourth floor of the central tower, about seven o'clock in the evening. It is likely to have been caused by the exposure to fire in the grate of some old beam in the chimney. The rapidity with which the fire spread through the rooms, with the absence of any fire-engine (the nearest being at Ke'so, twelve miles distant), while the fury of the flames increased every moment, too soon proved to Sir William, though hundreds of willing hands, at the sound of the alarm-bell, had flocked from the neighbouring villages to his assistance, that their endeavours were useless, and that the noble old building was doomed. Their efforts were then directed to saving the valuable furniture, pictures, and plate in the lower stories, and much of this property was successfully preserved; but many old family relics, beautiful old carvings, and furniture, and some valuable papers, with nearly the whole of Lady Scott's jewels, were destroyed. The fire continued to burn through all that night and most of the next day; and now but crumbling walls and a heap of ashes mark where Ancrum House so long had stood.

The house, an illustration of which we have engraved, showing the east front, stood in the midst of a park, celebrated throughout Scotland for the magnificent size of its trees and for the varied beauties of hill, rocks, fern, crags, and river scenery. This mansion was one of great antiquity. We read in "The History of the Border" how the castle of Ancrum was destroyed by fire in 1513, after the battle of Flodden; but with the stone and other materials of that ancient castle the central tower, shown in our Illustration, was built in the year 1542. Various additions have been made since then, by the predecessors of Sir William, who represents one of the oldest families in Scotland, their deeds and charters dating back as far as 1128. It was the late Sir William Scott, father of the present Baronet, who added a large west tower and wing, in most perfect keeping with the rest of the old house, and who, by his care and love of the place, did much to beautify it and to render it what it was, part of the pride and beauty of the Border. Its associations and historic memories in past ages, and the kind hospitality for which, during the last fifty years, it has been widely noted, will make its loss to be deeply felt by many others besides Sir William and his family.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The Queen on Friday week, at Windsor, received the newly-appointed Solicitor-General and Vice-Chancellor, with two colonial Chief Justices, and conferred upon each of those four gentlemen the honour of knighthood. Sir William George Vernon Harcourt, Q.C., who has succeeded Mr. Henry James in the office of Solicitor-General, is second son of the late Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, and grandson of the late Most Rev. Dr. Edward Vernon Harcourt, many years Archbishop of York. He was born on Oct. 14, 1827, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1851, and obtained the honours of a senior optime and a first-class man in the classical tripos. He was called to the Bar, at the Middle Temple, in Easter Term, 1854, when he chose the Home Circuit; in 1856 he was made a Queen's Counsel. He has been a Commissioner for the Amendment of the Naturalisation Laws, and also of the Neutrality Laws. He has held the professorship of international law in the University of Cambridge. He has sat as the colleague of Mr. Cardwell in the representation of the city of Oxford since the last general election. He is married to a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas H. Lister, and stepdaughter of Sir George C. Lewis.

The Portrait of Sir William Vernon Harcourt is from a photograph by Mr. H. J. Whitlock, of Birmingham.

THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

The munificent act of liberality with which Mr. A. B. Walker has commenced his year of office as Mayor of Liverpool was the subject of notice a few weeks ago. His offer to provide at his own cost for the erection of a Gallery of Fine Arts, the probable outlay upon which is estimated at £20,000, is worthy of the position he holds in that great commercial town, and it will be cherished in the memory of future generations, along with the instance of a similar princely gift, by Mr. William Brown, in the endowment of the Free Library there. We have much pleasure in setting before our readers the portrait of Mr. Walker, from a photograph by Messrs. Vandyke and Brown, of Lord-street, Liverpool.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S LECTURE.

The lecture which Sir Samuel Baker delivered to the Royal Geographical Society on Monday week, and which was honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, has been read by most of those who would have desired to hear it from his own lips. The audience numbered about 1500 ladies and gentlemen, in the lecture-theatre of the new buildings of London University, in Burlington-gardens. The benches were crowded, and there was a crush to get in at the doors. The chair was occupied by Sir Bartle Frere, president of the society, but Sir Henry Rawlinson, the late president, was there also. Sir Samuel Baker commenced by giving an account of the mission he undertook, from the Khedive or Viceroy of Egypt, to go up the Nile with a military force and put a stop to the practices of kidnapping and slave-trading. He observed that he had the honour to accompany the Prince and Princess of Wales in Egypt, and it was by the advice of the Prince of Wales that he accepted the offer which the Khedive made him, after a conversation between the Khedive and the Prince upon the subject. This remark induced his Royal Highness, later in the evening, when Sir Samuel Baker had finished his interesting narrative, to rise and say a few words. The Prince expressed the pleasure he felt in welcoming Sir Samuel upon his safe return to England, and in witnessing the successful accomplishment of his great enterprise. He was quite sure that the enlightened ruler of Egypt was sincere in his wish to suppress the slave trade in Central Africa; but there were great difficulties in such a matter, dealing with people thousands of miles distant. As for Sir Samuel Baker, he had not only maintained his high character as a traveller, a sportsman, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, but as a philanthropist he had performed a great work for the benefit of human kind. This well-merited eulogy was received with hearty cheers. Sir Bartle Frere then offered his own congratulations and those of the society to Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, alluding to the high courage and true womanly affection she had displayed as the companion of her husband through all his perilous and laborious adventures. Sir Samuel briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks, and the company gave three hearty cheers for his wife as well as for himself.

On Monday last Sir Samuel Baker lectured at the United Service Institution on "Savage Warfare." The chair was filled by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief; and many officers of high rank and distinction were among the audience.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW and POPULAR NOVELS.
TRANSMIGRATION. By MORTIMER COLLINS.
THE BLUE RIBBON. By the Author of "St. Olave's."
ONE LOVE IN A LIFE. By EMMA M. PEARSON.
LOTTIE DARLING. By J. C. JEAFFRESON.
COLONEL DACRE. By the Author of "Caste."
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, in 2 vols., 8vo, with Portrait, 30s.,
LIFE of the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL, including his Correspondence.
By his Grandson, SPENCER WALPOLE.
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COMMON EDITION, 253rd Thousand, 32mo, cl., 1s.; roan, 2s.; morocco, 3s.
HATCHARDS, Publishers, &c., 187, Piccadilly.

Just published, with 126 Wood Engravings, post 8vo, cloth extra, 4s. 6d.,
DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES; a Popular Account of Gems, containing their history, their distinctive properties, and a history of the most famous gems, gem cutting and engraving, and the artificial production of real and counterfeit gems. From the French of LOUIS DIEULAFAIT.
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Just published, with 21 Wood Engravings and Two Maps, post 8vo, cloth extra, 4s. 6d.,
WONDERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE REGION IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS; being a description of the Geysers, Hotsprings, Canon, Waterfalls, Lakes, and surrounding scenery explored in 1870-1. Edited by JAMES RICHARDSON.—BLACKIE and SON, Paternoster-buildings.

THE NEW STORY, by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," will begin immediately in GOOD WORDS. Sixpence Monthly. Illustrated.
W. ISBISTER and Co., 56, Ludgate-hill, London.

On the 24th instant (One Shilling), No. 169,
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JANUARY, with Illustrations by Helen Paterson and George du Maurier.
Far from the Madding Crowd. (With an Illustration.) I.—Description of Farmer Oak: An Incident. II.—Night: The Flock: An Interior: Another Interior. III.—A Girl on Horseback: Conversation. IV.—Gabriel's Resolve: The Visit: The Mistake. V.—Departure of Bathsheba: A Pastoral Tragedy.
South Siberian Stories.
Young Brown. Book IV. VIII.—British India. IX.—Rule, Britannia. X.—After the Battle. XI.—Raised from the Ranks. XII.—Race.
Book V. I.—Lord Punjaub. II.—Peace.
Housekeeping.
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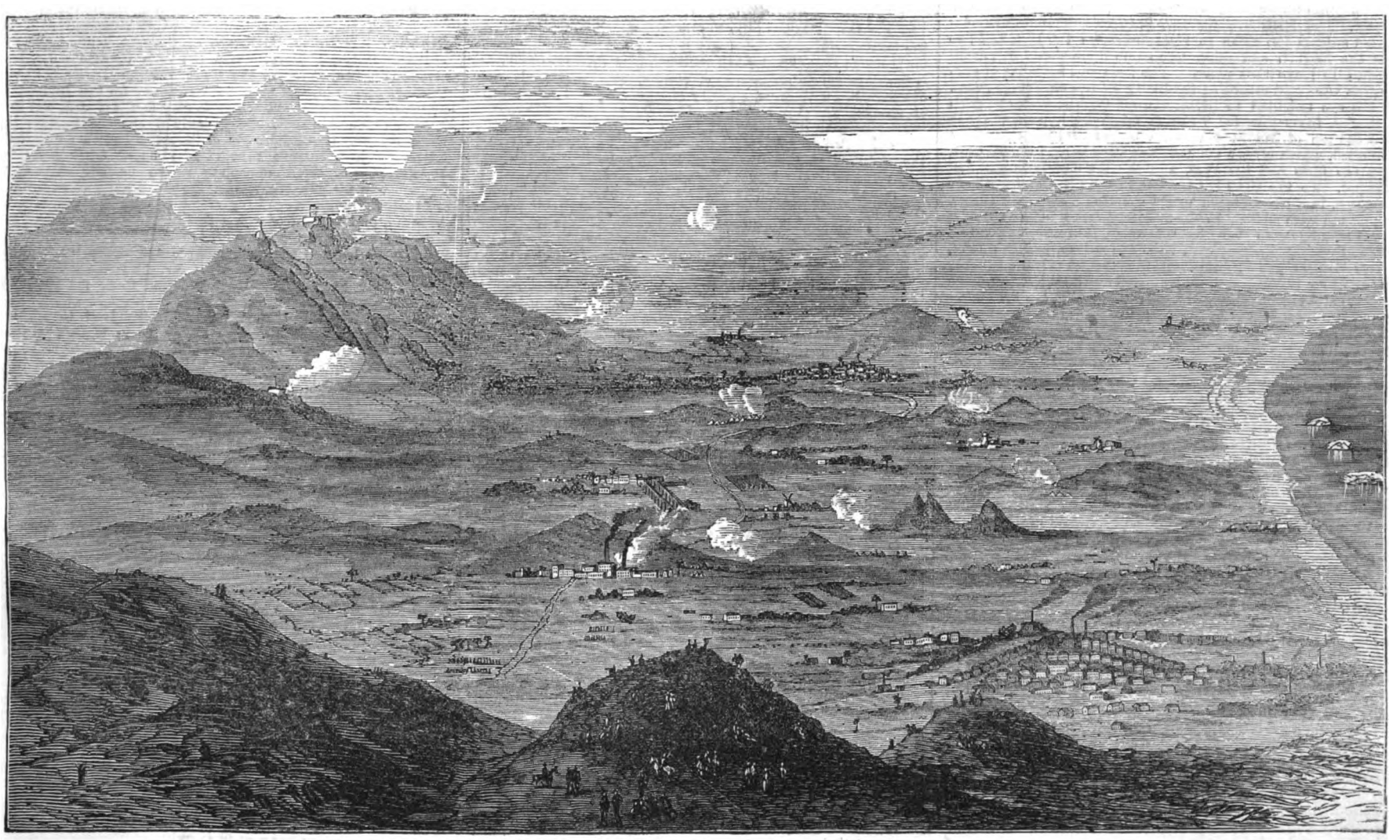
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MR. CHARLES REED, M.P., THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.



BOMBARDMENT OF CARTHAGENA: VIEW FROM MOUNT FORMAN, LOOKING WEST.

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MR. CHARLES REED, M.P.

The election of this gentleman to succeed Lord Lawrence as chairman of the new London School Board is a fit occasion for our Journal to contain his portrait. He was vice-chairman of the late board, having been chosen one of its members, for the Hackney division, in November, 1870. Mr. Reed has sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Hackney since the general Parliamentary election of November, 1868, when that borough first exercised its new privilege of representation; but he has been nearly thirty years an active member of the Corporation of the city of London. He is one of four sons of that eminent philanthropist and minister of religion, the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed, of Hackney, who was founder of the London Orphan Asylum, formerly at Clapton, now at Watford; the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead; the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, Redhill; the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham, near Croydon; and the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney. Mr. Charles Reed was born July 20, 1819. He was educated at London University, and got his first training in business at a woollen factory in Leeds, where he resided five years. He is now senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Reed and Fox, type-founders, of Fann-street, Aldersgate. In 1846 he married Miss Margaret Baines, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. for Leeds and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, sister of the present Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., who now conducts that journal, and of the late Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, M.P. Mr. Reed has several sons and daughters. He is a deputy for the ward of Farringdon Within in the Common Council, and has done good service to the City in many useful matters. As representative of the Corporation for the management of its Ulster estates and deputy-governor of the Irish Society, as a conservator of the river Thames, as chairman of the committee for the recovery of Bunhill-fields burial-ground and its preservation to the public use, as chairman of the Library committee, and a manager of the City of London School, he has earned the signal thanks of his fellow-citizens; but he has not yet worn the aldermanic gown or sought the higher municipal offices. He is a deputy-lieutenant and a magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster. Inheriting the principles of a Nonconformist in religious and ecclesiastical politics, he is president of the Protestant Dissenting lay deputies of the Independent, Presbyterian, and Baptist congregations. He is also, or has been, chairman of the London Missionary Society and one of the committee of the Bible Society. Two of his brothers—the Rev. Andrew Reed, of St. Leonards, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Reed, of Hastings—are Dissenting ministers. Mr. Charles Reed was an intimate friend of the late Mr. Peabody, and is left one of the exccutors of that benevolent American's will in England. He has devoted some attention to literary pursuits and antiquarian studies. The biography of his father, published ten years ago, is a book of much interest and value. He has moreover written a history of the Plantation of Ulster in the reign of James I., and of the administration of the Irish Society. As a Liberal politician, Mr. Reed's views and conduct are well known. He is in favour of the equalisation of poor rates throughout the metropolitan parishes; and he is opposed to a purely secular scheme of education.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Rockwood, of New York.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The naval seaport town of Carthagena, on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, is still held by the faction of Intransigentes, or fanatical Communists, against the Government of Madrid, whose military forces, under General Ceballos, now superseded by Dominguez, has attacked the town rather feebly on the land side. The bombardment, indeed, though ineffective for the reduction of a fortified place, has caused a terrible amount of distress to the people of the town. The state of things within Carthagena has been very fully described by the *Times'* correspondent, who stayed there, with three or four other Englishmen, till the 27th ult., when they and the English Consul were requested by Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton to come on board the flagship of our squadron at Escombrera Bay. Five hundred women and children were next day, between midnight and four in the morning, removed by the boats of an Italian frigate, belonging to the squadron under Admiral Bronchetti, who had obtained a suspension of hostilities for this purpose. The fighting extended outside the town to Escombrera, on the 13th inst., so that the English and other foreigners there would be recommended to leave that place. The forts and batteries of Carthagena were still returning the besiegers' fire on Tuesday last.

We are indebted to Dr. Fleetwood Buckle, senior surgeon of H.M.S. Invincible, for a sketch taken by him on the 28th from the top of Mount Porman, a height of 1000 ft., looking westward, which gives a view of the valley behind Carthagena, with the forts and batteries, and the lines of besiegers and besieged. To the right hand, down in the hollow beneath the spectator, is a small lagoon called the Mar Menor, azure blue, and dotted with islets. In the middle, directly before the eyes of one looking down from Mount Porman, is a richly-cultivated, fertile plain, interspersed with villages, gardens, orange groves, country houses, and factories. Here and there is a low hillock, behind which the besiegers are protected during the construction of their earthworks. Halfway across the plain is the busy little manufacturing town of Las Alumbras; to the right, at the foot of the hill, are the English iron and lead works of Las Herrerias. The head-quarters of General Ceballos were at La Palma, below the middle hill facing the spectator; but they have been removed to Las Alumbras, in order to stop the carriage of supplies by the Escombrera road. In the left centre is Moros Castle, firing rapidly, but with little effect. The hill which rises above this to the left is the highest on the east side of Carthagena, overlooking the town and harbour beyond, which are out of sight of the spectator on Mount Porman. Fort St. Julian, the key to the whole position, is conspicuous on the summit of that hill. Beyond it, a long way off, at the other side of the harbour, is Fort Galeras, or what has been called Postman's Hill. The chapel and whitewashed houses of the cemetery are seen halfway down the hill to the left hand. It was on the third day of the bombardment that Admiral Yelverton allowed a large party of officers of the squadron to go ashore in the yacht Helicon, and to ascend Mount Porman, for a view of the neighbourhood of Carthagena, as it appears during the siege. The Spanish Government squadron does not at present join with the land forces in the attack.

A life-boat contributed to the National Life-Boat Institution, through its Manchester branch, by Mr. Job Hindley, as the gift of a working man of Manchester, was publicly exhibited in that city on Friday, the 19th inst., prior to being forwarded to its station at Seaton Carew, Durham. It was built by Messrs. Forrestt, of Limehouse, and is named the Job Hindley, after the donor. The National Life-Boat Institution has now 235 life-boats under its management, fifteen of which have been contributed by the Manchester branch. Each life-boat establishment requires an expenditure of about £70 a year to maintain it in a state of efficiency.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The present winter exhibition of so-called sketches and studies shows, we think, a progressive improvement in the average of merit, but there is little distinction as regards the degree of finish expended on a majority of the works between this and the spring exhibition of completed drawings.

A number of studies and drawings by Messrs. M'Kewan and Shalders testify by their excellence to the great loss the society has sustained by the death of those members. We have often borne witness to the rare ability displayed by Mr. M'Kewan in his paintings of interiors; and all, and more than all, we have said applies to the fine colouring, the masterly, decisive handling, and the admirable general effect of his numerous studies here from Hardwick, Knole, Cothele, and other picturesque old English interiors. The Surrey landscapes, generally with sheep very agreeably introduced, by Mr. Shalders, also possess a genuine charm of natural variety and freshness, and sometimes uncommon truth of sunlight and atmospheric effect. One of the most important examples here is "Early Spring" (206).

Other members of long-standing, and, happily, still living, are well represented. Mr. Louis Haghe, the new president, is particularly fortunate in some drawings on a rather smaller scale than usual (or studies for larger works), with figures in seventeenth-century costumes, set in the old Flemish interiors he loves so well. The composition appears more concentrated, and the colouring is certainly richer within the reduced dimensions of these works. Then there are two larger drawings (Nos. 205 and 255), which, with a variety of appropriate episode, tell the story of a night sortie of troops from a besieged town, and the return of the same band at early morning with many wounded. Mr. Leitch's taste in arrangement, and in the conduct of effect—a rare quality in English landscape-painting of the present day—is displayed in "The Warlock Knowe—Scene on the River Ayr" (93). Mr. Harry Johnson likewise manifests a nice feeling for the amenities of landscape in several Italian subjects, of which the most elaborate is "The Roman Campagna" (289). Mr. J. C. Reed has made a distinct advance in refinement, see "Arundel Castle" (25) and "Streatley and Goring" (266). Mr. J. W. Whymper's "Weald of Surrey" (259); the marine piece, "A Brig Drifting" (229), by Mr. E. Hayes; coast scenes by Mr. Mogford and Mr. Philp; the clever yet careful and truthful "Mediterranean Shore near Cette—Removing Wreck" (83), by Mr. R. Beavis; "The Drover" (90), by Mr. Hargitt; views in Venice and France (sound and honest, but a little heavy in the too-positive shadows), by Mr. W. Wyld; many "bits" from Switzerland, by Mr. W. L. Thomas; and several sketches by Mr. Telbin are likewise entitled to commendation. Mr. C. Werner has broken new ground in Spain in a study of "The Interior of the Vestry of Toledo Cathedral" (47); but the hard, and we must say mechanical, finish which has characterised his Eastern subjects, especially of late, is not less apparent. Mr. Absolon contributes, in addition to pretty conventionalities in his customary vein, several comic sketches; but the method of this painter, like that of Mr. Rowbotham, reminds one, in its smartness and cleanness, of chromolithography rather than of nature. Mr. Cattermole's dexterous and picturesque costumed figures and groups would be more acceptable if they were less mannered in treatment, or even if their mannerism were more original.

Turning to works more serious or sincere in intention, we welcome a small drawing, by M. Israels, of a solitary fisherwoman looking pensively at evening through the window of her cottage towards the seashore and a row of beached boats. It is a mere trifle, yet its strikes a true chord of imaginative sadness. The Dutch master has found a worthy disciple in the young English painter Mr. Hugh Carter; witness his capitally characteristic figure of an old Schevening fishwife (262) and his "Young Shrimpers" (50). The broad and transparent mode of painting in water colours is likewise practised by Messrs. Collier and Orrock; but these artists have evidently adopted David Cox as their model. "The Downs near Lewes—Hazy Morning" (62) and "Rannock Moor, Argyleshire" (250), by the former, have a breadth of execution, and luminous, silvery effect, which would be not unworthy of the deceased English master himself. Mr. Orrock, too, is realising more of the spirit, with the manner, of Cox; see particularly the "Study of Rough Sea" (54). Those of Mr. Hine's studies here which appear to have received the least studio elaboration strike us as the most delightful; far more so than his most highly-wrought drawings. There is the same serene refinement of feeling, the same tenderness of effect, but with greater purity of colouring and an absence of the too uniform softness of texture, technically called "woolliness." We commend to all persons with a delicate sense of Nature's sweetest harmonies the "Durlestone Head, Dorset" (70), with its beautiful limpid colouring of sea and land; the view at "Havre" (59), with the windmills vanishing in evening mist; and "On Hayward's Heath, Sussex" (260). A view at Rotterdam (29), with a well-expressed evening effect, by Mr. May, is the best work we have seen by this artist.

We have lastly to consider the contributions of a small band of young figure-painters who follow more or less closely in the path struck out by Mr. Walker of the Old Society. Like him, they employ body colour freely, but they do not always succeed in harmonising the various hues admixed with this intractable opaque material, and their productions are always deficient in transparency—i.e., the very essence of pure water-colour painting. Like Mr. Walker also, they pay great attention to figure draughtsmanship and display considerable ability therein—derived from the practice of drawing for the wood engraver. But their outlines (which are almost of necessity an essential feature in a wood engraving) are hard and cutting, and much too strong for the modelling and gradations. We think the methods adopted by this new school to be mistaken; for, on the one hand, they vainly endeavour to attain the qualities of oil painting, and, on the other, their work has characteristics only proper to drawing with the point. Mr. Herkomer is one of the most gifted of these young artists. He sends an "unfinished" fairy fantasia—"Overture" he styles it (73), with numerous semi-nude female figures, under a spectral effect of lighting from a full moon just above the horizon. What may be the motives for the attitudes and contortions of some of the weird figures (if the unearthly conception admits of such definition) it would be hard to say in the present incomplete state of the work. The sense of beauty in form and colour, and the fertility of fancy, which runs over on to the frame, with its tinting and painted butterflies, are, however, not a little remarkable. Another noteworthy drawing, alike as regards form, colour, and invention, is Mr. E. J. Gregory's "Pet of the Crew" (80), a scene on the poop of an antique galley—probably a book illustration put into colour. Mr. W. Small evinces the faculty of a colourist in "Little Bo-Peep" (44), and still more in "The Highland Home" (295), with its rich autumnal hues; but the passages of good colour are fragmentary, owing to the difficulty of laying body colour in broad gradations. The technical procedures of Mr. A. C. Gow and Mr. C. Green are comparatively simple and legitimate; but both are, like the preceding, minutely careful and complete in their workmanship. The former is represented by a small drawing (66) of a man carrying off title-deeds through a secret door behind tapestry; the latter by, among other small drawings, that (351) of an elderly gentleman unlocking the family post-bag, with a young lady standing timidly and anxiously beside his chair.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There has been something amusing in the sort of perplexity in which two members of the Government have found themselves when addressing their constituents. The President of the Local Government Board and the new Solicitor-General, when they were unofficial representatives of the people, were in a condition, Parliamentarily, comparable to that, physically and morally, "when wild in woods the noble savage ran." They were "chartered libertines," and expressed their broad Radicalism not only without scruple, but with irrepressible chuckling. It is a long time now since Mr. Stansfeld was transformed from a bold Parliamentary free lance into a decorous—a painfully decorous—official; and he affects this by confining himself as much as possible, if not altogether, in the House to the illustration of his department. However, there will come times when even a Cabinet Minister must appear before his constituents like an ordinary member; and this ordeal Mr. Stansfeld has just been undergoing at Halifax. Unfortunately, he was called upon to confine himself to one topic, and could not therefore "dwell in generalities for ever," but to be as specific in his utterances as he could be. The subject was just the most difficult upon which he could suffer a cross-examination, for it was one on which it is known the Cabinet is in a manner divided, Mr. Forster being the leader of one section of opinion and Mr. Bright of the other—namely, that of education. No one, it is presumed, fancies that Mr. Stansfeld is other than an adherent of Mr. Bright, and yet he could not, in loyalty to the rest of the Cabinet, so disclose himself. Therefore, like other people in a dilemma as regards candour, he temporised, referred to his antecedents on the question—so to speak, winked knowingly at his audience when he asked them to trust him, and led them off the scent with a kind of red-herring drag—that is, he hinted that three vexed points in the matter of national education would certainly be dealt with next Session. Of course everyone, at the first blush, deemed this an intimation that the Government would take these points up; but it turns out that it was only meant that three private members would each bring forward a motion on one point, which they endeavoured to do last Session, with a woeful want of success. Can it be that educational legislation is about to be made an open question in the Cabinet?

In his address to his constituents on asking re-election, when he accepted the Solicitor-Generalship, Sir William Vernon Harcourt gave a good specimen of that kind of suppositious feeling which is symbolised in the answer of bishops-elect, and which is "Nolo Episcopari;" and perhaps his reluctance was as sincere as that which Episcopal apprentices by custom have to affect. He insisted so strongly on the right that electors have to meet their members face to face that he was obliged to take that course after his re-election. It must be confessed that he managed well the situation of a very independent member giving up his independence. He insinuated that he was not going to be muzzled because he had sunk into the position of a subordinate official; he implied that he had not yet become the very humble servant of a Government of which he had only lately been one of the sharpest critics; and loud was his cry that when that fatal hour came that attempts should be made to put an embargo on his freedom of speech he would tear the muzzle from the hand that sought to put it on ere it had touched, far less confined, his mouth. He did, perhaps, protest too much; and, though he spoke roundly, who shall say that he will be able to resist the enervating influence of officialism, and resist the influence of that political and Parliamentary Capua, the Treasury bench? When it is really found that the first day of an attempt to curb his independence is the "last day of his official life," it will be time enough to gauge the depth and width of his protestations to the citizens of Oxford.

The election for Exeter must have been deemed of vital import by the Government, for numerous were the chosen agents who appeared to blarney the cause of the Liberal candidate, and they were not unreasonably supposed to have moved under the instant influence of the responsible managers of the Ministerial party. But the case became clear and undoubted when, at nearly the last moment, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen appeared, and went in vigorously for the support of the Liberal aspirant. Some people may doubt if this was not overdoing the thing. Nobody could doubt the fascination, the sweetness, the brightness of Mr. Hugessen's eloquence; but it is just possible that it may have struck some of the simple, untutored Devonians whom he addressed that confidence in the power of persuading was a little overweening, and that, therefore, a contrary effect to that anticipated was produced, and a spirit of recalcitrancy aroused in many who were before wavering, and that the contest was decided against the Liberal because the people were too much bespeeched. Anyway, it was very soon after Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen mixed in the foray that victory declared itself for the Conservative competitor.

Amongst the surprises which were involved in the rearrangement of the Ministry, in the autumn, there was none greater to the initiated than the appointment of Mr. Adam to the Chief Commissionership of Works. Long known and esteemed as second "whip" of the Liberal party, he was possessed of every quality to entitle him to promotion to the chiefship of that department of the Government, on the vacancy occasioned by Lord Wolverton's accession. It may be that Mr. Adam was willing to try his hand in a new office; he might have been weary of "whipping," and have shrunk from the responsibility of the command which the place of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury involved. All that, if it be so, is buried in the depths of officialism now and for ever, and Mr. Adam has more or less literally sought "fresh fields and pastures new," and takes charge of the parks, and become an inspector of ornamental gardening therein, besides taking on him the heavy burden of all the public buildings, so called, in the metropolis. Far be it from being said that he is not well fitted for his work, and certainly his suavity, his quietude of manner, and his gentle geniality will be appreciated in the conduct of the particular department over which he presides. In a notice of some proceedings of his, the other day, an unconscious joke was made when, he being a Scotchman and his name Adam, and newly appointed Chief Commissioner of Works, it was said that he "was about to macadamise all the roads in the park afresh."

The portrait of the late Mr. E. T. Parris, the artist, published in our last week's Paper, was from a photograph by his son-in-law, Mr. Henri Claudet, of Regent-street, not by Messrs. James Russell and Sons, of Chichester, as then stated. It was taken by Mr. Claudet in 1865.

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MUSIC.

The most important event of this week has been the production of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" at the fourth concert of the third season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. This took place on Monday evening, when the gigantic choir and proportionate band, numbering together nearly 1200 executants, gave grand effect to a work which may compare, in sublimity and power, with the better-known St. Matthew "Passion Music" of the same composer. The several recent performances of the latter composition have prepared the English public for the reception of a similar work, one, too, that should also find many repetitions—at least annually at the period for which it was composed. The "Christmas Oratorio" was produced in 1734, some five or six years after the supposed date of the St. Matthew "Passion Music." The oratorio consists of six divisions (intended for church performance on separate days), each of which comprises solo vocal pieces, choruses, and chorales; the choral movements—as in most of the works of Bach, and in those of Handel—being the most impressive. Those which produced the greatest effect in Monday's performance were the fine opening chorus "Christians, be joyful," and those entitled respectively "Glory to God in the highest," "Hear, King of Angels," and "Come and thank Him." The simple sublimity of the old chorales (mostly Lutheran tunes) was also among the impressive features of the performance—these and the other choral pieces having been very finely sung by the choir. The solo pieces, beautiful as many of them are, have frequently a formality of style from which the choruses are entirely free, the former having now an effect of antique conventionalism which scarcely any lapse of time can attach to the latter. The most effective solos were the charming contralto slumber-song "Sleep, my beloved," expressively sung by Madame Patey, the fine baritone air "Lord Almighty," admirably given by Signor Agnesi; and the florid solo "'Tis Thee I would be praising," in which Mr. Cummings displayed some excellent vocalisation. In various important incidental soprano passages, and in the two duets (with Signor Agnesi) "Lord, Thy mercy," and "'Tis well, Thy name, O Lord," the fine voice and declamation of Madame Otto-Alvsleben were of high value. The orchestral features of the score (with some necessary modifications) were well rendered by an efficient band, and the performance was carefully and judiciously conducted by Mr. Barnby, Dr. Stainer having been a valuable auxiliary at the organ.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society have not yet suspended their performances, having announced "The Messiah" for Christmas Eve, concerts being promised in the same building on the afternoon and evening of Boxing Day.

The concert to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, this (Saturday) evening, in aid of the funds for reopening the baths and wash-houses in the east end of London will be honoured by the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur. The concert will begin at 8.30.

The Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace closed for the year last week, when the selection was of special interest. One of the chief features of the occasion was Dr. Hans von Bülow's splendid execution of Liszt's elaborate pianoforte concerto in E flat—a work of which we have more than once spoken in reference to its performance by other pianists. The magnificent playing of Dr. von Bülow on Saturday created a marked impression, and called forth enthusiastic applause. The ninth ("choral") symphony of Beethoven formed a grand climax to the last concert of the year. The solo singers in the finale (which includes a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy") were Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Miss M. Severn, Mr. Werrenrath, and Mr. G. Fox. The previous portions of the programme comprised Auber's "Exhibition Overture" and solos by the vocalists named. In the orchestral pieces the band and Mr. Manns (the conductor) fully sustained their reputation.

The last of the Monday Popular Concerts previous to the Christmas vacation took place this week. Dr. von Bülow was again the pianist, and his fine playing was heard in the very opposite styles of Mozart's solo sonata in F (that recently played by him at his third recital), Beethoven's sonata in C minor for piano and violin, and Rubinstein's sonata for piano and violoncello (the latter first introduced at the Popular Concert three weeks ago and repeated by desire). Madame Norman-Néruda was the leading violinist, Signor Piatti the violoncellist, and the quartet party was completed, as usual, by Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini. Miss Jessie Jones and Mdlle. Reimar were the vocalists, and Sir J. Benedict conducted.

The second concert of the Wagner Society, held yesterday (Friday) week, was far more representative of its purpose than the performances with which the series opened. On that occasion only two pieces by the composer named were given; whereas the programme now referred to comprised extracts from Wagner's "Rienzi" (the overture and the prayer in the fifth act); from "Tannhäuser" (the overture, the introduction to the second act, and "Elizabeth's Greeting"); and from "Lohengrin" (the duet between Elsa and Lohengrin in the third act); besides the "Kaiser Marsch," composed in 1871 in honour of the German Emperor. The vocalists were Mdlle. Nita Gaetano and Herr Werrenrath, each of whom sang with good effect, the former in the prayer from "Rienzi," the latter in "Elizabeth's Greeting," and both in the duet, which latter piece had to be repeated. The Wagner selection (conducted by Mr. Edward Dannreuther) was preceded by the movement entitled "Tasso," from Liszt's "Symphonische Dichtung," and Dr. von Bülow's march from his music to "Julius Cæsar," both conducted by the last-named composer. Liszt's elaborate orchestral piece has been more than once commented on by us. The march was given for the first time in this country. It is effectively scored, with copious use of the brass instruments; and was much applauded. The third concert, on Jan. 23, will include choral extracts from Wagner's operas "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," "Tannhäuser," and "Der Fliegende Holländer."

The fifth and last of Mr. Henry Holmes's pleasant Musical Evenings took place on Wednesday, and the programme included Beethoven's sixth string quartet, Brahms's sestet in G for stringed instruments, pianoforte solos performed by Mr. Walter Bache, and other items.

The forty-second annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society was repeated yesterday (Friday) evening.

The fifth and last of Dr. von Bülow's pianoforte recitals takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

Several of our greatest musical institutions have already suspended their performances, according to annual custom, during the period—religious and festive—which closes the old year and opens the new one. The Monday Popular Concerts, those of the Crystal Palace, and of the Sacred Harmonic Society have ceased for a brief period. The first will be resumed on Jan. 12, the Sydenham concerts will be continued on Jan. 17, and those of the last-named institution will recommence on Jan. 23.

A challenge has been sent from the Irish Rifle Association to the riflemen of America, to engage in a friendly contest in the United States in the autumn of 1874.

THEATRES.

Pending the arrangements for the Christmas entertainments, the metropolitan theatres have contributed little to our weekly record that has any special significance. At the Opéra Comique "The Porter's Knot" of Mr. Oxenford has been revived, with Mr. H. T. Craven as Samson Burr. It was a bold venture to challenge comparison with our recollections of Mr. Robson; but Mr. Craven has really many qualifications for the character. He is, indeed, a far rougher actor, but enjoys a command over our smiles and tears which few can excel. He can realise the pathetic and humorous with equal facility, and his efforts in both directions were well appreciated. He has been, moreover, efficiently supported by Mr. Belford and Mr. Harry Crouch in the parts of Scatter and Augustus. A Miss Constance also has made her first appearance here in the character of Alice, which she played with a winsome grace that merited and received the approbation of the audience.

The Alexandra Theatre is making some endeavours at establishing its position, and has produced an extravaganza entitled, "In the Clouds; a Glimpse of Utopia," by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett. This gentleman's style of composition is well known. He prefers political allusions to literary wit, and cares little for anything especially dramatic. Satire, he thinks, is equivalent to all the other elements of success put together. It would be in vain, and, indeed, in many respects inconvenient, for us to attempt a detail of the topics out of which it was hoped to provoke a sensation, and to which a fair response enough was returned by the audience; nor is the piece, though clever, likely to command more than ordinary success.

We have also to record the representation of "The Hypocrite" at the Gaiety, for the purpose of exhibiting together for one week Mr. Phelps as Dr. Cantwell and Mr. Toole as Mawworm. So great was the expectation excited by the original announcement that all the chief places in the house have been secured for several weeks, and of course the audiences during the present have been overflowing. Criticism, it is obvious, were superfluous; enough that the realised excellence of the performance fully justified the previous interest which it had excited.

Not much information has yet transpired touching the forthcoming pantomimes; the policy of reticence has seemed the fittest to the various managements. We hear, however, that the subject of the pantomime at the Princess's will be "Little Puss in Boots," which is announced as an extravaganza for children, or "A Fairy Tale of a Cat;" at the Surrey, "Jack and the Beanstalk;" at Sanger's Grand National Theatre, "Cinderella; or, Harlequin Ride-a-Cockhorse and the Fairy of the Golden Dream;" at the Victoria, "The King of Trumps," by Mr. R. Dodson; at the Elephant and Castle, "Harlequin Babes in the Wood, Columbine Queen of the Sky, and the Lady of the Land," written and produced under the superintendence of Mr. T. Mead; at the New Albion, Poplar, "Harlequin Aladdin and the Lamp," written by Mr. G. H. George; and at the Standard, "Whittington and His Cat." At the Crystal Palace, this evening, a new pantomime will be performed, entitled "Puss in Boots; or, Dame Trot and Her Comical Cat, and the Great Ogre Fee-Fo-Fum," written by Mr. E. L. Blanchard.

Mark Twain has delivered a second lecture at the Hanover-square Rooms, entitled "Roughing it on the Silver Frontier." In this he discourses of the State of Nevada and its silver-mines. The reckless life of the miners and the adventures of travellers furnish him with a fund of anecdotes, which, told in his dry, humorous style, provoke the laughter of the audience.

Other lecturers have engaged in various readings. Mr. F. C. Burnand announces his intention to read a selection from his "Happy Thoughts" and other productions, at the new gallery, Argyll-street, Regent-street, commencing next Monday; and Mr. George E. Fairchild began, on Thursday, his readings from Aytoun, Dickens, and others, at St. George's Hall.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

This annual exhibition of live meat for the Londoners' Christmas dinners was held last week, from the Monday to the Friday, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It happened most unfortunately that the stifling and chilling fog of those days, mixed with the town smoke, caused much disease among the cattle in the Agricultural Hall. About one hundred animals were consequently removed into the country while the show was going on; but many of them suffered very severely, and several died of disease, while others had to be slaughtered. The show would otherwise have been a very good one. There were 249 entries of cattle (48 more than last year), of which 46 were Devons, 35 Herefords, 65 shorthorns, 33 Sussex, 29 Scotch, Irish, and Welsh, and 19 crossbred. The shorthorns made the finest show ever yet seen.

The beasts represented in our Illustrations, which are drawn by the well-known artist, Mr. Samuel Carter, deserve individual mention. The one in the foreground, at the bottom of the page Engraving, is the ox that won the championship cup, bred and sent by Mr. James Bult, of Dodhill House, Kingston, near Taunton. This magnificent roan ox, four years and two months old, had a girth of 9 ft. 8 in. and a weight of 24 cwt. His sire was the Earl of Fife, and his dam was Bertha Berenice, so as to combine the Bates, Booth, and Knightley blood. The beautiful creature in the middle of the page is the winner of the £40 cup, as the best female in all the classes, and of the £100 champion plate as the best animal of all the cattle, a heifer named Lady Flora, three years and two months old, owned by Mr. John Walter, M.P., of Bearwood, Wokingham. She was bred by Mr. Henry Micklem, of Rosehill, Henley-on-Thames; her sire was the eleventh Baron Wetherby, and her dam was Ringworm, whose sire was Fairleigh. She weighed 18 cwt., or 3½ cwt. more than the first-prize Devon ox, which was one year older. We regret to say that the end of Lady Flora's admired existence was not so happy as we could have wished for one so fair. She was made ill by the fog, and her friends were obliged to kill her on the Thursday morning. But her graceful head is consigned, like that of the Chillingham white bull, to those shilful naturalists, Messrs. James R. Ward and Co., of Piccadilly, to be preserved and handsomely mounted. It will be displayed on an oaken shield, with carved decorations of holly-leaves and other devices, which will form an ornamental trophy in Mr. Walter's mansion. The third animal of the ox kind represented in our Artist's drawings is the first-prize young Devon steer, one aged two years and two weeks, belonging to her Majesty the Queen, and bred on the Prince Consort's model farm at Windsor; his sire was Napier, and his dam was Lavender. In the class of older Devon steers, the prize was taken by Mr. Trevor Lee, senior, of Broughton House, Aylesbury, with one bred from the same dam at Southmolton.

The show of sheep was the largest that has yet taken place, numbering 188 entries; the Leicesters, Southdowns, and others were of more than average excellence. In the enumeration of those which appear in our Engraving, we first take the sheep that stand in the foreground. These are fat wethers of the Oxfordshire breed, twenty-one months old, from Woodstock, bred and exhibited by the Duke of Marlborough, who thereby won the first prize and the £20 cup, for the best in the Oxfordshire, Shropshire, and crossbred classes. Those in the background, at the top of the page, are the Southdown fat wethers of Lord Walsingham, from Thetford Hall, Norfolk, twenty months old, which took the first prize and silver cup in their class, and the champion plate of £50, as the best sheep in the whole show. There was an extraordinary sheep in the extra stock, a Lincolnshire wether, thirty-three months old, weighing 3 cwt. 2 qr. 20 lb.; this was bred by Mr. John Byron, of Kirkby-green, Sleaford, and won the extra-stock prize.

With respect to pigs, the show was not so good as on some former occasions; but there were some very good. Two of a pen of three, under twelve months old, exhibited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, are represented by our Artist; but the mass of wholesome fat pork in the rear is one of the black improved Dorsets, aged eighteen months, bred by Mr. Charles M'Niven, of Oxted, Godstone, which gained the champion £20 cup as the best pigs in the Agricultural Hall. Of the pigs under nine months of age, Mr. John Biggs, of Leighton Buzzard, showed wonderful Berkshires; and the Marquis of Ailesbury won honours in this class.

The fog, which sickened so many of the oxen, kept thousands of people from the show. The number of visitors on Monday was 1120, or 200 above last year; on Tuesday, 14,500, or 8000 short of last year; on Wednesday, 31,652, or 12,700 short; on Thursday, 13,900, or 22,200 below last year; and on Friday not 3500, or fully 11,000 short: making the total for the week under 64,700, whereas last year the total was 118,975. The amount taken in shillings at the doors was £4328, which is £1817 less than last year.

The show of agricultural machines and implements was viewed, perhaps, with the greater interest, on account of the late disputes concerning the wages of farm labourers. Messrs. Howard, of Bedford; Ransome, of Ipswich; Fowler, of Leeds; and many other distinguished manufacturers, sent a variety of useful mechanical servants for the work of husbandry.

One of the "Howard Safety Boilers" was exhibited, with special appliances for diminishing the risk arising from neglect—an important advantage, as tending to secure absolute safety in working. In an ordinary Cornish boiler the quantity of water contained is from fifteen to twenty tons, each cubic foot of which exceeds a pound of gunpowder in explosive power. In such boilers as these the danger mainly consists in the vast accumulation of power in one large vessel. They are, in fact, like great magazines, and the wholesale destruction which attends their explosion cannot be a matter of surprise. Of course absolute immunity from explosions of some kind will never be realised, as even the candle bomb, which contains but a few drops of water, is a dangerous toy. It may be taken as an axiom that the highest degree of safety in the generation of steam is only to be obtained by the use of tubes or vessels of small sectional area; hence the numerous attempts which have been made to construct boilers of the tubulous class. Nothing seems easier than to do this, and so to subdivide the magazine into a number of chambers or cells that the bursting of any one of them would be comparatively harmless. We believe, however, that in no instance until the introduction of the "Howard Safety Boiler" was commercial success realised in this direction. The reasons for this want of success hitherto have been the mechanical difficulties and the widely-different conditions under which steam generators are expected to work, to which may be added the opposition encountered at every step from the advocates of stereotyped forms of boiler. The use of the Howard safety boiler has gone very far to settle the following important points—viz., that for every manufacturing purpose tubulous boilers may be worked with the advantages of safety and economy, and that the hard deposits which in ordinary boilers are a source of great trouble crack and scale off the small tubes from the expansion and contraction. If these advantages are confirmed by still wider practical tests, we may look for a cessation from the manufacture of those boilers which, in the event of explosion, scatter ruin on every side. It appears that some 700 of the Howard safety boilers are now successfully in use on land. The Barrow Shipbuilding Company (Limited), of which the Duke of Devonshire is chairman, are about to develop the principle for marine purposes; and it is expected that shortly one of the company's vessels trading between Barrow and Belfast will be fitted with he Howard boilers.

A new hall, erected at a cost of £25,000, intended for the performance of high-class musical works, was opened at Sheffield, on Monday, by Mr. Joseph Hallam, the Mayor. Mr. Best gave a recital on the organ, which has cost £5000.

The office of Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Henry Harington Molyneux-Seel to be Richmond Herald, has, it appears from Tuesday's *Gazette*, been given to Mr. Edward Bellasis, barrister-at-law.

At a meeting of the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh, held on Monday night, it was resolved, on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage, to illuminate the Castle Hill and other prominent heights with "padellas," to have bonfires on Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craigs, and to illuminate the public offices. It was agreed to recommend all public bodies to light up their buildings. It was also determined that there should be a banquet for the people in the Corn Exchange, and that another should be arranged for a certain number of the citizens and the council.

The useful and beautiful pocket-books of the year published by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. have, as usual, made their appearance in good time. Those prepared for the ladies are prettier than ever; there is a little one, about three inches by two, in a flexible binding of bright green morocco, with silk lining, which is a perfect gem; and one of middling size, in soft leather of a light fawn-colour, will suit a graver feminine taste. Each contains the "indelible diary and memorandum-book," with the calendar or almanack, and some accessory notes. There are two or three editions of the tablet form, which is handy for writing; and the desk diary will serve for use in the counting-house, office, or study.——Messrs. Letts and Co. have also provided, with the same completeness as in former years, for the convenience of business men and housekeepers wanting a practical day-book.——The "City Diary" of Messrs. Collingridge, interleaved with blotting-paper, is very cheap, and is well adapted to record the engagements of a London tradesman.——A little twopenny almanack, compiled by Mr. Samuel Walker, photographer, of Margaret-street, is meant for a Sunday companion at church, as it contains the lectionary, or list of all the Scriptural lessons to be read throughout the year, which may thus be found in the Bible ready for the clergyman to begin.——"Punch's Pocket-Book" for 1874 is comical as might be expected with the aid of Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Keene, and other artists, and of the witticists who flourish a funny pen. The coloured frontispiece is a peep into the School of Cookery, in which the virtues of courtship and conjugal happiness seem to be included.

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SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.



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THE LO

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HARDY.

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SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.



PRIZE SHEEP AND PIGS.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD ATHLUMNEY.

The Right Hon. Sir William Meredyth Somerville, Baron Athlumney, of Somerville, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Meredyth, of Dollardstown, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, P.C., died at Dover on the 7th inst. His Lordship was born in 1802, the elder son of Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart., M.P. for the county of Meath, by his first wife, Mary Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Gorges Meredyth, Bart.; and succeeded his father, as fourth Baronet, July 11, 1831. He first entered the diplomatic service, and was paid Attaché at Berlin November, 1829, to December, 1832. From July, 1846, to July, 1847, he was Under-Secretary of the Home Department; and from the latter date till February, 1852, his Lordship (then Sir William Somerville) held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He sat in Parliament for Drogheda from 1837 to 1852; and for Canterbury, from 1854 to 1865. Lord Athlumney was raised to the Peerage of Ireland, Dec. 14, 1863; and to that of the United Kingdom, May 3, 1866. He married, first, Dec. 22, 1832, Lady Maria Harriet Conyngham, youngest daughter of the late Marquis Conyngham, K.P., by whom he had a son, who died an infant, and a daughter, Elizabeth Jane, wife of the present Earl of Charlemont, K.P. His Lordship married, secondly, at Paris, Oct. 16, 1860, Maria Georgina Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Herbert George Jones, serjeant-at-law, by Maria Alicia, his wife, daughter of Sir George W. Leeds, Bart., and leaves by her five daughters, and an only son, James Herbert, Gustavus Meredyth, present Lord Athlumney, born March 23, 1865. Orator and statesman, the nobleman whose decease we record held a high position among the leaders of the Whig party; and as a resident landlord he was esteemed and honoured beyond most men in Ireland.

SIR GEORGE ROSE.

The Hon. Sir George Rose, F.R.S., died at Brighton, on the 3rd inst., in the ninety-second year of his age. He was the son of Mr. G. Rose, and was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., 1805. Sir George was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1809, and became a King's Counsel, 1827. In 1831 he was nominated Judge of the Court of Review (now termed the Bankruptcy Court), and the same year received the honour of knighthood. In 1840 he was appointed a Master in Chancery. Sir George, who was for many years the senior Bencher of his inn, was well known as an accomplished scholar.

VICE-ADMIRAL GORDON.

Vice-Admiral William Gordon died recently, at Leigh Court, in the eighty-first year of his age. He had seen much active service in his earlier days; was midshipman in the Kingfisher, at St. Domingo; was engaged in the affairs on the coast of Spain; at the siege of Rosas in 1808, and the destruction of ships in Aix Roads. Gordon was with the Walcheren Expedition in 1809, and in 1815 was present at the attack upon New Orleans. His commissions bore date—Lieutenant, 1812; Commander, 1815; Captain, 1841; Rear-Admiral, 1862; and Vice-Admiral, 1867.

O'GRADY OF KILBALLYOWEN.

William de Courcy O'Grady, of Kilballyowen, in the county of Limerick, chief of his name, and as such styled "O'Grady," died at his seat near Bruff, in the county of Limerick, on the 25th ult. He was born in 1816, the eldest son of (Gerald de Courcy) O'Grady of Kilballyowen, J.P. and D.L., by Anne, his wife, only child of William Wise, Esq., of Cork, and was descended from one of the most ancient Milesian families of Ireland. Educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1837 and M.A. in 1840, he was, in the latter year, called to the Irish Bar. He married, Sept. 13, 1841, Anna Grogan, only daughter of Thomas de Renzie, Esq., of Clobemon Hall, in the county of Wexford, and leaves three sons and two daughters. A peculiar designation is still applied to the chiefs of ancient houses in Ireland—for instance, there are, besides "O'Grady," MacDermott, Prince of Coolavin, M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks, O'Conor Don, O'Donoghue of the Glens, the Baron of Killoe, the Knights of Glin and of Kerry, &c.

MR. GORE-LANGTON, M.P.

William Henry Powell Gore-Langton, Esq., of Newton Park, in the county of Somerset, M.A., Christ Church, Oxon, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for West Somerset, died, at his seat near Bristol, on the 11th inst. He was born July 25, 1824, the only son of William Gore-Langton, Esq., of Combe Hay, by Jacintha Frances Beauchamp, his wife, only child of Henry Powell Collins, Esq., of Hatch Beauchamp, and succeeded to the extensive estates of his family at the decease of his grandfather, Colonel William Gore-Langton, who had assumed the latter surname on his marriage with the heiress of Joseph Langton, Esq., of Newton Park. Paternally the Gores of Newton Park are of the same stock as the Earls of Arran. Mr. Gore-Langton, the subject of this notice, married, June 9, 1846, Lady Anne Eliza Mary Grenville, only daughter of the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., and heiress presumptive of the earldom of Temple, by whom he leaves William Stephen, born May 11, 1847, and other issue. It is curious to remark that, should the present Duke of Buckingham die without male issue, his higher honours will become extinct; but the earldom of Temple will devolve on Mr. Gore-Langton, the viscountcy of Cobham on Lord Lyttelton, and the barony of Bruce of Kinloss on his Grace's eldest daughter, Lady Mary Grenville.

MR. CHANDOS-POLE, OF RADBORNE.

Edward Sacheverell Chandos-Pole, Esq., of Radborne Hall, Derbyshire, who died there on the 30th ult., was the eldest son of Edward Sacheverell Chandos-Pole, Esq., of Radborne Hall (High Sheriff of the county of Derby 1827), by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of the Rev. E. S. Wilmot. He was born Jan. 10, 1826, and received his education at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford. Mr. Chandos-Pole was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1867. He was a J.P. and D.L., and served the office of High Sheriff for Derbyshire in 1867. He married, Aug. 15, 1850, Lady Anna Caroline Stanhope, elder daughter and coheiress (with her sister, the present Countess of Milltown) of Leicester, Earl of Harrington and leaves a son, Reginald Walkelyne, born in 1853. Th family of which Mr. Chandos-Pole was the head is one of th most eminent among the untitled nobility, deriving in a direct descent, and inheriting the estate of Radborne, from Sir John Chandos, K.G., the illustrious warrior of the reign of Edward III. and the companion in arms of the Black Prince.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM, M.P.

Henry Selfe Page Winterbotham, Esq., LL.B., M.P. for Stroud, and Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, died at Rome on the 13th inst. He was born, in 1837, the second son of the late Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq., banker, of Stroud, and received his education at Amersham School, and at the London University, where he graduated, with honours, in 1856. In 1858 he was Hume Scholar in Jurisprudence, and in 1859 Hume Scholar in Political Economy and University Law Scholar. In 1860 he was called to the Bar, and practised in the Equity Courts, until appointed, in March, 1871, Under-Secretary of State. He had sat for Stroud since August, 1867, and had gained considerable Parliamentary distinction.

SIR H. GREIG.

Sir Hector Greig, K.C.M.G., formerly Chief Secretary to the Government at Malta, died at Torquay, on the 5th inst., in his eighty-eighth year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

TRANSOME, QUERY, SKELGE, and Others.—We agree with you that if in Problem No. 1552 Black play 1. *K to Q 5th*, White cannot give mate according to the conditions.

S. E. W.—You should procure an elementary treatise on the game.

F. E. FINCH; D. B. H., Crewe; E. BARRACLOUGH.—Your problems shall have every attention.

J. G. H. T. of Norwich.—Neat, but not difficult. It has been marked for insertion.

W. T. P.—Both (Nos. 135, 136) appear to us below your ordinary standard.

J. P.—No. 2 (amended) is a very old idea, rather clumsily carried out.

W. O'BRIEN.—It admits of a second solution, beginning 1. R to K B 8th, &c.

R. BLIZARD, T. HAZLON, W. M., HULOT.—Altogether ineligible.

C. COOMBE.—White can still mate in two ways; but there is nothing in the situation to render it worth further trouble to you or to the examiners. So, please not to send any more modifications of it.

SKELGE, C. R. BAXTER, C. A. MUFFLER, B. B. SMITH, F. C. W., and many Others.—We confess not to see how, in Mr. Grimshaw's problem, No. 1552, White can possibly give mate in two moves after 1. P Queen's—*K to Q 5th*.

W. J. CURTIS, Halifax, U.S.—You have failed to solve problem No. 1546.

V. VOGELER.—See notice to you in our Number for Nov. 29.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1553 have been received since the publication of our first list from Jeames—T. T. Roberts—Q. E. D.—W. S. P.—Vignola—R. S. Hedgold—R. D. T.—Philip—Leon—Paduy—W. G. B.—Charlie—East Marden—Antony—Juan McFoye, Barcelona—Xebely of Rome—Salusbury—D. C. L.—P. A. D.—W. M.—X. Y. Z.—Beta—Felix—W. S. W.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1554 has been received from Annie—Q. E. D.—W. S.—F. H. of Mona—Bandoy—K. G.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—A. B. S.—F. N.—Lionel—Percy—Hunter—W. F. Payne—J. B. F.—W. R. Newth—J. Bale of Otley St. Clair—W. S. B.—Maria Hall and Elizabeth Jane Hall—G. H. V.—Barrow Hedges—C. R. B.—Huff—W. J. M'Leilan—H. Ros—R. S.—L. L.—A. Wood—T. Wilson Morris—W. V. G. D.—Q. Q. (?) of Cardiff—East Marden—Domézon—Joseph Janion—P. W. van de Kamer—Queen's Knight—Argus—Vignola—V. Wessler—R. D. S.—H. F.—A. A.—Solomon Sloper—Howard—T. W. of Canterbury—Wowley—W. M. M.—W. Groux—W. Airey—A. D. Gilbert—Ferrit and Juniper—W. P. G.—Box and Cox—Tom Tiddler—K. Fran of Lyons—H. S. S.—Sophia Wilsden and Eloise Jane Wilsden—D. C. L.—R. B.—J. R. Jellicoe and S. C. Coker—H.M.S. Britannia—Major—A Bath Resident.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1554.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 7th (dis. ch.)	Q takes B	2. R to Q B 5th (ch)	P takes R
		3. R to Q 7th.	Mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1555.

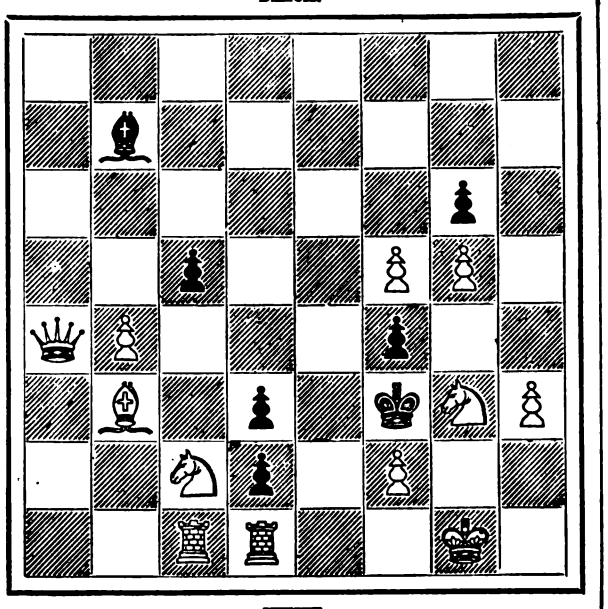
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3rd	Kt moves (*)	2. Q to Q B 3rd (ch)	Any move
		3. Q or Kt gives mate.	

(*) 1.	P takes B	2. Q to K B 3rd.	Mate.
2. Kt takes P (ch)	K moves		

PROBLEM No. 1556.

By Mr. A. TOWNSEND.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

The following Game was played in the Vienna Chess Club between Mr. BLACKBURNE and Mr. HAMPE.—(*Philidor's Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Kt to K R 4th	K to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	20. P to K B 4th	R to Q B sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th
4. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. B to K sq	K to B 4th
5. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	23. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th
6. B takes Kt	B takes B	24. K to B 2nd	Kt to K 5th (ch)
7. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	25. K to Kt 2nd	K to K 3rd
This is unusual, and leads to some pretty variations.		26. K to R 3rd	B to K sq
		27. K to R 4th	P to K B 3rd
8. Q takes Kt P	B to K B 3rd	28. R to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
9. Q takes R	B takes Q	29 R takes P	R takes P
10. B takes Q	B takes Q Kt P	30. B to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 2nd
11. B takes Q B P	K to Q 2nd	31. P to B 5th (ch)	K takes P
12. B to Q R 5th	B takes R	32. R takes B	R to K B 7th
13. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	33. R to K B 7th (ch)	Kt to B 3rd
14. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 4th	34. B to K 7th	R takes Kt
15. R to Q sq	B to K B 5th	35. R takes Kt (ch)	K to K 5th
16. P to K 5th	B takes Q Kt	36. P to K Kt 4th	R to K B 5th
17. R takes B	Kt to K 5th	37. K takes P	P to Q 5th
18. R to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	38. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q 6th
		39. B to Q Kt 4th	Resigns

MATCH BETWEEN THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND THE BRISTOL AND CLIFTON CHESS CLUBS.—A match between these two clubs, eight members aside, came off on the 4th inst., the result being—Bristol and Clifton won 11 games. Oxford University, 6 ditto.

NEW GERMAN CHESS SOCIETY.—The Chess Clubs of Mayence, Frankfort-on-Maise, and Mannheim have lately formed a union called the "Sud Deutsche Schach Bund." This association will probably be joined by all the cities and towns of South Germany; and it is intended to hold a grand tournament at each yearly, in succession.

MATCH BETWEEN THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CHESS CLUBS.—The Cambridge University Chess Club having lately sent a challenge to the Oxford University Chess Club to play a match next spring, the latter has accepted the défi, and we believe the tourney will be fought at the same time as the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race takes place.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was proved on the 6th inst. by Dame Maria Bovill, the relict, and William Channell Bovill, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths his shares in the County and Borough Hall Guildford Company (Limited) to the Mayor and Corporation of Guildford, the income and votes in respect thereof to be used and applied for the benefit of the Guildford Working Men's Institution, of which he was formerly president; to his wife a pecuniary legacy of £5000, all his household furniture and effects, a leasehold house in Bedford-square, and his residence in Eccleston-square, and, after giving a few legacies, he gives her a life interest in the residue of his property; at her death such residue is to go among his children and grandchildren in such manner as she may appoint. The will (dated Jan. 20, 1870) is all in the deceased's handwriting.

The Irish probate granted on the 17th ult. of the will and codicil of the Right Hon. Henry Lord Annaly, of Woodlands, Dublin, was resealed at the principal registry, London, on the 6th inst. The executors are Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles William White, M.P., the son, and William Lane Joynt. The personal estate in England and Ireland is sworn under £35,000. The will, which is very long, is mainly taken up with the settlement of his estates in Ireland. There is a bequest of £2000 to the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland—viz., £1000 for the benefit of the parish of Rathcline, in the county of Longford; and £1000 for the benefit of the parish of Ballyvaughan and Rathboney, in the county of Clare.

The will and two codicils of Mr. George Crawshay, late of Colney Hatch, who died on the 27th ult., were proved on the 11th inst. by George Crawshay, Edmund Crawshay, Sydney Crawshay, and Herbert Crawshay, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Louisa Crawshay, his dwelling houses at Colney Hatch and Montagu-street, Russell-square, and all his household furniture and effects, together with such annual sum as, with the income derived by her under her marriage settlement, will make up £4500 per annum; to the children of his deceased son, Alfred, £31,000; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Louise Constance Graham, £40,000; for his daughter, Mrs. Juliet St. Clair, £30,000; and to his daughter, Mrs. Emma St. Clair, £13,000; and these sums are declared to be in augmentation of any money they may be entitled to under settlement. Many annuities and legacies are left to gentlemen and servants in the employment of his firm and his own private employment, and the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his sons, George, Edmund, Sydney, and Herbert.

The will of Mr. Edward Payne Rothwell, late of Yealand Conyers, in the parish of Warton, Lancashire, was proved on the 6th inst. by Mrs. Maria Wright, the personalty being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives his sister, the said Mrs. Maria Wright, £2000, and she is to have the interest of the remainder of his estate for life; at her death it is to be divided among her issue as she shall appoint.

The will and two codicils of Mr. Frederick Samuel Child, late of Wood Hall, Shenley, Herts, and of Bath, a member of the Madras Civil Service, and a barrister-at-law, were proved on the 1st inst. by William Liddiard, the acting executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £45,000. Testator bequeaths legacies to his brothers and other relatives, and leaves the residue to his sister, Mrs. Jane Liddiard.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")

WILL OF BAKHUYSEN THE PAINTER.

Bakhuysen, born at Emden, in 1631, died at Amsterdam, in 1709, was not only a celebrated painter, but a skilful engraver and a not inelegant poet. There appears to have been a great fund of gaiety in his character, and this gaiety did not forsake him even in his old age, although he suffered from a lingering disease. Finding his end approaching, he ordered some of the best possible wine to be bought, and, having had it bottled, sealed the corks with his seal; he then placed in a purse seventy-eight gold coins, having lived that number of years, and by his will he invited the same number of friends—each of whom he named—to his funeral, begging them to accept his money and drink his wine with the same cordiality with which he offered it. We should mention that it is the custom in Amsterdam to present a glass of wine to guests attending at a funeral.

Another Dutch painter, Martin Heemskirk, left by his will a sum to provide annually a dowry for a young girl from his native village, on condition that on the day of the wedding the bride and bridegroom should come and dance with the wedding-guests upon his grave. Guy Patin relates this anecdote as having occurred about the middle of the seventeenth century, and declares that the testator's prescription was faithfully carried out as long as the foundation lasted.

WILL OF AN IRISH MISER.

An Irishman named Dennis Tolam, who died at Cork possessed of considerable wealth, in the year 1769, left a singular will, containing the following testamentary dispositions:—"I leave to my sister-in-law four old stockings, which will be found under my mattress, to the right. Item: To my nephew, Michael Tarles, two odd socks and a green nightcap. Item: To Lieutenant John Stein, a blue stocking, with my red cloak. Item: To my cousin, Barbara Dolan, an old boot with a red flannel pocket. Item: To Hannah, my housekeeper, my broken water-jug. After the death of the testator, the legatees having been convened by the notary to be present at the reading of the will, each, as he or she was named, shrugged their shoulders and otherwise expressed a contemptuous disappointment, while parties uninterested in the succession could not refrain from laughing at these ridiculous, not to say insulting, legacies. All were leaving the room, after signifying their intention of renouncing their bequests, when the last named, Hannah, having testified her indignation by kicking away the broken pitcher, a number of coins rolled out of it: the other individuals, astonished at the unexpected incident, began to think better of their determination, and requested permission to examine the articles devised to them. It is needless to say that, on proceeding to the search, the stockings, socks, pocket, &c., soon betrayed by their weight the value of their contents, and the hoard of the testator, thus fairly distributed, left on the minds of the legatees a very different impression of his *worth*.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning, the jewellery establishment of Mrs. Gilbert, High-street, Belfast, was entered, and watches and jewellery to the value of £2000 were carried off.

The Caledonian challenge shield, won at Edinburgh by Colonel Wilson, commanding officer of the 1st Stirlingshire Battalion of Volunteers, was last Saturday handed over to the keeping of the Corporation of Stirling.

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FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK COSTUMES, made from Degove's Silk, at 5½, 6½, 7½, and 10 guineas. PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London, W.

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ENGRAVINGS FREE. COURT, BALL, EVENING, and DINNER DRESSES. A Large Variety of the most novel and recherché description is now being shown at Peter Robinson's New and Spacious Show-Rooms. Pretty Tartatan Dresses for Young Ladies at a guinea. Brussels Net at 22s. 6d. and upwards, fully trimmed. Materials for Bodices given with all. Observe the address— PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM." MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance— with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, trimmed crape. } 35s. to 5 gs.

JAPANESE SILKS. One of the largest purchases ever made by one buyer—
70,000 yards at .. .. 1s. 11½d. per yard.
48,000 " Figured .. .. .. 1s. 11½d. "
100,000 " highest quality made .. 2s. 6d. "
There are more than 100 Colourings of each of the above prices. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES. DEMI-TOILETTE.—New Arrangement of the Danish Silk-finished Tinted Alpacas, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales—Réséda, Neptune, Azof, Eau de Nil, Brouillard, India Sky, Illusion, Gris Souris, Faded Rose, Bleu de Ciel, Mexique, Gris Lilas, Ozone, White and Black, Pink and Sky, and many of the most beautiful Tinted Colours. Patterns free.

CHRISTMAS, 1873.—As the Festive Season approaches Ladies are thinking what they shall wear and what will be most suitable for the occasion, new, and pretty. The ALGERIENNE GRENADINES (the enormous sale of which already testifies to their popularity) are admirably adapted for the purpose. The rich Silken Gloss, combined with the fleecy lightness of this novelty, forms a material unrivalled for Evening Wear. Prices 12s. 6d., 13s. 11d., 17s. 11d., and 21s. the Dress of 12 yards.

GRANVILLE TWILL. A Capital New Cheap Useful Texture for Ordinary Wear, in Navy and all Fashionable Colourings. Price 9s. 11d. 10 yards, 27 in. wide; 1s. per yard.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

FRENCH MERINOS. Always in Fashion. Forms a dress unrivalled of its kind. These Merinos possess a beautiful Cashmere finish, produced by a new patented process, which renders them superior to the ordinary makes. Finest quality manufactured, 2s. 11½d. per yard, 45 in. wide. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W. Patterns of all goods free

G. W. JONES'S BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, and HEAD-DRESSES, all of the choicest description, at the most moderate prices. Country orders, accompanied with post-office order or town reference, promptly attended to.

G. W. JONES'S CHOICE FLOWERS and FEATHERS for Bonnets and Evening Wear, mounted in the most tasty manner. Spécialité for Bridal Wreaths, Bouquets, Veils, Favours, &c. All at the most moderate prices.

G. W. JONES'S PARIS NOVELTIES in Chatelaines, Belts, Fans, Pins, Buckles, Daggers, Tortoiseshell, Whitby and Paris Jet Jewellery, Spanish Combs, &c. N.B.—101, Oxford-street, corner of Great Portland-street.

IMPORTANT SALE.—This Day and until further Notice, several Large Stocks of Rich French SILKS, Mantles, Costumes, Polonaises, &c., just received from the manufacturers, and the Surplus Stock in all departments will be cleared out at very low prices prior to stock-taking.
Rich wide Coloured Silks, 2s. 9d. per yard; usual price 3s. 6d.
Ditto ditto 3s. 9d. ditto; ditto 3s. 6d.
Ditto Black ditto, 3s. 9d. ditto; ditto 3s. 9d.
A large lot of Rich Embroidered and Braided Polonaises, at 1s. Many of these goods are half price. Piccadilly—SWAN and EDGAR—Regent-street. Patterns and Catalogues free.

CHOICE NOVELTIES for the CHRISTMAS SEASON, at HAYWARD'S, 51, Oxford-street, W. Pearl and Ivory Fans, mounted with Lace. Brussels Lace Fans, from 3s. Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs. Brussels and Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs. Lace Ruffles and Fichus. Beautiful and Rare Specimens of Old Point Lace. Velvet and Rich Fur Mantles. Head-dresses and Caps.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine. BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect, at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms. Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

LADIES' CORK-SOLED ELASTIC BOOTS, for Damp Weather, 24s. Velvet Slippers, with bows, 3s. 6d. THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 193, Oxford-street, W.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.—The whole of the STOCK of FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, &c., is being offered at an enormous reduction. Stripe Repp Curtains, Crimson, Green, or Maroon, 3 yards long, 50 in. wide, ready made, at 12s. 11d. pair; 3½ yards long, 16s. 11d., forwarded on receipt of post-office order. ROBERT LAWSON and COMPANY, House Furnishers, 77, High-street, Kensington (near the Albert Hall).

BEAUTIFUL TATTING, made by poor gentlewomen, four yards for 18 stamps. Patterns sent. Also Real, Modern, and Spanish Point Lace, Honiton, Guipure d'Art, Irish Crochet, Embroidery, &c. Orders earnestly solicited. Address, Mrs. GREEN, 6, Park-place West, Gloucester-gate, London, N.W. Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Chemisettes, Apron Trimmings, Caps, Butterflies, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bodies and Skirt Trimmings, Antimacassars, D'Oyleys, &c. Fancy Work for Bazaars.

EVENING and BALL DRESSES. Thousands of Beautiful White Washing Striped Grenadines are now offering at 2s. 11½d. the Dress, or 4½d. per yard. Starred Tarlatans, at 3s. 11½d. the Dress. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 32, Oxford-street, W.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Superior Bouquets, for Town or Country. Bridal Bouquets from 10s. 6d.; Bridesmaids and other Bouquets from 5s. Bouquets from 1s. W. HOOPER, Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman, 32, Oxford-street, W; and New Wandsworth, S.W. London.

ÆGIDIUS, a new elastic over-shirt, which will entirely dispense with the old-fashioned coloured flannel. The Ægidius is perfectly shrinkless, and made from the finest Segovia wool, sold by the Inventors of the Eureka Shirt. Patterns of material and self-measure free by post from the Sole Makers, RICHARD FORD and CO., 41 and 44, Poultry, London, E.C.

PESTACHIO-NUT HAIR OIL.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S.—The beauty of the raven tresses of the Spanish ladies has excited the admiration of every visitor to Madrid. No other hair-dressing fluid is used but the EXPRESSED OIL of PESTACHIO NUT, which is as common here with the mountain peasant as the Court beauty. 3s. 6d. bottles; also the famous Pestachio Nut Toilet Powder, 3s. 6d. a box. Sold by Piesse and Lubin, Perfumery Factors, 2, New Bond-street, London; and by Druggists and Perfumers everywhere.

OPOPONAX.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S NEW PERFUME. Thus I wave my perfumed kerchief, Where unrivalled odours dwell; Now the subtle essence spreading, Folds us like an Eastern spell. Opoponax, the Royal Hunt, and the true Jockey Club Perfume, 2s. 6d. each; or the three, 7s. Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

THE USE OF THE GLENFIELD STARCH ALWAYS SECURES The Delight of the Laundress, The Admiration of the Beholder, And the Comfort of the Wearer.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. The most useful and acceptable are ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for the Hair, price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (family bottles, equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for the Complexion and Skin, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath, 2s. 9d. per box. Ask any Chemist for ROWLANDS' Articles, and take no other.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUF, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

A LADY, HAVING A RECIPE of a most simple nature, that will at once safely remove SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS, preventing their reappearance, will have pleasure in forwarding it upon application to MRS. BLACKNELL, Verwood Villa, Thornton-heath, Surrey.

DENTOCRETE, or Soluble TOOTH POWDER TABLETS, 2s. 6d. per box (containing more than half a gross). All Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, BARCLAY and SONS, and R. C. RUDY, Proprietor, 35, Riding-house-street, W. If by post, two stamps extra.

CHILBLAINS, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.—Chilblains are prevented from breaking, and their tormenting itching instantly removed by WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD, so universally esteemed for its extraordinary efficacy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Gouty Affections. The great value of the Essence of Mustard in the above disorders is guaranteed by an extensive and successful experience of nearly a century. In Bottles, 2s. 9d. each, of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

SEDADENT.—CURE for TOOTHACHE. Price 1s. 1½d.; post-free, 1s. 3d. Sold by all Chemists; and by the Inventors, Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists, 73, Ludgate-hill, City; and 56, Harley-street, W.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY. C. H. JONES, Doctor of Dental Surgery (by diploma), maker of every description of Artificial Teeth and Palates, adapts in each particular case the kind most suitable for the mouth, and is enabled, being the actual maker, to supply the very best Teeth at prices generally paid for the most inferior. Sets from 1 guinea to 10 gs. At home daily, and every information free, at 57, Great Russell-street (opposite the British Museum). Factory, Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury.

(Testimonial.) Oct. 16, 1873. My dear Doctor,—I request you to accept my grateful thanks for your great professional assistance, which enables me to masticate my food; and to add, wherever I go I shall show your professional skill, as I think the public ought to know where such great improvements in dentistry and mechanical skill can be obtained.—I am, dear Doctor, yours truly, S. G. HUTCHINS, by Appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen. C. H. Jones, Esq., D.D.S.

NEURALINE, the instant Cure for TIC DOLOUREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Rheumatism, Gout, and all Nerve Pain.

GLYKALINE, the new Cure for all descriptions of Colds, Coughs arising from Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, and Difficulty of Breathing.—LEATH and ROSS, Homœopathic Chemists, 8, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-street, London, W. The above sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 3d. each; and in Cases of Six Bottles, 11s. each; of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 33 or 132 stamps by the Proprietor, F. J. Clarke, Chemist, Lincoln.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use GLYCERINE in the form of JUJUBES. Glycerine in these agreeable confections being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking becomes actively healing. Sold only in packets, 6d. and 1s. (by post 8 or 15 stamps), labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION (Incipient). Medical Testimony states that no medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies as KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.—N.B. They contain no opium or preparation thereof.

POWELL'S EMBROCATION for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Swellings, Chilblains, &c.—The extraordinary curative power of this Preparation is attested by H.R.H. the Duke d'Aumale, the late Earl of Clarendon, K.G., and many other eminent persons. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Dépôt, 266, High Holborn, London.

HOOPING-COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION. The celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine. Wholesale Agent, EDWARDS, 38, Old Change, London. Sold retail by most Chemists. Price 4s. per bottle.

LONDON: Printed and Published, at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1792.—VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½D.



SOLDIERS' WIVES.

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BIRTHS.

On Oct. 27, at Delapre, Punt-road, Prahran, Melbourne, Victoria, the wife of Henry Tate, of a son.

On Sept. 28, at No. 55, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, Lady Ulick Browne, of twins—son and daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Dalzell, Lanarkshire, Lady Emily Hamilton of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at the parish church of St. James's, Paddington, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, Rector of St. Marylebone, George Edward Briscoe, son of George Eyre, of Warrens, Wiltshire, to Mary Mildred, younger daughter of the late Rev. William Upton Richards, Rector of All Saints', Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

On the 18th inst., at the British Consulate General, Pesth, Hungary, by the Right Rev. Bishop Szckács, William Barwell Barwell, Major H.M. 52nd Light Infantry, only son of the late Captain William Rose Barwell, R.N., to Elise Comtesse de Leiningen, only daughter of the late General Comte Charles Leiningen, Westerbourg, Hungarian army.

On the 8th ult., at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Rev. Julian Moreton, Vernon Allen, youngest son of Anthony Allen, Esq., of Preston, to Mariette Louise, eldest and only surviving daughter of the late Thomas R. Vermont, Esq., senior magistrate, &c., of Falmouth, Jamaica.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., on board the steamer Calcutta, Colonel Richard Rodney Ricketts, of the Madras Staff Corps. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 12th inst., at Bournemouth, Clementina, wife of J. G. M'Kirby, Esq., of Birkwood, Lanarkshire.

On the 12th inst., at Brunswick-street, Barnsbury, Mr. C. W. Morgan, for eighteen years employed in an office of trust in the publishing department of this Paper, in his 45th year.

On the 21st inst., at 2, Priory-street, Cheltenham, John Irving, M.D., late of H.E.I.C.'s Madras medical establishment, in his 88th year.

**** ***The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.***

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 3, 1874.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28.

First Sunday after Christmas.
Holy Innocents.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary C. B. Dalton, Vicar of Highgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. H. S. Holland.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Conway; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. T. Helmore.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Alfred Barry, Canon of Worcester.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Oxygen and Carbon).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
London Academy of Music, St. George's Hall, Annual Evening Concert, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Friendly Female Society, annual meeting and election, Cannon-street Hotel, 1 p.m.
Scottish National Dog Show at Glasgow (three days).
Aberdeen Dog Show (two days).
Cannock Poultry and Dog and Cat Show (two days).

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1874.

British Museum closed for a week.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Oxygen and Carbon).
Royal Albert Hall, oratorio concert, 8 p.m. ("The Messiah.")
Hexham Poultry and Dog Show.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2.

Moon's last quarter, 7.3 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Frank Buckland's juvenile lecture on Beasts, Birds, and Fishes).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3.

Royal Academy, private view of Exhibition of Deceased Masters.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).
St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Mr. J. Boosey's London Ballad Concert.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 45	9 20	9 52	10 25	11 0	11 35	—	0 5	0 33	0 51	1 15	1 40	2 5	2 27

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyab, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	Whittle.	Jan. 1.
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Jan. 20.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	Feb. 20.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	—	March 20.
Duke of Lancaster	3015	—	

Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 50 gs. and 55 gs., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

CALCUTTA DIRECT, via SUEZ CANAL.—The magnificent, full-powered Steam-Ship DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE will receive Goods in the VICTORIA DOCK up to the Evening of JAN. 1, and will leave the Dock positively on JAN. 3, 1874.—M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS, and CO.

SIX LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, Adapted to a Juvenile Audience, with a view to facilitate the Study of Geology, will be given by J. TENNANT, F.G.S., Professor of Geological Mineralogy at King's College, at his RESIDENCE, 149, Strand, London, W.C. On DEC. 29, 31, 1873, and JAN. 2, 5, 7, 9, 1874, at 2 p.m. Terms: Half a Guinea for the Course; Five Shillings for Children or Fellows of the following Societies:—Geological, Zoological, Chemical, Microscopical, Geographical, Horticultural, Geologists' Association, and Society of Arts.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.
REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY,
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAYS, 1873-4.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NINTH ANNUAL SERIES
of Performances specially prepared for the Festive Period,
EVERY DAY AT THREE, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT,
until WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1874, inclusive, after which date the Performances will be resumed in their regular order.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PROSCENIUM
erected expressly for these performances, the mechanical department by Mr. J. Matthews; the proscenium and scenery painted by that eminent artist, Mr. Richard Douglass. The hall will present a dazzling coup-d'œil of beauty never before witnessed here. The Holiday Entertainment will present all those bright and salient features for which the entertainments of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels have so many years past been distinguished, maintaining its proud pre-eminence as the most charming and attractive performance to be found amid the entire round of metropolitan amusements. The aspect of the Great St. James's Hall during the series of holiday performances is invariably one of the most extraordinary sights in London, the vast area of this magnificent hall being densely crowded in every available space from floor to roof, notwithstanding the fact of there being ample accommodation for nearly four thousand persons.
The Day Performances are precisely the same in every detail as those given at night, but terminating in time to admit of visitors whose time is limited dining comfortably, and afterwards going to any of the theatres at night.
Doors open daily at Two and Seven. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s., Area and Upper Gallery, 1s. Children under twelve half price to Balcony and Stalls only.
Places may be secured at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Hays', Royal Exchange; Keith Prowse, Cornhill; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges whatsoever

A MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE and CAUTION to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally residing in the various towns and cities of the United Kingdom and the Colonies generally.
THE TITLE OF CHRISTY MINSTRELS IS TOTALLY EXTINCT,
the great and only company that ever legally bore that title, for so many years past located at the St. James's Hall, London, is now known as the
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.
There is no person or persons living that can legally make use of the title of Christy Minstrels, as it is now totally abolished. If the public are misled after this notice, the blame will rest with themselves.
REMEMBER, THERE IS NO COMPANY IN EXISTENCE CALLED THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM will be OPEN FREE during the Christmas Holidays, from the 26th to the 31st December, 1873 (Sunday excepted). Hours—from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The BETHNAL-GREEN BRANCH of the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM will be OPEN FREE during the Christmas Holidays, from DEC. 26 to 31, 1873 (Sundays excepted). Hours, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The following Collections are now on View in the Bethnal-green Museum:—
Sir Richard Wallace's Collection of Pictures.
Furniture, Sculpture, Goldsmiths' Work, Animal and Food Collection, Economic Entomology.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK, at Three o'Clock, Mr. E. L. Blanchard's Grand Christmas Pantomime, PUSS IN BOOTS. Splendid Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton and Assistants. Great Transformation, "A Child's Vision of Fairy Land," by Mr Charles Brew. Characters by Misses C. Farkes, Thirlwall, Bertrand, and Kemp; and Messrs. GEORGE CONQUEST and his Son, Everald, Gresham, Yarnold, &c. Harlequinade by Rowella; Dresses by Mr and Mrs. Hinchcombe; Ballets by Madame Colliere. Music by Mr. Oscar Barrett. Stage Manager, Mr. T. H. Friend. Produced under the Company's own management. Numbered Stalls, Half a Crown; Unnumbered Seats, One Shilling. Special reduction to large parties. Seats may be booked in advance. Post-office orders to be made payable to Mr. E. Gordon, the Ticket Office.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—Special Amusements all day long in addition to Grand Pantomime PUSS IN BOOTS. Performances by the Company's Orchestra, Comic Ballets by the Rowellas, new and startling feats by Romah, Punch and Judy, great Christmas Tree, Fancy Fair the whole length of the building, New Fernery, the Reconstructed Hall of the Abencerages, Fine-Art Courts and Collections, Picture Gallery, amusements in the Gardens and Park, &c.
Admission—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

AGRICULTURAL HALL MONSTRE FAIR.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Now Open for the Season with a MONSTER CHRISTMAS FAIR, including a huge COLLECTION of WILD BEASTS; Richardson's Show, Dogs and Monkeys' Circus, Wizards' Entertainments, Performing Birds, Temples of Mystery, Performing Elephants, Mechanical Exhibitions, Gingerbread Stalls, Royal Marionettes, Steam Circuses, Performing Fish, Giants and Dwarfs, Performing Fleas, German Bazaars, Ghost Shows, Living Curiosities; Archery, Swings, Aunt Sallys, Galvanic Batteries, Nuts, Bon-Bons, and hundreds of other Amusements; Gigantic Christmas Tree, loaded with Prizes; the whole representing the World's Fair. Admission Sixpence. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, will be produced on BOXING NIGHT, DEC. 26, supported by Mesdames Kate Vaughan, S. Vaughan, V. Cameron, Amalia, Sylvia Hodson, A. Murray, D'Arcy, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jecks, C. Saunders, S. Harvey, Amy Rosalind, and Harriet Coveney; Messrs. B. Wright, Cullen, W. Simpson, Willie Harvey, Paul Herring, J. Morris, W. H. Harvey, and Fred Evans; Levantine, the American Wonder; Brothers Ethair, Acrobats; Sisters Nevlers, Silver-an Skaters; Piero, the One-Legged Dancer. Preceded by the Farce of HIDE AND SEEK. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to £5 5s. MORNING PERFORMANCE every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Doors Open at Half-past One, commence at Two. Children and Schools at Reduced Prices to First Circle, Dress Circle, and Stalls. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, and during next week, at Seven, THE OVERLAND ROUTE. Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Kendal, Everill, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c. After which, the Melodrama of RAYMOND AND AGNES; or, The Bleeding Nun of Lauderberg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; and Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forrester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. After which, the new Comedietta, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis. Preceded, at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter, Miss Farncombe, &c. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Eighth WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission 1s. Gas on dark days. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—Alpine, Eastern, Norwegian, &c. OPEN until Dec. 25, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W.—Professor TYNDALL'S CHRISTMAS COURSE of Six Lectures ON THE MOTION AND SENSATION OF SOUND commences TO-DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, at Three o'Clock. Subscription for this Course, One Guinea; Children under Sixteen, Half a Guinea; for all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets issued daily between Ten and Four.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

The year of grace 1873 is about to take leave of us. On Wednesday next, at midnight, it will have ceased to be, and will have taken its place with its departed predecessors. What character will it leave behind it? With what associations will memory connect it? To many an individual mind, doubtless, it will stand out from all foregoing years for some great sorrow, or some crowning joy or triumph of life. But it is not in reference to private experience that we venture to make the inquiry. "The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddleth not with its joy." No; but some things happen to us all in common, and what things, and of what kind, those have been during the twelvemonth just coming to a close most of us are prompted by something better than a mere idle curiosity to recall.

During its rapid flight A.D. 1873 has witnessed comparatively little which will be hereafter remembered to the credit of what we call the civilised world. No great war, it is true, has swept with devastation the face of the earth; no wide-spread insurrection of class against class has cast its lurid light upon the violence of human passions; no overwhelming calamity has crushed the hopes, or tried the endurance, or evoked the heroism of nations. But throughout the year, nevertheless, there has been—now in one country, then in another, sometimes in several simultaneously—a seething of the public mind and a turbulent unreasonableness of will in regard to public affairs which few can look back upon without sorrowfully observing how little has been the moral progress of our race even under what are usually accounted the greatest advantages. Take, for example, the history of France from January last. What does it exhibit to us? Look at the overthrow of M. Thiers just when he had completed a provision for paying the last instalment of the war indemnity, and succeeded in his diplomatic arrangements for the evacuation of the French soil by German troops; at the elevation of Marshal MacMahon to the Presidency of the Republic; at the fusion of the two Bourbon families with a view to a Monarchical restoration; at the Chambord negotiations and their collapse; and at the subsequent course of the Royalist majority of the National Assembly at Versailles;—is it possible to watch the protracted game of unreason as unfolded in these shifting scenes, without feeling one's heart ache over the infatuated perversity of even the most intellectually cultivated of our species? Or take Spain, as she has showed herself to the world during the last twelve months—the abdication of Amadeus, the proclamation of the Republic, the unpatriotic abnegation of their political position and duties by the aristocracy, the Carlist war, the episode at Carthagena, and the almost universal dislocation of society—we do not care to deny the virtues which this general scramble of selfishness has brought into relief even in Spain; but it must be admitted, we fear, that the course of affairs in the Peninsula during 1873 has not been such as to give Europe cause to remember it with pride. The Vienna Exhibition—notwithstanding the visit paid to it by crowned heads—was pecuniarily a failure, which is a matter of common regret. And yet Austria will, perhaps, reap a richer harvest at some no very distant day from the labours she has bestowed on this pacific enterprise than will Prussia from the repressive ecclesiastical policy she has so persistently and unfalteringly pursued, or Russia from her romantic but successful expedition to Khiva.

Our own foreign policy during the year has been quiet, and, as we think, dignified, and it is to be hoped we have retained the esteem of all our civilised neighbours. Possibly, the discussion which has been raised in several European capitals, on the practicability and expediency of substituting arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes, may tend to results which will cause posterity to look back upon 1873 with gratitude. At any rate, efforts made in this direction will make a more grateful impression in after times than the Ashantee war, inevitable as it may have been; and whatever may be the success of Sir Garnet Wolseley on the West Coast of Africa, and whatever laurels he may deservedly reap in achieving it, our children's children will attach more importance to, and it may be will feel a far more thrilling interest in, those annals which record the mission of Sir Bartle Frere to Zanzibar, Muscat, and Bombay, and the expedition of Sir S. Baker into the regions beyond Egypt for the suppression of the trade in slaves, than will be quickened by any career of victory over savage tribes.

The domestic history of the United Kingdom in 1873 presents no tableau of stirring political events. Parliament, of course, has had its exciting incidents, and has got through some valuable work; but, taken as a whole—especially as compared with some of its predecessors—the Session was dull and unproductive. It met on Feb. 6. The first great measure put before it was a bill for the creation, on the principle of religious equality, of a single University for Ireland, to be open to all comers. Elaborately framed, introduced by one of Mr. Gladstone's most magnificent speeches, and honestly intended to do justice to all parties, it was found, on subsequent examination, to have aimed at a reconciliation of claims intrinsically incompatible, and, after long debate, was rejected by a majority of three. A Ministerial resignation, a refusal of the Conservative chiefs to take office, the reinstatement of the Gladstone Administration, and a quasi-provisional transaction of the bulk of Parliamentary business, followed this critical vote. An overflowing Exchequer, fortunately, furnished abundant means for a popular Budget. Provision for paying out of the year's revenue one half of the Alabama indemnity, the reduction of the income tax by a penny in the pound sterling, and of the sugar duties by a penny in the pound weight, and the exemption of hotel proprietors from the tax on servants, were accepted as, on the whole, a fair distribution of the surplus. The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill, and, above all, Lord Selborne's Court of Judicature Bill—all of which were passed—redeemed the Session of 1873 from the charge of barrenness. No sooner was Parliament prorogued than a considerable reconstruction of the Government was announced, a prominent feature of which was Mr. Bright's return to the Cabinet.

Outside the range of politics a few noteworthy incidents have imparted interest to the year just expiring. Amongst these the first place is due to the visit of the Shah of Persia, on which occasion England for once did the honours of a host—perhaps with too great fussiness, but with satisfaction to her guest as well as to herself. Then, her Majesty's visit to Victoria Park, eliciting as it did such exuberant loyalty from the inhabitants of the East End of London, will be regarded by all her subjects as worth remembering. The Tichborne case, perhaps the longest trial on record, will also for a long time hence give distinction to the passing year. Unhappily, there are some other events of a more painful character to record. Yet who can give even a meagre summary of the railway accidents which have taken place almost daily during the last twelve months? At sea, the running down of the Northfleet by the Murillo, the wreck of the Atlantic, and the collision of the Ville du Havre and the Lochearn, are forced upon our notice as tragical illustrations of the perils of the deep. Nor, perhaps, in connection with the deplorable accidents of the year, should we omit all mention of the destruction of the Alexandra

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Palace by fire, within a few days after the imposing ceremony by which it was opened to the public.

Commercially and financially A.D. 1873 has been of a very chequered character. Strikes on a large scale, high prices, dear coals, a deficient harvest, a monetary panic in America, a sudden rise of discount at the Bank, and the prospect of a fearfully extensive famine in Bengal, have pressed not a little upon the springs of industry and trade in England, though as yet their combined force has not led to disastrous results. Possibly it may be left to the coming year to develop them.

We must not conclude this bird's-eye sketch without some reference to the more conspicuous personages whom, during the progress of the year, death has carried off from this earthly stage of being. Napoleon III. leads the mournful procession, both in regard to the time of his decease and to the eminence of his position. John Stuart Mill leaves a vacancy in the class of intellectual thinkers which the present generation is hardly likely to fill up. Among divines, the Bishop of Winchester; among lawyers, Lord Westbury and Chief Justice Chase (of the United States); and among artists, Sir Edwin Landseer, claim a tribute of respectful remembrance. Lord Ossington, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, survived his retirement from that post of dignity but a brief while; and Mr. Charles Knight, the veteran publisher in bygone generations, after having achieved great things in popularising literature, departed this life, full of years, and with high contemporary appreciation. We might extend this list, but our remarks have already gone beyond the limits ordinarily assigned to us. With sentiments of solemnity befitting the occasion, we bid farewell to A.D. 1873.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party on Wednesday week included Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ely, Lord and Lady Augustus Loftus, and the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane. On the following day the Bishop of Ely was presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle and did homage on his appointment. On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left the castle for Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Waterpark, the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Major-General H. F. Ponsonby, Major-General Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner, Mr. Sahl, Mr. Collins, and Dr. Marshall. The Queen travelled by the Great Western and South-Western railways viâ Basingstoke to Gosport. General Viscount Templetown and Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock received the Queen at Clarence-yard, where her Majesty embarked on board the Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, and crossed the Solent to East Cowes, arriving at Osborne shortly after two o'clock. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne House by the Rev. George Prothero. Sir William Jenner, who arrived the previous day, left Osborne. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen has approved the following elevations to the Peerage:—Vice-Admiral the Hon. Edward Granville George Howard, the heir presumptive to the earldom of Carlisle, as Baron Lanerton of Lanerton, in the county of Cumberland; the Lord Chief Justice Clerk of Scotland, as Baron Moncreiff, of Tullibole, in the county of Kinross; the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, as Baron Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon; the Right Hon. W. Monsell, M.P., as Baron Emly, of Tervoe, in the county of Limerick.

Her Majesty has consented to become patroness of the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's Church, Oxford-street.

The Queen was represented by Lord Otho Fitzgerald at the funeral of the late Queen Dowager of Prussia at Berlin, and the Prince of Wales by Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale. The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Saturday last for her late Majesty. The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Saturday, Jan. 3 next—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments; the gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Saturday, Jan. 10 next, the Court to go out of mourning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House, on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Rendlesham at Rendlesham Hall, Woodbridge. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. On Sunday the Prince and Princess partook of luncheon with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess have rejoined their family at Sandringham. The Prince will unveil the statue of the Prince Consort on the Holborn Viaduct on Jan. 9. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess, will leave England on the following day for St. Petersburg, in order to be present at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, accompanied by Princess Irene, Prince Ernest, and Princess Alix, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Friday week from Windsor Castle. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses, with their children, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales to Charing-cross station, left London upon their return to Germany. The Royal travellers proceeded by the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, and passed the night at the Lord Warden Hotel, embarking the following morning on board the special steamer Samphire, Captain Goldsack, for Ostend, en route for Darmstadt. A Royal salute was fired from the castle. The principal officers of the garrison were in attendance, and a guard of honour of the 90th Foot was drawn up on the pier.

The Duke of Edinburgh went to the Globe Theatre on Monday. His Royal Highness is expected to leave for St. Petersburg on the 30th inst.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Witley Court on Saturday last on their return to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.

Prince Arthur went to the Vaudeville Theatre on Monday.

His Excellency Count Beust left Belgrave-square on Saturday last for Dover en route for Altenburg Castle, Saxony. In his absence Count Walkenstein acts as chargé d'affaires.

His Excellency Don Juan T. Comyn, formerly Spanish Minister at this Court, has arrived, with Madame Comyn, at the Spanish Legation, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at Floors Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Ladies Rosamond and Anne Spencer Churchill have left Blenheim Palace for Brighton.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, accompanied by the Marquis of Tavistock and the Ladies Russell, have arrived at Woburn Abbey from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley.

The Duchess (Eleanor) of Northumberland has arrived at Alnwick Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have arrived at Wynyard Park, Durham, from Wales.

The Earl and Countess of Kimberley have returned to Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.

In Kingsley's pathetic song of "The Three Fishers," a melancholy refrain continues to repeat the observation that "men must work, while women must weep." But, though a wife may well be expected to mourn if her husband be drowned outside the moaning bar of the harbour in sight of their native village, it is not for his working that she has cause for sorrow, but for his ceasing to work and to live. The soldier's wife, too, may be of the same mind with the sailor's, in tolerating the special risks or dangers of her brave partner's calling and service, as well as the long periods of his absence from home, in consideration of the real dignity that belongs to a worthy performance of duties calling into active exercise the best moral and physical powers of robust manhood. "And men must fight, though women may weep," is a remark that sounds quite as appropriate, in the present condition of humanity, as that doleful lamentation over the accidental perils of industry. But in spite of another old song called "Jeannette and Jeannot," which one used to hear from good young ladies at the pianoforte, in the days of the peace congress, too many years ago, before the revolutionary movements in Europe had revived the slumbering enmities of rival nations, we rather suspect that the total abolition of soldiership would scarcely be approved by a majority of votes among the gentler sex. They have certainly had their full share, since a date long before Helen of Troy, in provoking the homicidal conflicts of armed multitudes. The women of our own day are still addicted to the old habit of testifying their particular admiration of the military class, not upon the patriotic ground of public usefulness, but simply upon their presumed superior gallantry, their credentials of masculine strength and courage, and the chivalrous smartness of their figure and address. Far be it from us, modest civilians, who mildly walk the street in our plain black coats, with our pacific umbrellas, though some of us will don a volunteer's grey tunic and shoulder an Enfield rifle at evening drill, to dispute the prize of female favour with the stalwart wearers of a scarlet uniform and a sword-bayonet, or with the officers who are entitled to appear in martial attire, as on parade, wherever the fashions of English society permit such a professional display. We are humbly conscious of the personal disadvantage at which the best of us—tradesmen, clerks, artists, doctors, or lawyers—must be supposed to stand in the esteem of Miss Adeline or Miss Maud and their sisters, compared with any captain, or even corporal, who has been trained to the noble art of war. These observations are made in no spirit of envious irony to justify our suggestion that the married women whose husbands are now and then obliged to go abroad for the business of lawful fighting are not devoid of peculiar arguments for their consolation derived from their pride in being "soldiers' wives." Those whom the reader sees in kindly talk with each other beside the cot of an innocent babe, depicted in our front-page Engraving, are women of different social rank: the one is a lady of refined education and the wife of a distinguished officer; the other, with a heart as true, is the wife of Private Jones, No. 89 in his company of the regiment. But we can well believe that they have a thorough mutual sympathy in the anxious, not despondent, feelings with which they have just bidden farewell to the men who are now gone where duty calls them.

A donation of £100 has been presented to the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, 21, Regent-street, by Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co.

In the scullers' race between Kilsby and Hambledon, watermen, on Monday, the Lambeth champion shot ahead almost from the first, and won by six lengths.

The elections of representatives in the Court of Common Council for the twenty-six wards into which the City is divided took place on Monday. They were for the most part uncontested.

The rewards at the Greenwich Royal Naval School were, on Monday, distributed by Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

At a meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday, a resolution was passed in favour of a central railway station in Dublin. The total expense of the station is estimated at £750,000.

Last Saturday evening the presentation of prizes to the 3rd City of London Rifle Volunteers was made at Guildhall by the Lady Mayoress—the Lord Mayor presiding, in his full official robes. A similar ceremony in connection with the 37th Middlesex Rifles took place at Freemasons' Hall. The prizes won by the 36th Middlesex were distributed yesterday week by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, the commanding officer, in St. James's Hall.——Mr. Goschen was a guest at the annual dinner of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers on Monday, and Mr. Brassey occupied the chair. In his speech the First Lord of the Admiralty strongly commended naval volunteering to the youth of our large seaports as a patriotic and healthy employment of their leisure hours.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received advices from the Gold Coast to the 5th of this month. The Ashantees were then in full retreat over the Prah, and our camp was at Mansu. Thither on the 1st inst. Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by Commodore Hewett, proceeded, intending to return to Cape Coast Castle to spend Christmas. Sickness still prevailed at the Castle, and most of the marines landed from the Simoom had been down with fever. It was expected that Glover's expedition would begin active operations up the Volta on the 15th inst. by an attack on the Awoonas. From Madeira we learn that the Tamar and the Thames, with troops on board for the Gold Coast, have been sighted off Sierra Leone and Funchal.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The present winter exhibition of the Society of British Artists is increased numerically to the proportions of the summer shows, in the same rooms (all of which are now occupied), and, as might be expected, the standard is proportionately lowered. To attempt a detailed notice of the exhibition would be a task not less unprofitable than ungrateful and wearisome. The limited number of members of respectable ability are usually better represented in the summer show; and of the few other contributors of merit we have generally an opportunity of noticing better or more important examples in our reviews of the now numerous exhibitions throughout the year. It may suffice, therefore, to simply give the names (in the order in which they occur in the catalogue) of those artists whose works we have marked as worthy of attention—viz., J. Peel, W. L. Wyllie, G. S. Walters, H. Moore, A. Parsons, V. W. Bromley, E. Hayes, C. W. Wyllie, W. J. Henessy, L. Thompson, P. P. Pugin, D. Pasmore, H. King, T. O. Hume, T. R. Miles, C. Bauerlé, H. H. Couldery, J. Aumonier, C. Jones, H. T. Dawson, jun., H. Lengo, E. van Heemskerke, J. E. Newton, D. Cameron, G. F. Teniswood, A. F. Grace, M. Meucci, W. Tennison, T. C. Griswold, and R. T. Landells.

Mr. J. Pettie has been elected a Royal Academician in place of Sir Edwin Landseer.

M. J. D. Crittenden has just completed a bust of Thomas Carlyle.

Mr. R. Jackson also has completed the model for a marble bust of Mr. Irving, the actor, of which report speaks favourably.

A number of new water-colour drawings, comprised in the "Ellison Gift," are on view in the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Adams-Acton has completed the model for a marble bust of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. The sculptor has been remarkably successful in his treatment of a difficult subject.

A very interesting collection of nearly four hundred groups of modelled and stuffed animals by the celebrated taxidermist, Herr Ploucquet, of Stutgardt, is on view at the Crystal Palace, in the gallery above the Egyptian Court.

The fine painting, by M. Wauters, of Mary of Burgundy interceding with the magistrates of Ghent for the pardon of her advisers Hugonet and D'Humbercourt, which we engraved about two years back, has been presented to the city of Liège.

The Crystal Palace Company again offer a number of medals in competition for the best works that may be contributed to the picture-gallery at Sydenham for the exhibition of the ensuing year. The medals include six in gold, twenty in silver, and a proportionate number in bronze. Pictures intended for exhibition will be received for transmission to the palace at the Hanover-square Rooms on Feb. 17 and 18 next. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the superintendent of the gallery, Mr. C. W. Wass.

A very elaborate engraving, after the picture by Herr Scholtz, of the "Last Banquet of the Generals of Wallenstein" has lately been completed by Herr Kracker, who has been occupied six years on the work. The publisher for England is Mr. Bruckmann, of Henrietta-street. The same publisher is rendering good service to English connoisseurs and artists by introducing into this country a noble series of photographs from the pictures in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna, and other of the admirable German photographs from works of art.

At the gallery, 9, Conduit-street, is being exhibited a complete collection of Mrs. Cameron's photographs, including all her portraits of eminent men, beautiful women, and character-portraits, her "fancy subjects," and studies of single figures and groups. The collection comprises portraits of so many of the leading men of the age that it will well repay a visit, if only on the ground of personal interest. But Mrs. Cameron's photographs are, besides, unrivalled from an artistic point of view. We have, however, repeatedly acknowledged their rare merits, and need not, therefore, review them anew.

At Mr. M'Lean's gallery in the Haymarket is now on view a collection of ceramic decorative works which well illustrates the devolopment which the art of painting on pottery has received of late years in this country as well as abroad. The decorations are original designs painted in nearly all cases by the designer himself directly on the plate, plaque, vase, &c. Among the designers are the distinguished artists Messrs. W. S. Coleman, H. S. Marks, Ludovici, Lessore, Solon-Milès, and Bouquet; and the Misses Rebecca and Helen C. Coleman. The designs, which include figure, floral, and other subjects, are often charmingly fanciful and eminently beautiful as arrangements of colour. All that appears to be wanting for this branch of decorative art to take high rank is a higher and purer ideal of form in the figures.

The gold medal and a scholarship of £25 for two years have been awarded by the Royal Academy of Arts to Frederick George Cotman and William White—to the former for the best historical painting, and to the latter for the best historical sculpture. Ernest Albert Waterlow receives the gold (Turner) medal for the best landscape. Silver medals are awarded as follows:—To Joseph Mordecai, for the best painting from the life, and the best copy in the school of painting; to William Doffarn, for the best drawing from the life; to Michael Hanhart, for the second best drawing from the life; to William H. Thornycroft, for the third best drawing from the life; to William G. S. Webber, for the best model from the life; to Elizabeth Smith Guinness, for the best drawing from the antique; to H. A. Bone, for the second best drawing from the antique; to Jane Archer, for the third best drawing from the antique; to William S. Frith, for the best model from the antique; to William Charles May, for the second best model from the antique; to Caroline Noltidge, for the best restoration of the "Venus de Milo;" to Edward Clarke, for the best architectural drawing; to George L. Luker, for the second best architectural drawing; and to Philipe Maroni, for the best perspective drawing. The premium of £10 is awarded to W. R. Symonds for a drawing executed in the antique style.

The friends of John Stuart Mill have obtained the sanction of the Board of Works for their proposal to erect a statue to him at the western end of the gardens on the Victoria Embankment.

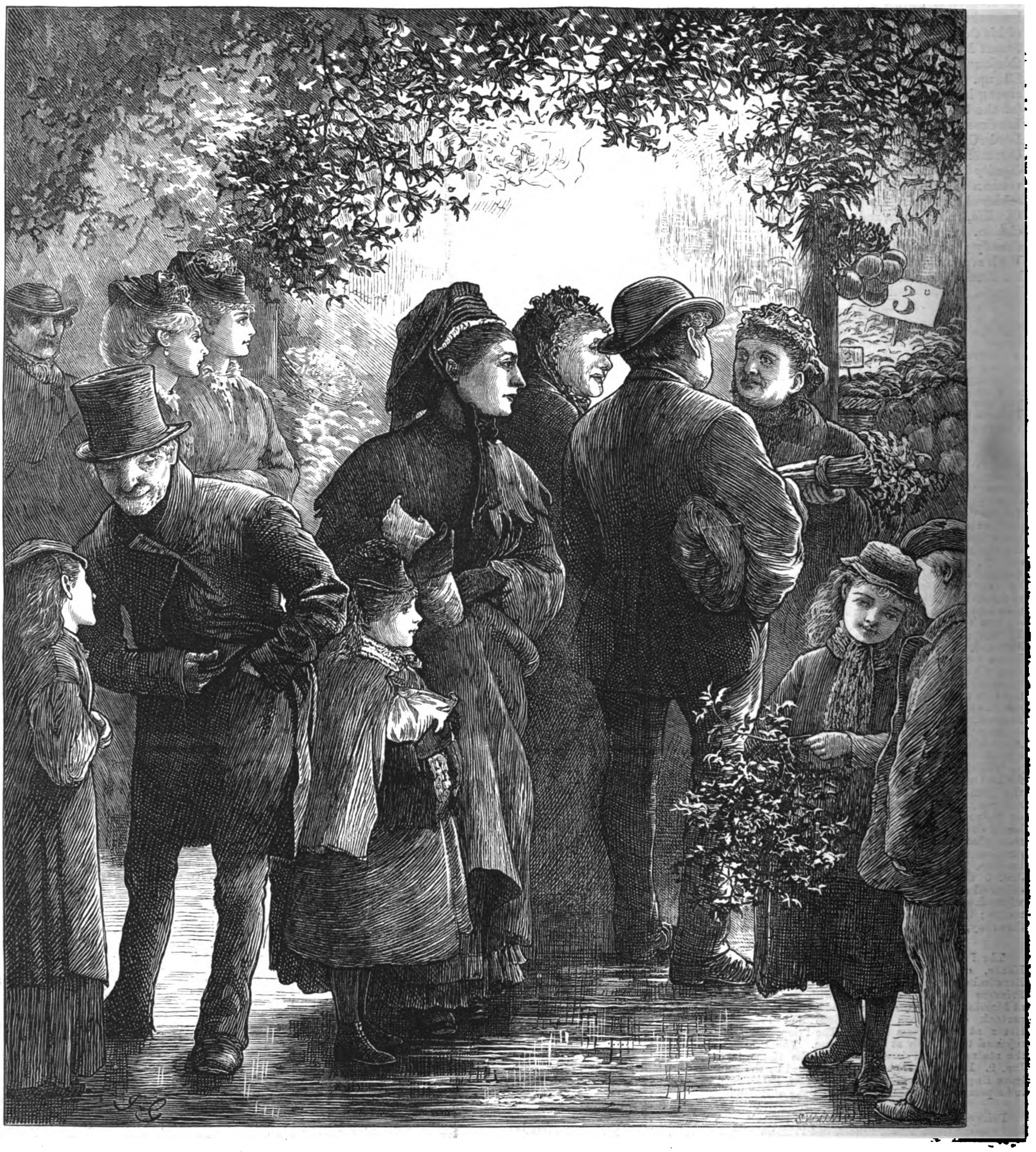
The certificates awarded to the successful students in the Crystal Palace Company's school of practical engineering were distributed, last Saturday, by Mr. Bazalgette, C.B., who expressed great satisfaction at the progress of the students, and spoke highly of the system of training pursued in the school.

Leicester-square has furnished the text of another discussion in the Metropolitan Board of Works. A report was received from the committee intrusted with the preparation of a bill for enabling the board to acquire possession of the square. A general hope was expressed that Parliament would suspend its standing orders to allow this urgent measure to pass next Session.

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CHRISTMAS MARKETING.

The bustle of laying in the required stock of kitchen, cellar, and cupboard stores for the convivial comforts of jolly old Christmas is the occasion of much pleasant excitement in a middle-class household, where the mistress is not above going herself to market, and willing to let her children go with her. It may possibly happen, too, that the husband and father can spare an hour of his working day to accompany the wife of his youth upon this agreeable errand, in which she is likely to find good cause for levying upon his ready purse a few shillings of extra taxation. For the purchase of a turkey and sausages, with herbs for stuffing, and a round quantity of suet, raisins, and currants for the plum-pudding, with aromatic spices, and oranges and lemons, not to speak of a bottle of cognac brandy, has often come to more money than the amount of her previous estimate. The grocer and the poulterer now assure her that everything is very scarce and dear; but it is only for once in the year she is called upon to indulge in this particular display of culinary extravagance. And the arrears may perhaps be made up in future by nearly a week's dining (only herself and the children, for *he* takes his chop in town) on the remains of a Sunday boiled leg of mutton, to be served cold on the Monday and Tuesday, part hashed on the Wednesday, and part, with the bone, incorporated in a stew of meat and vegetables, which will not be wholly consumed on the Thursday, but will reappear on the Friday's table. Saturday afternoon permits her husband to dine at home; there shall be a dish of cutlets for him on that day, and the Sunday joint, for a wholesome change, will be a piece of beef or pork tolerably roasted, which may or may not be followed by an apple-pie. Such is life! and he would be an ungrateful fellow who should presume to murmur at this fare provided from an income of £300 or £400 a year, with several boys and girls to be fed, as well as to be clothed and schooled, besides the house-rent and other current costs of a modest domestic establishment. The prudent house-



CHRISTMAS MARKETING.

holder may well perpend. It is Christmas-time, just now, and the quarterly and the annual bills are lying ready in the desks of his legitimate creditors, to be let fly at his devoted head in the first week of the New Year. But let him thank God if he has wherewith to pay, and attend his wife's Christmas marketing with a cheerful heart.

"LA NOTTE."

"La Notte," or "The Night," which we engrave as a fitting art-illustration for this Christmas-tide, this Festival of the Nativity, is the most celebrated of several *chefs-d'œuvre* by Correggio in the Dresden Gallery. Nowhere out of Parma are there so many and such excellent examples of the great Italian, and this picture is generally adduced before all others in support of Correggio's claim to be regarded as the greatest master of chiaroscuro. This rare charm in art is here exemplified by the exquisite manner in which the light emanating from the Divine Infant is conducted. The supernatural light beams full on the ecstatic face of the Virgin, yet she is undazzled by it; while another female draws back, screening her eyes by her hand, as though unable to endure the radiance; it brightly illumines the angels above, and it touches more softly the rude faces and forms of the shepherds. There is a second but fainter light in the picture, that of early dawn just breaking over the distant hills — emblem of the "day spring from on High." The conception of representing light as radiating on all sides, not from a lantern or candle, but from the newborn celestial Child, is eminently poetical, though not exactly Correggio's own invention, as is commonly supposed; albeit the manner in which the effects of this light is rendered is, as we have said, all his own. But we shall not attempt to rival the art-critic of "The Vicar of Wakefield" in dwelling on the "Correggiosity of Correggio." We may, however, quote, as a just and trustworthy commentary on this famous masterpiece, the remarks by Wilkie, who saw the picture when it had already suffered greatly from over-cleaning:— "'The Notte' of Correggio is what I expected the most from, and the condition of which has given me the greatest disappointment; yet, how beautiful the arrangement! All the powers of the art are here united to make a perfect work. Here the simplicity of the drawing of the Virgin and Child is shown in contrast with the foreshortening of the group of angels—the strongest unity of effect with the most perfect system of intricacy. The emitting the light from the Child through a supernatural illusion is eminently successful: it looks neither forced nor improbable. Whatever 'The Notte' may have been, the hand of the picture-cleaner is here manifest; and those who

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"LA NOTTE." FROM THE PICTURE BY CORREGGIO, IN THE DRESDEN GALLERY.

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like bright daylight effect will have it here to their heart's content. Correggio did not, like Rembrandt, in these effects attempt to give the colour of lamplight; the phosphorescent quality of light was more his aim, as in his 'Christ in the Garden.' But here the light on the Virgin and Child is white, chalky, and thin; and the rest of the picture has somewhat the poverty of a copy. The group of shepherds appear, indeed, in character and in the beauty of painting, inferior to the general run of Correggio's figures; the man at the side is even coarse. Still, however, the matchless beauty of the Virgin and Child, the group of angels overhead, the daybreak in the sky, and the whole arrangement of light and shadow, give it the right to be considered, in conception at least, the greatest of his works. . . . For the conception purpose and originality—as an arrangement of colour, effect, and sentiment—I consider it one of the first works the art of painting has to boast of; and in the adaptation of light and shadow to the illusion of the subject one of the triumphs of modern art."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

We are on the eve of the New Year, and Paris is looking forward to its six weeks of *étrennes* and festivities. Innumerable *baraques*, which in a few days will be gay with toys, comestibles, and cheap *articles de Paris*, are already being erected on the Boulevards, and the fashionable bon-bon makers are striving to eclipse each other in the variety and eccentricity and elegance of their displays; the *bouquetières* are busy inventing new combinations of winter flowers; the perfumers are adorning their shop windows with floral extracts, milk of Hebe, and pâte calidermique; the Magasins de Nouveautés are displaying their most gorgeous silks and satins, and the libraries their richly-bound *livres de luxe*; while the jewellers of the Faubourg St. Germain are brightening up their *bijoux du saint siège* and the *medailles de Londres*. But none, perhaps, are so busy as the *belles* of the *grande monde*, for the National Assembly has increased Marshal MacMahon's salary from 162,000f. to 300,000f., and in the course of another week we shall have balls and receptions at the Elysée Palace.

The money was not granted without some little difficulty; and, in order to conciliate the members of the majority, the Duc de Broglie found it requisite to declare that the Government had no wish to weaken the former decisions of the Assembly respecting the maintenance of the seat of Government at Versailles, but simply desired to contribute towards developing the prosperity of Paris. After speeches from MM. Terard and Brisson, who warmly protested against the distrust manifested by the Government towards the Parisians, the Assembly agreed to the increased grant by 427 votes against 136.

The Constitutional Committee of Thirty has held another meeting, but without advancing one step further in its task. Two Royalist deputies declaimed against universal suffrage, and Count de Chambrun proposed the constitution of a Senate, as being indispensable to the proper government of France.

The Committee on the Municipal Law has completed its labours, and has presented its report to the Assembly. It is a terrible indictment against the present municipalities, which it declares "are not always as zealous, intelligent, and energetic as they ought to be." Further, that "it is necessary the authority of the Government should be uncontested, and that it should be able to rely upon the support of all the functionaries." The result is that the Duc de Broglie will be authorised to appoint as mayors and adjoints individuals who are not members of the local municipal councils. The presentation of the report was followed by an animated debate, in which MM. Brisson and Christophle took part, declaring, truly enough, that the projected bill was a direct attack on the principle of universal suffrage, that it favoured the revival of official candidatures, and, instead of being a measure of peace, was calculated to foment discord in every commune of France. The urgency of the measure was, however, declared by a large majority.

Apropos of the latter, we have had an interesting debate this week respecting an additional credit of £200,000, which M. Keller proposed should be granted to the Minister of War, so as to enable him to call out simultaneously the whole of the contingent for 1874. In the discussion which took place, the Minister, General du Barail, stated that the necessities of the Treasury obliged him to delay calling out the first part of the contingent until March 1, instead of Jan. 1; and not to summon the second portion until July 1. Generals Charreton and Guillemaut and the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier urged the necessity of making every sacrifice to organise the army in conformity with the law; but, after a protracted debate, the amendment was rejected by the Chamber, greatly to the disgust of the more warlike Parisian organs, who maintain that the army will never be reorganised, and that France will always remain at the mercy of Germany.

The Budget Committee entered yesterday (Monday) upon the discussion of the treaty annulling the sequestration of the Emperor Napoleon's Civil List. The President of the Republic signed a decree on Nov. 12 declaring the treaty valid for execution on Jan. 1, 1874, and a vote of the Assembly would only be necessary for allowing the grant of about 3,000,000f., which is to be payable in ten yearly instalments.

The Right Centre has elected the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier as its President, and M. Batbie and the ex-Minister, M. Beulé, as its Vice-Presidents.

The President of the Republic has received the grand cordon of the Osmanie, which was presented to him, together with an autograph letter from the Sultan, by the Turkish Ambassador, on Saturday last. Replying to the address of that Minister, Marshal MacMahon warmly thanked the Sultan for the distinction he had conferred upon him, and said, "In giving me a proof of personal esteem his Majesty has afforded evidence of his friendly sentiments towards France."

The Variétés Theatre has produced a new comedy by M. Victorien Sardou, which is a perfect triumph of millinery and scenic effect, but can lay no claim to dramatic construction or literary merit. It is entitled "Les Merveilleuses," and portrays the aspect of Paris under the Government of the Directory, when the Muscadins, the Merveilleuses, and the Incroyables reigned supreme. The few witty sayings and allusions which the piece contains are derived from a well-known work on the Directory by the brothers Edmond and Jules de Goncourt.

A banquet was given last night, at the Grand Hotel, to Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., by the Society of the Friends of Peace. M. Renouard, the Procurator-General of the Court of Cassation, was in the chair.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies voted the estimates of the Ministry for Public Works last Saturday, and thereupon adjourned until Jan. 20. The Senate has approved the bill relative to the repurchase of the Cavour Canal by the State.

Twelve Cardinals' hats were bestowed on Monday at the Papal Consistory. The new members of the Sacred College included the Nuncios at Paris, Vienna, Lisbon, and Madrid; the Archbishops of Paris, Lisbon, Salzburg, Cambray, and Valencia, and the Primate of Hungary; and two Fathers hitherto unknown to fame, Martinelli, an Augustinian, and Tarquini, a Jesuit.

SPAIN.

A San Sebastian telegram reports the arrival of General Moriones at Ondorroa, in Biscay. His left flank is protected by General Loma.

Rapid advance has been made with the besieging operations against Carthagena, and a considerable breach has been effected at the Madrid Gate, in the San Antonio suburb. Last week a powder-magazine in the town exploded, killing eighteen persons and damaging several houses. On the 19th inst. the insurgents made a sally and attacked a reconnoitring detachment. After a three hours' skirmish both parties retreated, the loss on each side being small. In reply to an ultimatum from the commander of the besieging troops, the insurgents have declared that they will resist to the last extremity.

The Government has concluded an agreement by which it will receive an advance of 200,000,000 reals at an interest of 12 per cent per annum. Repayment is to be made in five annual instalments, guaranteed by the revenue derived from the stamp tax.

The newly-elected municipality of Madrid is composed of six Republicans and six Radicals.

Advices from Havannah state that the Cuban debt amounts to 87,000,000 dols.

HOLLAND.

During the discussion of the colonial estimates, a sharp attack was made on the Government with regard to the Acheen expedition; but the estimates were approved by a good majority.

General von Swieten is pressing the Acheenese vigorously. Preparatory to a decisive attack on their stronghold at Kraton he has offered them an opportunity of unconditional surrender.

GERMANY.

The Queen Dowager of Prussia was buried at Berlin on Saturday; but the Emperor was forbidden by his medical advisers to attend. Her Majesty has left all the works of art accumulated by King Frederick William IV., her consort, which constitute a valuable and highly-interesting collection, to her brother-in-law, the present Emperor.

The Civil Marriage Bill was read the second time in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Saturday, and the House adjourned until Jan. 12 next.

DENMARK.

The majority of the Folksthing have adopted an address to the King, with the object of bringing about a change of Ministry. The King of Denmark has acknowledged receipt of the address, and promised to consult his Ministers.

AMERICA.

The grant of four million dollars asked for by the United States Government for the reorganisation of the Navy has been voted by the Senate.

The House of Representatives has voted the bill for the reduction of the salaries of Congressmen.

The Attorney-General has decided, on the evidence furnished by Spain, that the Virginius when captured illegally carried the American flag, and that her clearance papers were obtained through perjury.

INDIA.

In connection with the Bengal famine the Secretary of State for India has received from the Viceroy an official statement by telegraph, under date of Calcutta, Dec. 20, according to which the prospects are somewhat less gloomy than seemed to be the case a few weeks ago. In some large districts, however, the yield of rice will only be one third the average crop, and the Lieutenant-Governor estimates that 70,000 tons of grain must be available in the distressed districts before the end of January. It is stated that the demand will be met by the purchases made by the Supreme and the Bengal Government.

The Siamese Embassy arrived at Calcutta on the 22nd inst., to negotiate the frontier questions.

Central Asian news is thus summed up in a telegram from Tashkend of Saturday's date:—The Emir of Cabul is seriously ill; disturbances have broken out in Balkh; and the English Embassy to Yarkund has been received with marked honour. The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta states that Mr. Forsyth's mission was welcomed at Yarkund, and permitted freely to inspect the city. The mission was expected to leave for Kashgar on Nov. 16.

Corporal punishment has been abolished in the army of Servia by the Prince of that State.

At Constantinople the quarantine hitherto enforced against vessels arriving from the Black Sea has been raised.

Colonel Gordon, the successor of Sir Samuel Baker in Upper Egypt, is said to have started with a liberal credit—as much as £100,000—from the Khedive.

Mail dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 11 anticipate a fine harvest in Chili. The Araucanian Indians were rendering themselves unpleasant neighbours, and raids were apprehended.

Intelligence from San Domingo reports that President Baez has been exiled, and that Ignacio Gonzales has been elected President of the Republic.

A pretender to the throne of Morocco has encamped with an army near Fez, and is interfering with caravans on the road. The Emperor has marched against him.

The death is announced of Baron Valentin de Trevis, at the age of ninety-eight. The Comtesse de Beaufort, who died last week at Brussels, was the sole surviving descendant of the ancient family of the Counts de Roose.

An official list has been published of the names of the supposed British subjects captured on board the Virginius. They are twenty-eight in number; the large majority of them were born abroad—most of them in the West Indies.

The court of inquiry into the loss of the Northfleet reports favourably on the precautions taken to ensure the comfort and safety of the emigrants on board. In regard to the paucity of boats, it states that the entire accommodation which could have been provided would have sufficed for only 142 persons out of 379. It suggests that boats might be carried between the main and fore masts, where they would be more accessible. The coast-guard on patrol is admitted to have given the alarm as soon as he made out the signals of distress.

The latest letters from the officers in charge of the Palestine Exploration work are interesting. M. Ganneau, while at Jaffa, discovered the ancient cemetery of the town. On the way to Jerusalem he revisited the site which he had previously identified with the Biblical city of Gezer. Here he traced in part the plan of the old city and the position of its houses and suburbs. Mr. Drake has rejoined the survey party, now at Jericho. The reports received from him and Lieutenant Conder describe the country connected with Samson's exploits and that of David's wanderings.

The Extra Supplement.

THE CHRISTMAS HAMPER.

The gift of a Christmas box is an individual gratification; the sending of a Christmas basket is apt to convey a load of pleasant things for the common enjoyment of an entire household. It is great fun to let the children stand by, "at the opening of this fardel," and to watch their eager curiosity, followed by many a delightful surprise, at the forthcoming of diverse unsuspected articles, for the provision of an abundant family feast. A turkey, or a brace of pheasants, or it may be woodcock, cannot fail to be recognised as the right sort of bird for the dinner-table in these days of genial hospitality, when visitors and friends are expected to join the domestic company; there is much propriety and utility, likewise, in a few pots of such dainty preserved fruits as may serve to flavour a plain pudding; sweetmeats of any and every kind will find sure acceptance in the palate of discerning infancy, reckless of damage to its earlier set of teeth; apples and pears, oranges, almonds, raisins, and walnuts may be stowed in corners of the hamper; and two or three bottles of some cordial liqueur, if happily they have escaped breakage, will be a comfort to the old lady. We, too, may see and taste.

THE VOYAGE TO THE GOLD COAST.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who left this country by the mail steam-ship Volta, from Liverpool, on Nov. 6, to accompany the military expedition of Sir Garnet Wolseley against the Ashantees, and to furnish Illustrations of the war expressly for this Journal, has sent us from Sierra Leone another characteristic and lively sketch of the scenes on board that vessel. The Volta, as we stated before, conveys on this occasion twenty or thirty officers of the Army, and other persons engaged in business connected with the approaching campaign. Three days before their arrival at Sierra Leone there was a great bustle among them on the after-deck, where most of these anxious passengers were occupied in ceaseless examination of their personal luggage. They were exhibiting their kits to each other and comparing the propriety or sufficiency of their equipments for the West African climate and for travelling in the bush that lies between Cape Coast Castle and Coomassie. Loud were the complaints of those who had, by some mistake of the tailor or outfitter, come out with suits of clothing thick and warm enough for a Canadian winter. There was one dress, to our Artist's personal knowledge, supplied by a London outfitter, which was stoutly lined and carefully padded with cotton-wool. The gentleman who is seen, at the right-hand corner of our two-page Engraving, seated before a huge open chest filled with an immense variety of articles, was enabled to afford his fellow-passengers a vast deal of amusement. He made them very merry by showing them what a surprising assortment he had got on his departure from the kindness of inexperienced friends at home. As he could not propose to retain them all during the campaign, he allowed a heap of such fancy wares to be sold by auction, which was very good fun. They comprised enough apparatus of the dandy's toilette, and other delicacies or elegant niceties, for several bachelors of the most luxurious habits and fastidious tastes. In the opposite corner is an elderly black lady, returning to her native town of Accra, who sits reading her Bible. When she perceived that our Artist was busy with his pencil she felt a natural desire to appear at no unfair disadvantage in his sketch; so, with a very excusable sensitiveness, on account of her negro features and complexion, she said to him next day that "she hoped, if he put her into a picture for the paper in London, he would not make her like a monkey, but like a human being." We leave the other groups and figures delineated by Mr. Prior to explain themselves, as their lively and truthful representation needs little particular comment. The bunches of tropical fruit, hung from the beam that supports the awning overhead, must be familiar to those who have passed the Azores in a well-provided steam-ship of the great ocean-travelling lines; and many of their experiences on board will be common also to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's passengers in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. We trust that, long before this date, our Artist and his fellow-voyagers have been safely landed on the Gold Coast.

"Speech day" at Leamington College was observed on Monday, and at the distribution of prizes Lord Leigh presided. He referred to the fact that the late Lord Clarendon and the present Lord Chancellor had presided on former occasions, and expressed a hope that hereafter they might be able to point to future eminent statesmen as having been educated in Leamington College, as Lord Clarendon and the Lord Chancellor had been at Harrow and Winchester.

There was a large gathering of old Marlburians and friends of Marlborough College, on Monday night, at the opening of the Bradleian Hall, erected in memory of the distinguished services to Marlborough of the late Head Master, Dr. Bradley, now Master of University College, Oxford. Dean Stanley presided at the dinner, and among the speakers were the Marquis of Ailesbury, Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., Dr. Butler, Master of Harrow, Mr. Matthew Arnold, and Dr. Farrer. Dr. Bradley, in responding to the toast of his health, said that he knew that, young as that school was, it had already formed an individuality of its own, and greater advance had been made in the highest education during those thirty years of its existence than during the preceding three centuries. Mr. Matthew Arnold (who responded for the visitors) complained that a mere school inspector should be made to speak, with so many dignitaries present, but said the younger part of the audience might at least learn from him, after all that was said of the corrosive effects of disappointed ambition, that it was possible to reach middle life without winning any of the prizes in Church and State, and yet to keep one's good health and good spirits. After the dinner the annual college concert was held.

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MUSIC.

Music, of course, formed part of the proceedings at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday week, when the foundation-stone was laid of the new training-schools in association therewith. After the ceremonies of the day a conversazione and concert took place in the hall. Speeches were made by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Rev. Canon Brookfield (Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty), Dr. Lyon Playfair, and others; and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" was performed by full orchestra and the members of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society—the solos distributed between Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Misses Poyntz, Ferrari, and Sterling. Miscellaneous pieces preceded and followed "Athalie," one of the most effective having been the old English ballad, "The Three Ravens," so well sung by Miss Sterling as to elicit great and general applause and an encore, which was replied to by giving "The Three Fishers." Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

An extra recital (the fifth) was given by Dr. Hans von Bulow, at St. James's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, when the great pianist played Mozart's trio in E major, with violin (M. Sainton) and violoncello (M. Lasserre), and, as solos, Bach's organ prelude and fugue in A minor (as transcribed by Liszt), Beethoven's series of variations on an original theme in F (op. 34), and various smaller pieces by Mendelssohn, Rubinstein, Liszt, and Chopin. Dr. von Bulow's performances again displayed his remarkable powers in very opposite styles. Some vocal pieces were interspersed by Mdlle. Nita Gaetano, who was accompanied by Dr. von Bulow. The room was crowded, and the applause was enthusiastic.

Before the appearance of our next Number another year will have commenced. The chief musical announcements for the close of this year were the performances at the Royal Albert Hall—"The Messiah" on Christmas Eve and concerts in the afternoon and evening of Boxing Day. The earliest musical promises of the coming year are a performance of "The Messiah," at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, on the evening of New-Year's Day, and the fourth of the new series of London Ballad Concerts, on Jan. 3. The Monday Popular Concerts will re-commence on Jan. 12, with Dr. von Bulow as pianist, the Saturday afternoon performances associated therewith being resumed in the same week; the British Orchestral Society will commence its second season on Jan. 22; and on the following evening the third concert of the Wagner Society and the fifth of the Sacred Harmonic Society will be held. M. Gounod's new series of concerts will begin on Feb. 7, when his music to "Jeanne d'Arc" will be given for the first time in England. The nineteenth season of the concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir will begin on Feb. 19. On Wednesday, March 25, the Philharmonic Society will commence its sixty-second season, the remaining seven concerts being fixed for Monday evenings, April 20, May 4 and 18, June 1, 15, and 29, and July 13. In March it is said that Mr. Carl Rosa's opera company, which has recently been pursuing a successful career in the provinces, will give a short series of performances at Drury Lane Theatre, including the production of an English version of Wagner's "Lohengrin," a work several times promised but not produced by our Italian opera establishments. Of next year's proceedings of these institutions no information will be obtainable for some weeks to come.

THEATRES.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the pantomimes, which exceed in number what we had expected, some of the West-End theatres have found leisure to initiate novelties. Among these the Queen's, on Saturday, produced a new one-act drama by Mr. Charles Reade, which is entitled "Kate Peyton's Lovers," and proved successful. The story is already partly known as an episode in a larger work, and consists of but two scenes. The first is the office of a solicitor, one Mr. Houseman, who is consulted by two lovers, Mr. Neville and Mr. Griffith Gaunt, who are rivals for the love of Kate Peyton, and each comes to make his will, and both bequeath to Kate all the property they may possess: in fact, they are on the point of fighting a duel with each other. Kate, from behind a screen, overhears their conversation, and forms her own resolve. Gaunt, having intrusted a letter to a clerk, to be delivered to Miss Peyton in the event of his falling, Kate possesses herself of the precious document and sends the boy for her horse. She rides to the rendezvous, a romantic spot in a northern county, presenting a landscape covered with ice and snow. The duellists meet, with the surgeon, and Gaunt is wounded in the arm, but, still dissatisfied, demands a second shot. Kate interferes, insists upon having their pistols, discharges them in the air, and then swoons. Both lovers bring her water in their hats, and, on her reviving, require her to decide on her choice. While she is contemplating the bullet which has been extracted from Gaunt's arm, the lawyer arrives, informing them that a relative has died, having by his will disinherited Gaunt and left all his property to Kate. There can be no doubt of the issue; she bestows herself and her newly-acquired wealth on the faithful lover who has been wounded in her behalf. Miss Bessie Edwards sustains the part of Kate Peyton, and Mr. Charles Kelly that of Griffith Gaunt. Both play well, and the new drama will doubtless become popular.

An important revival has been produced at the Royalty, not less than O'Keefe's celebrated comedy of "Wild Oats," reduced to three acts. It is well played, and should command a long run. Mr. Charles Wyndham, as Rover, fully justified the reputation which he has recently gained, and Mr. W. H. Stephens, as Sir George Thunder, was in his element. Mr. J. Clark, as John Dory, was equally so, and, in fact, made a great hit in the part. Miss Henrietta Hodson, as the charming quakeress Lady Amaranth, exceeded herself. Altogether, the revival is a good conception well carried out, and deserves encouragement.

At the Globe a new play has been produced—a version by Mr. Halliday of Charles Dickens's novel, "Dombey and Son," under the title of "Heart's Delight." Mr. Halliday has not attempted to dramatise the whole of the romance, but has selected the episodes of the elopement of Dombey's wife with his clerk and the loves of Toots and Walter Gay for Florence. Mr. H. J. Montague assumed the parts of both lovers, and in Toots succeeded admirably; and Miss Carlotta Addison as Florence was both graceful and pathetic. Dombey himself was represented by Mr. J. C. Cowper, who also doubled the part of Bunsby with great effect. Miss Helen Barry as Mrs. Pipchin was not quite equal to the great situation; but she was ably supported by Mr. Fernandez in Carker. In the matter of Carker's death Mr. Halliday has departed from the text, and makes him commit suicide in the hotel by swallowing poison to escape the vengeance of Dombey. But the great piece of acting in the new drama is Mr. Emery's Captain Cuttle, which is about as true and powerful a representation as was ever realised on the boards. The performance altogether was a remarkable success.

At the Gaiety, the comedy of "John Bull" by the younger Colman, was revived on Monday, with Mr. Phelps and Mr. Toole, as Job Thornbury and Dennis Brulgruddery. Both parts were, as might be expected, most elaborately acted. Mr. Vezin, we must also recollect, sustained the part of Peregrine, and was remarkable for the refinement of his style.

PANTOMIMES.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Sydenham establishment led the way in pantomimic production on Saturday; and has certainly presented the public with one of the most gorgeous spectacles ever exhibited. It is first rate in all its departments. The dialogue is from the practised pen of Mr. E. L. Blanchard, the scenery is by Mr. F. Fenton, and the action is aided by the talents of Mr. George Conquest and his son, Miss Caroline Parkes, Mdlle. Le Brun, and Miss Annie Thirlwall. The subject is the ever popular "Puss in Boots," with the additions; "or, Dame Trot and her Comical Cat, and the Ogre, Fee-Fo-Fum," which the fertile author has adorned with the graces of his wit and the brilliant hues of his fancy. The characters are numerous, and the business of the most varied description. Among the best scenes are the mill and country landscape in Normandy, the Witch's Glen in the Catskill Mountains, and the Ogre's Castle, with its enchanted chamber, in which Mr. Conquest performs his hanky-panky tricks, and assumes various shapes, dilating into gigantic proportions, or shrinking into those of the dwarf, and even the mouse, in which latter form he is pounced on by Puss, and his fate determined. In the course of the action there are several pretty songs and duets, and one in particular which introduces the transformation scene, one of Mr. Charles Brew's wonderful contrivances. Nor is the Harlequinade less worthy of commendation, consisting of scenes every one of which excites the most uproarious laughter. Mr. Charles Ash is the Harlequin, Mdlle. Le Brun Columbine, Mr. J. Beckingham Pantaloon, and the Great Little Rowella Clown. The work is produced on the great stage in the centre transept, and the auditorium is crowded with multitudes of spectators, themselves presenting a spectacle scarcely to be rivalled by the most costly arrangements of the boards. It is certainly altogether a very grand sight, and ought to be witnessed by every family in England during the holidays.

DRURY LANE.

The pantomime at the great national theatre is also, as usual, from the pen of Mr. E. L. Blanchard. It is his twenty-fifth annual at this house, and is entitled "Jack in the Box; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker and the Three Men of Gotham who went to Sea in a Bowl." The place called Gotham is situated near Nottingham; and here the drama presents the villagers busy in building the Bowl which is to serve as the ark to which the stupid natives most idly intrust their safety; for eventually it is wrecked on the Black Rocks, though by fairy aid the voyagers escape destruction, finding the Golden Land of Plenty, where they arrive in time to witness the Harvest Home of the Fairies. On the illustration of this idea Mr. William Beverly has exhausted the riches of his imagination in a series of scenes which are calculated to delight the most fastidious. In a previous scene much ingenuity is displayed touching a fancy fair held on Midsummer Eve every century. Imagine Felix, the Prince of the Fortunate Isles, awaiting the hour of midnight on Gotham-common, when, to his surprise, a number of mushrooms transform themselves into so many fancy stalls presided over by the fairies! One of these presents him with the talisman he wanted—namely, Jack-in-the-Box—by means of which he has to cure of her idiotic conceit Princess Poppet, the beautiful but silly daughter of Cockalorum the Great, King of Cockaigne. In these few words we have, we think, sufficiently told the whole story, which is admirably acted by no less artistes than Miss Harriet Coveney, Miss Alma Murray, and Mr. Brittain Wright. The Harlequinade includes Messrs. Fred Evans and W. H. Harvey as Clowns, Will Simpson and Willie Harvey as Harlequins, Paul Herring and J. Morris as Pantaloons, and the Misses L. Grosvenor and S. Harvey as Columbines; to whom we may add Miss Amy Rosalind as Harlequin à la Watteau. The ballets by Mr. W. C. Levey, and the general action as arranged by Mr. John Cormack, particularly the children's scenes, are, as usual, ingenious and most effective. The manager has personally superintended the getting up, and been exceedingly liberal in his outlay, bestowing the utmost expenditure on the appointments and accessories, so as to secure their efficiency.

COVENT GARDEN.

"Bo-Peep and Red Riding Hood" is the title of the pantomime produced by Mr. Rice, with the assistance of Julian Hicks for the scenery, which is magnificent. Here little Red Riding-Hood is in danger from the intrigues of the Fox and the Wolf; the former, as the price of his own safety, having contracted to lead the interesting heroine into the power of the latter. Disguised as a doctor, he visits the Dame's cottage, and persuades the child to visit the Glowworm Glen. She leaves, in consequence, her sister, Bo-Peep, to fill the rôle of Queen of May in the village festivities in which she was prepared to share. Bo-Peep leads her sheep into the fields, that they may be no trouble to her in the performance of her appointed duties. The festivities, however, are doomed to interruption, for the Fox steals a Goose; an accident which provokes a chase and a combat. The Glowworm Glen is a remarkable scene, revealing a mountain gorge, which affords space for a picturesque torrent, and fairies disporting themselves in its vicinity. Anon, Bo-Peep's sheep are seen wandering adown the rocks, pursued by the Fox, who is maliciously driving them where they may gorge the Dragon; first of all cutting off their tails, to show the Wolf that he had executed his commission. The delay is fatal to himself, for the Dragon awakes, and devours him; and almost does the same for Bo-Peep, who has followed the footprints of her flock, but who is rescued by the timely interference of Red Riding-Hood. The heroine is, however, herself in danger, for she is seized by the Wolf; but her brother Marmion attacks the beast, and wounds him. Marmion thus brings himself under the law that whoever spills blood within the lily's home must perish; and Marmion accordingly dies in the arms of the Flowrets. The rest of the action follows the legend, for the Wolf devours Red Riding-Hood, whose death, however, is avenged, and all is made right again by the Transformation scene, where we are permitted to behold in their happy abodes the good and virtuous brother and sister, thus terminating the spectacle with a serious moral.

PRINCESS'S.

At this theatre the subject of the pantomime is the same as that at the Crystal Palace. It is entitled "Little Puss in Boots; or, Harlequin the Ogre and the Miller's Son." The treatment is very different in the two versions of the same tale. The action commences with a cat parliament, engaged in legislating for the redress of the wrongs of the feline race. In the course of it a cat guides a miller's son to wealth and fame. Jocoso, as the Marquis Carabas, falls in love with the Princess Opaline; and ultimately Puss and Jocoso, helped by a cat army led by the Fairy Minette, vanquish the Ogre, who is the enemy of all goodness, and wins the favour of King Kokahoope, who shortly afterwards arrives on the scene. The whole ends with a brilliant transformation.

STANDARD.

The pantomime at this theatre is distinguished by several points of novelty, and is entitled "Whittington and his Cat," a subject which Mr. J. Douglass has treated in a very original manner. Dick, flying from his persecutors, is seen near the traditional stone, where the spectator may re-acquaint himself with the well-known features of Highgate-hill and the celebrated view of London from its summit. The bells of the churches bid the runaway 'prentice return to his cruel master. He does so, and reappears in the soap-merchant's kitchen, where he is learning the mystery of cooking. Fitzwarren summons all his servants and wishes them to send something on board his ship, the Pretty Polly, the profit of each venture to belong to the sender. Everyone makes his offer. Dick, having nothing else to send, agrees, at Pussy's instigation, to send his cat, or rather to sail himself, with Pussy, to try his luck abroad. A storm overtakes the vessel, she is wrecked, but, by the intervention of the Fairy Fairweather, Dick, the cat, captain, and crew are landed safely at Morocco. At the palace of the Dey of Morocco a grand procession of Eastern warriors takes place. The arrival of strangers is announced. A banquet is prepared, when the visitors are overwhelmed with rats and mice. Pussy soon clears them. The monarch offers fabulous sums to buy the clever cat, eventually a bargain is decided upon, and Dick sets sail for home, loaded with riches. A grand double moving panorama is here introduced—the procession of the Lord Mayor's show; its progress through the Strand, Fleet-street, Old St. Dunstan's Church, Old St. Paul's, and arrival at the Guildhall, decorated for the reception of the Lord Mayor, Richard Whittington, destined to hold that office three times in succession. The King, hearing of the fame and sudden rise of Whittington, orders a grand pageant and warlike celebration in his honour. The emblems of Peace, Industry, and War (Mesdames Neville, S. Brereton, and Mr. G. Hamilton) are summoned, and the last-named chosen. The spectators are now introduced to the armoury in Guildhall, and thence transported to Cannock Chase, in Henry IV.'s time. The whole of the troops assembled, a warlike parade takes place, the manœuvres terminating with a costly, magnificent pageant. The festival of Fame succeeds, displaying brilliant costumes, armour, and appointments. We have next the interior of the Mansion House, occupied by the interview of the King (Miss Fielding) and the marriage of Dick Whittington to Alice Fitzwarren. The grand Transformation scene represents a rapid descent from sky to sea, concluding with a gorgeous and imposing tableau. Harlequins, Mr. Fred Payne and Mr. J. Talbert; Pantaloon, Mr. Tully Louis; Columbines, Mesdames Esta and Celling; Clown, Mr. Harry Payne; Policeman, Mr. Ghent. The scenery has been painted by and under the direction of Mr. Richard Douglass, assisted by Mr. J. Neville, Mr. Gooderan, and assistants. The costumes and armour are designed and executed by M. Gustave Lafayette (costumier to the Parisian theatres). The music is arranged by Mr. W. Corri. It is obvious that the materials associated with the incidents will much conduce to the success of this costly pantomime.

SURREY.

This transpontine theatre is now under the management of Mr. W. Holland, who has opened it under the improved principles of the present time, relieving the visitor from excessive charges for playbill or the necessity of a douceur to the box-keeper. Mr. Frank W. Green has supplied the pantomime, which is called "Jack and the Beanstalk," but deals also with the fortunes of Margery Daw and the pranks of the Man in the Moon. These different fables thus amalgamated are well enough known to the general public. Much of the action and dialogue, however, has a practical value. For instance, the introductory portion takes us to the Den of the Demon Butcher, where the Evil Spirits are shown conspiring against the poor man by keeping up prices and threatening to deprive him of his beer; but the fairy Benevolentia disperses the troop and suggests the performance of a pantomime. A widow's house and dairy and a view of Sir Roger de Coverley's mansion follow, and we are introduced to Sir Roger, Margery, and Jack, who sells his cow in the usual fashion, but is favoured by the Good Fairy, at whose instance the Beanstalk makes its appearance. Jack climbs to the moon, is kindly received by the Man there, and finds his way to Fairyland and a Cage of Love-Birds, which perform for him a grand ballet of Love-Bird Fairies, one of Mr. J. Milano's excellent arrangements. In his travels Jack meets with various adventures. He visits Giant Grumble Grim in his home, falls into danger, but escapes. The next scene is the Home of Margery Daw, to which the Man in the Moon, as the Scotch say, condescends; and after that the Baronial Hall in the castle of the ancient Barons de Coverley, which changes to Margery Daw's Cottage. We cannot pretend to relate the story of courtship, jealousy, excitement, terror, reaction, and storming of the Castle of Malignant Spirits, and how the lovers are made happy in Cloudland. The Transformation scene is occupied with the Silver Cascade on the Lake of the Lily-Bell Fairies, in the Land of Cloudless Skies. The Harlequinade employs a double troupe of pantomimists. There are a special Clown, engaged expressly to play one comic scene, Harry Boleno; and the Surrey Clown, Harry Hemmings. George Vokes is Harlequin, and Miss J. Elliott Harlequin Watteau. Wilson Parker is Pantaloon, Les Petit Rousellis are Sprites, and the Misses Elliott and Miss Hemmings are the three Columbines. The composition is eminently qualified to become popular with the neighbourhood.

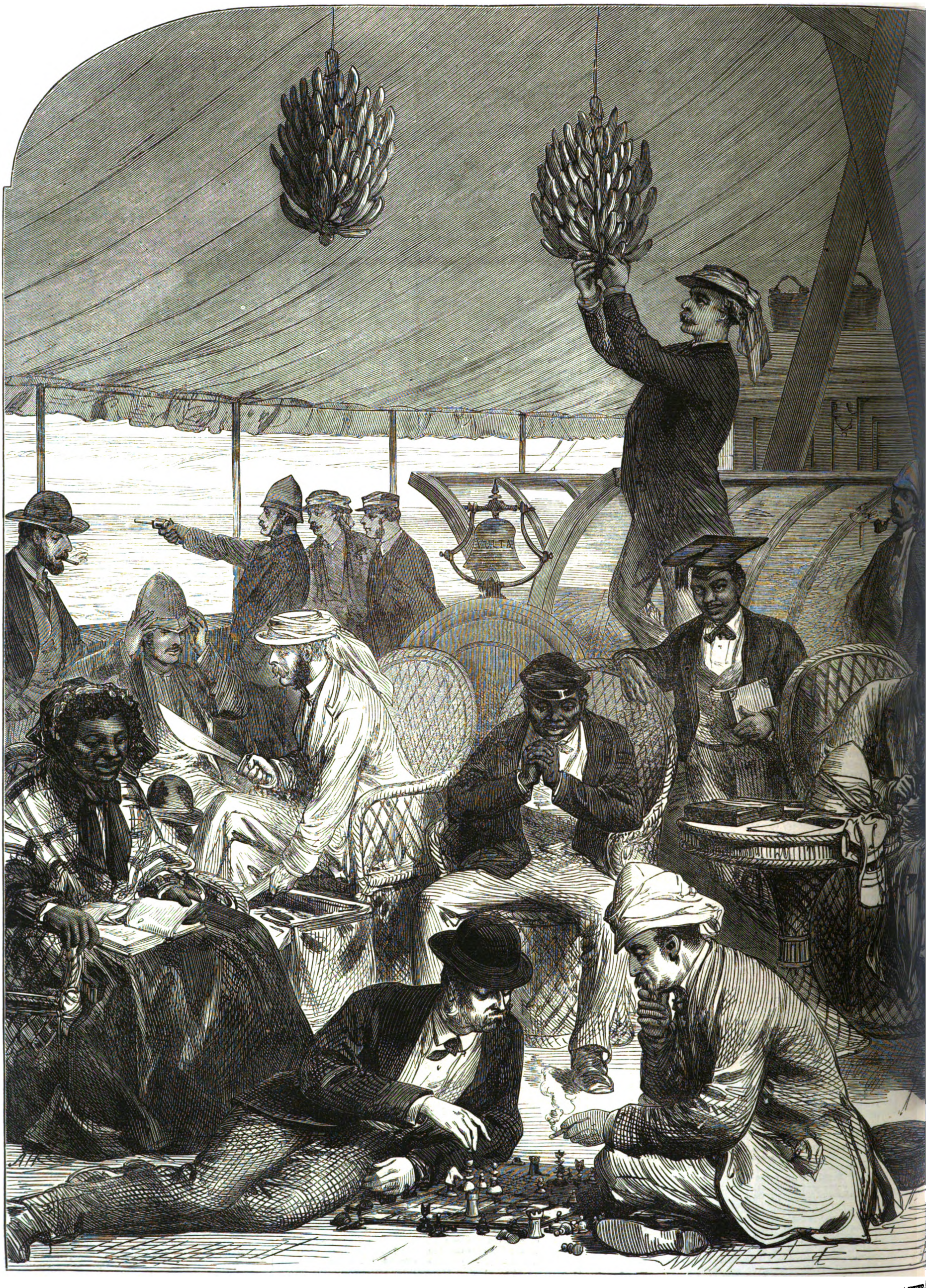
EAST LONDON.

Here the pantomime, written by Mr. Osman, partakes of the character of an extravaganza, and is entitled "Le Faust and Marguerite; or, Mephistophiles and the Pretty Fairy under the Sea." Miss Limmer plays Faust, and Miss Seaman Mephistophiles. Marguerite, as seen in a vision, is represented by Miss Seaford. But Faust has a rival in Siebel (young Tom Sayers), and in the end a combat takes place between them. Further we cannot continue the fable. The Harlequinade includes John Ward as Clown, Mr. Collin as Pantaloon, Willie Warde as Harlequin, Phœbe Laurie as Columbine, and R. Ross as a policeman.

At Sadler's Wells the subject and title of the pantomime are "The Babes in the Wood;" at the Grecian, "Harlequin the Wood Demon, the Giant, the Fish, the Pear, and the Tree; or, Pretty Pauvrette and the Mammoths Three," written by Mr. G. Conquest and Mr. H. Spry; at the Britannia, "Cocorico; or, The Hen with the Golden Eggs;" at the Pavilion, "Harlequin Puss in Boots; or, Mother Hubbard and her Comical Dog;" at the New Albion, "Harlequin Aladdin and the Lamp; or, The Wizard, the Ring, and the Scamp;" at the Royal Alexandra, "Mother Red Cap;" at Sanger's (late Astley's), "Cinderella;" at the Victoria, "Harlequin King of Trumps;" at the Marylebone, "The Man in the Moon;" and at the Elephant and Castle, "Harlequin Babes of the Wood, Columbine Queen of the Sea, and the Lady of the Land."

A New York telegram states that the Postmaster-General of the United States has arranged for the dispatch of four European mails per week.

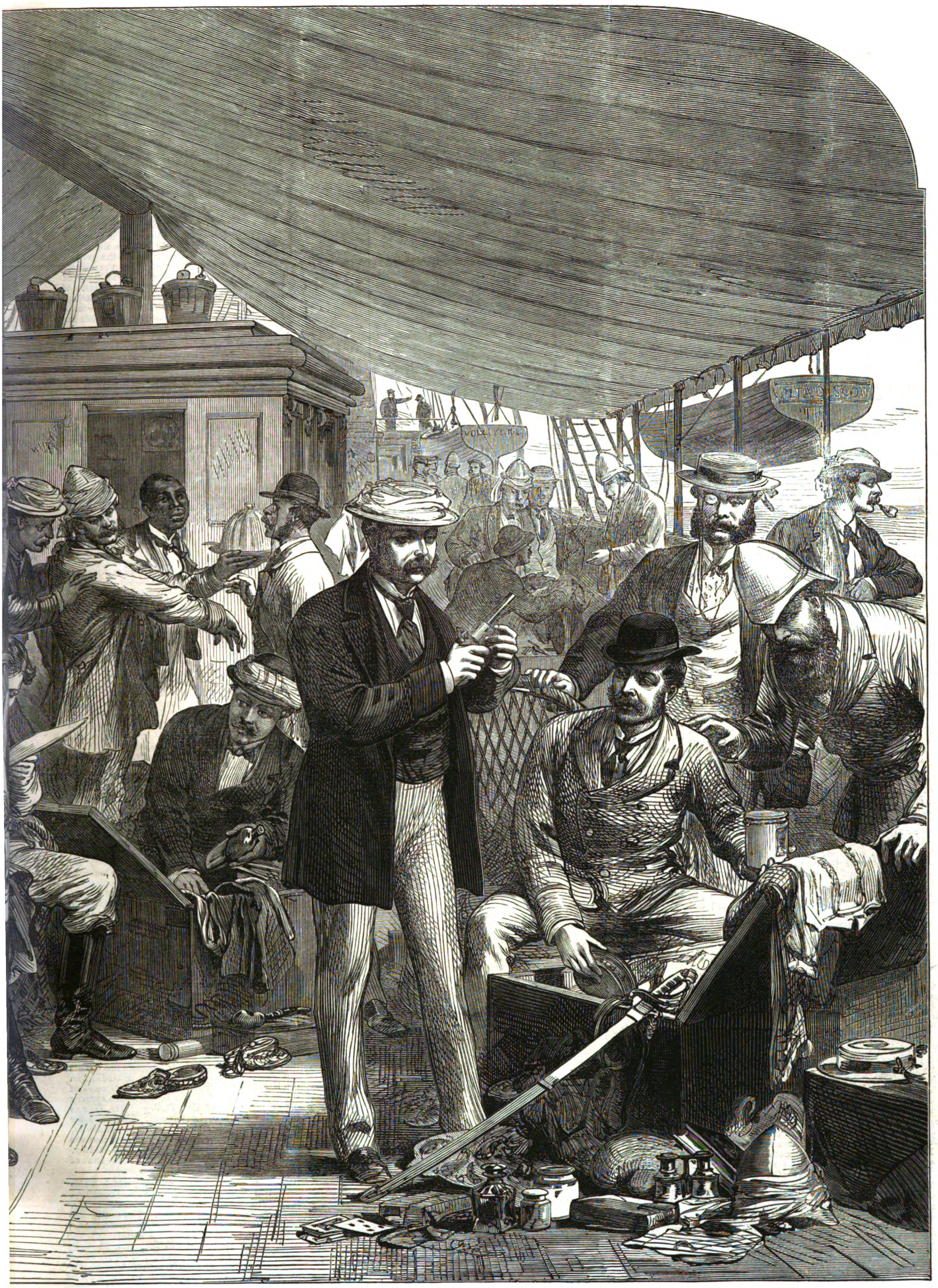
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VOYAGE TO THE GOLD COAST: AFTE

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIS

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: OF THE MAIL STEAMER VOLTA.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

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NEW BOOKS.

The island archipelagos of Australasia have lately been regarded with more interest, since the murder of Bishop Coleridge Patteson, and the trial of several Englishmen, in New South Wales or Queensland, for the crime of kidnapping Polynesian labourers to work in the sugar plantations; and the savage slaughter which has taken place in the Fiji Islands has drawn further attention to this part of the world. A bulky and handsome volume, with many beautiful illustrations, is composed of the *Jottings of the Cruise of H.M.S. Curaçoa among the South Sea Islands in 1865* (Longmans). The author is the late Mr. Julius Brenchley, F.R.G.S., of Maidstone, who spent eighteen years of his life, from 1849 to 1867, in his extensive and adventurous travels through North and South America, China and Japan, Mongolia and Siberia, Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia, making valuable collections, and gathering much fresh knowledge upon the natural features and human inhabitants of those vast regions. In June, 1865, he accompanied Admiral Sir William Wiseman, in the steam-frigate Curaçoa, in a sea-going tour of three months to display the British flag in the Western Pacific, visiting the Samoa or Navigator Islands, the Friendly Islands, the Fiji or Viti Islands, the New Hebrides, Banks's Islands, Santa Cruz, part of the Solomon Islands, the Loyalty Islands, and New Caledonia, and thence returning to Sydney. Two officers of the Curaçoa, whose company he enjoyed on this occasion, were Lieutenant the Hon. Herbert Meade (now deceased) and Lieutenant Foljambe, both of whom are known as the writers of interesting narratives of their experiences in New Zealand and Australasia. Mr. Brenchley's account, however, of the state of these island groups, and of the natives, as they were eight years ago, has not been anticipated by any other publication; and it will be found very instructive. Norfolk Island was also taken by the way, and there Mr. Brenchley met the late Bishop of Melanesia, who was destined to fall a victim, in September, 1871, to the misdirected but sorely-provoked anger of the natives of Nukapu, near Santa Cruz, on account of the cruelties committed by some European ruffians in the illegal slave trade. Mr. Brenchley's opinion concerning the results of the Christian missions, as hitherto carried on by some of the agencies employed, was not altogether so favourable as might be desired. He considered that they were too apt to rely exclusively upon dogmatic theological instruction, and to estimate their success by the number of professed converts and communicants. Nevertheless, he found that they were doing much good, though not unmixed with the inconvenience of exciting local dissensions, and of disturbing social relations which had previously exerted a salutary restraint over the people. He at the same time denounced with just severity the infamous conduct of lawless English, American, or colonial adventurers in these seas, and demanded strict measures of repression against them.

We may continue, therefore, our study of the facts relating to this question, with a perusal of the new book by Commander Albert Hastings Markham, R.N., *The Cruise of the Rosario among the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz Islands* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). The Rosario, one of her Majesty's sloops of war, commissioned at Sydney, in October, 1871, by Commander Markham, was employed, immediately after the death of Bishop Patteson, expressly to visit the islands and to collect the evidence of missionaries, planters, and other persons, with reference to the "labour traffic" and the alleged kidnapping of the natives. In this service the author was engaged till the end of January; and, from his responsible position as a British naval officer intrusted with so grave a mission, we must attach the greatest weight to his testimony, and likewise to his individual judgment upon all the questions herein involved. He supplies but too abundant evidence of the reality of these "horrible atrocities," which have been frequently exposed, yet which have not been effectually punished or checked. The single case of the brig Carl, of Melbourne, and its man-stealing voyage to the New Hebrides, in 1871, for the purpose of obtaining forced labourers to sell to the Fiji sugar-planters, is enough to disgrace the British Australian name, both in its imperial and its colonial quality, for many years to come, especially as Dr. James Patrick Murray, and his accomplices in the inhuman butchery perpetrated on board that vessel, were finally allowed, when the case was tried at Sydney, to escape the just penalty of their crimes. We believe, indeed, that the main guilt of this most nefarious system lies with a portion of the white sugar-planting settlers in the Fiji Islands, who are there beyond the legal jurisdiction of their own Government. It appears to us that the summary annexation of those islands to the British Empire, not as an appendage to Queensland or New South Wales, but as a Crown colony, is the proper step to be taken, after all, for the prevention of the slave trade; and without this, it is to be feared, the recent Act of Parliament, authorising stringent prosecutions and penalties, will scarcely put a stop to the mischief. The general prevalence of a violent animosity in the island population against the white race of their ruthless oppressors is not to be wondered at; but it broke out in more than one assault upon landing parties even of the Rosario's crew, and Commander Markham was obliged to chastise the hostile natives of Nguna, of Nukapu, and of Aurora Island, by the usual method of burning their villages and destroying their canoes. At Nukapu there was a little fighting, but without loss of life on either side. We are glad to observe that Commander Markham is able, though Mr. Brenchley could not, to give a very favourable report of the results of missionary effort, more especially of that promoted by the Scottish Reformed Presbyterian Church in the New Hebrides. His book is furnished with an excellent map and with several wood engravings.

We return again to Mr. Brenchley's *Cruise of the Curaçoa*, for the sake of that portion of its contents which relates to the natural history of the different groups of islands visited by him in 1865, and which has a scientific interest of its own, apart from the painful topic of the Polynesian slave trade. Nearly half the volume consists of the series of fifty exquisitely drawn and coloured plates, with learned and accurate descriptive notes, representing Mr. Brenchley's collections of the birds, the reptiles, the fishes, the shells, and the insects, which are arranged and commented upon, respectively, the first mentioned by Dr. G. R. Gray, the others by Dr. Albert Günther, both of the British Museum, and of the highest authority upon each subject. Two fine chromolithographs and nearly a hundred engravings, with a good map or chart of the South-West Pacific Ocean, complete the apparatus of illustration, adding to the use and beauty of the author's posthumous work.

There is a strong inclination to couple together *Lady Bell:* by the author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline," and *Against the Stream:* by the author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family," because in each case there are three volumes, published by Messrs. Strahan and Co.; in each case the writer is, confessedly or presumably, of the softer sex; and in each case—the former being called "a story of last century," and the latter "the story of an heroic age in England"—it is clear that readers, in the great majority of instances, will have to put their minds through a retrograde movement, and separate themselves, as much as possible, from associations peculiar to their own generation. In other respects the two stories are as dissimilar as chalk and cheese; the former, one would say, is a clever exercise in the preterite, an ingenious attempt to resuscitate the past by the witchcraft of imagination, not without the help of historical and traditionary lore, and the latter, one would say, is, so far as dates and important incidents are concerned, a piece of genuine reminiscence, and, so far as minor incidents, descriptions of character, analysis of motives, moral reflections, and religious sentiments or convictions or suggestions are concerned, a faithful reflex of a life as it really was, or, at any rate, seems, through a long vista of years, to have been, and a minutely-elaborated impression, upon paper, of an inner self, as it undoubtedly now is and as it is honestly believed to have been before it was moulded and coloured in the course of a long life. Of the two stories neither can be conscientiously recommended to those who are in search of sheer amusement; but it can be confidently affirmed that the former is more likely to "suit their book," as the saying is, than the latter, which, such is its sermonising character, will prove a great stumbling-block to the light-minded and the frivolous. The former is admirably adapted for the gratification of such readers as, caring comparatively little about the effect produced upon themselves by a tale and the characters introduced into it, are content to lose themselves in contemplation of the author's cleverness, and, whilst never for a moment being deluded into forgetting that what they have passing before them is a mere imitation of bygone life, to acknowledge that it is very like what they have always heard and read about the subject, and to nod approval and recognition where such scenes and such characters as tradition ascribes to the time when George the Third was King are duly and at measured intervals presented to them in a series of pages, not too closely crowded with their excellent English, having sufficiently numerous peculiarities of diction to mark the epoch. The latter will afford delight to persons who are not averse from moral anatomy, carried even to the extent of infinitesimal dissection, when the process is conducted, as it certainly is in the present instance, with masterly skill, and is accompanied, as it certainly is in the present instance, with an improving lecture and with interesting illustrations, and who can tolerate garrulity, diffuseness, and an appearance of self-consciousness, when, as may certainly be asserted in the present instance, there is at the bottom of it all a fund of wisdom and sound advice leavened with the leaven of noble sentiment, alleviated by a dash of quiet humour, and obviously intended as a kindly offering from a Christian who loves all neighbours. "Lady Bell" is a story showing how it might have fared in the last century with a penniless orphan, daughter and only child of a ruined earl; and "Against the Stream" is a story, partly of a stepmother and partly of the first abolition of slavery, and its title is derived to some extent, perhaps, from a consideration of the direction in which both stepmothers and abolitionists generally have to or are disposed to pull, and certainly from the fact that the earliest abolitionists refused "to drift smoothly along with the evil current of the times." Both stories are admirable in their own way; but it would be almost impossible to estimate too highly the something more than wholesome tone for which "Against the Stream" is remarkable.

No knowledge of the Russian language is, fortunately, required for a hearty, if not an adequate, appreciation of the merits conspicuous in *Russian Folk-Tales*, by W. R. S. Ralston, M.A., &c. (Smith, Elder, and Co.). It bears upon the face of it sufficient evidence that no little learning, research, and, as a necessary consequence, time, together with a noticeably happy style of writing English, have been freely put at the service of the public for the purpose of shedding light upon a subject which can never fail to be of interest so long as children will be fascinated by tales of the marvellous, the grotesque, and the impossible; so long as parents will pay attention to that which fascinates their children; so long as any smoke still ascends through the atmosphere of life and testifies to a fire of superstition smouldering amongst the bulk of a people; and so long as—should the fire of superstition be completely put out by the particularly cold water of science and reason—the philosopher, the historian, and the antiquarian are left to trace back to their source the many ramifications of various nationalities, and to show, by the method of comparison, how much humanity there is in human nature, how the different families of men, whatever contrasts of colour may be assumed by them and their works under the influence of circumstances, have, mentally and morally, some fundamental similarity, or borrow one from another. The subject, in fact, is that of popular tales; and, in the present instance, fifty-one of such tales, coloured Russian, but literally translated into English, are presented for the information, gratification, and, if such a feeling still exist amongst a generation spoiled by the incessant benefactions of intelligent authors, the gratitude of English readers. To some of the stories parallels, derived from other foreign collections, are appended in a brief form; and, when it is mentioned that the time-honoured name of Bluebeard appears, and that legends current in the Highlands of Scotland are frequently alluded to, by way of illustration, it will be seen that, though the author takes us into the heart of Russia, he is careful, as often as possible, to keep up our remembrance of places nearer home. It cannot be said that the stories are of themselves particularly entertaining and calculated for consecutive reading; indeed, two or three are about as many as ordinary stomachs will be able to bear at one time: to be fully enjoyed they must be regarded as a study rather than as a means of amusement—that is to say, by adults who have outgrown the taste for demons, ghouls, ghosts, and vampires; other persons, and especially children with unsophisticated minds, big swallows, and sanguinary appetites, may genially indulge their credulity, revel in magic and witchcraft, and sup their fill of horrors.

Many a really great man's life would yield far less attractive materials for making a readable book than those which have been used for compiling the contents of the two volumes entitled *Henry Fothergill Chorley: Autobiography, Memoir, and Letters*, compiled by Henry G. Hewlett (Richard Bentley and Son). The subject of the autobiography and memoir appears to have been from his youth up an eccentricity or an original, if the terms be not almost synonymous; to have had a great deal of the human porcupine about him; to have been self-conscious and irritable to an unusual degree; to have been for the most part unsuccessful as an author, but so successful as a critic, and chiefly a musical critic, as to have become a general terror, and to have very early in his career attained such a reputation in his critical capacity that any particularly scarifying article that appeared in the *Athenæum* was pretty sure, rightly or wrongly, and very often the latter, to be ascribed to him. He was, it seems, strictly conscientious and perfectly incorruptible; and, that being so, what will strike those who know anything about such matters as the most remarkable achievement that he, an unsuccessful author be it remembered, accomplished will most likely be that he should have died not only without leaving a wife and family in penury but with considerable property to will away. Lest this fact should raise hopes as well as excite astonishment, let it be at once recorded that he was never married and that he inherited money. The account he gives of his very first years—belonging, as he did, to a family of Quakers, who were at heart no Quakers, and who were all cast in a singular mould—is very interesting and even pathetic; and the story of his after-life is glorified by the splendour reflected from the names of illustrious or notorious persons with whom he was more or less intimately acquainted and from the society in which he occasionally moved, and is extremely amusing as a proof of the way in which human vanity, sensitiveness, ambition, and disinclination to play the part of that patient merit which has to bide its time, will enable one solitary man, if he have an influential journal to write in, to wield a power totally disproportionate, one would say, to his critical abilities, and, in a great measure, merely illusory. Nor can one help fancying that the critic's judgment, for all his conscientiousness and integrity, must have been, if not biassed, at any rate modified in expression, by reason of the great inclination he showed for a certain sort of social circle, in which, of course, he made most of his friendships; and that a critic, who, after all, is human and cannot be proof against human weakness altogether, is the more likely to keep himself impartial the more he abstains from intimate connection with those who are sure to come under his critical observation; the more, in fact, he abstains from mixing himself up with cliques and seeking his recreation and his friends amongst those who will supply him with his daily work and bid fair to become his bitter enemies; the more, in other words, he throws off the professional and seeks society which does not "smell of the shop." It will startle some good folk, who have been in the habit of imagining that the banker-poet Rogers was the pink of amiability, courtesy, and benevolence, to find him appearing, in the volumes under consideration, as ruder and surlier to a struggling young man than no matter what old bear with no matter how sore a head.

It is certainly surprising that Tiber, father Tiber, though the Romans no longer pray to him and have given over the navigation of his sacred stream to an enterprising Englishman, should not long ago have had his course explored in its entirety and subsequently described in the language of England or of Italy, or of both; but that he has not is asserted on excellent authority, and has led to the publication of a fine volume, much to be desired, entitled *The Pilgrimage of the Tiber*, by William Davies (Sampson Low and Co.). The illustrations, which are more than a few, have charms of their own, independent of the subject; and the author of the letterpress is as agreeable and well-informed a guide and companion as anybody need wish to have in either a real or an imaginary trip from the Mediterranean to Mount Fumajolo or a neighbouring spot where "a copious little stream" bubbles up from the green sod, and a native, pointing to it with his staff, exclaims, "Questo si chiama il Tevere a Roma." Some tastes would, perhaps, have been better suited if the author could have refrained from halting at certain spots to repeat hackneyed old bits of Roman history and to quote hackneyed old pieces from the Roman poets; but to have abstained would have been superhuman, and the author is so conscious of his own humanity that he forewarns the reader of what will happen, and offers a sort of defence. But in the eighth chapter he makes handsome amends for any human weakness that he may, in somebody's opinion, have exhibited; it is only to be regretted that he had not more to say about "popular songs of the Tiberine district," and more specimens to adduce; they will, undoubtedly, be quite new to the majority of his readers, and as interesting as they are new. Good rather than harm would have resulted, one would say, if the author had, at the eleventh hour, struck out the concluding effusion, which he calls "L'Addio;" for everything that it contains, as regards the sloping of the day, the sombre grey of the landscape, the lowing of the oxen, the mechanic's practice of leaving work, the birds' habit of retiring to rest, and the tendency of rivers, old as they may be, to flow on for ever, "through sunlight and starlight" (and, he might have added, pitch-darkness), has often been previously remarked by observers of nature, is not handled by him in any particularly novel fashion, and cannot be said to have much more to do with his subject than with any other.

The differences between the English or Scottish character in this island of Great Britain, and that of our fellow countrymen and women settled in the Southern hemisphere, cannot as yet be very conspicuous. But there is a certain freshness in the incidents of Australian social and domestic life, when cleverly and truthfully depicted by a Melbourne novelist with such powers of conception and expression as are shown by Mr. James D. Hay in *Mysie's Pardon* (W. Blackwood, Edinburgh). These three interesting volumes of a highly original story are reprinted from a Melbourne periodical, in which they had won the high approval of some thousands of colonial readers, so that the author is not likely to have erred in the way of unfavourable representation. But he can still less be accused of flattering the prevalent notions and habits of society in the gold-scrambling districts and towns of Victoria and some parts of New Zealand. The structure of his story is compact enough as regards the plot, which turns upon the harsh and obstinate refusal of a middle-aged Scotch spinster, Mysie Raeburn, to look kindly upon her youthful half-sister, Maggie, who has been fetched as an orphan from Scotland to share their brother's home at his thriving farm near Ballarat. There is a very natural but violent feminine quarrel. When Maggie, in the second volume, becomes the wife of George Garden, she only wants Mysie's pardon to make her happiness complete. The chain of events which at last brings on this desirable change of temper is linked with a neatly-contrived underplot of fraud and forgery, perpetrated by one Nettlewood at the expense of Garden and his partners, and with the necessity for a voyage to New Zealand in pursuit of the criminal, leading to a false alarm for Maggie's life. This introduces a good description of the town of Dunedin, in Otago, and of the Hokitika gold diggings on the west coast of New Zealand, added to that which places before us the scenery near Ballarat and on the shores of Port Phillip. Mr. Hay is endowed with a genuine vein of quiet humour. The character of Mysie, a true Scotchwoman and an imperious housewife, but honest, faithful, and brave, is very well portrayed; so are most of the other characters; and that of good old Joe Dodder, the humble-minded clerk, might have figured in one of Dickens's stories without discredit to its author.

Another story of life in our Southern colonies, which is also worth reading for the knowledge it gives of their real condition and for its vivid pictures of scenery, is *The Tasmanian Lily*, by Mr. James Bonwick (H. S. King and Co). The author has written several instructive essays or notices of colonial history, one of which attracted some attention by its account of the total extermination of the native race in Tasmania, formerly called Van Diemen's Land. In this short tale, or rather series of sketches and dialogues, he gradually makes the newly-arrived family of Captain Douglas acquainted, by the help of their friend Mr. Roberts, and others long resident there, with a variety of local circumstances and ways of existence. The topography and natural history, the geology

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botany, and zoology of the island are minutely discussed. We scarcely know any other book on Tasmania from which so much information is to be gained, and we have already formed a good opinion of that colony. It is very suitable for the settlement of sober middle-class English families, with a moderate capital, who want a comfortable home to bring up their children in a peaceful and orderly course of rural industry. It is, perhaps, not the place to make a rapid fortune; and so much the better, in one point of view, for that class of people. To such emigrants we should certainly recommend either Tasmania or the Middle Island of New Zealand (where there are not many more of the Maories than of gipsies in Great Britain) in preference to any part of the Australian Continent. The climate is far more congenial, healthy, and refreshing. The scenery and natural productions of the country are beyond comparison more interesting. The rewards of prudent industry, though smaller, are safer and surer than in the lands of gold-mining and speculating in deceitful mining shares. What is even more important, unless the virtues of English domestic life have utterly died out in this age of greedy and paltry ambitions, there is in Tasmania an absence of that odious fast and sharp tone of society, which is the curse of newly rich countries, and from which both America and Australia have to dread the most serious evils in their future phases of "progress."

In the great intellectual feast which is always going on nowadays, from one year's end to another, a place amongst the side-dishes, elegant in appearance, more or less rare in material, and more or less delicate, although piquant in flavour, must be assigned to such works as *The Troubadours*, by John Rutherford (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The subject is one which has some historical, more literary, and most social, interest. The author in his treatment of it has confined himself almost entirely to the twelfth century, because up to that time they had but a misty, intangible existence, and after that time met with speedy extinction. He commences with a brief historical sketch of the country which was the native home of the troubadours; he then proceeds to discourse at greater length about Provençal poetry, courts of love, love in theory, love as practised by the cavalier servente and his mistress, wandering troubadours, and the influence of the troubadours; and, in an appendix, he gives the thirty-one articles (if that were the whole number) contained in the "code of love." He seems to have spared no pains, to have gone to many and the best sources of information, and to have translated into English—for it is presumed that the translations are his own—very many lyrics of the old troubadours with almost invariable ease, freedom, and spirit, and frequently with appropriate quaintness and striking grace, although an occasional phrase of modern slang, such as "shut up!" and "get out!" and such a vulgarism as "his'n" will offend a reader expectant of the antique, and, above all, of the *gentil*. Indeed, one would say that the author had every requisite for his task, except a sympathetic spirit: the practical demon, with a sardonic sneer for excessive sentiment and a tendency to broaden playfulness into burlesque, displays a little of the cloven hoof. His volume, nevertheless, will be quite a mine of information and a storehouse of delight for whoever is curious about the troubadours.

A very pretty and readable trifle, very neatly, pleasantly, and at the end pathetically, treated by an anonymous author is *A Slip in the Fens* (Macmillan and Co.) It is quite astonishing that so much should have been made, by perfectly legitimate means, of so little, and so deep an interest should be created, without any pretence or apparent effort, by a narrative so slight and so straightforward; but marvels may be wrought by one touch of nature, by photographic fidelity of reproduction, by a persuasive style of writing. The author, too, one may venture to say, has, to some extent, broken new ground; for the fenny country of Upware and other places in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, at a distance of from eleven to sixteen or twenty miles, has not been overworked, to say the least of it, by writers of fiction or fictitious or quasi-fictitious love-stories. And yet young Cantabs do, as the author seems to be fully aware, go in quest of adventure to that fenny district and find beauty lurking in poverty amongst the marshes and mists and carry on flirtations which do not always end so unobjectionably, if quite as sadly, as the flirtation so charmingly described by our author. Our author, moreover, has shown that the aforesaid fenny district has peculiar features, as regards both the natural scenery and the inhabitants, which are, no doubt, unsuspected by all but the initiated, and which, when they are so touchingly and happily hit off as they are in the little book under consideration, deserve attentive examination. Let not anybody take up the little book with an expectation of anything heroic or startling; the story is a very quiet one, but very much to be commended.

Many, if not most, persons share the love of adventure which is attributed to the gentleman to whom *Camp Notes*, by Frederick Foyle (Chapman and Hall) is dedicated; and to them, therefore, the book may with equal reason be expected to afford entertainment. The adventures—which, by-the-way, are not represented as having been invariably encountered, or even participated in or witnessed, by the author in person—are more or less connected with incidents of sport pursued in Asia, Africa, and America. They are, for the most part, highly exciting; they are recorded with great zest and animation; and they are, when occasion serves, rendered less ghastly and more amusing than they would otherwise be by the quaint jargon, garnished with queer and laughable American oaths and phrases, in which the stories are told. Hunters, rangers, rowdies, greasers alias creoles, filibusters, and amongst them General Walker; quasi-filibusters, and amongst them, if it be permissible to include him in so questionable a category, the distinguished Rajah Brooke; and savages beautiful or hideous, are the personages with whom the reader will make acquaintance; and the tales that are narrated, and often very well and powerfully narrated, are quite in character with such personages, sometimes marvellous, sometimes sanguinary, sometimes melo-dramatic, sometimes suggestive of the long-bow, sometimes historically interesting, sometimes simply ludicrous.

A number of more or less admirable illustrations, varying in style from the stately to the grotesque, from the delicacy of high art to the powerful but rough expression of caricature, should alone be sufficient to make a market for the handsome volume entitled *The Harz Mountains*, by Henry Blackburn (Sampson Low and Co.). The pen-and-ink sketches, it is announced, are by Mr. R. Caldecott; but, in another sense, the pen-and-ink sketches—meaning the text—are, of course, by Mr. Blackburn, who, however, appears likewise in the character of a draughtsman. Mr. H. Herkomer also contributes a specimen of his artistic skill. The reader will learn from the book something about Hanover, something about Goslar, something about Harzburg, something about the Brocken, something about Wernigerode, Rübeland, and Blankenburg, something about Thale and its neighbourhood, something about Clausthal and a district of modern Troglodytes, one of whose songs, with musical notes as well as words, is given; something about Grund and its pastoral appearance, something about Brunswick and something about the Harz Mountains themselves; and what there is to learn is told in sprightly, good-humoured, gossiping fashion. If anybody, however, should ask—"Are the Harz Mountains really worth coming to for a summer tour?" the author answers frankly and laconically "No."

Those numerous readers who revel in what may be termed "high-pressure" writing are likely to derive considerable gratification from the two volumes entitled *Criss-Cross Journeys*, by Walter Thornbury (Hurst and Blackett). The author appears to have travelled in America, Egypt, and Russia, and to have seen men, and cities, and "peraries" (which is "funny" for "prairies"); and in his descriptions he is at one time dramatic, at another comic, at another semi-poetic, and always vivacious—sometimes to the verge of hysterics. Amongst the Americans it seems to have been his fate (of which no man is master) to mix a great deal, if not principally, with the "rowdy" element; and the anecdotes and stories thus picked up, with which he very materially increases the bulk of his volumes, show unmistakable traces of the source from which they came—that is to say, some have a sanguinary tinge, others are more noticeable for the frequency of ejaculations, and most of them are highly redolent of slang; they are nearly all, however, racy and amusing. The contents of the volumes have previously appeared in *All the Year Round*, and they have whatever additional recommendation may accrue to them from the fact that "the chapters on America describe that country at a most eventful crisis, on the eve of the outbreak of the great civil war," and that "the chapters on Russia were also written not very long before the abolition of serfdom;" perhaps the immediate conclusion at which a sardonic person would arrive from this statement is that the chapters, in both cases, must have been written a long while ago.

HIDE AND SEEK.

You naughty prying children, shame!
Have you not heard of Peeping Tom?
And what a byword he became,
A mark of scorn through Christendom?

From you, Miss Jenny, I expected
Far other conduct, I confess;
But there, thank goodness, you're detected,
For here comes your prim governess;

And such a lecture she'll be reading
Of what decorous is and fitting,
She'll scold you well for your ill-breeding:
There—there—you'd better all be flitting!

Where lovers meet is hallowed ground,
Nor should unconsecrated eye
Within that verge of heaven be found
With sacrilegious glance to spy.

Ah! fairest flower of womanhood—
At least within her lover's eyes;
Yet not so beautiful as good,
Nor fair as she is loving wise.

For see, what pity in her face!
What soul of sorrow brooding there!
As with a sad, deploring grace
She lists to his imploring prayer;

And dreads the fatal word to say
Which yet her face and eyes have spoken:
How can she breathe the fatal nay
That sends him from her side heart-broken?

What is the inharmonious fate
That keeps these youthful ones apart?
Since she, 'tis certain, does not hate,
Although she cannot give her heart.

It may be that he speaks too late,
Or that too soon love's tale is told;
For laggards maidens will not wait,
And lovers may be overbold.

Or, from her gracious sweetness he
Perchance has framed his idle dream,
Mistaking her frank courtesy
For love, when 'twas but cold esteem.

Ah! who can probe a woman's heart?
For love by subtle laws is bound,
And scorns analysis of art:
Not always love by love is crowned.

Who knows why bee or butterfly
From all gay flowers that woo the sun
Selects a few, may tell you why
And how a woman's heart is won.

Poor youth, disconsolate, rejected,
Bear like a man your sweet rebuff,
Nor mope in stricken love dejected,
But show you're made of sterner stuff.

Out in the world! Up and be doing!
And when this bitterness is past
As fair a maid may bless your wooing,
And love be met by love at last.

For not for aye will blighting care
Your heart with Dead-Sea ashes strew;
Another love-rose it may bear,
As sweet of scent, as bright of hue.

And you, fair, tender-hearted maid!
Whose blessèd mission 'tis to bless,
Why was such task upon you laid
To utter No, instead of Yes?

That dainty mouth was never meant
To mar a wooing lover's bliss;
'Tis Cupid's tiny bow, full bent,
Charged only with a honeyed kiss.

So beautiful, you sway at ease
Each pulsing heart, without endeavour,
As our fair planet rules the seas—
A beauty and a joy for ever.

Be yours the rapture others know;
So, 'stead of that grieved look of sadness,
Your face may wear love's golden glow,
Reflected from your own heart's gladness.

When next we meet, may you be found
Low-bending at the altar-stair,
With fluttering bridemaids gathered round,
And orange-blossoms in your hair!

JOHN LATEY.

LAW AND POLICE.

Chief Baron Pigott, of the Irish Court of Exchequer, died in Dublin on Monday morning. His Lordship was born in 1805.

A judgment delivered by Sir Barnes Peacock before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council terminates a twelve-years' litigation. An Indian husband was sued by his wife for dower valued at £60,000. He alleged payment, but the High Court of Bengal pronounced him liable, and he appealed to the Privy Council, which sustains the judgment. The wife died during the progress of the suit.

After three days' hearing, the action brought in the Court of Exchequer by Mr. Mackenzie, the engineer, against Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., and others concerned in a railway project, for the recovery of about £5000, was settled by agreement, a verdict being entered for the plaintiff on certain terms.

The suit of "Warne v. Routledge" came before Sir George Jessel, in the Rolls Court, last week. An application was made, on behalf of Messrs. Warne and Co., publishers, for an injunction to restrain the authoress of the work entitled "How to Dress Like a Lady on £15 a year," and her husband and Messrs. Routledge, publishers, from advertising a new edition of that book. Messrs. Warne and Co. brought out the first edition, and the real question was whether the authoress, after having entered into a contract with them for the bringing out of the work, in doing which they had laid out a considerable sum of money, could enter into an agreement with a different publisher to bring out a second edition. The Master of the Rolls said, as the case would raise an important question under the Married Women's Property Act, it had better stand over till Hilary Term.

A clever case of impersonation was exposed before the Master of the Rolls, yesterday week, in the case of "Donoghue v. Lamb." Mrs. Daw, the owner of certain copyhold property at Notting-hill, had separated from her husband, and been succeeded by a lady who assumed her name. The husband subsequently effected a sale of the property, all the legal forms being complied with by the sham Mrs. Daw. The fraud was only discovered recently; but the genuine Mrs. Daw has succeeded in getting the conveyance set aside.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Saturday, an application was made in the case of Mr. D. M. Evans, proprietor of the *Hour* newspaper, for the appointment of a receiver and for an injunction to restrain proceedings in a number of actions. Mr. Evans had filed a petition in liquidation; the debts were stated at about £30,000, while the assets were calculated at £3500. The application was granted.

The sum of £3000 was yesterday week awarded a young lady named Nuttall, plaintiff, at the Liverpool assizes, in an action for breach of promise, the defendant being Captain Wildes. The gentleman had been divorced from a previous wife, but during the course of his second love he reverted to the first, and broke off his new engagement in order to re-marry the divorcée.

Mrs. Honeyman, a schoolmistress, obtained £500 damages in the Scotch Court of Session, on Monday, before the Lord Justice Clerk and a jury, against Mr. Howe, public-house keeper, Cockburn-street, Edinburgh, for breach of promise of marriage.

For neglecting to send their children to school nineteen persons were yesterday week summoned before the borough magistrates of Southampton by the school board; and one of the defendants refused to pay the fine of five shillings imposed on him, declaring that his three children, of the ages of ten, eight, and six, saved him the wages of a man in wood-chopping. A week was given him for reconsideration of the matter.

Dr. Kenealy was unable to resume his speech in the Tichborne case yesterday week, in consequence of illness. Mr. M'Mahon, his junior, was also absent, at which the Court expressed surprise; and Mr. Wyld, who has lately come into the case, asked, on behalf of Dr. Kenealy, an adjournment till the date formerly agreed upon for the Christmas holiday—the 29th inst. To this the Court ultimately acceded, but the Lord Chief Justice intimated that the Court would expect the learned counsel to conclude his speech within a week after the date fixed for reassembling.

Herbert Templeman, who is charged with having forged a cheque for £1200, with intent to defraud Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., has been committed for trial.

Before Mr. Serjeant Cox, George Smith was, yesterday week, tried for stealing a piano and certain furniture belonging to Mr. Franklin Ranger. The evidence showed that the prisoner had also taken away Mr. Ranger's wife; and the defence was that Mrs. Ranger herself had sold the property of her husband. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the sentence was nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Admiral James Ryder Burton appeared before Mr. Mansfield, the police magistrate, on Thursday week, to answer an extraordinary charge of libel—the prosecutor being Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart. The defendant, who is eighty years of age, denied the authorship of certain letters imputed to him; but he was bound over in recognisances of £500 to appear, when called upon, at the Central Criminal Court.

A clerk, formerly in the Telegraph Department of the General Post Office, who had retired on a pension, and had applied for its commutation into a lump sum, was yesterday week charged at the Mansion House with having made a false declaration. On applying for a commutation he had filled up a form, stating that he had never required a medical man, whereas inquiries had shown that he was frequently ill, and had retired from the service in consequence of ill-health. He was remanded.

John Coe, of Suffolk-street, Mile-end, has been sent to prison for a month, with hard labour, by the Guildhall Bench, for cruelly over-driving and ill-treating a horse with open sores on the neck and back, which covered the lash with blood that was flowing down the shoulder and leg.

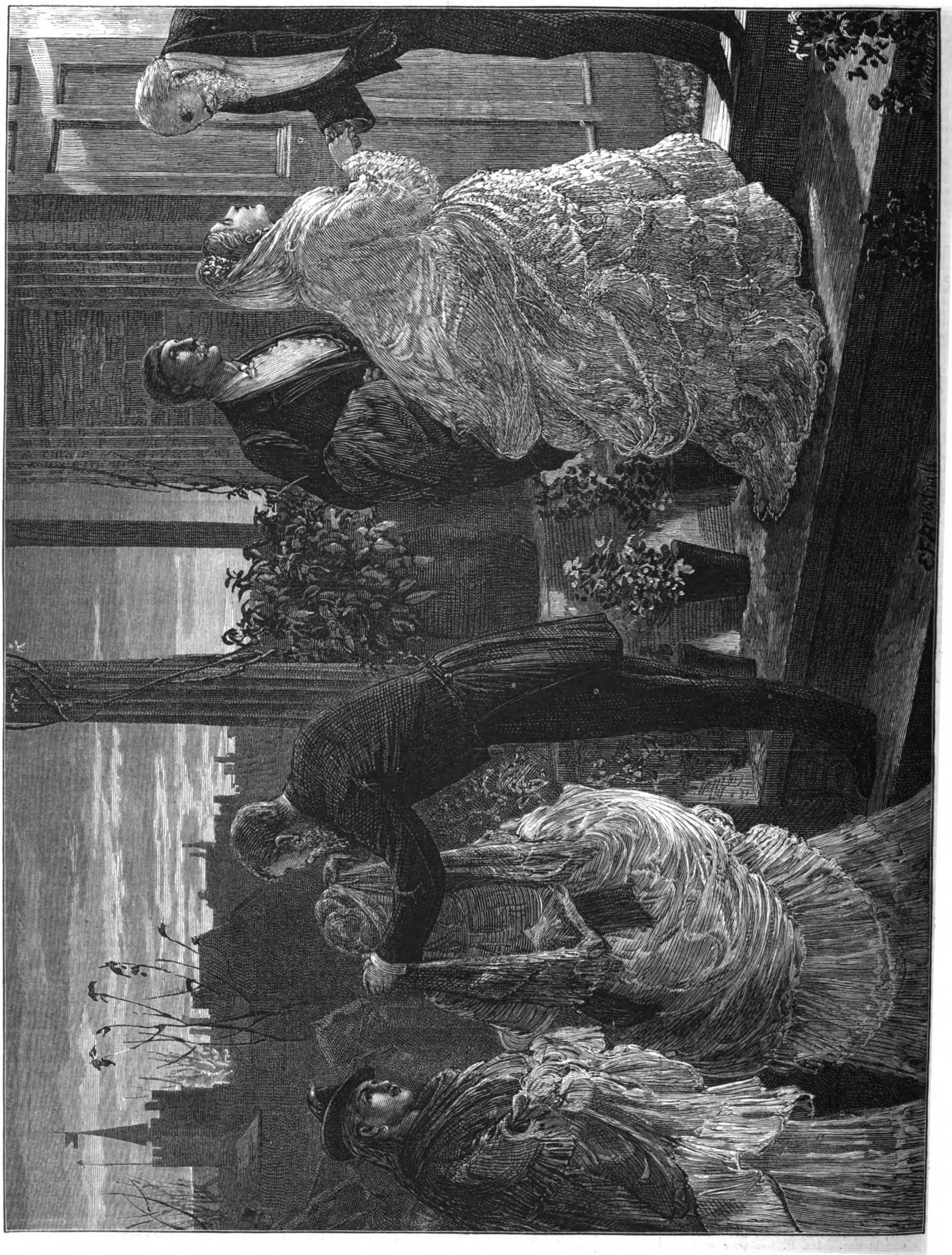
In hearing a charge against a bootmaker of fraudulently pawning his employer's property, the Worship-street magistrate condemned the conduct of the pawnbrokers as extremely reprehensible. He added, for the information of the police, that if the Act were pressed a great deal of property might be saved.

Joseph Bosnach, a diamond polisher, who is accustomed to carry about £1500 worth of precious stones in a bag slung over his shoulder, was attacked by a porter on Holborn Viaduct and had nearly lost his bag. An alarm was raised, and the would-be thief was ultimately arrested in a public-house.

Thomas Hunn, footman to Viscount Cole, has been sentenced to two months' hard labour for brutally assaulting his Lordship's butler, Lady Cole's maid, and a tradesman who interposed to check the prisoner's violence.

At Warwick, yesterday week, Baron Pigott sentenced John Harris to six years' penal servitude and twenty-five strokes with the cat, and James Martin to six years' penal servitude, for a street robbery with violence at Birmingham.

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AFTER THE PARTY.—DRAWN BY E. F. BREWTNALL.

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HIDE AND SEEK.



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AFTER THE PARTY.

"The Last Galop," with its giddy whirl of final ecstasy among the insatiable young dancers, whose condition was forcibly represented in the Illustration that appeared in our Christmas Number, has ceased to shake the floor of the ball-room, or rather of the uncarpeted drawing-room, where fifty people have enjoyed themselves from ten o'clock in the evening till four o'clock in the morning. It is time for all to go home: all but the very last of them, as we now perceive, are gone; and these are yet standing upon the doorstep, ready to enter their private or hired broughams, while the polite and genial master of the house, an elderly gentleman with the halo of commercial prosperity around his respectable head, is waiting to dismiss them with a fervent benediction at the starting of the carriages, before he will shut the house door. If he may thank each detachment of the company for the pleasure which their presence has given, it is their part equally to thank him, and his wife and daughters, for the delightful entertainment he has permitted them to share; but we are disposed to think a simple, hearty "Good Night!" is all that need be said on either side, without any such conventional expressions of trumpery gratitude for nothing of a real favour. It is far more important that the young men should help to put on the young ladies their shawls and scarfs, or their opera-cloaks, for the night is cold.

The accounts of the Keble Memorial Fund show that the total sum received has been £50,625 10s. 10d.; being, as Mr. Shaw-Stewart, the treasurer, points out, almost the exact sum asked for at the meeting held in 1866, when the fund was established under the presidency of Archbishop Longley. Of this amount, £7493 has been expended on the purchase of the freehold site of the college; £33,748 on the buildings, including architect's commission and payment to the clerk of the works; £1044 on laying out the quadrangles and terraces; £4684 on furniture and fittings, and the balance for minor expenses. The management of the fund presents a striking contrast to the extravagant arrangements connected with many similar funds, the whole of the working expenses, including cost of office, clerk, postage, printing, &c., only amounting to £772. As additional accommodation is required, it has been determined to build rooms for thirty-six more undergraduates and three tutors, and an extension fund has been opened, to which upwards of £8000 has already been subscribed.

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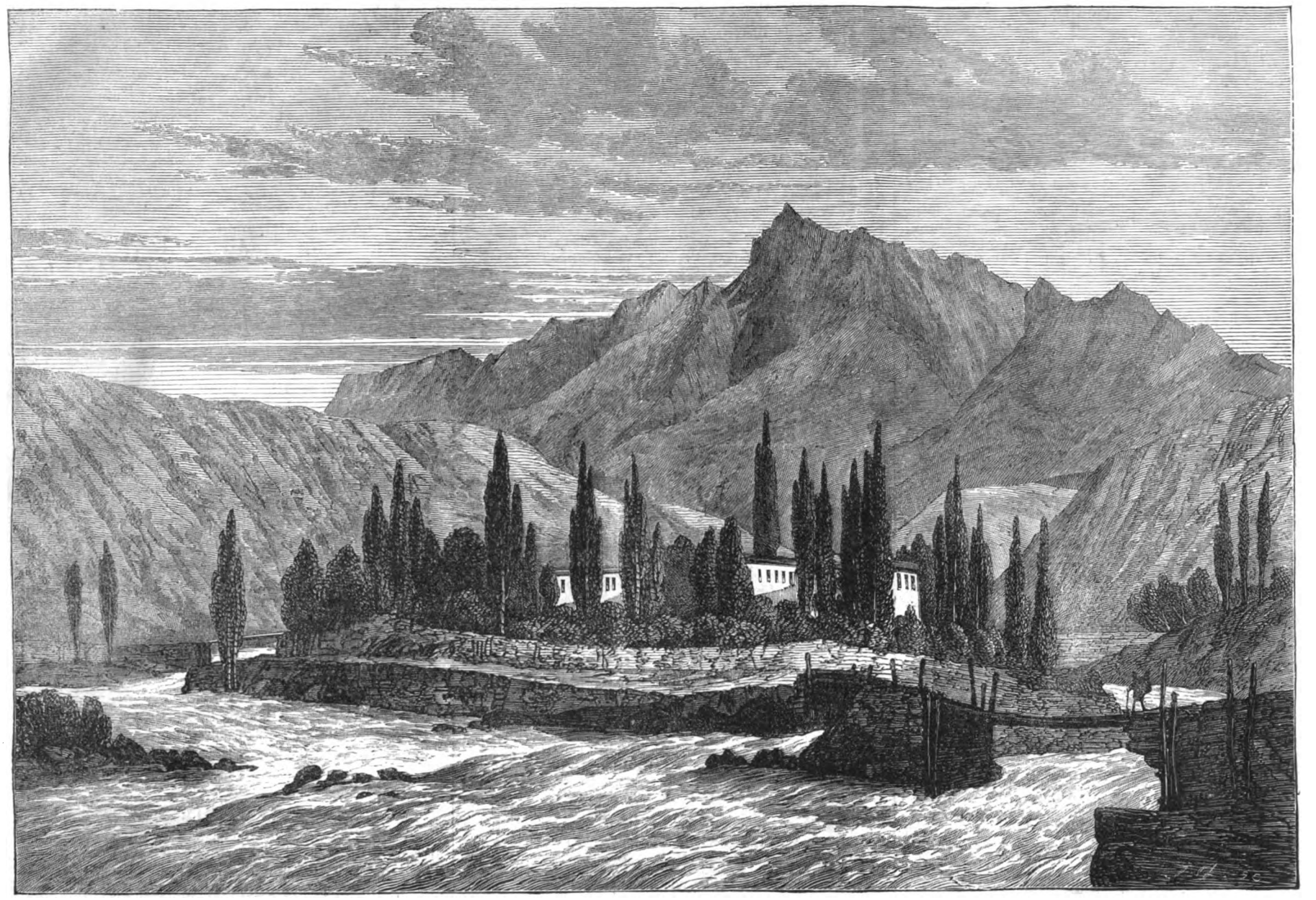
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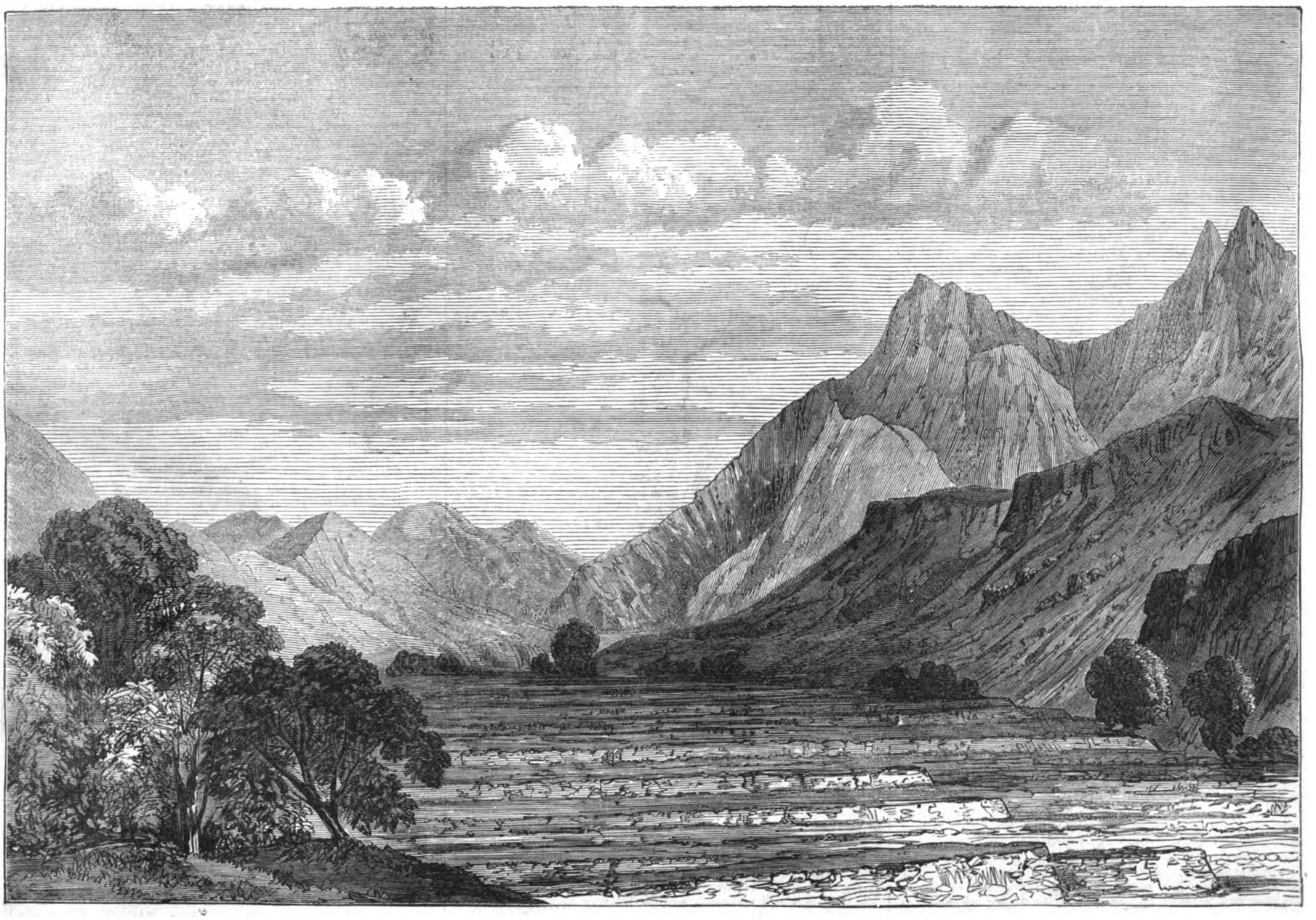
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THE MISSION TO YARKUND: JUNCTION OF THE RIVERS AT KARGIL, LADAK.



THE MISSION TO YARKUND: VALLEY OF THE INDUS AT KULSI, LADAK.

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THE YARKUND MISSION IN LADAK.

The diplomatic mission from the Government of British India to the Atalik Ghazee, ruler of Yarkund and Kashgar, in the centre of Asia, arrived at the city of Yarkund on the 8th inst. Its journey was through Ladak, or Middle Thibet, which is the valley of the Upper Indus, situated north-east of Cashmere. It was on Oct. 17 that Mr. Forsyth and his official companions, with their escort and train of servants, numbering 300, entered the Yarkund territory, having marched the distance from Leh, the chief town of Ladak, in fifteen days. Their route lay up the Nubra or Shyok valley, thence crossing the highest mountain passes in the world—that of Daolat Beguldi, at an elevation of 17,200 ft., and the Karakorum, 18,307 ft. high, with the Sasser and Remo glaciers. The cold at night, when they encamped on the bleak highlands, was many degrees below zero, but all the party enjoyed good health. We have been favoured with a sketch and description, by Mr. E. F. Chapman, of the masquerade with which they were entertained at the Buddhist monastery of Hemis, not far below Leh; and we are likewise indebted to the Hon. Jeffery Amherst for sketches of Kargil and Kulsi, two places in Ladak along the route of Mr. Forsyth's journey.

Mr. Chapman writes as follows on Sept. 28:—

"Hemis is one of the richest monasteries in Ladak. Throughout the Upper Indus valley the residences of the Lamas are perched in the most picturesque spots, high up on precipitous crags. I could almost have fancied I had a distant view of Prague, as we came upon one of these singular cities. The background of beautiful hills was surprising—even fairy-like. The Lamas here expected us, and gave us excellent tea, in really antique china cups. These Buddhist clergy are not one whit more interesting here than in other parts of the valley. To us their language was quite unintelligible. They do not seem to have even the thread of their own history; and in the short answers to our questions, received through an interpreter, we could get nothing really explaining their ceremonies beyond the belief that everything they possessed was brought by the founder of their monastery from Lhassa. We had reached Hemis at eleven o'clock. About one o'clock the grand masquerade which was to be performed in our honour was organised. We received an intimation that the players were all ready. We went up into the courtyard of the monastery, and witnessed what at Covent Garden or the Alhambra would draw a full house. The masks and dresses had no tinsel about them, but were genuinely rich. China silks and kincab were mixed up with all kinds of funny head-pieces and continuations. We first went into the robing-room, which was neither more nor less than the chief chapel of Buddha. This was hung with famous old dragon silks of green and yellow, and its lanterns and other furniture were jumbled up with gods and Lamas canonised or glorified. There was a mysterious air about the waving draperies, and out of the dark corners of the place came pouring the wildest masks, with heads of horned pigs, of blue devils and red devils, of kings and goblins, all ready for the dance. The store of dresses exposed here would have excited envy in any theatrical manager. There were about sixty masqueraders, who succeeded each other by twelves in the courtyard. They performed a circular dance, not without action or appreciation of the time kept up by the musicians. Their pace, as the crowd increased and the excitement waxed hotter, became rapid enough, till the whirling and twirling made the whole scene like the puzzle of a kaleidoscope. The Lamas of four monasteries were collected for the occasion, and the balcony of the courtyard was crowded with sombre groups of monks in madder-coloured clothes, solemn-looking and stupid; yet these were the same as those who so spiritedly represented devils of all sorts and mad deities from China. We really enjoyed this spectacle as we sat under a canopy especially prepared for us, and endeavoured to make a sketch, which gives only a feeble representation of the reality."

The Hon. Jeffery Amherst gives us the following notes upon Kargil and Kulsi:—

"Kargil is about sixty miles on the Leh road, from the Zogi-la, the pass out of Cashmere, at the head of the Scinde valley. Just before arriving here the rocks begin gradually to lose their grey tint, and to assume the vivid red and yellow hues which characterise Thibetan scenery. Vegetation now almost entirely disappears, except where a few trees are planted and fields are cultivated in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages. The view taken is at the junction of two rivers. A fort on an island, at this point, commands the two quaint wooden bridges by which the river is crossed. This fort is garrisoned by the Maharajah of Cashmere's soldiers, and there is said to be a political prisoner confined here in an iron cage, in which he can neither stand nor lie down. After crossing the rivers, the road ascends the steep shale-bank opposite. It traverses the two mountain passes of the Nangika-la and the Fotul-a, respectively 13,000 ft. and 13,500 ft. above the sea-level, reaches the valley of the Indus, and crosses the river by a wooden bridge at a place called Kulsi, which is sixty miles from Kargil and fifty from Leh. After the long march over the glaring, arid mountains, it is very pleasant to get beneath the shade of the groves of walnuts, apricots, and apple-trees. The apricots are excellent fruit. There is a good stretch of cultivated land here, the valley opening out to half a mile or so broad. The Indus flows along a deep cutting on the south side of the valley. The people between here and Draas are very civil and honest. They seem wonderfully addicted to the game of polo, almost every village having its walled polo-ground. Shapoo (Ovis vignii), a deer-shaped wild sheep, with huge curling horns, are plentiful on the mountains about here, but are very hard to stalk. The fields along the valley are ranged in terraces, with stone-faced banks, like what one sees in the south of France."

Sir Joseph Cowen, one of the members for Newcastle-on-Tyne, died yesterday week, in his seventy-fourth year; and Mr. Eborall, the general manager of the South-Eastern Railway Company, died on the same day, aged fifty four.

Sir John Pakington addressed a large assembly at Bristol last week, on the occasion of distributing the prizes at the Trade School. He eulogised the school for the great success it had achieved during the past year, and then proceeded to discuss the present aspect of the education question.

Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., three of his gamekeepers, and a boy were drowned, on Thursday week, while crossing Loch Lomond in a boat. Thirteen men in the employment of the Lambeth Water Company were drowned last Saturday, off West Moulsey, Surrey, by the upsetting of a boat in which they and six other men, who were saved, were crossing the Thames on their way home from work. A fire broke out in Dundee last Saturday, which destroyed the premises of the Dundee Calendering Company and seriously injured several adjoining warehouses. A body found at high water-mark near Royal Bay, Jersey, has been identified, by means of photographs sent to Scotland-yard, as that of Mr. Sheppard, a stock-broker, who sustained heavy losses on the Stock Exchange some time ago. About a month back he left London in very depressed spirits.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

For many a long year there was no one who drew so much in the House as Mr. Horsman. It was generally known when he was about to deliver an oration, either indirectly or from the circumstance of his having moved the adjournment of some full-dress debate, for in none other did he condescend to intervene. His speeches were, so to speak, at once organised dissertations, full of points and epigrams, weighty, solemn, and they were of prodigious length. One peculiarity he developed, and that was, at the end, say, of every quarter of an hour, leading up to a climax and what sounded like an effective peroration, and stopping short—but only to take a fresh departure, again to elaborate for a considerable space, and then perorate again. It was amusing to see, each time when this occurred, half a dozen aspirants for the hearing start up and have to sit down, amidst shouts of laughter, which were not even very consonant with the subject-matter of Mr. Horsman's eloquence. Notice is taken of this specialty of his, because it seems that, being on a discoursing visit to his constituents at Stroud, he has adopted a plan which some people may have thought that he might have followed in the House—that is, he has divided his oration into four parts, and delivered each separately, on different but sequential occasions. It can be understood how pleasant this mode of liberating his mind must be to him; for, his powers of continuing being illimitable, he was able to go on, in a certain sense, in an everlasting flow, without calling too heavily upon his strength either of legs or lungs. As may be supposed, in such a cataract of speeches something of wordiness and something of repetition were inevitable; but there are few members who could have kept up a monologue in four parts with so much vigour and variety. In a manner, each section of the dissertation had its subject; but, as a whole, it would seem that he endeavoured to illustrate that elastic Liberalism—now advancing to Radicalism, now receding to Conservatism—of which Mr. Horsman is a particular type. One of his assertions was alarming; for, quoting a dictum of Lord Melbourne—a great maker of apothegms—he solemnly laid it down that in the next generation the most prominent characteristic would be religious controversy; a very serious prospect for quiet people who hold with another maxim of Lord Melbourne, in relation to stirring up of matter of controversy, "Cant you let it alone."

The reason for the appearance of Mr. Stansfeld at Liverpool is not too apparent on the face of it; and, that being so, it may be permitted to suggest that his doing so is a part of a scheme to which allusion was made a few weeks ago in this column, and which consisted in sending likely members of the Government into the provinces to vindicate its policy and proclaim its good works. Perhaps the President of the Local Government Board was more easy, less embarrassed, than when he was rendering himself before his constituents at Halifax the other day. He seemed to have now little or no fear about the education difficulty, and was more confident about its solution through the medium of the three motions of private members which, he says, are to be brought forward next Session; and again, observing what he said, the idea suggests itself that the subject-matter of those motions may, perhaps, be made open questions in the Cabinet. On the whole, Mr. Stansfeld was more buoyant than he generally thinks fit to be since he has had responsibilities to consider—more like the ardent young Radical of ten years ago, and therefore, as may be supposed, his speech was a success. Supposing that he wanted such a thing, Mr. Rathbone may be said to have come forward to stand sponsor for Mr. Stansfeld at Liverpool, and played second fiddle with all propriety. If the Liverpudlians, as is most likely, have conceived a notion of the position in the House of their Liberal member, they will be aware that that of Mr. Rathbone is a good one, and that his contributions to debate are remarkable for the good sense, judgment, and also for the earnestness and steadiness of conviction which they display; and, on the whole, it may be said of him that he is a more appropriate representative of a commercial city than either of his colleagues—one of whom, however, is known to possess high qualities, but of rather a dilettante kind; while the other is too new in the House for a decided opinion to be formed of him.

There has been a "Conservative Demonstration" at Wigan which had for its object the extension of that Toryism which, it is asserted, almost pervades Lancashire, to the borough, which, despite powerful aristocratic influence, now returns two steady Liberals. This was avowed by Mr. Charles Turner, who is now getting venerable as a man and as a member, but who is still an assiduous attendant in the House, presenting always a striking figure in a particular place on the Opposition side. He seems to think Lancashire the very haven of Conservatism, and that the Liberal representation of Wigan is a blot which ought immediately to be got rid of. Then there was Mr. R. A. Cross, who seized the opportunity for delivering an address akin to those dry, hard, critical speeches which he is remarkable for in the Legislature, in the course of which he says severe things, but with so unviolent a voice and manner, there is such a pleasant smile upon his countenance the while, that his little bitternesses seem to be more effective than if he was to bounce and roar and hiss them out through his clenched teeth, as is the manner of some who seek to be censors like him. Now he fell upon the Ministry, and spared not, working into every chink in their armour which was made last Session. With his usual volubility and force Mr. F. S. Powell made his contribution to the occasion, and, as is his wont, infused a religious and educational element into his prolusion, and it may be said that his speech would have done very well for an introduction to the toast of "Church and State." There, too, was Mr. Charley, who seems ubiquitous in Lancashire, and, though some sceptical people may doubt it, is unquestionably a personage in that county. At every Conservative gathering there he is certain to be prominently visible, even supposing so strange a thing to happen as his not speaking; for he is, so to speak, a master of by-play on a platform, and leads applause and laughter, on due provocation, with great energy. Lately, at some meeting in Lancashire, he was delivered of a speech, which some critic has said was in the style of the once famous "Comic History of England." It is but fair to say that, in the face of much prejudice and of a somewhat organised attempt to keep him down, Mr. Charley has attained to such a position in the House that, at least when he introduces a motion, he is well listened to; and he has achieved a distinction not easily gained by a private member—that of having absolutely carried several bills into Acts of Parliament. It is true that some of them have required subsequent amendment; but there are few measures of which that may not be predicated, and the merit is the having passed by his own efforts any bill at all.

Ashton-under-Lyne is one of the parts of Lancashire which, at the last election, vindicated the assertion that that county is eminently Conservative; for it rejected a long-tried Liberal and a gentleman of mark in the political and official world—no less than Mr. Milner Gibson—and returned a local manufacturer. No sturdier advocate of the opinions he espouses than Mr. Mellor could be found, and in his way he has become remarkable in the House. He seldom ever utters there more than two or three sentences, but they are downright, not without vigour from his point of view, and always denunciatory of what he thinks abuses, no matter who is responsible, while his quaint accent and phraseology give a raciness to what he says. He has been lately foregathering with his constituents, and giving them an exact though enlarged taste of the qualities which he exhibits in his place in Parliament, doubtless with a similar if not more powerful effect.

Sir Richard Torrens is a specialty in the way of membership; for he is a returned Australian official and legislator, and it is his cue occasionally to point out how the young colonies can, so to speak, "teach their grandmother to suck eggs." He is sensible, but sententious, and by no means enlivening; but he made an effort to be enlivening when before his constituents a day or two ago, by the coolness and boldness with which he ventured to come into hostile opinion with Mr. Bright, and to treat that gentleman's theory of a "free breakfast" as a fallacy, and this not without giving apt reasons.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a postponement of nearly a week, owing to the frost, the Kingsbury Meeting was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week. Exiles from the flat had it all their own way, General carrying off another hurdle-race in fine style; still, plating at Kingsbury is a sad descent for a Criterion winner. Sunny and Copernicus, also ex-flat-racers, each won a race; but Judge was not so fortunate, as Royalist beat him by twenty lengths for the Great Metropolitan Steeplechase.

Turf statistics have been poured upon us in such overwhelming columns during the past week or two that we can only glance at them very briefly. Commencing with winning owners, we find that M. Lefevre is again at the head of the poll, the 104 victories of his horses having credited him with £25,803. Mr. Merry's average is far better, for though the "yellow, black cap" has only been placed first on twenty-five occasions, yet his winnings amount to £20,038, as they may well do, when we remember that he secured both Derby and Oaks, and then looked on while the St. Leger was fought out by his Epsom champions. Mr. Savile, thanks chiefly to those hard-working animals Kaiser and Uhlan, has won exactly the same number of races as Mr. Merry, but they are only worth £11,760; while Mr. Fisher's twenty-seven successes produced £9310. Mr. Crawfurd (£7988) and Lord Falmouth (£7622) run a very close race, and the luckless disqualification of Andred for the Royal Stakes was the cause of the latter's defeat. Considering that he has very few horses in training, Mr. Bowes (£4958) holds a very satisfactory position; and, following him, come Lord Lonsdale (£4547), Mr. Brayley (£3625), Mr. Joseph Dawson (£3466), and Mr. Bruton (£3385). As instances of the fickleness of fortune, we may note that Baron Rothschild has only secured eleven races, of the value of £2523; while Sir Joseph Hawley figures even lower in the list, with only four events, worth £950. Turning to the performers themselves, we find Vestminster heading the aged horses, the Lincolnshire Handicap, his solitary victory, being worth £1065; Oxonian (£948), is the only one at all approaching him. Syrian (£1375) had only to win three times to place him before any other six-year-old; and even the two victories of Falkland (£1105) enabled him to beat Roquefort (£965), though the last named won seven events. Mornington (£2720) gained the premier position among the five-year-olds, chiefly by his very creditable "double-first" at Epsom; Field Marshal (£2027) has also done very well; and then come Sister Helen (£1525), Houghton (£1505), Flurry (£1060), and Sterling (£995). The struggle among the four-year-olds was somewhat close, but the Shrewsbury week gave the first place to King Lud (£30324), next to whom comes Uhlan (£2755); while Prince Charlie (£2450), in spite of a splendid record of ten victories undimmed by a single defeat, is only third. Among the "threes" Marie Stuart is the undisputed prima donna, as her six wins realised the large sum of £10,135. Kaiser (£6305) has gained one more victory than the filly, and his persistent rival, Gang Forward (£5000), is third. In spite of the "blue ribbon," his solitary success, Doncaster (£4825) is only fourth; and then follow Cecilia (£3025), Montargis (£2270), Flageolet (£2250), and Chivalrous (£2081). M. Lefevre's stable supplies five of the twelve leading juveniles, and the first place is worthily filled by the flying Ecossais (£3600). Nothing has yet been able to get near him, and it is a sad pity that, from the state of his forelegs, he is quite as likely never to see another starting-post as to win the Derby by a dozen lengths. The Middle Park Plate puts Newry (£3070) in the second place, Couronne de Fer (£2405) is third, and the undefeated Miss Toto (£2385) fourth. Blair Athol is once more first of the sires, his stock having secured no less than eighty-four races, worth £18,482; and if his children only displayed stamina at all commensurate with their speed, he would be a most worthy successor to his sire, Stockwell. That defunct hero is second, with £13,650; but Scottish Chief (£13,505) presses him very hard. Lord Clifden (£9291) well maintains his position with forty-four races to the credit of his representatives, and Adventurer (£6813), King Tom (£6389), Macaroni (£6501), Skirmisher (£6347), and Thunderbolt (£6367) have all held their own, which is more than can be said of Beadsman (£2473), Lord Lyon (£714), Parmesan (£2959), Trumpeter (£3170), and Voltigeur (£1600).

We hear by telegram of the safe arrival of the English cricketers at Melbourne. They are all well, and have commenced practice.

The billiard season was inaugurated with a handicap promoted by W. Cook, the champion, which proved the most successful affair of the kind which has ever taken place. It was played at the Guildhall Tavern, and occupied six evenings. We append a full return:—

FIRST ROUND.

S. W. Stanley (120 points)	beat	H. Evans (130)	by 110 points.
T. Taylor (120)	,,	W. Dufton (150)	by 121 ,,
J. Bennett (scratch)	,,	John Bennett (150)	by 257 ,,
L. Kilkenny (130), w. o.	,,	A. Collins (130)	absent.
J. Roberts, jun. (scratch)	,,	F. Bennett (120)	by 183 ,,
A. Bennett (130)	,,	J. Stammers (200)	by 234 ,,
W. Cook (scratch)	,,	T. Morris (140)	by 79 ,,
J. Roberts, sen. (scratch)	,,	A. Hughes (140)	by 232 ,,

SECOND ROUND.

L. Kilkenny (130)	beat	T. Taylor (120)	by 71 ,,
W. Cook (scratch)	,,	J. Roberts, jun. (scratch),	by 223 ,,
A. Bennett (130)	,,	J. Bennett (scratch)	by 88 ,,
S. W. Stanley (120)	,,	J. Roberts, sen. (130),	by 190 ,,

THIRD ROUND.

L. Kilkenny (130)	beat	A. Bennett (130)	by 48 ,,
W. Cook (scratch)	,,	S. W. Stanley (120)	by 65 ,,

FINAL GAMES.

W. Cook (scratch)	beat	L. Kilkenny (130)	by 36 ,,
W. Cook (scratch)	,,	L. Kilkenny (130)	by 337 ,,

Each game was 500 up; and we would suggest that on a future occasion the number of points should be increased to 600 or 700, and the handicap limited to twelve players, as men like Dufton, Hughes, Stammers, and John Bennett would have had no chance with far more points than they received. The result of the week's play afforded one more proof that all-round players, however good, have no chance against the deadly spot stroke, and it was, therefore, not surprising that old-fashioned players like Evans and Morris were put out in the first round, though both, especially the former, played a thoroughly sound,

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good game. T. Taylor was out of form, and decidedly disappointed his admirers; while F. Bennett, though he has improved wonderfully of late, was completely "chopped" at starting by John Roberts, jun., and had little chance of exhibiting his play. S. W. Stanley played wonderfully well, making breaks of 209, 172, and 108 in the course of his three games. The precision and rapidity with which he makes "spot" hazards are very remarkable, and he was credited with the largest number—sixty-six—in succession that was made during the handicap. His all-round play, although still deficient, shows a good deal of improvement, and, with more practice in this branch of the game, he bids fair to prove a very dangerous opponent to Joseph Bennett and John Roberts, jun. With the exception of the game with Morris, when he missed several easy strokes, Cook's play was magnificent, as such breaks as 99, 143, 155, 206, 109, 110, 219, and 430 amply testify; and Kilkenny pleased everyone by his steady, careful performance, while Alfred Bennett fairly "brought down the house" with some marvellous cannons and losing hazards. All the arrangements were excellent, and D. Ingarfield marked the games with great precision and distinctness.

After months of controversy, J. H. Sadler and R. Bagnall are at length matched to scull for the championship of England. The event will take place on April 16, under the old rules of boat-racing. We are glad that Sadler has steadily refused to row on the Tyne, for Putney to Mortlake is the proper course for championship contests.

THE GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., chairman of the Great Western Railway, replies to the circular of the Board of Trade respecting the alleged insecurity of railway travelling. The hon. Baronet reminds Mr. Chichester Fortescue that, during a period of seven years, including 1872, one passenger lost his life and 247 sustained personal injuries (many of them being of the slightest possible character), from causes beyond their own control, whilst travelling in passenger-trains over this company's lines. In 1872 (being the year specially referred to in Captain Tyler's report) the company carried 32,800,000 passengers and conveyed 11,777,072 tons of goods and minerals, running 18,390,047 train miles, and it was in this year that the one death of a passenger above referred to took place. Sir Daniel then proceeds to examine the charges which the company was challenged to answer, stating that, while on all matters referred to the directors are ready to make every effort in their power to meet the reasonable demands of the public and of Parliament, they cannot but deprecate that minute, and at the same time irresponsible interference—with which they are not indistinctly threatened—with the management of an undertaking for the conduct of which the directors are to be held ultimately responsible, believing, as they do, that such interference, whether legislative or administrative, will prove as injurious to the interests and safety of the public as to the interests of their own shareholders.

Mr. E. S. Ellis, chairman of the Midland Railway, has also replied to the Board of Trade circular. He points out that, with regard to the frequency of accidents, an examination of the reports of the officers of the Board of Trade will show that the number of casualties in 1872 exhibits a decrease on a fair comparison with former years, notwithstanding the very largely increased traffic and the constantly growing requirements of the public—a result which could only be obtained by the closest care and watchfulness on the part of those intrusted with railway management. It was possible that much of the alarm which has given rise to Mr. Fortescue's letter has resulted from comparisons drawn from imperfect data. The Act of Parliament passed in 1872 requires accidents to be reported which were not reported in previous years; many of these do not involve danger to passengers, but, in consequence of their being now for the first time included in these reports, a feeling of alarm has been created which, with a full knowledge of the facts, would not have existed. Mr. Ellis shows that upon the Midland Railway, during the year 1872, there were, with the very large number of 21,308,639 passengers, exclusive of season ticket holders, who travelled on the line, only two fatal accidents to passengers. One of these accidents was caused by a passenger jumping from a train, and the other by a door having become open from some unexplained cause after the train had started.

Mr. Moon has replied for the London and North-Western Railway Company to the circular. He starts with a statement that during the year 1872 the company carried above 37,000,000 passengers without a death from causes within their own control. From this reckoning he excludes "the melancholy Wigan accident, which has not been proved to have resulted from any defective arrangements of the company." In pointing out what has been done to prevent accidents he sets first the liberal expenditure they had made on their permanent way and rolling stock. The block system is now applied to a great part of the line. The interlocking of points and signals is an improvement as to which Mr. Moon claims priority for his company, which is now, he says, expending upon it about £80,000 per annum. He goes further than the chairmen of the Brighton and South-Western companies in approving of the continuous brake. The North-Western had purchased a patent as long ago as 1863, but had found it only partially suitable for their traffic. A recent modification of one of the old patents is being tested on their metropolitan trains, and, so far, has fulfilled expectations. In answer to the charge of defective accommodation, Mr. Moon alleges that during the past five years they have expended four millions in doubling lines, enlarging stations, and increasing the number of sidings. His reply to the complaint of unpunctuality is that it can only be remedied by reducing the speed of the trains.

SAVING LIFE.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the office, Trafalgar-square, on Tuesday week—Mr. W. Hawes in the chair—a number of cases of saving life were brought under the notice of the society, which bestowed its rewards as follow:—

On the recommendation of the Earl of Kimberley, the bronze medal was unanimously voted to a police constable named Shotwell, on duty at Flat Island, Mauritius, for saving an Indian woman who was in danger of drowning there on Sept. 12 last. Hearing cries of distress from the water, Shotwell proceeded to the spot and plunged in, and, after several unsuccessful attempts, owing to the rapid current, ultimately reached the place where he had seen the woman sink. By great efforts he reached an adjacent rock, and on looking into the water saw her settling down to the bottom, at about twenty yards from where he stood. He then dived after her, but such was the force of the under-current that he had, much exhausted, to climb upon the rock again. All this was but the work of a few minutes; but, diving again, he grasped the insensible woman and swam with her to the rock. Here he succeeded in restoring animation in the poor woman, and, after resting with her for a short time, he started with his burden for the shore, which he reached in safety, though much cut and bruised through the efforts he had made.

A testimonial, inscribed on vellum, recording the nature of the services rendered, was presented to Lewis Pique, for going to the rescue of Stephen Murphy, who was blown into the water by the accidental discharge of a gun off the Admiralty Pier, Dover, on the 22nd ult. The unfortunate man was blown a distance of 40 ft. from the pier into 65 ft. of water; and, his eyes being injured by the powder and one of his arms nearly torn from the socket, he was utterly incapable of swimming or helping himself. Obtaining a rope, Pique took one end in his left hand, and, giving the other to a comrade, let himself down into the water, and, striking out with his right arm, succeeded in reaching the drowning man.

A similar reward was given to F. Basden, seaman instructor of the Chichester training-ship, lying off Greenhithe, for saving James Collis, who fell overboard into seven fathoms of water, on the 18th ult.

A pecuniary reward was given to Thomas Prescott, for endeavouring (unfortunately without success) to save Frances Gale, who jumped into the Serpentine, near the bridge, where the water is 6 ft. deep. Prescott, who heard the splash in the water, at once, without removing his clothes, waded out to the second arch of the bridge, and used every effort to recover the body. His clothes, however, so impeded his efforts, that he went to the shore and removed them, and again went into the water. After the lapse of a few minutes the body was recovered by means of one of the society's drags; but, although every effort was used, the officers were unable to restore animation.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abney, Edward H.: Prebendary of Ufton, Cantoris in Lichfield Cathedral.
Austin, Edward, to be Rector of Rendlesham.
Bagshawe, W. S.; Rector of Great Gidding, Huntingdonshire.
Balmain, William: Vicar of Dunkeswell, Devon.
Benyon, John; Vicar of Goldcliff, Monmouthshire.
Billing, R. C.: Vicar of Trinity Church, Cloudesley-square, Islington.
Bittleston, Edwin; Vicar of South Stainley, Ripley, Yorkshire.
Bliss, William Henry; Rector of West Ilsley, Bucks.
Carey, J. G. Le M., Rector of Snodland; Vicar of Boreham, Chelmsford.
Christopherson, John: Vicar of Aslackby, Lincolnshire.
Clarke, B. S.; Rector of St. Paul's, York.
Cockburn-Hood, John Shapland Elliot; Vicar of Leake with Nether Silton.
Cope, W. R.; Vicar of Havering-atte-Bower, Essex.
Crossthwaite, Benjamin; Vicar of Knaresborough, Yorkshire.
Currie, M. Wodehouse; Rector of Hingham, near North Walsham.
Curtis, Edward; Curate of St. James's, Enfield Highway.
Davies, Henry Benjamin Cheesman; Vicar of Pilleth, Radnorshire.
Dowen, G.; Rector of Kingston, Jamaica.
Dyce, A. F.; Curate of Whitburn, Sunderland.
Ellison, James; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Sutton, Cheshire.
Eyre, J. F. N.; Vicar of Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
Fawcett, Henry; Minister of the Mission Chapel, West-street, Stepney.
Feilden, Henry Arbuthnot; Chaplain of the Convalescent Home, Torquay.
Glencross, Ernest Henry; Vicar of St. Veep's, Cornwall.
Godden, William Worcester; Vicar of Elmstead, Essex.
Gough, W. H.; Perpetual Curate of Horton-cum-Piddington, Northants.
Handley, A. B., Vicar of St. Paul's, Fisherton; Vicar of Blarsden.
Hanlon, Francis Michael; Vicar of Bolventor, Cornwall.
Harding, John Taylor; Vicar of Rockfield, Monmouthshire.
Harries, Wm. Ware; Rector of Michaelstone-super-Ely, Glamorganshire.
Hirst, Thos.; Rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent.
Howell, Howell; Rector of Aberystruth, Monmouthshire.
Hunt, J. D.; Perpetual Curate of St. Gabriel's, Clarendon, Jamaica.
Hurle, R. G.; Rector of Blunsdon, St. Andrew, Wilts.
Hinton, G. S., Curate; Rector of Upper Cressett, Salop.
Kay, John Lowder; Rector of Gretworth, Northants.
Kenyon, William Trevor; Vicar of Malpas, Cheshire.
Kirkby, William; Vicar of Cholsey, Bucks.
Laugharne, Thomas Robert John; Vicar of Rhavader, Radnorshire.
Leveson, Charles Augustus; Vicar of St. George's, Campden-hill.
Little, Thomas Gurney; Vicar of Hutton Buscel.
Meeres, Charles E.; Vicar of Pendeen, Penzance.
Millington, William; Vicar of St. Paul's, Southport.
Morton, George Gustavus, Vicar of Ulverston; Rural Dean of Ulverston.
Nanson, R. V.; Curate of Aldham, Colchester.
Osborne, William Henry; Vicar of Stainton by Langworth, Lincolnshire.
Pengelley, W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's, Tyler's Green, Bucks.
Phillips, George; Vicar of Knowle St. Giles's, Somerset.
Richardson, J.; Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell.
Rogers, Richard, Curate of Kirkby Ireleth; Vicar of Lowick, Lancashire.
Rowntree, Mark; Vicar of Farnham, Yorkshire.
Russell, Henry Vane, Rector of Burneston, York; Rector of Wem, Salop.
Sargent, John Paine; Perpetual Curate of Waterfall, Staffordshire.
Shrimpton, H.; Minister of the district of All Saints', Stoke Newington.
Slade, E.; Curate of Newbold-on-Avon, Warwick.
Thwaites, Edgar N.; Vicar of St Paul's, Fisherton.
Tonge, R. Burchall; Minister of St. Luke's Temporary Church, Kilburn.
Turpin, Digby; Vicar of Burton Hastings, Warwick.
Waugh, A. T., Vicar of Elmstead, Essex; Vicar of St. Mary's, Brighton.
Wilbraham, C. P., Vicar of Audley; Vicar of Penkridge.
Williams, W. J.; Vicar of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

It is announced that the Rev. John Rundle Cornish will be the new Bishop of Madagascar.

Earl Fortescue has forwarded to the Bishop of Exeter a memorial, bearing more than 12,000 signatures, praying his Lordship to oppose the introduction of auricular confession into the Church of England.

The Rev. R. Bickerdike, Vicar of Colbury, has received from the servants and labourers of Thedden a handsome silver egg-stand, and from Alton, Hants, a handsome and valuable timepiece.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Alexander Leeper, commoner of St. John's College, Oxford, has been elected to the vacant Casberd Scholarship in that college. Proxime accessit—Mr. James Deane, commoner of St. John's College. Mr. O'Donoghue, from the Manchester Grammar School, has been elected to one of the vacant Stapledon Scholarships at Exeter College. The following gentlemen have been elected to open scholarships at Wadham College:—Mr. Arthur Robert Gridley, unattached student (for proficiency in mathematics); Mr. Alfred Thomas Hare, from Merchant Taylors' School; Mr. Frederick Augustus Dixey, from Highgate School. Mr. Francis Paget, B.A., Junior Student of Christ Church, has been elected to a Clerical Senior Studentship at that Society, and Mr. Robert Edward Baynes, B.A., Wadham College, has been elected to a Lee's Readership in Physics at Christ Church.

The list of those examined and approved for the Previous Examination, or "Little Go," at Cambridge, has been published. The first class contains 160 names, and the second class 77; in the additional subjects 116 are approved. The list of candidates, compared with those approved, shows the following results:—Of the 64 candidates for the ordinary and additional subjects, 47 satisfied the examiners; of the 284 who were examined in the ordinary subjects only, 190 were approved; and out of 97 candidates for the additional subjects only, 64 have passed. Mr. J. A. Foote, B.A., has been elected M'Mahon Student in Law at St. John's. Mr. Foote is a scholar of the college, and obtained a first class in the classical tripos 1872. In this year he was the successful candidate for the Chancellor's medal for legal studies, and was elected senior scholar in international law on the foundation of Dr. Whewell. The prize given by the members for Cambridge University for the English essay has been adjudged to George Chrystal, of St. Peter's College. Doctor Jeremie's Septuagint Prizes have been adjudged as under:—1, W. S. Wood, B.A., St. John's College; 2, Wm. H. Dawbeney, B.B., Trinity College.

At the University of Edinburgh the Baxter Scholarship in Natural Science, of the annual value of £60, tenable for two years, has been awarded to I. Bayley Balfour; the Neil Arnot prize, of the value of £40, for the medical student who has passed the best examination in natural philosophy, to James Crabb, Auchinblae, Kincardineshire; the Grierson Medical Bursary for first-year students of the annual value of £20, tenable for three years, to James Murray, Ross-shire; the Grierson Bursary, of the annual value of £20, for second-year's medical students, tenable for two years, to Neil Macleod, Woolwich; the Tyndal Bruce Medical Bursary for students of the third year, of the value of £25, tenable for one year, to Archibald Campbell Munro, Lochgilphead.

The following are the results of the examination at Eton for the Prince Consort's prizes for proficiency in the study of modern languages:—French — Smith and Brodrick, equal; Select—Pashley, K.S., Tufton, Hervey, Novelli, De Grey, Hussey, Curzon, Bailey, and Jones; German—Sergeant; Select—Mundy, K.S., Middleton, Mumm, K.S., and Mr. De Grey; Italian—Crowder, 1; Holloway, 2.

Dr. Hayman has been dismissed from the office of Head Master of Rugby School by a unanimous vote of the governing body, and will retire from his office at Easter.

Speech day was observed at St. Paul's School on Thursday week, and the prizes distributed. The Rev. Dr. Kynaston, Head Master, presided, and the governor and members of the court of assistants of the Company of Mercers were present in official costume.

Doctors' day at the Merchant Taylors' School witnessed a crowded gathering of relatives and friends of the pupils. The Head Master read a long list of honours gained during the year by past and present scholars. Great satisfaction was expressed with the readings from English, French, and ancient classics.

Last Saturday Lord Derby delivered the half-yearly prizes to the pupils of the Liverpool College, and spoke at some length upon the uses of mental culture in enabling his hearers to discharge the duties and responsibilities of life.

The 252nd anniversary of the founder of the Charterhouse was recently celebrated in the ancient house of the school. After service in the chapel about a hundred sat down to dinner, under the presidency of the master of the hospital, the Rev. Dr. Currey, who was supported by Lord Devon, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Mr. Dawson-Damer, and others.

The Bishop of Lichfield presided at the prize distribution at the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Ashburne. The speeches were well delivered, in Greek, Latin, French, and English, to a fashionable audience. The Bishop congratulated the Head Master on the satisfactory condition of the school.

On Thursday week the prize-giving at Cheltenham College took place as usual. Mr. Jex Blake, in giving away the prizes, remarked that the term had been totally free from all disturbances, and, as far as work went, had been very successful. The chief point noticeable in the actual prize-giving was the number of prizes gained on the modern side by the Fellows in Mr. Green's house. In the afternoon the "Past v. Present" football-match took place; the Past, who played thirty-five to the Present's twenty-six, winning by fifteen points to one. For them F. H. Chellor, G. Onslow, and W. G. Collins were very conspicuous. The concert was a great success.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

A contract for the construction of a landing-stage at Birkenhead, which is expected to cost £50,000, has been accepted by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

The anniversary known as the shutting of the gates of Derry was celebrated, on Thursday week, with much enthusiasm on the part of the Protestant population of that city.

The committee of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, 315, Oxford-street, have received a third donation of £1000 from "D. W."

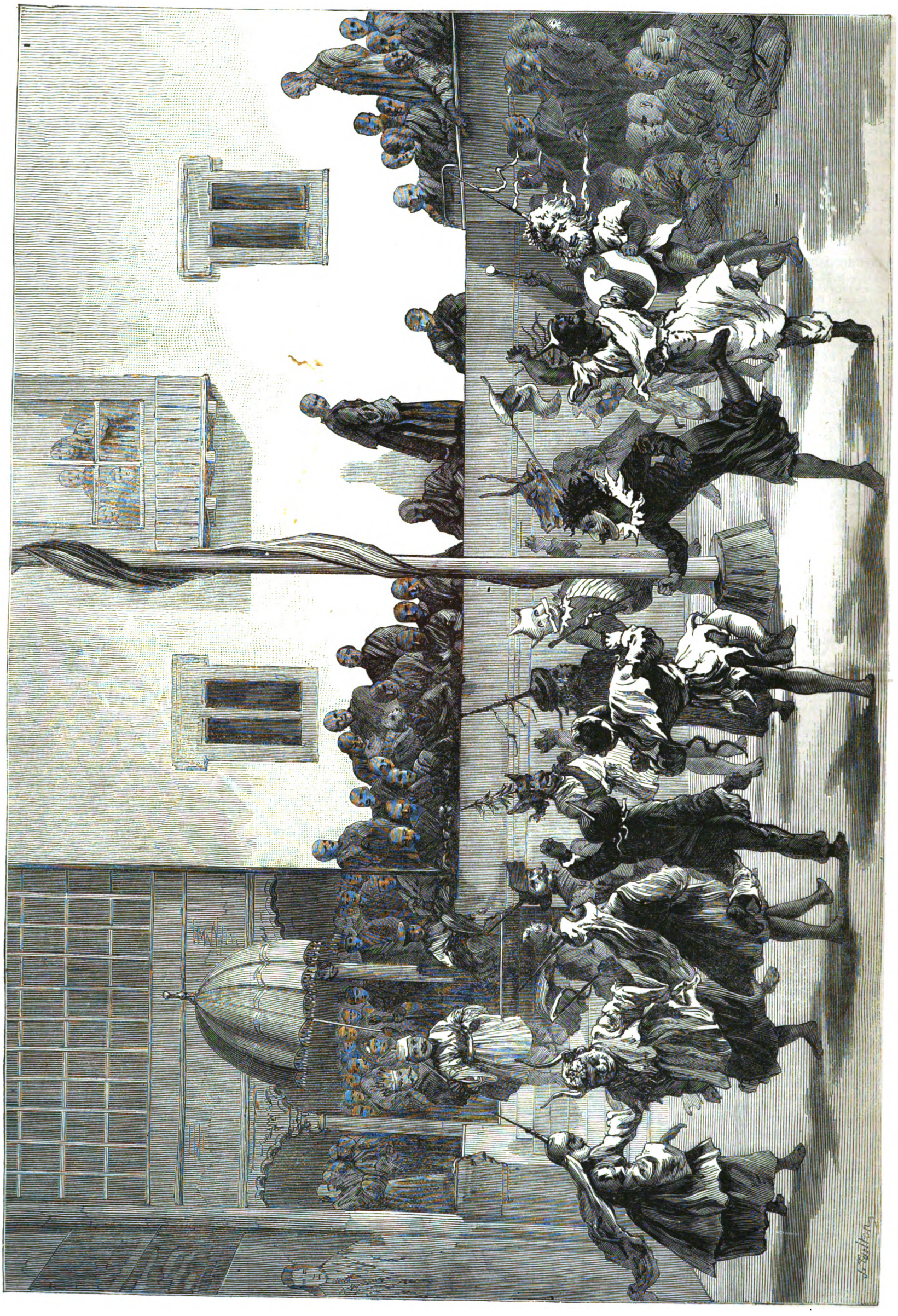
The Fishmongers' Company of London have forwarded (through Mr. George Moore, of Bow-churchyard) fifty guineas towards the funds of the London Cabmen's Mission. The promoters of the mission have erected a spacious hall at King's-cross, and £1300 is wanted to place this building out of debt. The work of the mission among the 12,000 cabmen in London has so far met with the best results.

The Duke of Edinburgh, yesterday week, laid the first stone of the building for the National Training School for Music which Mr. Freake has undertaken to erect at his own cost at South Kensington. Several well-known musicians and other gentlemen were present. The Rev. Canon Brookfield read a prayer at the close of the ceremony. In the evening the event was celebrated by a conversazione in the Albert Hall, at which the Duke of Edinburgh was present.

The approaching marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was the first topic brought before the Court of Common Council on Thursday week, by the Lord Mayor, and notice was given by Mr. M'George, chairman of the City lands committee, of a motion for an address of congratulation to her Majesty.——In the matter of Mr. Melville's great civic picture, the Parliamentary Committee has recommended that the Court of Common Council should do nothing. The twelve councillors whom Mr. Melville has served with writs will, therefore, have to defend themselves.——During a sitting of the Court of Aldermen intelligence was received of the death of Mr. Woodthorpe, the late town clerk. He had held the office since 1859 till a few months ago. His father and grandfather had occupied it before him.

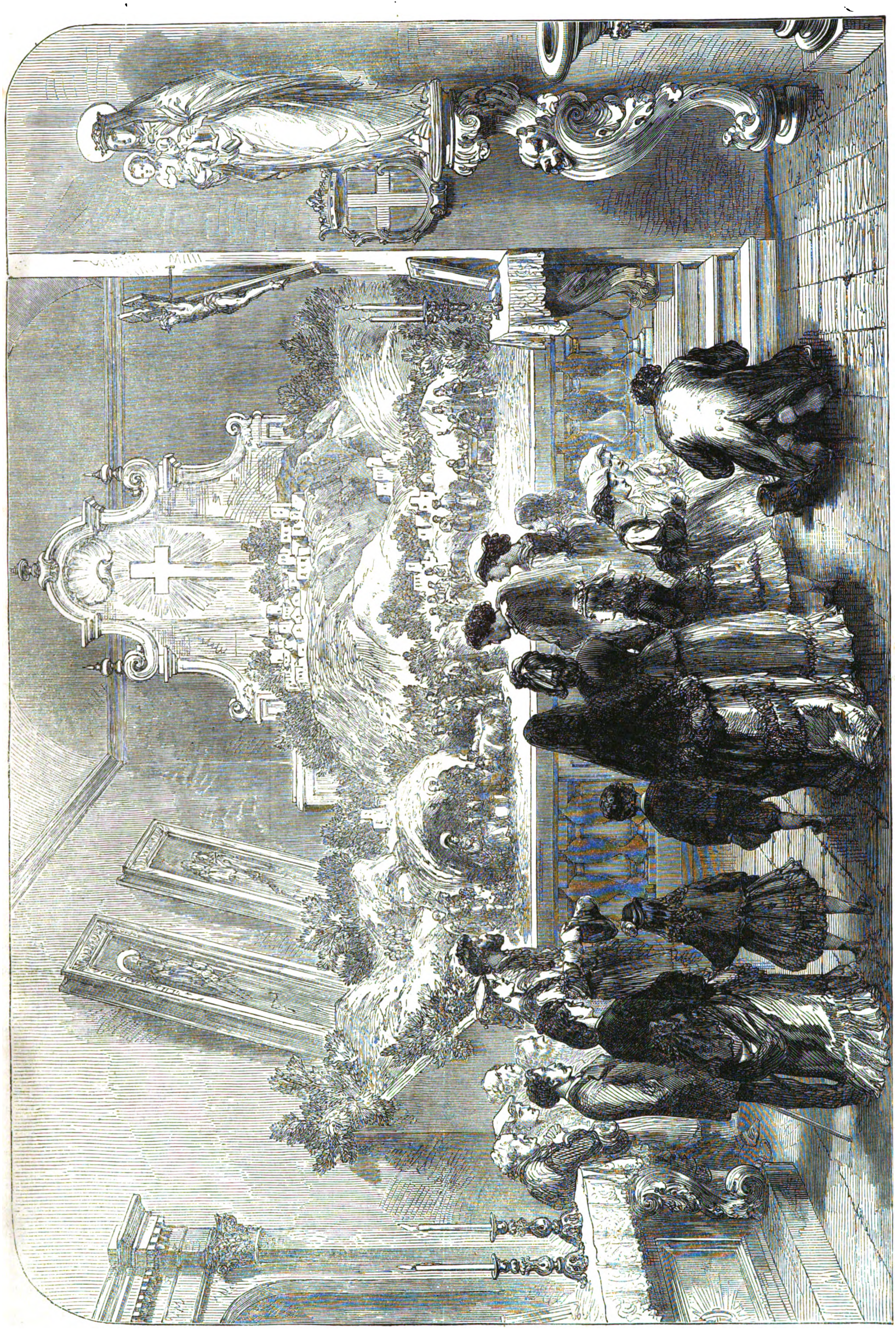
At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on Thursday week—Dr. Odling, F.R.S., president, in the chair—a paper "On the Preparation of Standard Trial-Plates to be Used in Verifying the Composition of the Coinage" was read by the author, Mr. W. C. Roberts, chemist of the Royal Mint. After giving a sketch of the variation in composition of the English gold and silver coins from the earliest times, he noticed the various trial-plates which had been prepared since 1660, showing that they sometimes varied considerably from the standard of 916·66 parts in 1000 for the gold and 923·0 for the silver. He then proceeded to describe the process employed and the difficulties to be overcome in the preparation of the new standard trial-plates. These were exhibited at the meeting, and also a magnificent specimen of pure crystallised gold. The other papers read were "Researches on the Action of the Couple on Organic Bodies Part IV. on Iodide of Allyl, by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr A. Tribe, being a continuation of their investigations on this subject; "On Tetranickelous Phosphide," by Dr. R. Schenck; "On Ferrous Anhydrosulphate," by Mr. T. Bolas—the compound, which is crystalline, is precipitated on mixing an aqueous solution of green vitriol with about nine times its volume of concentrated sulphuric acid. The last paper was "On the Hydrochloride of Narceine," by Dr. C. R. A. Wright; after which the meeting was adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 15, 1874, when the following papers will be read:—"On the Action of Trichloracetyl Chloride on Amines I. Action on Anniline," by Dr. Tommasi and Mr. R. Meldola; "Researches on the Action of the Copper-Zinc Couple on Organic Bodies Part V. on Ethyl Bromide," by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe.

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THE MISSION TO YARKUND: MASQUERADE AT THE BUDDHIST MONASTERY OF HEMIS, LADAK.

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AN ITALIAN CHURCH AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

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AN ITALIAN CHURCH AT CHRISTMAS.

The Roman Catholic Church in Southern Europe has shown a certain degree of condescension to the less advanced state of intellectual culture among the labouring classes—for instance, among the peasantry of the Neapolitan and Roman provinces. It has permitted, at the discretion of the parochial clergy, but presumably with the sanction of their bishops, the use of pictures and images not only for the permanent adornment of a sacred edifice, but in a peculiar manner for the visible representation of Bible history upon such occasions as the great festivals of the Christian year. In the judgment of ordinary English Protestants, such an exhibition as that of a set of figures modelled and arranged, with a landscape background, to display the chief incidents of Our Saviour's life, cannot but seem liable to serious objections, as tending to materialise the popular conceptions of that sublime and most holy theme of the evangelical narrative. The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau is, perhaps, a not less questionable form of artificial presentment of these mighty facts, which are enshrined in the common creed of Christendom, to the eyes of a gazing crowd, some of whom may possibly be tempted to regard it more as an artistic entertainment than as a proclamation of Divine truth for the saving of souls. With these prudential doubts and scruples upon the ground of the highest expediency, but with no bigoted antagonism to the ideas and practices of a large part of mankind, whose religious sentiments deserve to be respected as much as his own, the liberal-minded English visitor to Rome or Naples at Christmas may look upon such an exhibition in the churches. He will not, if his own Christian faith have taught him the wisdom of charity, be disposed to impugn the motives of those by whom this ingenious preparation has been made for the purpose, as they intend and expect, of teaching a sacred lesson. But he will prefer the Bible classes and Sunday schools of our own country.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The firm of Messrs. Augener and Co. has been for some years honourably distinguished by its many reprints of classical music, both vocal and instrumental. Some of these editions are in large library size, others in that smaller form which is not only more portable and handier for immedate reference, but also enables the purchaser to comprise an extensive collection of masterpieces in a limited space and at very inconsiderable cost. Among the most recent and most important of Messrs. Augener's publications of the latter kind are the first two volumes of what will be the only complete uniform edition of the pianoforte works of Robert Schumann. This commencing instalment is beautifully engraved on good paper, and comprises the works, in regular order, classed as op. 1 to op. 21 inclusive. Among these are the exquisite pieces entitled "Papillons," "Die Davidsbündler," "Carneval," "Fantasiê-stück," "Etudes Symphoniques," the first and second sonatas, "Kreisleriana," the Fantasia dedicated to Liszt, and the "Novelletten," besides others of equal beauty, although less known. A memoir of Schumann is given, and his own indications (in German) of tempo, &c., are retained, Italian equivalents being added, and explanatory notes in English as to the significance of some of the pieces. That volumes of such high intrinsic worth, so well got up, and of such extent (273 pages), can be purchased for six shillings each is a wonder even in these days of cheapness.

The series of pianoforte studies reprinted by Messrs. Augener (in full library size) forms a collection of high value both to students and teachers. Notwithstanding the many years that have elapsed, and the changes of style that have occurred, since the original production of Cramer's studies, they will never be superseded as a sound basis for classical pianoforte-playing. A new edition of these is being issued by Messrs. Augener, who have also republished Henselt's first set of studies (models of the romantic school); twelve of those of Kalkbrenner, op. 143 (charming specimens of the brilliant style); and the whole (six books) of the series by Louis Köhler, a valuable modern work, embracing every degree of mechanism, from early studentship to thorough command of the key-board. Herr Pauer has edited all these publications.

The *Organist's Quarterly Journal* (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) maintains its character for the interest and variety of the contents. A third volume is now in course of publication. The current number (the twentieth of the entire issue) contains seven pieces in various styles, commencing with a well-written and effective "Allegro," by Herr Werner, of Witzendorf. This is followed by a pleasing andante, entitled "The Lake, a Sketch," by Dr. Spark (of Leeds), the editor of the work; after which comes an "Offertoire," by Hamilton Clarke, in which are some well-contrasted effects. A "Larghetto," by C. F. Frost, may be turned to good account as a "middle voluntary;" as likewise may be the following "Moderato Assai," by Philipp Tietz. A cleverly-written fugue on the subject of the psalm-tune known as "St. Stephen's," by R. Fieldwick, completes the collection.

Among the recent issues of instrumental music by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. we may point to their continuation of Mr. G. F. West's series of "Gems from the Great Masters," No. 17 of which consists of an adaptation (for piano solo) of Handel's "O lovely peace" (from his "Judas Maccabeus"), with the leading passages fingered for the guidance of young students. The same adapter has strung together some extracts from the different movements of Mendelssohn's "Scotch Symphony," also fingered and intended for juvenile learners.

Of the two new compositions recently produced at Glasgow, and their successful reception, we spoke in our notices of the festival just held there. They are now published, both in that convenient and inexpensive large octavo form which has lately prevailed. Mr. Henry Smart's "Jacob" is issued by Messrs. Cramer and Co.; and the smaller work of Mr. H. A. Lambeth (a setting of the Eighty-sixth Psalm) is brought out by the firm of Messrs. Swan and Pentland, Glasgow.

"The New Graduated Method for the Pianoforte," by Joseph Goddard (Messrs. Goddard and Co.), appears to be a well-digested code of instructions for students of that instrument, judging from the first part, which is to be followed by three more divisions. In the portion now referred to, judicious directions are given for the position of the hands (with diagrams); with elementary exercises, some for the pupil alone, others with an accompanying part for the teacher. The work is brought out at a small cost, and promises to be, when complete, a very good one of its kind.

"Before the Cross, and other Hymns" (Metzler and Co.) is a series of six sacred pieces, with no name of author or composer, beyond a statement that three of the hymns are reprinted from Messrs. Moxon's new edition of Rowland Brown's "Songs and Poems." The music is, in each instance, in a serious, devotional style, appropriate to the text; and its simplicity and the limited range of voice required render it generally available.

ILLUSTRATED NEW BOOKS.

The great work of the French traveller and naturalist, Paul Marcoy, *A Journey Across South America*, with its profuse accompaniment of fine wood engravings, designed by E. Riou, from the traveller's sketches, has repeatedly been mentioned on the publication of its serial parts. These are called by Messrs. Blackie and Son "half volumes," but are substantially and very handsomely bound. The fourth of such portions, completing Marcoy's narrative, was issued during the past season. It is worthy of conspicuous mention among the many illustrated books of travel and geographical discovery or survey which have recently made their appearance. It is chiefly occupied with the descent of the great Brazilian river Maranon or Amazons, from Nauta and Tabatinga, on the frontiers of Peru, down to Santa Maria de Belen, in Para, on the Atlantic coast. A set of clear and accurate maps, drawn by Marcoy himself, render his progress intelligible to the reader. The abundance of novel and striking incidents, the anecdotes of savage or semi-civilised life and manners, the peculiar experiences of the Roman Catholic missions, in that remote and secluded region, the contributions to natural science and history, more especially to zoology and botany, which are levied from its exploration, make his work both attractive and instructive. The preface, by Mr. Elihu Rich, bears just witness to its value; and its interest will be rather enhanced by President Grant's recent announcement of a surveying expedition to be sent up the Amazons by the United States Government, with the consent of the Brazilian Empire.

The first volume of *Old and New London*, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, has been completed in serial parts. It is compiled by Mr. Walter Thornbury, an approved writer of topography; but he has been placed at a great disadvantage for the literary treatment of his subject as a whole by the obligation to follow and notice a miscellaneous crowd of things, places, or persons, represented in the numerous woodcuts regardless of historical order. Fleet-street, with Temple Bar, the Temple, and Whitefriars, has always seemed an inexhaustible mine of biographical associations; for a legion of famous English authors, wits, scholars, and lawyers have frequented this part of town. Blackfriars, Ludgate-hill, and St. Paul's-churchyard, with its Cathedral, Paternoster-row, and Doctors'-commons, come next under Mr. Thornbury's review; thence he proceeds along Cheapside to Guildhall and the Mansion House, to the Bank and the Royal Exchange, and takes us in this volume as far as the Monument, where he discourses on the Great Fire. It is by no means a history of London, but an antiquarian ramble, like that of Mr. Jesse, through London, which we noticed two years ago. The illustrations are seldom new, but they have still a fair degree of interest.

Mr. G. A. Simcox, of Queen's College, Oxford, author of some essays in poetry and criticism of the classical school, has often sought recreation in long pedestrian journeys through our own country and in tours here or there in Continental Europe. His *Recollections of a Rambler* (Chapman and Hall) are the expression of a tasteful and thoughtful mind, with whose meditative mood one would be happy to sympathise, if one ever had any leisure; but his style is too lengthy, and he is too much addicted to analysing his own ideas and sentiments, for the general reader of this hasty age. It is a very slow book, though not a dull one; and we doubt whether it can be made popular by the expedient of reprinting a large number of old landscape views, by many of the best English artists, which do not look so fresh as when they first appeared. Another publication of which, in deference to the amateur author and artist, we should desire to speak with due respect, is *The King's Banner: An Original Semi-Historical Drama* (H. S. King and Co.). It is written by a lady, Mrs. George Cresswell, who has been disappointed in her hope of getting a manager to accept it for the stage. Captain Cresswell has, therefore, designed and etched five illustrations, with the aid of which it may present itself to the reader of five-act plays in prose—if such a reader can be found in the modern world—almost as well as though it were acted at the Dublin Theatre. The historical interest mainly turns on the escape of Charles II. from pursuit after the battle of Worcester. We only wish that the joint work of Captain and Mrs. Cresswell may be received with fair appreciation of its merits.

There is no reason why a treatise of ornithology, or one of practical bird-keeping, with such excellent pictorial illustrations as those of *Pheasants, for Coverts and Aviaries*, should not be ranked in this ornamental class of books. Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, who is a high authority on poultry, has equally, we believe, a good claim to the attention of readers desiring sound information or safe advice upon this half-domesticated species of game; he has certainly the power of making his subject easily intelligible, and of putting his knowledge into an agreeable form. The engravings are drawn from life by Mr. T. W. Wood; they are spirited and truthful; and the pheasant is a noble fellow, deserving of an artist's skill.

Several of the prettiest, nicest, and wholesomest books for children (these superlatives appeal to their mothers' judgment) were commended in our last week's review of illustrated volumes. We must not, however, omit to recognise this time, as in former seasons, the charming little pictures of child-life drawn by Oscar Pletsch, whom we like almost as well as Lorenz Frölich in this department. He is to be met with in *Happy Spring Time*, published by Macmillan; and it is Mrs. Charles Heaton, the biographer of Albert Dürer and of Leonardo da Vinci, who has composed the sweet and simple nursery rhymes.

A translation, by F. E. Bunnett, of Dr. Lübke's *History of Sculpture* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) forms two volumes of considerable value to the student of art. The first volume contains 216 woodcuts, and in the second there are 377, representing a selection of the best specimens of every school and period, Asiatic, Grecian, Italian, Byzantine and Gothic, Renaissance, and Modern. The author, a professor of the Polytechnic Institute at Stutgardt, has earned a high reputation for such critical researches, and much weight is due to his estimation of the rank and place of different works in the progress of this classic art. His descriptions appear to be minutely accurate; and though his style may be felt to be rather dry, it is not to the general reader that a book of this kind is offered, but to those who seek a particular course of instruction.

For a wedding gift, if not for Christmas, one might fitly choose *The Bridal Bouquet, culled in the Garden of Literature*, by Henry Southgate, the publishers of which are Messrs. Lockwood and Co. It is appropriately dedicated to the women of England, and the editor has deserved the reward of their approving smile. He has gathered from a vast range of good English prose and verse, comprising five or six hundred authors of different ages, an immense store of wise, tender, and graceful sentiments or fancies, belonging to the pure passion of chaste love and its lawful consummation in the sacrament of marriage. The illustrations, designed by Mr. J. D. Watson, Mr. Wimperis, and Mr. T. Kennedy, are engraved under the direction of Mr. J. D. Cooper; there are some thirty of these engravings to adorn the volume.

CURIOUS WILLS.

WILL OF LADY ALICE WEST, PROVED IN 1395.

In the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate, at Doctors'-commons, there are wills of which "approbation" was "had and obtained" nearly 500 years ago. The first will recorded is in the year 1383, and is in Latin, as most of the very early wills are. The first will written in English is that of Lady Alice West, widow of Sir Thomas West, and was proved on Sept. 1, 1395; it begins thus:—"In dei nomine. Amen. On Thursday—that is to sey, the xv day of the moneth of Jul, in the yer of the incarnacion of our Lord Ihu Crist a thousand and thre hundred and fourescore and fiftene—I, Alice West, lady of Hynton Martel, in hool estat of my body and in good mynde beynge, make my testament in the maner as hit folweth hereafter: In the begynnyng, I bequethe my soule to God Almighty and to his moder, Seynt Marie, and to al the seyntis of heuene, and my body to be beryed in Crischerch, in the priorie of the chanones in Hamptschire, by the Newe Forest, wher as myne auncestres leggeth."

The writing of a will of 1395 is not to be read as easily as the writing of the present day, in consequence of the difficulties connected with the different shape of the letters, the variations in and the uncertainty of the spelling, the unfamiliar abbreviations, and the obsolete words; but, from the laborious carefulness with which they were originally engrossed, the pains taken with the formation of each letter, putting to shame the slipshod writing of the present day, and the great care taken of them by the officials who have their custody, they are in a wonderful state of preservation, and far more perfect and legible than many wills and documents of a much later date. The very slowness with which they were written seems to have been the means of rendering them, so far as writing can be made so, permanent. The writing has in many places, where the ink has faded, been since touched up; and in some few places, where the parchment is worn, the words are illegible; but, generally, the writing stands out sharp and distinct, although a little browned by age.

The wills of persons of position were, in spirit, much the same in the fourteenth century as they are now; there are pecuniary and specific legacies to relatives, legacies to old and present servants, legacies for charitable purposes, and particular directions about the funeral and place of burial. Dame Alice West's will is too long to give at length, but some extracts, showing the articles which at that period were so valuable as to be specifically bequeathed, the amounts of the legacies and the persons to whom they were left, may prove interesting.

The lady commences the disposition of her property as follows:—"Also I devyse to Thomas, my sone, a bed of tapicers werk with alle the tapices of sute, red of colour, ypouthered with chapes and scochons in the corners of myn auncestres armes, with that I bequethe to the same Thomas the stoffe longyng therto—that is to seye, my beste fether-bed and a blu canevas and a materas and twey blankettys and a peyre schetes of reynes and sex of my best pilwes," which he will choose. "Also, I bequethe to the same Thomas, my sone, a peyre matyns book and a peir bedes, and a ryng with which I was yspoused to God, which were my lordes his faderes." Except among small farmers and shopkeepers in Wales, by whom it is a common custom to bequeath bedding to different members of the family, it is an unusual thing in the present day to dispose of it in this manner by will; and the reason is that feather-beds, mattresses, pillows, blankets, and sheets are comparatively cheap, and the use of them not confined to the wealthy; but in Lady Alice's time they must have been articles of luxury and a considerable item in the dower of a bride. There are several bequests of beds in the will which point to this conclusion: in one, 40 marcs are bequeathed to Beatrice Wareyn "and a bed convenable for a gentelwoman;" in another testatrix bequeaths "to Idkyne, my chambrer, £20, and a bed convenable for her estat."

Testatrix next thinks of her daughter-in-law. "Also I bequethe to Johane my doughter, my sone is wyf, a masse book and alle the bokes that I have of latyn, englisch, and frensch out take the forsayd matyns book that is bequeth to Thomas my sone. Also I bequethe to the same Johane all my vestyments of my chapell and my tapites whit and red paled, and blu and red paled, with alle my grene tapites that longeth to my chapell forsayd, and with the frontels of the forsayd auter, and with alle the rydelles and trussing cofres and all other apparaile that longeth to my chapelle forsayd." We wonder what books she had, and particularly what English books; a list of them would be most interesting. She could not have had many, and we cannot suggest what they were. It must be remembered that this will was made more than five years before the death of Chaucer, and nearly eighty years before the first book was printed in English, and books in English must consequently have been few indeed; their scarcity made them of great value, they were carefully treasured, and their future ownership specially provided for by will. Something might be said as to the education of ladies of the highest class at that time. Here was a lady possessing books in English, Latin, and French, which it is presumable she could read. Latin, however, was the language of her religion; French was probably the tongue she was brought up in, and was the language of the Court; and English was the language of her dependents, so that, almost as a matter of necessity, every lady of rank must have been familiar with all three languages.

There are several other legacies to testatrix's daughter-in-law, Johane. She gets, among other things, "a basyn of silver, with boses upon the brerdes," and "a chales," we suppose for use in her chapel; and "my chare, and that I have longyng thereto. Also a chariot with twey standardes heled with lether, which that serveth for myn harneys." Then come gifts to other members of her family: To "Sir Nichol Clifton, Knyght, and to Alianore his wif, my doughter, and to Thomas Clifton here sone, £120 euenliche to be departed betwix ham thre; and if Thomas here sone forsayd deyeth, I wol that it torne to profet of his fader and his moder," and to "my suster Dame Luce Fitzherberd, priorisse of Sheftebury, £40." The three following legacies speak for themselves: "Also I bequethe £40 to be departed among alle my servants, men and women of myn houshold, as well for their attendance on Thomas her sone as for her, and as wel to hem that I have eny thyng bequethe to in this testament as to hem that I have nothyng bequethe, and I wole that it be departed trewely to every man and woman after his degre." "Also I bequethe £40 to be departed among my pouere tenantes where I have lordshype—that is to seye, to hem that have most nede." "Also I bequethe to Richard Fforster, which is a blyndman that was somtyme servant with my forsed lord, 20 marcs."

We should not expect to find any will previously to the Reformation without a legacy to say masses. Lady West gives £18 10s. "for to synge and seye 4400 masses for my lord Sir Thomas West is soule, and for myne, and for alle cristene soules," and they are to be "done" within "fourteen night after her deces." If it is reckoned up it will be found that masses then cost about a penny each. There is another bequest to Christ Church, where she was to be buried, "to bidde and to rede and synge for my lordes soule forsayd, and myn, and alle cristene soules, while the world schal laste." Testatrix gives many sums of 100 shillings to bodies of religious women and communities of

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brothers, among others to the religious women the "menouresses" living without Aldgate of London, the "freres prechoure" within Ludgate of London in Flet-street, the Augustine brothers within Bishopsgate. and the Hospital of Seynt Marie Maudeleyne above Wynchester, and sometimes is added "to the priests belonging to the same" "to be departed among them by evene portions for to synge and rede divine service, and to preye for my forseyd lordes soule and myn, and for alle cristene soules, and for the estat of Thomas my sone and Johane his wif and her children," and some smaller sums to several recluses for the same object.

Having given all the legacies she desires, the testatrix then disposes of the remainder of her property—"An al the residue of my godes, after the dettys that I owe ben quyt, and after my testament is parfoned, I bequethe to the forsayd Thomas my sone;" and, after all these directions and legacies, the good lady finishes her will by ordering the manner of her own interment: when she dies, her body is to be carried to the "forsayd priorie of Crischerch, and with right litel cost" buried at the first masse, with a taper of six pounds of wax burning at her head, and another taper of six pounds of wax burning at her feet.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, of Thomas Baring, late of No. 8, Bishopsgate-street Within, City; of Norman Court, Southampton; and of No. 4, Hamilton-place, who died on the 18th ult., at Fontmeel Lodge, Bournemouth, was proved on the 18th inst. by Thomas Charles Baring, the nephew, and Henry Robertson, two of the executors. The other executor is Lord Northbrook, to whom power has been reserved to come in and prove hereafter. The personal estate is sworn under £1,500,000, the stamp duty on the probate amounting to £21,000. The testator devises all his freehold and copyhold estates in the counties of Hants and Wilts to his cousin, William Baring, for life, with remainder to his son, Francis Baring, charged with certain annual sums, amounting together to £240 per annum, for the parish schools and the poor of the parishes of East and West Tytherley, East and West Dean, and Broughton; he also devises to the said William Baring his freehold properties in Mincing-lane and Mark-lane; to his nephew, Lord Northbrook, he gives his leasehold residence in Hamilton-place and all his furniture and effects; to his brother, the Bishop of Durham, £30,000; to his sister, Mrs. Dupré, £20,000; to each of his nephews and nieces, £5000, and £20,000 additional to be divided between the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Wells; to his executor, Mr. Robertson, £2000 and an annuity of £150; to each of the clerks employed by his firm, one year's wages; to each of his servants who have been with him three years, two years' wages; and to those who have been with him less, one year's wages; he also gives in addition to each of the servants who have been with him upwards of ten years annuities ranging from £20 to £50, according to the length of their service; and there are a few other legacies. The residue of his real and personal property the testator leaves to Lord Northbrook, his brother, Francis Henry Baring, and the said Thomas Charles Baring.

The will and codicil of John Whitaker, late of Blackheath and of Abchurch-lane, City, were proved, on the 8th inst., by William Nixon and Edward Absolon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to the Church Missionary Society £1000; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Leeds Infirmary, the London Hospital, and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £500 each; to the London City Mission, the Religious Tract Society, and the Irish Church Association, £200 each; to the Scripture Readers' Association, the Infant Orphan Asylum, and the Idiots' Asylum, Reigate, £100 each, all free of duty; and amongst the other legacies may be named £3000 to his housekeeper, £15,000 to John Whitaker Cooper; £3000, upon trust, for Miss Cooper; and all his household furniture and effects to Mrs. Nixon. The residue of his property, amounting to many thousand pounds, testator gives to his executors upon trust to apply and dispose of the same to or for the benefit of such religious or charitable institutions in this country as they in their discretion shall think fit.

The will of Sir George Rose, late of Hyde Park-gardens, was proved, on the 12th inst., by Alfred Leaf and Walter Leaf, the nephews, two of the executors—Sir Thomas Henry, the other executor named in the will, having renounced. The personal estate is sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his executors 300 gs. as a mark of his esteem, and the rest of his property he distributes among his nieces and nephews, and his sister, Mrs. Nimmo.

The will of George Miller, late of No. 34, Russell-street, Bloomsbury, was proved on the 3rd inst., by John Miller, the brother, the surviving executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £35,000. Subject to an annuity to his widow, he leaves his property to his brothers William and John and his sister Ann.

The will and codicil of William Wetherell, late of King's Lynn, Norfolk, were proved on the 11th inst. by Edwin Cozens Porter, John Wetherell, and Thomas Brown, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths his property to his nephews and nieces and their issue.

The will of John Feetham, formerly of York-terrace, Regent's Park, and late of Oakfield, Weybridge, has been proved, under £30,000, by Henry Yool and the Rev. William Feetham, the brother, the executors. The testator gives legacies to his sisters and brother and other members of his family, and the residue to his said brother William.

The opening of a new cattle market at Newbury was, on Thursday week, celebrated with much local spirit. Lord Carnarvon presided at the dinner, and Mr. Walter, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, and Mr. Benyon, the members for Berkshire, were present.

Owing to detentions to which the mails for Malta viâ Italy are at present subjected by quarantine regulations and interruptions on the railway between Messina and Syracuse, it is necessary to dispatch those mails from London every Saturday evening. Supplementary mails will be sent on the following Monday morning, on the chance of their reaching Syracuse in time for the Italian packet proceeding to Malta.——Since the issue of a notice, dated the 1st inst., relative to the Australian mail service, the Government of Victoria have requested that correspondence to that colony which may be specially directed to be sent by the route of San Francisco may be so forwarded. Any letters or newspapers to be forwarded by that route must be specially addressed, "Viâ San Francisco."——Owing to the number of letters that are addressed to places in the interior of Egypt without sufficient payment, and which thereby incur a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage, a notice has been issued calling attention to the rates of postage to Egypt, as follow:—10d. per ½ oz. viâ Brindisi, 8d. per ½ oz. viâ Southampton. The rates for newspapers are 3d. for 4 oz. by the former and 2d. by the latter route.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the P per should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

E. R., Sydenham.—It shall be examined.

DEVENTER.—The Problems shall be examined; but we have failed to decipher our correspondent's signature.

JUAN M. FOYE, XEBELY, A. CASWELL, ELLENIAC.—Your solution of Problem No. 1554 is correct.

S. BACH, Saxony.—You have correctly solved No. 1553, but the solution should have been sent earlier.

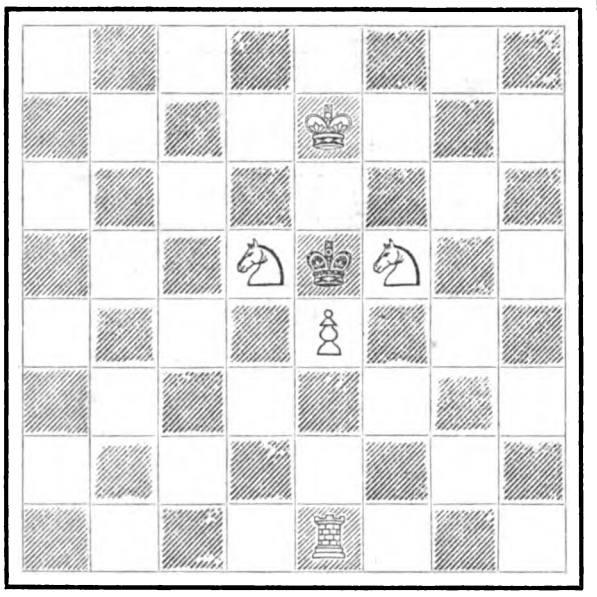
——, of Rome.—Your signature is unintelligible.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1555 has been received from A. Rozini—T. W. of Canterbury—M. P.—Joseph Janion—Wowley—H. G. Sturton Kingston Mark—H. B S.—O. Vorster—M. D.—Howard—H. Rae—Huff—T. W. Morris—E. Frau of Lyons—F. H. of Mona—Queen's Kt—W. Lewis Wood—S. T. H—Faversham A. D. Gilbert—Ba row Hedges—W. Gro x—W. F. Payne—Victor Gorgias—L. L.—W. N. Junior—A. Wood—J. Bale of Otley—W. L. B.—A. Wood.

PROBLEM No. 1557.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1553.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R from Kt sq takes B	Q to K Kt 2nd (best)	3. R takes Q	P moves
2. R to K Kt 2nd	Q takes Kt (ch)	4. R to K R 6th. Mate.	

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game between Messrs. BIRD and GOSSIP.—(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. R to K R 5th	Kt takes R
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. P takes Kt	Q R to Q sq
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	25. R takes R	R takes R
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	26. Q takes K P	Q takes K Kt P
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th	27. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	28. Q takes K R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th	29. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
8. Q to K 2nd	Kt takes B	30. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to R sq
9. P takes Kt	B to Q 4th	31. Q takes K B P	Q to K R 8th (ch)
10. P to K R 3rd	Castles	32. K to Kt 2nd	R to Q Kt sq (ch)
11. Kt to K R 2nd	Kt to K R 2nd	33. K to R 3rd	
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th		
13. B to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th		
14. Castles (Q's side)	B takes Kt		
15. P takes B	P to Q Kt 3rd		
16. P to Q B 5th	P to K B 5th		
17. B to Q 4th	R to K sq		
18. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q takes Q P		
19. P to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt 4th		
20. P to K B 3rd	P takes Q B P		
21. B to Q B 3rd	B takes Kt		
22. R P takes B	Kt to K B 3rd		

The exposed situation of Mr. Bird's King is a serious disadvantage. His opponent now threatens to open an attack by P takes P, &c., which, if not prevented, must be fatal.

From the ticklish position of each party's King, the position is highly interesting, hereabouts.

33.		Q takes K R P	
34. B takes P (ch)	K takes B		
35. Q tks Q B P (ch)	Q to K B 2nd		
36. Q takes R	Q takes K B P (ch)		
37. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd		
38. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K B 3rd (ch)		
39. Q to Q B 3rd	Q takes Q (ch)		
40. K takes Q	K to Kt 3rd		
41. P to Q R 4th			

We have not looked narrowly at this end-game, but it strikes us that Mr. Bird would have had a good chance of winning by playing his King to Q Kt 3rd, Q R 4th, and Q Kt 5th.

CLIFTON CHESS CONGRESS.

A rattling Gambit, played at the Clifton Chess Congress, between Messrs. MINCHIN and DE SOYRES.—(*K's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. de S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. de S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q takes Q Kt P	Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	He might have played—with lesser injury, perhaps—	
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	18.	B to K 3rd
4. Q to K 2nd	P to K B 4th	19. Q takes R	B takes Q P
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. B to Q B 4th	B takes B, &c.
6. P takes P	Kt takes P	19. P takes Kt	Q takes Q R P
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	20. B to Q B 4th (ch)	
8. B to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	Fearing Black's threatened attack by R to Q Kt sq	
Black has a very constrained position, and would have done better at this point if he had taken the Bishop with his Knight.		20.	Q takes B
9. Castles	B to K Kt 2nd	21. Q takes B	Q to Q R 4th
10. Q R to K sq		22. R to K 7th	Q to Q R 8th (ch)
This adds to the discomfort of Black's situation considerably.		23. K to Q 2nd	Q takes P
10.	B takes Kt	24. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
11. B takes B	Castles	25. Q takes K Kt P	Q to Q 5th (ch)
12. Q to Q B 4th	Q to K B 2nd	26. K to K 2nd	Q to Q B 5th (ch)
13. B to K 5th	Kt to Q 3rd	27. K to B 2nd	Q tks Q B P (ch)
14. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th	28. K to Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 6th (ch)
15. Kt to K R 3rd		29. K to R 4th	Q to K B 3rd (ch)
Kt to K B 3rd, followed by P to K R 4th and P to K R 5th, looks more to the purpose.		M. de Soyres has defended his hopeless position with an unconquerable spirit and great ingenuity.	
15.	P to K R 3rd	30. Q takes Q	R takes Q
16. B to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd	31. K R to K sq	K R to K B sq
Manifestly bad; but the forced inactivity of his men must have been hard to bear.		32. Q R to Q 7th	P to Q R 5th
17. B takes Kt	P takes B	33. K R to K 7th	K R to Q sq
		34. K to K R 5th	P to Q R 6th
		35. K takes P	R takes R
		36. P takes R	Resigns.

BLINDFOLD CHESS-PLAY.

Subjoined is one of ten Games played simultaneously at Ipswich by Mr. BLACKBURNE without sight of a chess-board.—(*French Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. Grimwood).	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. Grimwood).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	10.	Kt to K 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	11. B to B 3rd	P to K B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	12. R to K sq	R to Q sq
4. P takes P	Q takes P	13. B takes Kt	P takes B
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	14. Q to K R 5th	Q to Q Kt 2nd
6. B to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	15. P takes P	Q to K 2nd
7. Castles	B takes Kt	16. P to Q B 6th	
8. P takes B	Castles	Capitally conceived.	
9. B to Q R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	16.	Q takes B
10. Kt to K 5th		17. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
Mr. Blackburne follows up the advantage his opening afforded him with great spirit and ability.		18. R to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
		19. Kt takes P (ch), and mate next move.	

BERMONDSEY CHESS CLUB v. BOW AND BROMLEY CHESS CLUB.—A match of eight players aside has lately been concluded between these clubs. The victory fell to Bermondsey, who gained a majority of five games. This being the third and decisive contest between the rival clubs, each having scored one match before, great interest was felt in the result.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF BANDON.

The Right Hon. Catherine Mary, Countess of Bandon, died, at her husband's seat, Castle Bernard, Bandon, in the county of Cork, on the 15th inst. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Whitmore, Esq., of Apley, Shropshire, J.P. and D.L. (High Sheriff of that county, 1805), for some time M.P. for Bridgnorth, by Catherine, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Thomason, Esq., of York. She was married, Aug. 16, 1832, to Francis, present Earl of Bandon, and had one son, Lord Bernard, and six daughters.

GENERAL SIR P. E. CRAIGIE, K.C.B.

General Sir Patrick Edmonstone Craigie, K.C.B., Colonel of the 55th Foot, died at St. Leonards, on the 13th inst., in his eightieth year. He was the third son of Laurence Craigie, Esq., of Dumbarnie, by Margaret, only daughter of the late John Hall Maxwell, Esq., of Dargavel, in the county of Renfrew, N.B. Sir Patrick was educated at Glasgow University. He was made a K.C.B. in 1867, and attained the rank of General in 1868. He married, first, 1827, Bell (who died in 1833), daughter of Henry Williams, Esq., of Falmouth, Cornwall; and, secondly, 1838, Mary Jane, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Frewman, Madras Army, which lady died in 1870.

LIEUTENANT WELLS, R.N.

Lieutenant Lewis Fortescue Wells, R. N., late of H.M.S. Barracouta, died at sea, on board the Biafra, on the 26th ult. This gallant young officer, whose demise occurred on his return from the west coast of Africa, entered the Navy in 1861, and since that period has been successively employed in the allied expedition to Mexico, for nearly four years on the China station (where he was present at the bombardment of Kagosina and Simonasaki), and afterwards on the North American station, as Sub-Lieutenant in H.M.S. Royal Alfred. He became a Lieutenant June 1, 1869, and was subsequently appointed to the training-ship Indefatigable, and then to the Volage. In March last Mr. Wells was made First Lieutenant of H.M.S. Barracouta, which proceeded to the West Coast on the affairs of the Ashantee expedition. While crossing the Bay of Biscay the Lieutenant courageously leaped overboard and saved a man of his ship. On June 13, at the action at Elmina, he greatly distinguished himself by leading a small body of Barracouta men against the Ashantees, receiving the thanks of his commanding officers upon the field for his great skill and decision. He was subsequently thanked by the Commander-in-Chief for gallantly landing despatches through a heavy surf, and was afterwards left in command of a small naval brigade at Abrakrampa, where, too, he rendered effective service. The fatal fever of that region was the cause of his untimely death. Lieutenant Wells was the second son of the Rev. Thomas Bury Wells, Rector of Portlemouth, Devon (formerly in the Navy), by Catherine Frances, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Stockdale, Rector of Wilby, Northamptonshire. His ancestors in the female line were the old Devon race, the Fortescues of Fallapit.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JANUARY, 1874.

(*From the "Illustrated London Almanack."*)

The MOON will be near Jupiter on the morning of the 9th, the nearest approach being at 4h. a.m. On the 17th the Moon is near both Mercury and Venus. On the 18th, the day of New Moon, she is near Saturn, and near Mars on the 21st. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	2nd at 3 minutes after	7h.	in the	evening.
Last Quarter	,,	10th ,, 55	,,	7	,,	evening.
New Moon	,,	18th ,, 0	,,	8	,,	morning.
First Quarter	,,	25th ,, 43	,,	0	,,	morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 20th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 9th.

MERCURY is a morning star till the 25th, rising on the 1st day at 6h. 45m. a.m., or 1h. 23m. before sunrise; on the 5th day at 6h. 59m. a.m., or 1h. 9m. before sunrise; on the 10th day at 7h. 16m. a.m., or 49m. before sunrise; on the 15th, at 7h. 30m. a.m., preceding the Sun by 31m.; on the 20th day at 7h. 40m. a.m.; on the 25th at 7h. 48m. a.m., or 3m. before sunrise; and from this day to March 11 he rises in daylight. He is in his descending node on the 4th, in aphelion on the 14th, at his greatest distance from the Earth on the 26th, and near the Moon on the 17th, Venus on the 22nd, Saturn on the 29th.

VENUS throughout the month is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 7h. 16m. a.m., or 52m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 7h. 30m. a.m.; on the 21st at 7h. 38m. a.m.; and on the last day at 7h. 37m. a.m., or 6m. only before sunrise. She is in her descending node on the 4th, near the Moon on the 17th, Mercury on the 22nd, and near Saturn on the last day.

MARS is an evening star, and sets on the 1st day at 8h. 27m. p.m., or 4h. 27m. after sunset, this being the largest interval between the Sun setting and the setting of this planet in the year, and is therefore most favourably situated for observation; on the 11th day at 8h. 33m. p.m., or 4h. 21m. after the Sun; on the 21st at 8h. 37m. p.m.; and on the last day at 8h. 42m. p.m., or 3h. 56m. after sunset. He is due south on the 15th at 3h. 12m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st.

JUPITER rises on the 1st day at 11h. 14m. p.m., or 7h. 14m. after sunset, and is visible afterwards throughout the night; on the 10th at 10h. 40m. p.m., or 6h. 30m. after sunset; on the 20th at 10h. p.m.; and on the 30th at 9h. 19m. p.m., or 4h. 36m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 24m. a.m., and on the 15th at 4h. 31m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 9th, and stationary among the stars on the 16th.

SATURN during the greater part of this month rises after sunrise. He sets on the 1st at 5h. 49m. p.m., or 1h. 49m. after the Sun; he sets earlier each succeeding evening by three or four minutes till the 24th, when he sets at 4h. 35m. p.m., or 2m. after the Sun; from the 25th he sets in daylight. He is on the 1st due south at 1h. 35m. p.m.; on the 15th at 0h. 46m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th, and in conjunction with the Sun on the 25th.

The Duke of Cambridge has, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, awarded silver medals for good conduct, with or without gratuities, to a number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery. Those who receive the maximum gratuity of £15 with their medals are the following:—Master Gunners—W. Morgan, S. Cotman, R. George, W. Knight, R. Lakeman, N. Thomas, P. C. Mitchell, and J. Shipman; Sergeant-Majors—W. Richey, H. S. Swanson, W. Smith, M. Kernow, J. Simpson, T. Bigwood, J. Munton, F. J. Spinks, and Henry Pearce; Trumpet-Major—R. W. Browning; Quartermaster-Sergeants—A. Langrish, G. Chambers, T. Haydon, G. Queary, M. J. Rowan, G. Jones, R. Plucknett, J. Coxon, and L. Thompson; Farrier-Major—W. Stevens; and Sergeants—S. Baker, T. Burridge, W. Jones, W. Savage, T. Voisey, W. Thompson, J. Grosse, J. Griffiths, J. Kimmens, J. Lee, T. Skinner, and G. Spalding.

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Works for Dietetic Preparations, Euston-road, London.
EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES for Throat Irritation.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA. Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed all Cocoa with the excess of Fat extracted. Pronounced by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. In Air-Tight Tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Samples free by post. Cocoatina à la Vanille at same prices.—H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

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Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce," improves the appetite, and aids digestion. Beware of imitations.
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FRAGRANT SOAP. The celebrated "UNITED SERVICE" TABLET is famed for its delightful fragrance and beneficial effect on the skin.
Manufactured by
J. C. and J. FIELD, Patentees of the Self-Fitting Candles.
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Use no other. See Name on each Tablet.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, 6d. each. RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS.
completely dyed in ten minutes without a boiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

THE USE OF
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ALWAYS SECURES
The Delight of the Laundress,
The Admiration of the Beholder,
And the Comfort of the Wearer.

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£1 5s. 6d. the Full Gown Piece.
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The Stocks of the different Manufacturers and Exhibitors
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COURT, BALL, EVENING, and DINNER DRESSES.
A Large Variety of the most novel and recherché description is now being shown at Peter Robinson's New and Spacious Show-Rooms.
Pretty Tartatan Dresses for Young Ladies at a guinea.
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Materials for Bodices given with all.
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"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
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MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.
SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, trimmed crape. } 25s. to 5 gs.

IMPORTANT SALE.—This Day and until further Notice, several Large Stocks of Rich French SILKS, Mantles, Costumes, Polonaises, &c., just received from the manufacturers, and the Surplus Stock in all departments will be cleared out at very low prices prior to stock-taking.

Rich wide Coloured Silks, 5s. 9d. per yard;		usual price 8s. 6d.	
Ditto	ditto	6s. 9d.	ditto; ditto 9s. 6d.
Ditto	Black ditto, 6s. 9d.	ditto; ditto 9s. 9d.	

A large lot of Rich Embroidered and Braided Polonaises, £1 1s.
Many of these goods are half price.
Piccadilly—SWAN and EDGAR—Regent-street.
Patterns and Catalogues free.

VIENNA EXHIBITION. GASK and GASK are now OFFERING for SALE the whole of their extensive PURCHASES in the VIENNA EXHIBITION, comprising a great part of the superb SILKS, Velvets, Satins, Costumes, Dress Fabrics, Mantles, Furs, Bronzes, Gloves, &c., shown by the first manufacturers of France, Lyons Austria, Germany, Italy, India, Turkey, &c.

Enamels, Oxydised Silver, and Ormolu Works of Art, &c.	Rich Gros de Londres, new colours 3s 11d.
Carved Sandal Wood Ebony, and Inlaid Objects from India.	Very rich coloured Foulé de Soies, 4s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per yard
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Richest woven figured Velvets, for trains, &c., 21s. per yard.	New Woollen Costumes and Skirts, 10s 9d. to 10 gs.
Extra rich Chené striped and Velvet-striped Silks and Satins, 8s. 9d.	Elaborately-embroidered Mantles, Jackets, Opera Cloaks, &c.
French Canelé Striped Silks, all colours, 2s. 3d per yard.	Sealskins, Plain and Trimmed.
Satin Striped Silks, evening colours, 3s 6d and 4s 6d	Very fine real Russian Sables.
	Beautiful real Laces
	Paris and Austrian Kid Gloves,
	New Woollen Dress Fabrics.

These goods, having been manufactured for Exhibition, are of the highest character, and, having been bought 33 per cent to 50 per cent from cost prices, will be sold very cheap.
Patterns of the Silks and Dress Fabrics will be sent to the country.
Terms of Sale.—All goods marked in plain figures at the lowest price for ready money.
56 to 63, Oxford-street; and 1 to 8, Wells-street.

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ALLISON and CO. will COMMENCE their ANNUAL SALE on MONDAY, DEC. 29, of SURPLUS FANCY STOCK.

Established in
Seventeen Hundred and Seventy nine.
BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect, at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S
Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.
Lists, with Prices,
on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO.,
Gracechurch-street
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

G. W. JONES'S BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, and HEAD-DRESSES, all of the choicest description, at the most moderate prices. Country orders, accompanied with post-office order or town reference, promptly attended to.

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G. W. JONES'S PARIS NOVELTIES in Châtelaines, Belts, Fans, Pins, Buckles, Daggers, Tortoiseshell, Whitby and Paris Jet Jewellery, Spanish Combs, &c.
N.B.—101, Oxford-street, corner of Great Portland-street.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Superior Bouquets, for Town or Country. Bridal Bouquets from 10s. 6d.; Bridesmaids and other Bouquets from 5s. Bouquets from 1s.
W. HOOPER, Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman, 88, Oxford-street, W.; and New Wandsworth, S.W. London.

ÆGIDIUS, a new elastic over-shirt, which will entirely dispense with the old-fashioned coloured flannel. The Ægidius is perfectly shrinkless, and made from the finest Segovia wool, sold by the Inventors of the Eureka Shirt. Patterns of material and self-measure free by post from the Sole Makers, RICHARD FORD and CO., 41 and 44, Poultry, London, E.C.

PIESSE and LUBIN.

PRETTY PRESENTS.

PRETTY PRESENTS at PIESSE and LUBIN'S, adapted for New Year's Gifts, Bridal Gifts, Souvenirs of affection and esteem. Ornamental Boxes of Scents, 7s. and 10s. each, containing three varieties. One Guinea's worth of selected Sweet Scents delivered free to any railway station in the kingdom.—Piesse and Lubin, 2, New Bond-street, London.

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THE PRESENT for 1873.

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DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. PIESSE and LUBIN, with consummate skill, have produced a new and exquisite Bouquet Perfume in honour of the Duchess of Edinburgh.
"Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee long."—MILTON.
Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. to 21s. each, in all parts of the globe.
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OPOPONAX.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S NEW PERFUME.
Thus I wave my perfumed kerchief,
Where unrivalled odours dwell;
Now the subtle essence spreading,
Folds us like an Eastern spell.
Opoponax, the Royal Hunt, and the true Jockey Club Perfume, 2s. 6d. each; or the three, 7s.
Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. The most useful and acceptable are ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for the Hair, price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s 6d. (family bottles, equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle; ROWLANDS' KALYDOR for the Complexion and Skin, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath, 2s. 9d. per box. Ask any Chemist for ROWLANDS' Articles, and take no others.

WHITE and DELICATE HANDS. FAVART'S CYTHEREAN CREAM renders the Hands beautifully White and Soft (Chaps, Chilblains, &c.). With instructive Treatise, 1s., 2s., 3s. 6d. All Chemists.—SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London. 15 stamps.

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POWELL'S EMBROCATION for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Swellings, Chilblains, &c.—The extraordinary curative power of this Preparation is attested by H.R.H. the Duke d'Aumale, the late Earl of Clarendon, K.G., and many other eminent persons. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London.

ROUNDSHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, &c., CURED by wearing Dr. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER, specially adapted for Children to assist growth and produce a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-street, W. Illustrations forwarded.

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